INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY CODE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword

FIRST PART. 1.

Preface

SECTION 1.1. Definitions

SECTION 1.2. Notifications and Epizootiological Information

SECTION 1.3. Zoo-sanitary Organisation

SECTION 1.4. Zoo-sanitary Measures and Formalities

Chapter 1.4.1. General arrangements

Chapter 1.4.2. Zoo-sanitary measures applicable before and at departure

Chapter 1.4.3. Zoo-sanitary measures applicable during the journey between the place of departure in the exporting country and the place of arrival in the importing country and in transit

Chapter 1.4.4. Zoo-sanitary measures on arrival

Chapter 1.4.5. Measures concerning international transport of pathological material and biological products

SECOND PART. 2.

ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE DISEASES IN LIST A

SECTION 2.1.

Chapter 2.1.1. Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Chapter 2.1.2. Rinderpest

Chapter 2.1.3. Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia

Chapter 2.1.4. Lumpy Skin Disease
Chapter 2.1.5. Anthrax

SECTION 2.2.

Chapter 2.2.1. Sheep Pox and Goat Pox
Chapter 2.2.2. Bluetongue

SECTION 2.3.

Chapter 2.3.1. African Horse Sickness
Chapter 2.3.2. Glanders
Chapter 2.3.3. Dourine

SECTION 2.4.

Chapter 2.4.1. Classical Swine Fever
Chapter 2.4.2. African Swine Fever
Chapter 2.4.3. Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis (Teschen Disease)
Chapter 2.4.4. Swine Vesicular Disease

SECTION 2.5.

Chapter 2.5.1. Fowl Plague
Chapter 2.5.2. Newcastle Disease

SECTION 2.6.

Chapter 2.6.1. Rabies

THIRD PART. 3.

ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE DISEASES IN LIST B

SECTION 3.1.

Chapter 3.1.1. Enzootic Bovine Leucosis
Chapter 3.1.2. Bovine Brucellosis
Chapter 3.1.3. Bovine Tuberculosis

SECTION 3.2.

Chapter 3.2.1. Contagious Pleuropneumonia of small ruminants
Chapter 3.2.2. Ovine and caprine Brucellosis
SECTION 3.3.
Chapter 3.3.1. Vesicular Stomatitis
Chapter 3.3.2. Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis
Chapter 3.3.3. Infectious Equine Anaemia

SECTION 3.4.
Chapter 3.4.1. Porcine Brucellosis
Chapter 3.4.2. Trichinosis in pigs

SECTION 3.5.
Chapter 3.5.1. Psittacosis

SECTION 3.6.
Chapter 3.6.1. Tularemia

SECTION 3.7.
Chapter 3.7.1. Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia of Rainbow Trout

SECTION 3.8.
Chapter 3.8.1. Internal Acariasis of bees

FOURTH PART. 4.

ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE DISEASES IN LIST C

SECTION 4.1.
Chapter 4.1.1. Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis
Chapter 4.1.2. Leptospirosis
Chapter 4.1.3. Johne's Disease
Chapter 4.1.4. Trichomonas Infection
Chapter 4.1.5. Bovine Vibriosis

SECTION 4.2.
Chapter 4.2.1. Contagious Agalactia
SECTION 4.3.
Chapter 4.3.1. Equine Encephalomyelitis
Chapter 4.3.2. Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis and Equine Viral Arteritis
Chapter 4.3.3. Infectious Equine Abortion
Chapter 4.3.4. Horse Pox
Chapter 4.3.5. Mange of Horses

SECTION 4.4.
Chapter 4.4.1. Atrophic Rhinitis of Swine

SECTION 4.5.
Chapter 4.5.1. Marek's Disease
Chapter 4.5.2. Avian Respiratory Mycoplasmosis
Chapter 4.5.3. Pullorum Disease

SECTION 4.6.
Chapter 4.6.1. Myxomatosis

SECTION 4.7.
Chapter 4.7.1. Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmonids
Chapter 4.7.2. Infectious Dropsy of Carp (Spring Viraemia of Carp)
Chapter 4.7.3. Furunculosis of Salmonids
Chapter 4.7.4. Myxosomiasis of Salmonids

SECTION 4.8.
Chapter 4.8.1. American Foul Brood and European Foul Brood
Chapter 4.8.2. Nosemosis of bees

FIFTH PART. 5.
ANNEXES - NORMS OF PREPARATION AND CONTROL OF VARIOUS BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

SECTION 5.1. Diseases of large ruminants
Annex 5.1.1. Requirements for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia vaccine (living)
Annex 5.1.1.2. Proposals for standardising the complement fixation test for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia

Annex 5.1.2. Norms concerning the production and control of vaccines against Rinderpest

Annex 5.1.3. Norms concerning the production and control of vaccines against Anthrax

Annexes 5.1.4. Norms concerning Bovine Brucellosis

Annex 5.1.4.1. Norms concerning the production and control of live vaccine against Bovine Brucellosis

Annex 5.1.4.2. Norms concerning interpretation of serological tests for the control of Bovine Brucellosis

Annex 5.1.5. Norms concerning the production and control of tuberculins

SECTION 5.2. Diseases of small ruminants (as a reminder)

SECTION 5.3. Diseases of equine animals (as a reminder)

SECTION 5.4. Diseases of porcine animals

Annex 5.4.1. Specifications for living vaccines against Classical Swine Fever

SECTION 5.5. Diseases of birds

Annex 5.5.1. Standardisation of methods of control of Mycoplasmal antigens

Annex 5.5.2. Standardisation of methods of control of Salmonella pullorum antigen

Annex 5.5.3. Procedures for the disinfection of birds' eggs for hatching

SECTION 5.6. Diseases of rodents (as a reminder)

SECTION 5.7. Diseases of fish (as a reminder)

SECTION 5.8. Diseases of bees

Annex 5.8.1. Arrangements recommended for the application of Articles 3.8.1.2. and 4.8.1.2.

SECTION 5.9. Recommendations concerning disinfection and disinsectisation
SIXTH PART. 6.

SECTION 6.1. Patterns of international Certificates approved by the O.I.E.

No. 1. Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate for domestic animals (for breeding or rearing) or wild animals of the bovine, bibovine, bubaline, ovine, caprine or porcine species intended for international trade

No. 2. Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate for animals for slaughter of the bovine, bibovine, bubaline, ovine, caprine or porcine species intended for international trade

No. 3. Pattern of (individual) sanitary Certificate for semen of animals of the bovine, bibovine, bubaline, ovine, caprine or porcine species intended for international trade

No. 4. Pattern of sanitary Certificate for meat of domestic animals of the bovine, bibovine, bubaline, equine, ovine, caprine or porcine species, or of poultry, intended for international trade

No. 5. Pattern of sanitary Certificate for products of animal origin destined for animal feeding, for industrial or pharmaceutical use intended for international trade

No. 6. Pattern of (individual) zoo-sanitary Certificate for domestic equine animals (for breeding and rearing) or wild equine animals intended for international trade

No. 7. Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate for equine animals for slaughter intended for international trade

No. 8. Pattern of (individual) sanitary Certificate for semen of equine animals (stallions or jack-donkeys) intended for international trade

No. 9. Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate for domestic birds intended for international trade

No. 10. Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate for wild birds intended for international trade

No. 11. Pattern of sanitary Certificate for day-old chicks, day-old turkey chicks, etc. and eggs of birds for hatching intended for international trade

No. 12. Pattern of sanitary Certificate for semen of birds intended for international trade

No. 13. Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate for domestic or wild carnivore

No. 14. Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate for rabbits intended for international trade

No. 15. Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate for fish for breeding, and fish eggs for hatching intended for international trade
No. 16. Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate for bees and larvae of bees intended for international trade

SEVENTH PART. 7.

SECTION 7.1. Transitory Arrangements

EIGHTH PART. 8.

SECTION 8.1. Provisional alphabetical list of the diseases considered in the Code
This edition of the International Zoo-sanitary Code has been established by the Bureau of the Code Commission on movable sheets, according to the wish expressed by the Committee of the Office International des Epizooties.

While giving its final form to this new 1976 edition of the Code, the Bureau proceeded with the idea that it should be easier to handle, as a Guide for international tradings in animals and products of animal origin, and also that its use could be further amplified as far as the operation of measures for the control of animal diseases is concerned.

To achieve this objective, the Bureau of the Commission worked out an edition established on movable sheets, comprising:

- a Table of Contents with an adjusted numbering, useful references to interconnected arrangements introduced in the texts at the essential places, and a provisional List of animal diseases following the alphabetical order.

The purpose of such a presentation is to enable those using the Code to introduce or to substitute - following their adoption by the Committee of the O.I.E. - the texts of new definitions, new chapters, new annexes, etc. brought up-to-date by the Bureau.

This edition of the Code consists of eight Parts, viz.:

- the First Part, including: Definitions, Notifications and Epizootiological Information, Zoo-sanitary Organisation, Zoo-sanitary Measures and Formalities;

- the Second Part, comprising the Arrangements applicable to the Diseases in List A;

- the Third Part, comprising the Arrangements applicable to the Diseases in List B;
- the Fourth Part, comprising the Arrangements applicable to the Diseases in List C;

- the Fifth Part, comprising Annexes dealing with Norms of preparation and control of various biological products, etc.;

- the Sixth Part, comprising the patterns of international Certificates approved by the O.I.E.;

- the Seventh Part, comprising Transitory Arrangements, and

- the Eighth Part, comprising a provisional alphabetical List of the diseases considered in the Code.

The Parts are subdivided into Sections, which in turn may be subdivided into Chapters and Articles.

The adoption of movable sheets made it necessary to affect a new numbering to the various Parts, Sections, Chapters and Articles of the Code, as may be seen by comparing the Tables of Contents of the 1971 edition and of the 1976 edition.

Numbering of the 1971 edition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Part</th>
<th>Numbering of the 1976 edition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section IV. - Zoo-sanitary measures and formalities</td>
<td>First Part. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter II - Zoo-sanitary measures applicable before and at departure (Articles 19 to 24)</td>
<td>Section 1.4. Zoo-sanitary measures and formalities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The first figure corresponds to the number of the Part (1), the second one to that of the Section (4), the third one to that of the Chapter (2) and the fourth one to those of the Articles within the Chapter (respectively 1 and 6).

Each year, the Direction of the O.I.E. will carry out the printing on offset plates of new pages or replacement pages, which will be
perforated laterally for easy introduction into the opening straps of the hard cover.

Each Delegation of our Member-Countries will receive a limited number of those pages following their publication.
In presenting this third, 1976 edition of the O.I.E. International Zoo-sanitary Code - a follow-up of the former editions approved by the Committee of the Office International des Epizooties respectively in 1968 and 1971 - it would seem timely to recall, as an acknowledgement of the statutory work of our Organisation, the genesis of the establishment of that Code which has become in a few years the guide for the joint action of the Veterinary Services of our Member-Countries in the field of international trade in animals and animal products.

If, since its creation in 1924 and its first General Session held in 1927, the Office International des Epizooties had not progressively built up, with the concurrence of its Member-Countries, an interdependent arrangement for international zoo-sanitary protection, which became more extended and more efficient each year, if our Organisation had not contributed to the zoo-sanitary Legislation the scientific, technical and legal norms indispensable for the adoption and application of sanitary police Regulations continually being adapted to acquired knowledge in epizootiology and prophylaxis, we would not have been able to undertake in 1960 and to carry on the very difficult legislative studies aiming at progressively facilitating international trade, thanks to the harmonisation of national zoo-sanitary Regulations.

On the other hand, normalisation of international trade in animals and animal products depends upon the linkage of a number of factors which cannot be separated, and notably information on (a) the zoo-sanitary situation during the past and the present year in the possible exporting, transit and importing countries; (b) the measures applied in the possible exporting country for the control of the main epizootic diseases and for maintaining a good health status throughout or in a part of its territory; (c) the technical guarantees, and particularly biological tests and possibly vaccinations carried out on consignments of exported animals; (d) programmes of prophylaxis already carried out or being carried out to eradicate certain diseases from the whole territory of the possible exporting country or from part of it.
Being fully aware of the complexity and the importance of the zoo-economic and zoo-sanitary problems arising for our Member-Countries from the general increase in the ever more imperious needs for animals and animal products, the Office International des Epizooties has made a considerable effort with a view to facilitate - with the maximum of sanitary guarantees — international trade in animals and animal products.

Thus, since the launching in May 1960, at the suggestion of the Administrative Commission, by the Committee of the O.I.E. of what could be called "The International Veterinary Quarantine Operation", an important part of the work of our Organisation (the Committee of Permanent Delegates, the Commission on Sanitary Regulations, Specialist Commissions, Regional Commissions, the Central Bureau), has been jointly mobilized for this specific task: the progressive normalisation of international trade in animals and animal products.

Set up in 1960, the O.I.E. Permanent Commission for the study of sanitary Regulations on importation and exportation of animals (Dr. K. F. WELLS (Canada), Chairman, Dr. H. GASSE (France), Vice-Chairman, Dr. L. BLAJAN (France), Secretary General), devoted its work, in a first period, to the harmonisation of zoo-sanitary Regulations; this study involved compiling, abstracting and synthesizing the legislative texts in force as communicated by the Permanent Delegates of many Member-Countries in the various Regions of the world.

The important changes which had occurred in the evolution of infectious and parasitic diseases of animals and of zoonoses since 1924, when the first list of diseases reportable to the O.I.E., as contained in Article 5 of the Organic Statutes of our Organisation, was established, made it indispensable to have a revision of that list.

This revision was made possible, thanks to the kind cooperation of the Delegates of our Member-Countries who forwarded us in 1963 and 1964 the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases and other infectious and parasitic diseases of animals mentioned in their periodical zoo-sanitary Bulletins.

Emphasis must be laid on the importance of the approval in May 1964 given by the Committee of the O.I.E. at its XXXIInd General Session, on the suggestion of our Permanent Commission on Sanitary Regulations, of two Lists:
1° - A List A of compulsorily notifiable diseases (16 in number), comprising in addition to the nine diseases included in Article 5 of the Organic Statutes of the O.I.E.: Lumpy Skin Disease, Bluetongue, Horse Sickness, African Swine Fever, Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis (Teschen Disease) and Newcastle Disease.

2° - A List B of diseases (40 in number) concerning which there should be annual reports to the O.I.E.

The adoption by the O.I.E. in 1964 of these two Lists of diseases - one of them (List A) being of paramount importance and the other (List B) subject to later important modifications - was of immediate benefit by facilitation and uniformisation of exchange of zoo-sanitary information at world-wide and inter-regional levels.

This is why, since the XXXIInd General Session of the Committee of the O.I.E., we have modified the arrangement of the tables in the O.I.E. Monthly Epizootic Circular, which describes the evolution of epizootic diseases subject to quarantining as included in List A.

Another important result of the adoption of this List A of compulsorily notifiable diseases was to facilitate, in certain favourable cases, the presentation of Veterinary Certificates at exportation.

As a matter of fact, these certificates can be worded in a simplified way when the Veterinary Authorities of exporting countries are able to certify that their country is free from some or all of the diseases subject to quarantining as included in List A in so far as concerns the animal species or the animal products derived from that species which are being exported.

The very great interest shown by Governmental Authorities and Veterinary Services of exporting and transit countries in the publication entitled "The Work and the Role of the Office International des Epizooties in the international zoo-sanitary control of commercial tradings in animals and animal products", published by the O.I.E. in 1964, which indeed provides a handbook for sanitary normalisation of international trade, not only for specialists, but also for all persons interested in such problems, made us realize how rightful was our desire to build up an international zoo-sanitary Regulation on Epizootics, which would render to our Member-Countries and to other concerned International Organisations the same inestimably valuable benefits as those derived from List A.
mable services as the International Sanitary Regulation of the World Health Organization does in the field of control of communicable diseases.

Following the collection in earlier years of the indispensable elements of information, knowledge about the evolution of epizootics in the various Regions of the world, documentation, zoo-sanitary legislation and availability of scientific criteria on necessary guarantees, and also the new Lists A and B of diseases, it had become possible to carry out on a practical plan the study which we had undertaken on a theoretical plan, viz. that of a project of International Zoo-sanitary Regulation, to be firmly established on technical and legal bases as represented by the International Agreement of 25 January 1924 which created the Office International des Epizooties.

As this Regulation was to consider all the measures necessary to prevent spread, on an international plan, of epizootic diseases, not only concerning transportation of live animals and animal semen, but also in connection with transportation of meat and products of animal origin for human or animal consumption or for industrial use, we were led to work out in 1965 for this Regulation the following initial plan, the main lines of which were later adopted:

**INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY REGULATION**

Section I. - Definitions.
Section II. - Notifications and Epizootiological Information.
Section III. - Zoo-sanitary Organisation.
Section IV. - Zoo-sanitary Measures and Formalities.
Section V. - Arrangements for each of the compulsorily notifiable diseases.
Section VI. - Zoo-sanitary Documents.
Section VII. - Transitory Arrangements.

At its XXXIIIrd General Session, in May 1965, "the Committee of the O.I.E. noted with great interest the project for an International Zoo-sanitary Regulation established by the Central Bureau. It instructed the Director of the O.I.E. to pursue this project with the help of the Permanent Commission for the study of sanitary Regulations on importation and exportation of animals and animal products, as well as the other specialised Commissions. It will be especially important to include on the one hand the regulations pertaining to each of the diseases in List A and those
concerning Brucellosis and Tuberculosis, and on the other, the examples of draft international veterinary Certificates.


The wording of the Chapters and articles of the Code concerning the arrangements applicable to each of the compulsorily notifiable diseases, as well as to the Brucelloses and to Tuberculosis, was based on the following concepts:

- In a first article, the conventional incubation period of the disease under consideration is determined.

- In a following article, when the epizootic disease is one the behaviour of which can be considered as being exotic respectively for one or several epizootiological Regions of the world, the possibility is given to countries which are free from that disease or from special forms of that disease to prohibit importation, directly or indirectly from countries in which that disease or special forms of that disease are reported as being present, of live domestic or wild animals of the susceptible species, of the semen of breeding animals, of fresh or preserved meat and, in certain cases, of products destined for industrial use originating from these species.

- Several following articles state the position which may be adopted concerning domestic animals for breeding and rearing of the susceptible species, wild animals destined for zoological gardens, semen of breeding animals, fresh or preserved meat, animal products destined for industrial use, by the possible importing country according to the zoosanitary position in the possible exporting country:
  - countries in which the disease under consideration has not been reported, generally for the last 3 years;
  - countries in which that disease may have been reported during the last 3 years.

Thus, every choice is given by the Regulation to the possible importing country for adopting an optimum position according to the zoosanitary situation in the possible exporting country.

- The following articles state precisely the special zoosanitary measures which should be applied upon arrival of a ship, an aircraft,
a train or a road vehicle transporting live animals, meat or animal products destined for industrial purposes to prevent the possible introduction of the disease in question.

Thanks to the efforts made, more particularly by the Members of the Bureau of the Commission on Regulations (Dr. H. GASSE, Vice-Chairman, Dr. L. BLAJAN, Secretary General, Dr. A. G. BEYNON (Great Britain), entrusted with a mission), the drafting of the text of the International Zoo-sanitary Regulation was carried out very expeditiously during 1966 - 1967 - 1968.

To this magnificent task there were associated all the Delegations of our Member-Countries who attended the annual General Sessions of the Committee and the distinguished leaders of our specialist Commission, amongst whom were the late Dr. R. WILLEMS, Chairman of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Commission, Sir Thomas DALLING, Chairman of the Commission for the study of Norms of biological products approved by the O.I.E., Professor H. JACOTOT, Chairman of the Commission for the study of persistence of viruses in meat and of the Commission on African Swine Fever.

The practical issue of this work, which was the result of full cooperation between all concerned within the Office International des Epizooties, is shown in the Resolution adopted in May 1968 by the Committee of the O.I.E. at its XXXVIth General Session under the chairmanship of Professor A. RAFYI:

"The Committee of the O.I.E., having examined the project of International Zoo-sanitary Regulation at its meetings on 13, 14 and 16 May 1968:

- decided to change the title of this document which, from now on, will be termed "International Zoo-sanitary Code";

- adopted the text of this Code with the reservations that it is to be amended in accordance with certain observations made and accepted at the meetings;

- decided that the Bureau of the Commission for the study of zoo-sanitary Regulations on the Importation and Exportation of animals and animal products has the duty, in the intervals between the General Sessions of the Committee of the O.I.E., of keeping this Code up-to-date."
It will, in fact, receive through the Direction of the O.I.E. the propositions made by the Delegates; those which it retains shall, following the agreement of the Commission, be submitted to the Committee for approval;

- recommends that Member-Countries bring the arrangements contained in the said Code into practice."

Simultaneously, the Regional Commissions of the O.I.E. had undertaken with enthusiasm to study the project of International Zoo-sanitary Regulation.

In America:

When the project of International Zoo-sanitary Regulation (finally called the International Zoo-sanitary Code) was still being studied:

- The Second American Conference of the O.I.E., held at Caracas, Venezuela, in September 1966, recommended that the American Member-Countries of the O.I.E. should participate actively in the elaboration of the project by submitting their observations to the General Session to take place in May 1967.

- The Report made at our XXXVIIIth General Session by the O.I.E. Regional Commission for America considered it necessary to extend the divulgation of the International Zoo-sanitary Code in the countries of the American continent with a view to facilitate and normalize international trade in animals and animal products.

The Commission recommended to the O.I.E. Member-Countries in the American continent the adaptation of their legislations to the provisions of the International Zoo-sanitary Code.

This recommendation was well understood: many copies in English and in Spanish of the 1968 and 1971 editions of the Code were sent on their request to the Delegates and Directors of Veterinary Services in the Americas.

We also noted with satisfaction, on the occasion of the Vth (Mexico-City, April 1972) and of the VIth (Medellin, Colombia, April 1973) Inter-American Meetings on Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Control,
and previously at the XIXth World Veterinary Congress held in Mexico-City in August 1971, the interest taken in the International Zoo-sanitary Code by the Governmental Authorities and by the whole veterinary profession in the Americas.

In Africa:

- The first Conference of the O.I.E. Regional Commission for Africa, held in Dakar, Senegal, in December 1966, gave its views on the periods of time proposed by the International Zoo-sanitary Regulation (now called Code) for declaring that the territory of a country is free from a certain contagious disease, and expressed the wish that in the final editing of the project, note should be taken of the favourable results achieved in the Campaigns for the eradication of certain contagious diseases.

- The Meeting of the Maghrebin sub-regional Group of the O.I.E. Commission for Africa, held in Rabat, Morocco, in September 1969, stressed the interest for the Veterinary Services of the Maghreb countries in harmonisation of sanitary regulations of Member-Countries in accordance with the O.I.E. International Zoo-sanitary Code.

Among the documents presented at the Second Conference of the O.I.E. Regional Commission for Africa, held in Khartoum on 7-12 December 1971, we noted with much interest a common project of a Decree on health policy concerning domestic animals (harmonized Legislations), worked out by the States of the Organisation of States bordering the Senegal River (O.I.R.S.).

In paragraph 4 of its Recommendation on Item 1 of the Agenda, it is stated that "the Conference notes with satisfaction the progress being made to harmonize sanitary legislations within the context of sub-regional groups as encouraged by the O.I.E. Regional Commission for Africa at the XXXVIIIth General Session of the O.I.E."

In its Recommendation on Item 2 of the Agenda: "Present position of the projects for increasing animal production specially as far as the establishment of diseases-free zones is concerned", the Second Conference of the O.I.E. Regional Commission for Africa "taking into account the Recommendations of the first Regional Conference held at Dakar on 6-9 December 1966, notes with satisfaction the considerable progress made in various Member-Countries in creating and maintaining zones free from diseases listed in Table A of the O.I.E. International Zoo-sanitary Code."
The establishment of such zones must:

1. Promote a more rapid development of animal production;
2. Promote internal trade in livestock, and
3. Facilitate the movement of animals and animal products between countries under valid health guarantees.

Such zones will be subject to permanent official veterinary surveillance by adequate and competent staff so as to gain the confidence of importing countries.

In Europe:

The IIIrd Conference of the O.I.E. Regional Commission for Europe, held at Warsaw, Poland, on 7-11 September 1965, after the presentation of the various reports by the delegates and following the discussions on Item 1 of the Agenda: "Harmonisation of the models of veterinary certificates on the European plan", stated that "the Conference considered that it is important and urgent that there should be harmonisation of the sanitary certificates with the objective of facilitating international trade in animals and animal products, through the reduction of the risks of spreading infectious diseases.

The Conference agreed with the principle of international sanitary Certificates, models of which were presented in the report of the Bureau of the O.I.E. Permanent Commission for the study of sanitary Regulations on Importation and Exportation of animals and animal products. These documents should be referred to in the International Zoo-sanitary Regulation which is now being worked out, the main points having been explained during this Conference.

In Asia, the Far East and Oceania:

During the O.I.E.-F.A.O. Regional Conference on Epizootics in Asia, the Far East and Oceania, held at Canberra, Australia, on 20-28 October 1969, much interest was shown by the Delegations present in the remarks from the Chair and the Bureau of the Conference on the recommendations in the Code concerning the incubation periods of certain diseases and the definition of a country as being free from such-and-such an important disease.
The IXth O.I.E.-F.A.O. Regional Conference on Epizootics in Asia, the Far East and Oceania, held in Tokyo in November 1972, recommended that "Wherever possible the provisions of the O.I.E. International Zoo-sanitary Code should be implemented."

In its recommendations on "Control of livestock movements in the Region and its impact on Animal Health", the Xth O.I.E.-F.A.O. Regional Conference on Epizootics in Asia, the Far East and Oceania, held at Tehran (Iran) in October 1974, recommended: "That all countries in the Region cooperate in observing the International Zoo-sanitary Code and recommendations of the O.I.E. as a basis for the control of movement of animals and products of animal origin."

We may also recall what is said in the Proceedings of the Joint Information and Consultation Meeting of the Bureaux of the O.I.E. Regional Commissions, held on 28 May 1970 during our XXXVIIIth General Session:

"The General Secretaries of the O.I.E. Regional Commissions for Africa, America, Asia and Europe agreed that, to facilitate the task of Veterinary Services in international tradings:

The International Zoo-sanitary Code established by the O.I.E. constitutes an excellent basis for the cooperation between the Veterinary Services of various countries in the international trade in animals and animal products."

So, each of our regional Conferences or sub-regional Meetings devotes considerable attention to the rules recommended by the O.I.E. International Zoo-sanitary Code, which has now become the most important reference document whenever a policy for zoo-sanitary control on the national and international plan has to be set up.

Likewise, the International Zoo-sanitary Code is always referred to in the Meetings of specialists organised by the O.I.E.:

Diseases of Fish:

The IIIrd World Symposium of the O.I.E. Commission for the study of Diseases of Fish, held in Stockholm in September 1968, studying systems of national and international prophylaxis for dealing with contagious dis-
eases of fish, expressed the following view:

"The responsible Authorities in Member-Countries should take notice of the O.I.E. Internationall Zoo-sanitary Code and, according to their progress in control of the four above-mentioned diseases, introduce systems of certification of freedom from those diseases.

Member-Countries should work towards the eventual aim of introducing certification of freedom in respect of other important infectious diseases and parasites of live fish and fish eggs."

It will be remembered that Professor P. GHITTINO, Chairman of the O.I.E. Commission for the study of Diseases of Fish, is the author of a book on "Diseases of Fish included in the O.I.E. International Zoo-sanitary Code", published in 1968.

Diseases of Bees:

The Meeting of the International Group of Apiarian Pathologists, held in Munich in July 1969, and the International Symposium on Apiarian Pathology, held in Tunis in April 1970, after studying the text of the articles of the Code dealing with diseases of bees, prepared a project of Recommendations concerning the application of articles 262 to 265 of the Code.

The Meeting of Apiarian Pathologists held in Moscow on 27 August-2 September 1971 "approved the texts in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning diseases of bees and wished that these texts should be implemented, and entrusted the O.I.E. Commission on Apiarian Pathology with the task of preparing propositions in order to regulate the control of products of the hive."

Norms of biological products:

The Bureau of the Commission for the study of Norms of biological products, the former Chairman of which was Professor V. ZAVAGLI (Italy), and consisting since 1973 of Dr. A. FLORÈNT (Belgium), Chairman, Professor M. TRUŚCZYNSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, and Dr. I. DAVIDSON (Great Britain), Secretary General, contributed effectually, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Code Commission, to the establishment of numerous norms concerning the preparation and control of various biological products referred to in the Code.
The first edition (1968) and the second edition (1971) of the Code consisted of three Parts:

The First Part included the general measures ruling the functioning of the zoo-sanitary Arrangements for international control of epizootics; the Second Part and Section VI in the Third Part stated for each disease under consideration the various possibilities given to the Veterinary Services of importing and exporting countries in connection with international tradings in animals and products of animal origin, taking into account their respective epizootiological position; and Section VIII in the Third Part presented the patterns of certificates corresponding to tradings in live animals, semen, meat, products of animal origin of the various domestic animal species intended for international trade.

In conformity with the Resolution made by the XXXVIth General Session of the Committee of the O.I.E., held in May 1968, the Bureau of the Code Commission, consisting since 1969 of Dr. H. GASSE, Chairman, Dr. A. G. BEYNON, Vice-Chairman, and Dr. J. JANSSEN (the Netherlands), Secretary General, had, in the intervals between the General Sessions of the Committee and during these General Sessions, working and consultation Meetings devoted to the examination of the comments and projects of amendments to the text of the Code received by the Direction of the O.I.E.

These suggestions are grouped under three headings, according to whether they were considered as timely, untimely or necessitating further study.

The annual Reports of the Permanent Code Commission, approved at the General Sessions of the Committee of the O.I.E., are communicated by the Direction of the O.I.E. to the Delegates of our Member-Countries, for information and any useful purpose.

Now, these Reports are of a somewhat miscellaneous character and are generally lengthy since they include suggested amendments, draft new articles or new chapters dealing with emerging diseases, as well as very important reference documents concerning Norms of preparation and control of various biological products.

In the meantime, in May 1974, the Committee of the O.I.E. approved new important modifications made in the O.I.E. Lists A, B and C of Diseases.
List A, already completed in May 1964, also includes from now on Swine Vesicular Disease; List B consists of a limited number of diseases concerning which quarterly reports should be made to the O.I.E., viz.:

Enzootic Bovine Leucosis, the Brucelloses, Bovine Tuberculosis, Contagious Pleuropneumonia of small ruminants, Vesicular Stomatitis, Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis, Infectious Equine Anaemia, Trichinosis in pigs, Psittacosis, Tularaemia, Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia of rainbow trout, Internal Acariasis of bees.

For these various reasons, a revision of the 1971 edition and a recasting of the acquired parts of this edition with the many provisions adopted in the meantime had become most urgently necessary.

This important work has been carried out in a remarkable manner during recent months by the Members of the Bureau of the O.I.E. Code Commission.

Examination of the Table of Contents of this new 1976 edition of the Code, which we have the honour to present, shows that the 1976 Code has been subdivided into 8 Parts:

The First Part includes, with some modifications in the text, the same number of Sections (4) and Chapters (5) as the former edition.

The Second Part includes chapters dealing respectively with the arrangements applicable to the 17 diseases in the new List A.

The Third Part includes, at present, chapters dealing respectively with the arrangements applicable to 10 diseases of the new List B and will include later new chapters which are being prepared on Contagious Pleuropneumonia of small ruminants, ovine and caprine Brucellosis, porcine Brucellosis, and Tularaemia.

The Fourth Part includes, at present, chapters dealing respectively with the arrangements applicable to 19 diseases in List C and will include later new chapters which are being prepared on Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis, Marek's Disease, and Avian Respiratory Mycoplasmosis.

In the Fifth Part there are collected Annexes concerning Norms of preparation and control of various biological products corresponding to diseases of large ruminants, small ruminants (as a reminder), equine
animals (as a reminder), porcine animals, birds, rodents (as a reminder), fish (as a reminder) and bees.

In the Sixth Part, there are only 16 patterns of international Certificates approved by the O.I.E., compared with 32 Certificates proposed in the former editions of the Code. A simplification has also been made in the wording of the heading dealing with sanitary information in these patterns of Certificates: the sanitary requirements are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.

In the Seventh Part, there are Transitory Arrangements which are recommended for the application of the Code and, finally, the Eighth Part gives a provisional alphabetical List - which should not be considered as being exhaustive - of the diseases considered in the Code.

Following the wish expressed by the Committee of the O.I.E., and thanks to the successful arrangements made by the distinguished authors, this new 1976 edition is printed on movable sheets; thus, its handling by interested Veterinary Services for their daily use will be facilitated and, above all, its keeping up-to-date will be readily achieved by the substitution of amended texts and the possible introduction of new chapters and new annexes as approved by the General Sessions of the Committee of the O.I.E.

Since its creation, the Office International des Epizooties considered as most important the maintenance and development of national livestock resources, the result of which is to ensure the economic and social welfare of Member-Countries.

However, the interdependence of zoo-economic and zoo-sanitary problems, the continuous intensification and acceleration of transportation, the ever greater demands for animals and animal products by Mankind in its struggle against Hunger, continue to increase considerably the risks of the appearance and spread of epizootics.

Within this context, no enterprise could be nobler and more timely than the building-up by the Committee of the Office International des

Dr. R. VITTOZ,
Director-General, Office International des Epizooties.
INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY CODE

FIRST PART. 1.

PREFACE

SECTION 1. 1.
DEFINITIONS
(Article 1.1.0.1.)

SECTION 1. 2.
NOTIFICATIONS AND EPIZOOTIOLOGICAL INFORMATION
(Articles 1.2.0.1. - 1.2.0.10.)

SECTION 1. 3.
ZOO-SANITARY ORGANISATION
(Articles 1.3.0.1. - 1.3.0.4.)

SECTION 1. 4.
ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES AND FORMALITIES

Chapter 1.4.1. General arrangements
(Articles 1.4.1.1. - 1.4.1.5.)

Chapter 1.4.2. Zoo-sanitary measures applicable before and at departure
(Articles 1.4.2.1. - 1.4.2.6.)

Chapter 1.4.3. Zoo-sanitary measures applicable during the journey between the place of departure in the exporting country and the place of arrival in the importing country and in transit
(Articles 1.4.3.1. - 1.4.3.6.)

Chapter 1.4.4. Zoo-sanitary measures on arrival
(Articles 1.4.4.1. - 1.4.4.9.)
Chapter 1.4.5. **Measures concerning international transport of pathological material and biological products**

(Articles 1.4.5.1. - 1.4.5.5.)
SECTION 1.1.

DEFINITIONS

Article 1.1.0.1.

In the application of this Code:

- "Aeroplane" means an aeroplane making an international flight.

- "Animal" means all mammals (except the marine mammals) or birds (domestic and wild species).

- "Animal for breeding or rearing" means an animal of the bovine, bibovine, bubaline, cameline, caprine, equine, ovine or porcine species, as well as domestic reindeer, which is not destined for immediate slaughter.

- "Animal for slaughter" means an animal of the bovine, bibovine, bubaline, cameline, caprine, equine, ovine or porcine species, as well as domestic reindeer, destined to be transported or taken following its arrival in the importing country, under the control of the responsible Veterinary Authority, to an officially approved abattoir for immediate slaughter.

- "Animal Health Yearbook" means the Yearbook produced each year jointly by F.A.O. (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations), W.H.O. (World Health Organisation) and the O.I.E. (Office International des Epizooties), showing the incidence of animal diseases and the control measures undertaken in each country against these diseases.

- "Animal products" means meat, fish products, and products of animal origin for human or animal consumption, for pharmaceutical, agricultural or industrial use.

- "Apiary" means the collection of all hives situated in the same beekeeping establishment.

- "Approved collecting centre" means premises or a place in which animals
for breeding or rearing or for slaughter coming from different establish-
ments or officially approved markets are collected together, and which
satisfy the following conditions :
a) that it is under official veterinary control ;
b) is not located in an "infected zone" and is disinfected before and
after use ;
c) is used only for animals for breeding or rearing or for slaughter
which conform with the conditions provided for export in this Code.

- "Area of direct transit" means a special area established in an interna-
tional airport or in the vicinity of such an airport, approved by the
interested Veterinary Administration and placed under its immediate con-
trol, where aeroplanes stay for a short delay when they pass across the
transit territory.

- "Biological products" means :
  a) biological reagents for use in the diagnosis of certain diseases ;
  b) sera for use in the prevention and treatment of certain diseases and
     possible sero-vaccination against certain diseases ;
  c) inactivated or modified vaccines for use in the preventive vaccination
     against certain diseases.

- "Bulletin" means the official scientific, technical and legislative Revue
  edited by the Direction of the O.I.E.

- "Case" means an individual animal affected with one of the infectious or
  parasitic diseases as recognised by the O.I.E.

- "Central Bureau" means the Headquarters of the Office International des
  Epizooties, 12, rue de Prony, Paris 17ème, France.

- "Colonies of bees suspected of being infected" means colonies which are
  apparently healthy, but which are situated in an apiary where one of the
diseases in List B has been found.

- "Committee" means the Committee of the Permanent Delegates to the O.I.E.
of the Governments who adhere to the International Agreement creating
the O.I.E.
- "Container" means a transport vehicle:
  a) of a permanent type and being sufficiently strong so that it may be used repeatedly;
  b) specially constructed to facilitate the transportation of animals, animal products and commodities of animal origin without having to break bulk by one or several means of transport;
  c) provided with arrangements whereby it is easy to manipulate it, particularly for its transshipment from one kind of transport to another;
  d) constructed in a water-tight way, easy to load and to empty, and to be disinfected and disinsectised;
  e) assuring the comfort of the animals in conformity with the arrangements laid down by the Convention of the Council of Europe.

- "Disinfection" means the operation destined to destroy the infectious agents of animal diseases, including zoonoses; it applies to animals, places, vehicles and different objects which can be directly or indirectly contaminated by animals or by commodities and products of animal origin.

- "Disinsectisation" means the operation destined to kill insects, vectors of animal diseases, including zoonoses, which may be present in ships, aircraft, trains, road trucks, other means of transport or containers.

- "District" means a section of a territory with clearly defined boundaries and having an appropriate veterinary organisation for applying the measures which the Code permits and provides for.

- "Establishment" means an agricultural establishment in which animals for breeding, rearing or slaughter are raised or kept.

- "Exporting country" means a country from which there are sent to a destination in another country, animals, fish, bees, animal products, semen, eggs of birds for hatching, fish eggs for hatching, eggs and larvae of bees, pathological material and biological products.

- "Fish" means breeding fish and their spawn.

- "Free zone" means an extent of clearly defined territory within a country, in which there have been no cases of the under-mentioned diseases reported during a definite period, the period being stated for each disease.
in the present Code, and within which and at the borders of which an official veterinary control is effectively applied for animals and animal products and their transportation.

The definition of "Free zones" should be applied for the following diseases in List A: Foot-and-Mouth Disease; Rinderpest; Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia; Sheep Pox; Classical Swine Fever; African Swine Fever; Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis; Fowl Plague; Newcastle Disease.

- "Fresh meat" means meat which has not been subjected to any treatment modifying irreversibly its organoleptic and physical and chemical characters; in so far as this Code is concerned, it includes frozen and chilled meat.

- "Frontier post" means any international airport, or any port, railway station or road post open to international traffic.

- "Importation and exportation sanitary Regulations" means all the sanitary control measures applied to both the entry into and the exit from a country of animals, fish, bees, animal products, semen, birds' eggs for hatching, fish eggs for hatching, eggs and larvae of bees, pathological material and biological products.

- "Imported case" means a case introduced into a territory originating from another country.

- "Importing country" means a country which is receiving from another country animals, fish, bees, animal products, semen, birds' eggs for hatching, fish eggs for hatching, eggs and larvae of bees, pathological material or biological products.

- "Infected colonies of bees" means colonies in which the presence of one of the diseases in List B has been found.

- "Infected zone" means an extent of territory within a country, in which one of the under-mentioned diseases has been found and whose spread, which can be clearly defined, is fixed by the competent Veterinary Authority in accordance with the environment, the different ecological and geographical factors as well as all the epizootiological factors and the type of animal husbandry being practised.
The territory in question should be an area with a radius from the centre or centres of the disease of at least 10 kilometres in countries with intensive livestock-raising and 50 kilometres in countries where extensive livestock-raising is practised.

Within and at the borders of an infected zone, there must be an effective official veterinary control in operation in connection with the animals and animal products and their transportation.

The time during which the infected zone remains infected will vary according to the diseases and the sanitary measures and prophylactic methods applied.

The definition of "Infected zones" should be applied for the following diseases in List A: Foot-and-Mouth Disease; Rinderpest; Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia; Sheep Pox; Classical Swine Fever; African Swine Fever; Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis; Fowl Plague; Newcastle Disease.

- "International Agreement" means the Convention creating the OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EPIZOOTIES, made in Paris on 25 January 1924.

- "International airport" means an airport designated by the State in the territory of which it is situated as an airport for the entry or departure of the international air traffic of animals, fish, bees, animal products, semen, birds' eggs for hatching, fish eggs for hatching, and eggs and larvae of bees.

- "International sanitary Certificate" means a certificate prepared by an official veterinarian of the exporting country, attesting to the wholesomeness of meat, fish products or products of animal origin destined for human consumption and, when necessary, giving particulars of the measures taken to prevent the spread of epizootics; this term also applies to a certificate covering eggs for hatching, semen, eggs and larvae of bees and products of animal origin for use in animal feeding or for industrial use, giving particulars of the measures taken to prevent the spread of epizootics. These certificates shall conform to the patterns shown in Section 6.1 of this Code.

- "International traffic" means importation, exportation and transit of animals, fish, bees, animal products, semen, birds' eggs for hatching, eggs and larvae of bees, pathological material or biological products.
- "International zoo-sanitary Certificate" means a certificate prepared by an official veterinarian of the exporting country, attesting to the state of good health of the animal or animals, fish and bees, and giving particulars of the biological test or tests to which the animal or animals has or have been subjected and the vaccination or vaccinations carried out on the animal or animals which is or are the subject of the certificate, and which may be either individual or bulk certificates depending on the species of animals under consideration, or the particular conditions of the consignment. These certificates shall conform to the patterns shown in Section 6.1. of this Code.

- "List A" means the List of obligatorily notifiable diseases approved in May 1974 by the XLIIInd General Session of the Committee of the O.I.E.

- "List B" means the List of diseases to be reported at three-monthly intervals to the O.I.E. approved in May 1974 by the XLIIInd General Session of the Committee of the O.I.E.

- "List C" means the List of diseases other than those included in Lists A and B and considered in the Code.

- "Meat" means any edible part of a carcass of an animal, including offal.

- "Monthly Epizootic Circular" means the Circular (trilingual - French, English, Spanish) produced and issued each month by the O.I.E., giving in tabular form by countries and by Regions of the world the number of officially reported new outbreaks of the obligatorily notifiable diseases contained in List A approved by the O.I.E. in May 1974.

- "Observation" means the inspection carried out by the Veterinary Authority in order to be assured that an animal is free from all the diseases considered in this Code; the inspection may comprise clinical examination, allergic tests, laboratory tests and the application of other procedures which could reveal the infection which may be present in an animal.

- "Official Veterinarian" means a civil service veterinarian or a specially appointed veterinarian, named or approved by the Veterinary Administration of his country.

- "Officially approved abattoir" means an establishment approved by the Veterinary Administration, and conforming with international norms approved by the O.I.E., or where they do not exist, to the ones required by the importing country.
- "Officially approved cold storage" means an establishment using low temperature for the preservation of meat and products of animal origin or fish products for human consumption, conforming to the recommendations of the International Institute of Refrigeration concerning management, equipment and operation, approved by the Veterinary Administration and placed under the control of an official veterinarian.

- "Officially approved market" means a market conforming to the following conditions:
  a) that it is under the control of an official veterinarian;
  b) is not located in an "infected zone" and is disinfected before and after use;
  c) is used only for animals for breeding, rearing or slaughter which conform with the conditions provided for export in this Code.


- "Outbreak of epizootic disease" means an occurrence of one of the diseases enumerated in List A of the O.I.E. in an agricultural establishment, breeding establishment or premises, including all buildings and all dependent parts.

  Where it cannot be defined in this way, the outbreak shall have to be considered as occurring in the part of the territory in which, taking local conditions into account, it cannot be guaranteed that both susceptible and non-susceptible animals have had no direct contact with affected or suspected cases there.

  In the particular case of parts of Africa, an outbreak means the occurrence of the disease within a sixteenth square degree; the occurrence is still referred to as an outbreak even although the disease may occur in several places within the same sixteenth square degree.

- "Pathological material" means strains of infectious agents, specimens of
infectious or parasitic material obtained from the live animal, excreta and tissues and organs obtained from cadavers, to be sent to a specialised laboratory or to a reference laboratory, recognised by the O.I.E., W.H.O., F.A.O., etc.

- "Permanent International Zoo-sanitary Code Commission" means the O.I.E. Permanent Commission charged, in the intervals between the General Sessions of the Committee of the O.I.E., with keeping this Code up-to-date.

The Bureau of this Commission receives, through the Direction of the O.I.E., the propositions made by the Permanent Delegates to the O.I.E.; those which it retains are, following agreement of the Commission, submitted to the Committee for approval.

- "Place of embarkation" means the place where the animals, fish, bees, meat, products of animal origin for human or animal consumption, products of animal origin for industrial use or for pharmaceutical use are loaded into the vehicle which will transport them to a foreign country.

- "Prepared meat" means products of meat which have been subjected to treatment either by cooking, or by drying, salting, brining or smoking.

- "Products of animal origin destined for use in animal feeding" includes meat meal, fish meal, liver meal, bone meal, blood meal, feather meal and scraps of pork fat.

- "Products of animal origin destined for human consumption" means and includes egg products, milk, milk products, honey.

- "Products of animal origin destined for industrial use" includes raw hides and skins, fur, wool, hair, bristles, feathers, hooves and horns, bones and ground-up bones, blood, casings, fertilizer of animal origin, guano.

- "Products of animal origin destined for pharmaceutical use" includes organs, glands, organic animal tissues and fluids to be used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products.

- "Quarantine Establishment" or "Quarantine Station" means a building or a collection of buildings where animals are maintained in complete isolation, with no direct or indirect contact with other animals, in order to undergo observation for various lengths of time and to be subjected to various.
tests so that the official Veterinary Services may be assured that they are not affected with certain diseases.

- "Quarantine Regulations" means all the measures relating to the entry and detention of the animals in the quarantine establishment or station, as well as their movement from these places.

- "Quarantine Station" means the same as "Quarantine Establishment".

- "Resolutions" means the Resolutions established and approved by the Committee of the Office International des Epizooties.

- "Semen" means the sperm of reproducing animals (mammals and birds) intended for artificial insemination.

- "Stamping out policy" means the carrying-out of zoo-sanitary prophylaxis consisting of killing of the animals affected, suspected of being affected or simply threatened of becoming infected with an epizootic disease when a new outbreak of the disease appears, together with the application of all the necessary sanitary guarantees.

- "Statistics" means the annual volume designated "Statistics" published by the Central Bureau of the O.I.E., consisting of tables showing:
  1) the number of new outbreaks of epizootics by countries; 2) the number of new outbreaks of epizootics by diseases, noted by the Central Bureau of the O.I.E. from reports by the Veterinary Administrations of countries in their zoo-sanitary bulletins.


- "Transit country" means a country through which animals, fish, bees, animal products, semen, birds' eggs for hatching, fish eggs for hatching, eggs and larvae of bees, pathological material or biological products destined for an importing country, are transported or simply make calls at a frontier post.

- "Vehicle" means any means for transport by land, air or water.

- "Veterinary Administration" means the central Veterinary Service - in the Ministerial Department of the Government of the country in question -
having authority in the whole of one of the territories to which this Code is applied for ensuring the carrying-out under supervision of the zoo-sanitary measures which it provides for.

- "Veterinary Authority" means the Veterinary Service directly responsible for the application in a District of the appropriate zoo-sanitary measures.

- "Zoo-sanitary Bulletins" means the periodical reports produced by the national Veterinary Services and giving, in tabular form, the evolution of the zoo-sanitary situation, as found weekly, biweekly or monthly in each country during the corresponding period.
SECTION 1.2.

NOTIFICATIONS AND EPIZOOTIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Article 1.2.0.1.

In the application of this Code and according to Articles 5, 9 and 10 of the Organic Statutes of the OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EPIZOOTIES, Annex of the International Agreement of 25 January 1924 creating the O.I.E., every Member-Country of the O.I.E. shall recognise the right of the Central Bureau of the O.I.E. to communicate directly with the Veterinary Administration of its territory or territories. All notifications and all information sent by the O.I.E. to the Veterinary Administration shall be regarded as having been sent to the State concerned and all notifications and all information sent to the O.I.E. by the Veterinary Administration shall be regarded as having been sent by the State concerned.

Article 1.2.0.2.

Veterinary Administrations shall send to the O.I.E.:

1° - Notification by telegram (x) to INTEREPIZOOTIES PARIS, within 24 hours at the latest following confirmation or suspicion of a new case or outbreak: primo, of any of the disease in List A, with the exception of Anthrax; secundo, of any of the following diseases in List B: Vesicular Stomatitis, Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis; tertio, of any newly recognised disease in the country;

2° - by bimonthly report to the Central Bureau of the O.I.E., Paris, according to a pattern adopted by the Committee, information on the

---

(x) Using, as far as possible, the pro forma proposed for a telegram of Notification to the O.I.E. in the annual Reports of the Director of the O.I.E., the text of which is attached.
incidence and evolution: primo, of any of the diseases in List A, including Anthrax; secundo, of any of the following diseases in List B: Vesicular Stomatitis, Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis;

3° by quarterly report, information on the incidence and evolution of the diseases in List B;

4° by annual report, any information brought to their notice on the incidence and evolution of diseases in List C.

Article 1203

Notifications provided for in Article 1202, paragraph 1, shall be promptly followed by complementary information sent by express letter to the Central Bureau of the OIE, on the origin and nature of the disease, the number of outbreaks, cases and deaths in the various species affected, the conditions concerning the spread of the disease and the sanitary and medical prophylactic measures taken.

Article 1204

1 During the course of the epizootic disease, further notifications and information as provided for by Article 1202 and Article 1203 shall be sent in the form of regular reports to the Central Bureau of the OIE, at least once a fortnight.

2 Information should be given on the precautionary measures taken to prevent spread of disease, in particular the measures taken to prevent its spread to other territories - by transport of animals, fish, bees, animal products, biological products, vegetable products. In the case of epizootic diseases transmitted by insect vectors, the measures taken against such vectors should also be specified.

Article 1205

1 The Veterinary Administration of a territory in which an infected zone was located shall inform the Central Bureau of the OIE when this zone is again free.
2. A zone infected with a determined disease may be considered as being free again when there have been no cases for a period longer than the classical incubation period of the disease and when full prophylactic measures and appropriate sanitary measures were applied to prevent its reappearance or possible spread. These measures will be found in detail in the various chapters of Section 2.1. of this Code.

3. A country can be considered to be again free of a determined disease when all the conditions laid down in the corresponding chapters of Section 2.1. of this Code have been carried out.

**Article 1.2.0.6.**

Veterinary Administrations should communicate to the O.I.E. the provisions of their quarantine regulations and their sanitary regulations concerning importation and exportation.

They should also communicate any modifications of their regulations as soon as they are made and, at the latest, before the annual General Session of the Committee of the O.I.E.

**Article 1.2.0.7.**

The Central Bureau of the O.I.E. shall send by telegram or by letter to all the concerned Veterinary Administrations all the notifications received as provided for in Articles 1.2.0.2. to 1.2.0.6.

**Article 1.2.0.8.**

All telegrams sent in pursuance of Articles 1.2.0.2. and 1.2.0.5. shall receive priority in accordance with the circumstances. Communications by telegram, telephone or telex, sent in the case of exceptional urgency when there is danger of spread of a compulsory notifiable disease, shall be given the highest priority accorded to these communications by the International Arrangements of Telecommunications.
Article 1.2.0.9.

The Central Bureau of the O.I.E. shall send out by Monthly Epi­zootic Circulars the number of new outbreaks of the compulsorily notifiable diseases in List A which was approved in May 1974 by the XLIIIrd General Session of the Committee of the O.I.E., viz.:


Article 1.2.0.10.

1. Each Veterinary Administration shall supply any information concerning the circumstances of the appearance of an epizootic disease which was not present previously in its territory.

2. All Veterinary Administrations shall notify to the O.I.E.:

   - the date on which the last case of any of the disease shown in List A was eliminated;

   - the sanitary measures taken to eradicate the disease and the measures taken to maintain a favourable situation.

3. The Central Bureau of the O.I.E., on the basis of the information received and any official communication, prepares an annual Report concerning the application of this Code and its effects on International Traffic. Information collected by application of paragraph 2 shall be published in the annual Statistics of the O.I.E.
PROPOSED TELEGRAM PRO FORMA FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF AN OUTBREAK TO THE O.I.E.

STATE PRIORITY

INTEREPIZOOTIES PARIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information by the dispatching Post Office</th>
<th>Office of origin</th>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time handed in ScE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Outbreak or case - Disease - Affected species - Number of affected animals (per species)
- Clinical diagnosis - Laboratory diagnosis - Identified type (s) of virus -
- Geographical localization: farm, village, district, province, etc., or geographical co-ordinates (longitude - latitude) -
- Seriousness - Measures applied (sanitary or/and medical) -

Signature (code telegraphic address)
SECTION 1.3.

ZOO-SANITARY ORGANISATION

Article 1.3.0.1.

1. The States and their Veterinary Administrations shall, by all possible means, take the necessary action to ensure that the frontier posts and the Quarantine Stations in their territory shall be provided with an organisation and sufficient equipment for the application of the measures provided for in this Code.

2. Each frontier post and each Quarantine Station shall be provided with facilities for the feeding and watering of the animals.

Article 1.3.0.2.

When justified by the amount of the international traffic and by the epizootiologic situation, frontier posts and Quarantine Stations should be provided with a Veterinary Service comprising personnel, material and premises according to the case and, in particular, means for:

i) detecting and isolating animals affected with or suspected of being affected with an epizootic disease;

ii) carrying out disinfection and possibly disinsectisation of vehicles used to transport animals and animal products;

iii) making clinical examinations and obtaining specimens of material for diagnostic purposes from live animals or carcases of animals affected or suspected of being affected with an epizootic disease, and obtaining specimens of animal products suspected of contamination.

Further, each port and airport open to international traffic should be provided with equipment for the sterilisation or incineration of swill or any other material dangerous to animal health.
Article 1.3.0.3.

When required by the international traffic in transit, airports shall be provided, as soon as possible, with areas of direct transit; these must however comply with the conditions required by the Veterinary Administration, especially to prevent the risk of introduction of diseases transmitted by insects.

Article 1.3.0.4.

Each Veterinary Administration shall keep at the disposal of the Central Bureau of the O.I.E. and any interested country on request:

a) a list of the frontier posts, Quarantine Stations, abattoirs and storage depots in its territory which are approved for international traffic;

b) the period of time required for notice to be given for the application of the arrangements contained in Article 1.4.4.1. (paragraph 2), Article 1.4.4.2. (paragraph 2), Article 1.4.4.3. (paragraph 2) and Article 1.4.4.4. (paragraph 2);

c) a list of the airports in its territory which are provided with an area of direct transit.
SECTION 1.4.

ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES AND FORMALITIES

Chapter 1.4.1.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 1.4.1.1.

1. Vehicles (or containers) used for the transport of animals shall be designed, constructed and fitted in such a way as to withstand the weight of the animals and to ensure their safety and welfare whilst being carried therein. Vehicles must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before use. There should be adequate ventilation which can be adjusted to meet the possible variations in climate.

2. Animals in transit shall be provided with adequate space, and unless special provisions require to the contrary, room to lie down. They shall be segregated according to species, and uncastrated mature male animals shall be segregated from females and from each other.

3. Vehicles (or containers) in which animals are confined during carriage by sea or by air shall be secured to the structure of the ship or aircraft and shall be stowed in such a way as to ensure that there is no interference with ventilation and to allow easy access to the animals by the attendant.

4. Animals which are being transported shall be offered food and water at suitable intervals.

5. The construction of containers intended for transportation of animals should be made in such a manner that these containers may be entirely opened without any risk of infection resulting from that, in particular because of litters - the use of straw should be avoided.
6. In the case of transportation of products of animal origin, a partial opening should enable the necessary controls to be made.

7. Containers in transit in which there are products of animal origin should not be opened unless the Veterinary Authorities of the transit country deem it necessary that they should be opened, and subject to precautions intended to avoid any risk of contamination.

8. Containers should be loaded only with one kind of products or, at least, with products not likely to be contaminated one by another.

9. In any case, it becomes to each country to decide which facilities it intends to give to the transit and importation operations of animals and animal products in containers.

Article 1.4.1.2.

Disinfection, disinsectisation and all zoo-sanitary work should be carried out in such a way as:

a) to avoid all unjustified inconvenience and to prevent causing any damage or injury to the health of people and animals;

b) to avoid the risk of fire;

c) to avoid causing any damage to the structure of the vehicle or to any of its appliances;

d) to prevent as far as possible any damage to animal products, birds' eggs for hatching, fish eggs for hatching, semen, eggs and larvae of bees, silk worms and also to the feeding stuffs for the embarked livestock and the baggage of the convoy.

Article 1.4.1.3.

1. On request, the Veterinary Authority shall issue to the transporters a certificate indicating the measures applied to all vehicles, the parts of the vehicle which have been treated, the methods used and the reasons which led to the application of the measures.
In the case of aircraft, the certificate may be replaced, on request, by an entry in the General Declaration of the aircraft.

2. Likewise, the Veterinary Authority shall issue on request:
   a) a certificate showing the date of arrival and departure of the animals;
   b) to the owner or exporter, the receiver and transporter or their respective representatives, a certificate showing the measures applied.

Article 1.4.1.4.

The Veterinary Authority should take all practical measures to prevent the discharge of any infective material into internal or territorial waters.

Article 1.4.1.5.

Inasmuch as the O.I.E. will have set up, approved or agreed Norms concerning:

- either the preparation, production and control of biological products for use in the diagnosis or prevention of diseases;
- or disinfection and disinsectisation;
- or treatments intended to destroy viruses, bacteria or spores in meat or various products of animal origin originating from countries considered as being infected with such or such disease;

these Norms (which will be included in the Code as Annexes) should be exclusively adopted by official Veterinary Authorities with respect to international trade in animals and products of animal origin.
Chapter 1.4.2.

ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES APPLICABLE

BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE

Article 1.4.2.1.

Each country shall authorise the exportation from its territory only of animals for breeding, rearing or slaughter which are correctly verified, marked and identified and which come from an establishment free from the diseases in List A and not situated in an "infected zone" (with any of the diseases to which the exported animals are susceptible, and for which mechanical or biological vectors may be exported at the same time).

In certain cases, the above-mentioned animals could, according to the wish expressed by the importing country, be subjected, within limits of a minimum and maximum extension of time, to certain biological tests and certain vaccinations carried out in conformity with the Resolutions of the O.I.E., as well as to disinsectisation procedures.

Observation of the above-mentioned animals before leaving the country may be carried out either in the establishment where they were reared, or possibly in a quarantine station. When they have been found to be clinically healthy and free from all the diseases in List A and other infectious diseases by an official Veterinarian during the period of observation, the animals shall be transported to the place of embarkation in specially constructed vehicles previously cleansed and disinfected, without delay and without coming into contact with other susceptible animals, unless these animals have a sanitary guarantee similar to those of the transported animals.

The transportation of the animals for breeding or rearing or for slaughter from the establishment of origin shall be carried out in conformity with the conditions agreed between the importing country and the exporting country:
- either directly to the place of embarkation;
- or to an officially approved market and from the market to the place of embarkation;
- or to an officially approved market, from the market to an approved collecting centre and from the centre to the place of embarkation.

The sanitary conditions required for admittance of the animals for breeding or rearing or for slaughter at the officially approved market or the approved collecting centre, are the following:

- for ruminants and porcine animals, those relating to Foot-and-Mouth Disease, to Rinderpest, and also:
- for animals of the bovine, bibovine or bubaline species, those relating to Tuberculosis and Brucellosis;
- for animals of the ovine or caprine species, those relating to Brucellosis and Sheep Pox or Goat Pox;
- for animals of the porcine species, those relating to Classical Swine Fever, to African Swine Fever and to Porcine Enzootic Encephalomyelitis.

Article 1.4.2.2.

Each country shall undertake the exportation from its territory only of:

- semen;
- birds'eggs for hatching, from a farm, from breeding stations or from establishments which are officially controlled by the Veterinary Authority of the district of origin, free from the diseases in List A and not situated in an "infected zone" (in respect of the diseases capable of infecting the corresponding species).

Article 1.4.2.3.

A country exporting animals, semen or birds'eggs for hatching shall inform the country of destination and when necessary the transit countries if, after the exportation, there occurs a disease on List A
during the incubation period of that particular disease in the establish-
ment of origin or in an animal which was in an approved collecting centre
or an officially approved market at the same time as the exported animals.

Article 1.4.2.4.

Before the departure of the animals, fish, semen, bird's eggs
for hatching, fish eggs for hatching, bees, eggs and larvae of bees;
silk-worms, an official Veterinarian shall, during the 24 hours before
the embarkation, provide a certificate conforming with the patterns
approved by the O.I.E. as shown in English in Section 6.1. of this Code
and worded in the languages agreed between the exporting country and
the importing country, and when necessary with the transit countries.

Article 1.4.2.5.

1. Before the embarkation of an animal or a consignment of animals
for an international journey, the Veterinary Authority of the port, the
airport or the district in which the frontier post is situated may, if it
is considered necessary, have a health examination carried out on the ani-
mal or consignment. The time and place of the examination should be fixed,
taking into account custom and other formalities and in such a way as not
to impede or delay the departure.

2. The Veterinary Authority referred to in paragraph 1 of this Ar-
ticle shall take necessary measures:

a) to prevent the embarkation of animals affected or suspected
of being affected with any of the diseases in List A or with any other in-
fecious disease;

b) to avoid the entry into a vehicle of possible vectors or cau-
sal agents of infection.

Article 1.4.2.6.

1. Each country shall authorise the exportation from its territory
only of meat and products of animal origin destined for human consumption
recognised as being sound and accompanied by an official sanitary certi-
1. Certificates conforming with the patterns approved by the O.I.E., given in English in Section 6.1. of this Code and worded in the languages agreed between the exporting country and the importing country, and when necessary with the transit countries.

2. Products of animal origin destined for animal consumption, for pharmaceutical or for industrial use, shall be accompanied by an international sanitary certificate conforming with the patterns approved by the O.I.E.
Chapter 1.4.3.

ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING THE JOURNEY BETWEEN THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY AND THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY AND IN TRANSIT

Article 1.4.3.1.

1. Any country through which the transit of animals, fish and bees has to be effected, and which normally carries out commercial transactions with the exporting country, shall not refuse the transit, with the reservations mentioned hereinafter and on condition that notification is made of the proposed transit to its Veterinary Administration and the Veterinary Authority in charge of the frontier posts.

This notification shall state the species and number of animals or fish or consignments of bees, the methods of transport and the frontier posts of entry and exit in accordance with an itinerary in the transit country previously fixed and authorised.

2. Any country through which transit has to take place may refuse it if, in the exporting country or in the country of transit which precedes it in the itinerary, there exist certain diseases considered by the country in question as capable of being transmitted to their own animals, fish or bees.

3. Any transit country may require the presentation of international zoo-sanitary certificates. This country may, in addition, cause an examination to be made by an official Veterinarian on the health status of animals, fish or bees in transit, except in cases where transport in sealed vehicles is a condition of transit.

4. Any transit country may refuse passage through its territory of animals, fish or bees presented at one of its frontier posts if an examination carried out by an official Veterinarian shows that the animal or the consignment of animals, fish or bees in transit is affected or infected.
with any of the notifiable epizootic diseases, or if the international zoo-
sanitary certificate does not conform with the model laid down by the impor-
ting country or does not apply to the animals, fish or bees.

In such a case, the Veterinary Administration of the exporting
country will be given an opportunity of checking the findings or to correct
the certificate where this is necessary. If the diagnosis of an epizootic
disease is confirmed or if the certificate cannot be corrected, the animal
or the consignment of animals, fish or bees in transit shall either be re-
turned to the exporting country if there is a common frontier with it, or
be slaughtered or destroyed.

5. However, this Article does not apply to fish and bees which are
transported in securely closed containers.

Article 1.4.3.2.

Any transit country may require railway wagons and road vehicles
used for the transit of animals through its territory to be constructed in
such a manner as to prevent the escape and dispersion of excrement on the
railway line and roads.

The unloading of animals in transit shall be permitted in the
territory of the transit country only when absolutely necessary for purpo-
ses of watering and feeding and under the effective control of an official
Veterinarian of the transit country, who shall ensure that the animals shall
have no contact with any other animals. The exporting country should be in-
formed of any unforeseen disembarkation in the transit country.

Article 1.4.3.3.

1. Any country through which there has to be the transit of:
   - semen,
   - eggs of birds and fish for hatching,
   - eggs and larvae of bees,
   - animal products,

   and which allows the importation of those products, should not
refuse their transit provided they comply with the hereunder mentioned
conditions.
2. Notification shall be made of the proposed transit to both its Veterinary Administration and the Veterinary Authority in charge of the control of the frontier posts.

This notification shall contain information on the identification of the species and the quantity of these products, the form of their travelling conditions, the method of transport, and the frontier posts of their entry into and leaving the country, according to an itinerary previously arranged and authorised in the territory of the transit country.

3. Transit countries may carry out control of the transportation; if the inspection shows that the above-mentioned products are capable of being dangerous to the health of persons or animals, the Veterinary Authorities of the transit country shall proceed to return them. If they cannot be returned, the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country will be given an opportunity of checking the findings before the destruction of the products.

4. No sanitary formality should apply to the transit of the products mentioned in this Article when they are transported in a sealed container.

Article 1.4.3.4.

Vessels stopping in a port or passing through a canal or other navigable route situated in the territory of a state, on their way to a port situated in the territory of another state, must comply with the conditions required by the Veterinary Administrations, especially to prevent the risk of introduction of diseases transmitted by insects.

Article 1.4.3.5.

Aircrafts must comply with the conditions required by the Veterinary Administrations, especially to prevent the risk of introduction of diseases transmitted by insects.

Article 1.4.3.6.

1. If, for reasons outside the control of its commander, a ship or an aeroplane calls or lands somewhere else than at a port or an airport,
or at a port or an airport other than that at which it should normally call or land, the commander of the ship or the aeroplane, or his deputy, shall notify at once the place of the calling or the landing to the nearest Veterinary Authority or to any other public authority.

2. As soon as the Veterinary Authority is notified of this calling place or landing place, it shall take appropriate action.

3. Except for the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 5 of this Article, the animals and the convoy on board the ship or the aeroplane shall not be permitted to leave the vicinity of the calling place or the landing place and no materials accompanying them or packing substances shall be permitted to be taken further than this vicinity.

4. When the measures possibly prescribed by the Veterinary Authority have been carried out, the ship or the aeroplane, in so far as concerns the sanitary point of view, shall be permitted to proceed to the port or the airport normally used for, or, if there are technical reasons whereby this cannot be done, to a port or an airport which is more suitable.

5. In an emergency, the commander of the ship or the aeroplane, or his deputy, shall take all measures necessary for maintaining the health and safety of the passengers, crew, convoys and animals on board.
Chapter 1.4.4.

ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES ON ARRIVAL

Article 1.4.4.1.

1. Any importing country should only accept into its territory animals, fish or bees which have been subjected to a health examination by an official Veterinarian of the exporting country and are accompanied by an international zoo-sanitary certificate provided by the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country.

2. Any importing country may require sufficient advance information regarding the proposed date of entry into its territory of all animals, fish and bees, stating the species, number, means of transport and frontier post.

   In addition, any importing country shall publish a list of the frontier posts supplied with the equipment required for carrying out control operations at importation and enabling the importation and transit traffic to be carried out in the most speedy and efficacious way.

3. Any importing country may prohibit the introduction into its territory of animals, fish and bees when the exporting country or the transit countries which precede it in the itinerary are considered as being infected with certain diseases capable of being transmitted to its own animals, fish or bees.

   In the case of transit countries, the prohibition should not apply to fish and bees which are transported in securely closed containers.

4. Any importing country may prohibit the introduction into its territory of animals, fish and bees, if these were found, on examination carried out at the frontier post by an official Veterinarian, to be affected, suspected of being affected or infected with a disease capable of being transmitted to the animals, fish or bees in its territory. Refusal of entry may also be applied to animals, fish or bees which are not accom-
panied by an international zoo-sanitary certificate conforming with the re-
quirements of the importing country.

In such cases, the Veterinary Administration of the exporting
country will be given immediately an opportunity of checking the findings
or to correct the certificate where this is necessary. However, the impor-
ting country may require at once placing in quarantine in order to carry
out clinical observation and biological examinations with a view to estab-
lishing a formal diagnosis.

If the diagnosis of an epizootic disease is confirmed, or if the
certificate cannot be corrected, the importing country may take the follow-
ing measures:

- return the animals, fish or bees to the exporting country, if
  this rejection does not involve transit through a third country;

- slaughter and destruction in cases where re-shipment would be
dangerous from the health point of view or impossible from a practical
  point of view.

5. Animals, fish or bees, accompanied by an international zoo-sani-
tary certificate, found to be healthy by the Veterinary Authority of the
frontier post, shall be permitted to be imported.

They shall then, in accordance with the zoo-sanitary legislation
in force in the importing country:

- either be transported direct to the farm of destination;

- or taken to a quarantine establishment where they shall be kept
  under observation for a period fixed by the zoo-sanitary regulations of the
  importing country to undergo various diagnostic tests before being admitted
  into the importing country;

- or be transported or taken to the premises to which they are
  consigned where they will remain under supervision of the local Veterinary
  Authority for a period fixed by the zoo-sanitary regulation of the impor-
ting country;

- or, in the case of animals for slaughter, be taken directly to
  an officially approved abattoir or to a market designated for this purpose,
on condition that they are taken from the market directly to an officially approved abattoir or to a quarantine establishment where they shall be kept until they are slaughtered.

Article 1.4.4.2.

1. Any importing country should only accept into its territory:
   - semen,
   - birds' eggs for hatching,
   - fish eggs for hatching,
   - eggs and larvae of bees,
   which are accompanied with an international sanitary certificate.

2. Any importing country may require that sufficient advance information be sent regarding the proposed date of entry into its territory of any of the above-mentioned products, stating the species, quantity, nature and condition of these products, and the frontier post.

3. Any country may prohibit the importation of the above-mentioned products into its territory when, in the exporting country or in the transit country which precedes it in the itinerary, there exist certain diseases considered by the country concerned as being capable of being introduced by these products.

4. Any country may prohibit the importation into its territory of the above-mentioned products presented at one of its frontier posts, if they are not accompanied by an international sanitary certificate complying with the requirements of the importing country, or if the certificate does not apply to the products.

In such cases, the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country shall be notified at once and the products may either be returned to the exporting country or put into quarantine and/or destroyed.

Article 1.4.4.3.

1. Any importing country should only accept into its territory meat and products of animal origin destined for human consumption which are found to be wholesome by an official veterinarian of the exporting country and are accompanied by an international sanitary certificate.
2. Any importing country may require to be informed in advance as to the proposed date of entry into its territory of a consignment of meat or products of animal origin destined for human consumption, together with information on the nature, quantity and condition of these products, and also the name of the frontier post.

3. Any country may prohibit the importation into its territory of meat and products of animal origin destined for human consumption, when there exist in the exporting country certain diseases considered by that country as capable of being introduced by this meat or these products; there may also be prohibition of transit through countries where these diseases exist, except where the transport is carried out in sealed containers.

4. When the international sanitary certificates are duly checked and found to be correct, this meat or these products shall be permitted to be imported.

5. However, if inspection of the consignment shows that the meat or the products of animal origin destined for human consumption might be a danger to the health of persons or animals, or if the international sanitary certificate is not correct or does not apply to the products, the Veterinary Authority of the importing country shall cause this meat and these products to be returned or to be rendered safe. When the products are not returned, the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country will be given immediately an opportunity of checking the findings.

Article 1.4.4.4.

1. Any importing country should only accept into its territory products of animal origin destined for animal consumption or for pharmaceutical use or for industrial use if accompanied by an international sanitary certificate provided by the competent Veterinary Authority of the exporting country.

2. Any importing country may require sufficient advance notification of the proposed date of entry into its territory of a consignment of products of animal origin destined for animal consumption, or for pharmaceutical use or for industrial use, with information on the nature, quantity and condition of these products, and the name of the frontier post.
3. Any country may prohibit the importation into its territory of products of animal origin destined for animal consumption, or for pharmaceutical use, or for industrial use, when there exist in the exporting country certain diseases considered by the country as capable of being introduced by these products; there may also be prohibition of transit through countries where these diseases exist, except where the transport is carried out in sealed containers.

4. When the international sanitary certificates are duly checked and found to be correct, these products shall be permitted to be imported.

5. Any importing country may require the products of animal origin destined for animal consumption, or for pharmaceutical use, or for industrial use, to be consigned to establishments under the supervision of the Veterinary Administration and approved by it.

6. However, if inspection of the consignment shows that the products are capable of endangering the health of persons or animals, or if the international sanitary certificates are not correct or do not apply to the products, the Veterinary Authority of the importing country may return the products or cause them to be rendered safe. When the products are not returned, the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country will be given immediately an opportunity of checking the findings.

**Article 1.4.4.5.**

On arrival at a frontier post of a vehicle transporting an animal or animals infected with any of the diseases in List A, the vehicle shall be considered as contaminated and the Veterinary Authority shall apply the following measures:

a) Disembarkation from the vehicle and immediate transportation of the animal or animals without stopping in a leak-proof vehicle:

- either to an establishment approved by the Veterinary Administration for the slaughter of the animal or animals and the destruction or possibly sterilisation of their carcases;

- or to a quarantine station or, in the absence of a quarantine station, to a place assigned in advance and well isolated, near the frontier post.
b) Removal from the vehicle and immediate transportation of the litter, forage and any other contaminated accompanying material, to an establishment assigned in advance for their destruction there, and the strict application of the sanitary measures required by the importing country.

c) Disinfection of:

i) all the baggage of the convoy,

ii) all parts of the vehicle which were used in the transport, feeding, watering, movements and unloading of the animal or animals.

d) Disinsectisation, in cases where any insect vector diseases are present.

Article 1.4.4.6.

On the arrival at the frontier post of a vehicle transporting an animal or animals suspected of being affected with any of the diseases in List A, the vehicle shall be considered as suspected of being contaminated and the Veterinary Authority may apply Article 1.4.4.5.

Article 1.4.4.7.

The vehicle shall no longer be considered as contaminated or suspected of being contaminated when the measures prescribed by the Veterinary Authority in accordance with Article 1.4.4.5. have been duly carried out.

The vehicle may then be allowed to enter.

Article 1.4.4.8.

Ships and aircraft may not be refused access to a port or airport for zoo-sanitary reasons in cases of emergency.

Nevertheless, the ship or aircraft shall be submitted to all the zoo-sanitary measures which the port or airport Veterinary Authority may deem necessary.
Article 1.4.4.9.

1. An aircraft transporting animals or animal products need not be regarded as coming from an "infected zone" solely because it landed in such a zone at one or more airports as long as these themselves are not infected.

2. All aircraft coming from a foreign country where diseases transmitted by insect vectors are present shall be subjected to disinsectisation immediately after landing, except when such disinsectisation was carried out immediately before the departure or during the flight of the aircraft.
Chapter 1.4.5.

MEASURES CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF

PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Article 1.4.5.1.

The importation of pathological material and biological products should require a special authorisation by the Veterinary Administration of the importing country laying down the conditions of importation. Any pathological material or any biological product which does not satisfy these conditions should be returned or sterilised together with its packing.

Article 1.4.5.2.

Every consignment of pathological material or of biological products should be notified by the exporter to the importer, giving the following information:

- exact nature of the product and its condition;
- the number of packages sent and the marks and numbers whereby they can be identified;
- date of despatch;
- method of transport used for consignment (ship, aircraft, railway wagon or road vehicle).

The consignee should notify the consignor of the receipt of each consignment of pathological material or biological products on its arrival.

When a consignment which has been duly notified by the consignor fails to arrive by the anticipated date, the consignee should notify the Veterinary Authority of the receiving country and, at the same time, the consignor in the country of origin, so that any necessary action can be taken for investigation to be made without delay.
Article 1.4.5.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code:

- the sending of pathological material and biological products should be subjected to the special rules concerning the condition under which they may be conveyed, in conformity with the conditions as laid down by the Universal Postal Convention established by the Universal Postal Union.

Article 1.4.5.4.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, vaccines containing live attenuated micro-organisms, or live attenuated (modified) viruses in bulk and sent in large quantities which render it impracticable to conform with the conditions laid down in Article 1.4.5.3., should be packed in such a way that no infectious material shall come out of the package (solid, well-stoppered internal containers, solid and securely fastened protective boxes, a sufficient amount of absorbent material, and labels marked: Perishable biological products - Dangerous - Not to be opened during transportation).

Article 1.4.5.5.

1. Each receiving country should undertake only to accept vaccines for veterinary use for which there is provided a certificate stating that the vaccines were subjected to official control in the consigning country.

2. Vaccines for which the authorisation provided for in Article 1.4.5.1. has been made and whose identity and conformation with the certificates of origin have been duly verified, should be permitted to be imported.

3. But, if inspection of the consignment shows any changes in the vaccines for veterinary use which could endanger the health of human beings or animals, the Veterinary Authority of the receiving country should cause these vaccines to be seized and destroyed.
SECOND PART. 2.

ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE FOR EACH OF THE

OBLIGATORILY NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN O.I.E. LIST A

which are required to be notified to the Headquarters
of the O.I.E. within 24 hours of confirmation of a
new case or outbreak, with the exception of Anthrax \(x\).

\(x\) See Article 1.2.0.2.
SECOND PART. 2.

ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE
TO THE DISEASES IN LIST A

SECTION 2. 1.

Chapter 2.1.1. Foot-and-Mouth Disease
(Articles 2.1.1.1. - 2.1.1.18.)

Chapter 2.1.2. Rinderpest
(Articles 2.1.2.1. - 2.1.2.16.)

Chapter 2.1.3. Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
(Articles 2.1.3.1. - 2.1.3.10.)

Chapter 2.1.4. Lumpy Skin Disease
(Articles 2.1.4.1. - 2.1.4.10.)

Chapter 2.1.5. Anthrax
(Articles 2.1.5.1. - 2.1.5.5.)

SECTION 2. 2.

Chapter 2.2.1. Sheep Pox and Goat Pox
(Articles 2.2.1.1. - 2.2.1.9.)

Chapter 2.2.2. Bluetongue
(Articles 2.2.2.1. - 2.2.2.7.)

SECTION 2. 3.

Chapter 2.3.1. African Horse Sickness
(Articles 2.3.1.1. - 2.3.1.9.)

Chapter 2.3.2. Glanders
(Articles 2.3.2.1. - 2.3.2.5.)

Chapter 2.3.3. Dourine
(Articles 2.3.3.1. - 2.3.3.6.)
SECTION 2.4.

Chapter 2.4.1. Classical Swine Fever
(Articles 2.4.1.1. - 2.4.1.17.)

Chapter 2.4.2. African Swine Fever
(Articles 2.4.2.1. - 2.4.2.16.)

Chapter 2.4.3. Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis
(Teschen Disease)
(Articles 2.4.3.1. - 2.4.3.15.)

Chapter 2.4.4. Swine Vesicular Disease
(Articles 2.4.4.1. - 2.4.4.16.)

SECTION 2.5.

Chapter 2.5.1. Fowl Plague
(Articles 2.5.1.1. - 2.5.1.3.)

Chapter 2.5.2. Newcastle Disease
(Articles 2.5.2.1. - 2.5.2.18.)

SECTION 2.6.

Chapter 2.6.1. Rabies
(Articles 2.6.1.1. - 2.6.1.6.)
Chapter 2.1.1.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Article 2.1.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Foot-and-Mouth Disease shall be 21 days.

Article 2.1.1.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

- a Foot-and-Mouth Disease "infected zone" shall be considered as again being free when no new case of the disease has been found for at least 21 days after "stamping out policy" and disinfection, or six months after clinical cure or death of the last affected animal if a "stamping out policy" is not practised;

- a country in which there is not yet a compulsory systematic vaccination programme may be considered as free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease when it has been shown that this disease has not been present in it for at least three years.

The waiting period will be two years after the disappearance of the last case for countries in which effective sanitary measures are in force and which have applied a compulsory systematic vaccination programme, using inactivated virus-vaccine, at least to large ruminants.

This waiting period shall be six months after the disappearance of the last case for a country which has a "stamping out policy" together with or without compulsory systematic vaccination, using inactivated virus-vaccine in at least large ruminants.

Article 2.1.1.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, the
Veterinary Administrations of countries free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease may prohibit the introduction into or transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook and the I.B.A.R. Bulletins:

a) of all domestic ruminants for breeding, rearing or slaughter;
b) of all domestic porcine animals for breeding, rearing or slaughter;
c) of all wild ruminants and wild porcine animals destined for zoological gardens;
d) of semen of all domestic and wild ruminants and porcine animals;
e) of fresh meat of all domestic and wild ruminants and porcine animals;
f) of meat products prepared with meat originating from domestic and wild ruminants and porcine animals which has not been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Foot-and-Mouth Disease;
g) of products of animal origin destined for pharmaceutical use;
h) of unprocessed hay and straw.

Article 2.1.1.4.

The measures concerning prohibition which are provided for in Article 2.1.1.3. may be applied by countries which are not free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, particularly in regard to countries in which there are types or sub-types of the virus of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, whose behaviour can be considered as exotic.

Article 2.1.1.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for domestic ruminants and porcine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate, attesting that the exported animals show no clinical signs of disease and had been since their birth or for at least 21 days in a country free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Article 2.1.1.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild ruminants and porcine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their embarkation, the exported animals showed no clinical signs of Foot-and-Mouth Disease;

2° - that they come from a country free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease;

3° - further, if the country of origin has a common border with a country considered as being infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, that they have been kept in a quarantine station since they were captured, for at least 21 days.

Article 2.1.1.7.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic ruminants and porcine animals for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their embarkation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Foot-and-Mouth Disease;
2° - that the animals were in the territory of the exporting country, for 21 days before their embarkation or since their birth, in an establishment where there was no case of Foot-and-Mouth Disease officially declared during that period and that that establishment of origin is not situated in a Foot-and-Mouth Disease "infected zone";

3° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the 21 days before their departure to the country of their destination.

Article 2.1.1.8.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild ruminants and porcine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their embarkation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Foot-and-Mouth Disease;

2° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the 21 days before their departure to the country of their destination.

Article 2.1.1.9.

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 2.1.1.7. and 2.1.1.8. may be completed by attestation:

1° - that the animals have not been vaccinated against Foot-and-Mouth Disease, or

2° - that they were vaccinated not less than 15 days and not more than four months before being exported in the case of animals over four months; or

3° - that they were vaccinated not less than 15 days and not more than twelve months before being exported in the case of revaccinated animals in countries where annual vaccination is carried out,
against the types of the virus of Foot-and-Mouth Disease present in the exporting country and/or possibly against one or other types as required by the importing country.

The Certificate shall also state precisely:

4° - if the vaccination was carried out with inactivated-vaccine, or

5° - with modified "live" virus-vaccine;

6° - the types and strains of the virus used for the preparation of the vaccine.

Vaccines against Foot-and-Mouth Disease should be prepared and produced according to the standards approved by the O.I.E.

Where a country proposes to import live animals, vaccinated with modified "live" virus-vaccine, and the country in question is not yet using this type of vaccine, it is desirable that the O.I.E. be informed about it. This statement is particularly recommended when the country wishing to import is situated in a region or sub-region in which such vaccines are not being used.

Article 2.1.1.10.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of domestic ruminants or boars,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

- that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of disease on the day of the collection and during the following 21 days;

- that they had been kept for more than 21 days prior to collection in a country free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
Article 2.1.1.11.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of domestic ruminants or boars,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1º - that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Foot-and-Mouth Disease on the day of the collection and during the following 21 days;

2º - that the donor animals had not been vaccinated against Foot-and-Mouth Disease, or

3º - that they had been vaccinated with inactivated vaccine, or

4º - that they had been vaccinated with modified "live" virus-vaccine;

5º - that the donor animals had been in the exporting country, for the 21 days before the collection was made, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre where there was no case of Foot-and-Mouth Disease officially declared during that period, and that that establishment or Artificial Insemination Centre is not situated in a Foot-and-Mouth Disease "infected zone".

Article 2.1.1.12.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh meat or prepared meat products of domestic ruminants or pigs,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of the meat is from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter, and that the animals had been since their birth or for at least 21 days
before their slaughter in the country, or have been imported from a country free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Article 2.1.1.13.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, of meat products prepared with meat originating from domestic ruminants or pigs which has been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the whole consignment of the meat is from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2° - that the meat was subjected to the said treatment;

3° - that the necessary precautions were taken to prevent contact of the meat, after preparation, with any source of the virus of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Article 2.1.1.14.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh meat of domestic ruminants and pigs,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the fresh meat is from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2° - that this abattoir is not situated in a Foot-and-Mouth Disease "infected zone";

3° - that the meat is from animals which did not come from a Foot-
and-Mouth Disease "infected zone", and that exhaustive ante and post mortem examinations of the animals did not reveal any Foot-and-Mouth Disease lesions.

Article 2.1.1.15.

In the case of importation of products of animal origin (domestic or wild ruminants or porcine animals) destined for industrial purposes, from countries considered as being free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals which, since their birth or for at least the past 21 days, were in a country free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Article 2.1.1.16.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for products of animal (ruminant or porcine) origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals which:

1° - were, since their birth or for at least the past 21 days, in a country free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease;

2° - were slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.

Article 2.1.1.17.

In the case of importation of products of animal origin (domestic or wild ruminants or porcine animals) destined for industrial purposes, from countries considered as being infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:
1° - for blood and meat meals, defatted bones, hooves, claws and horns,
that these products had been subjected to heat treatment sufficient to ensure the destruction of the virus of Foot-and-Mouth Disease;

2° - for hooves, claws, bones, horns, hunting trophies or preparations destined for museums,
that they were completely dried and had on them no traces of skin, flesh or tendon, and/or were subjected to appropriate procedures of disinfection;

3° - for wool, coarse hair, bristles and other hair,
that these articles do not come from an "infected zone", or that they were subjected to a treatment capable of killing the virus of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in an approved establishment, under the control of the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country;

4° - for raw hides and skins,
that they do not come from an "infected zone", or that they were subjected to an effective method of disinfection. Among the known methods, it is advised to use sea salt + 2% Sodium Carbonate. Drying hides and skins is not a sufficiently effective disinfection procedure;

5° - for fertilizers of animal origin,
that these do not come from an "infected zone".

Article 2,1.1.18.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries may require:

for products of animal (ruminant or porcine) origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products:
1° - were subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, or

2° - are not from animals from a Foot-and-Mouth Disease "infected zone" and that detailed ante and post mortem examinations of these animals did not reveal any lesions of Foot-and-Mouth Disease;

3° - are from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.
Chapter 2.1.2.

**RINDERPEST**

Article 2.1.2.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Rinderpest shall be 21 days.

Article 2.1.2.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

- A zone of a country infected with Rinderpest may be considered as being again free when at least 21 days have elapsed since "stamping out policy" and disinfection have been completed, or at least six months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if the "stamping out policy" is not practised;

- A country may be considered as being free of Rinderpest when it can be established that this disease has not been present in it for at least the past three years.

This period shall be six months after the disappearance of the last case for countries in which a "stamping out policy" with or without vaccination against Rinderpest is practised.

Article 2.1.2.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries free from Rinderpest may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with Rinderpest, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook and the I.B.A.R. Bulletins:
a) of all domestic ruminants for breeding, rearing or slaughter;

b) of all domestic porcine animals for breeding, rearing or slaughter;

c) of all wild ruminants and porcine animals destined for zoological gardens;

d) of semen of all domestic and wild ruminants and porcine animals;

e) of fresh meat of all domestic and wild ruminants and porcine animals;

f) of meat products prepared with meat originating from domestic and wild ruminants and porcine animals which has not been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Rinderpest;

g) of products of animal origin destined for pharmaceutical use.

Article 2.1.2.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic ruminants and porcine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the exported animals show no clinical signs of Rinderpest and had been since their birth or for at least 21 days in a country free of Rinderpest.

Article 2.1.2.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild ruminants and porcine animals,
presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the exported animals show no clinical signs of disease;

2° - that they come from a country free from Rinderpest;

3° - further, if the country of origin has a common border with a country considered as being infected with Rinderpest, that they have been kept in a quarantine station since they were captured, for at least 21 days.

Article 2.1.2.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic ruminants and pigs for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their embarkation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Rinderpest;

2° - that the animals were in the territory of the exporting country for the 21 days before their embarkation or since their birth, in an establishment in which there was no case of Rinderpest officially declared during that period, and that that establishment of origin is not situated in a Rinderpest "infected zone";

3° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the 21 days before their departure.

Article 2.1.2.7.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild ruminants or porcine animals,
presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their embarkation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Rinderpest;

2° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the 21 days before their departure to the country of their destination.

Article 2.1.2.8.

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 2.1.2.6. and 2.1.2.7. may be completed by the attestation:

1° - that the animals had not been vaccinated against Rinderpest, or

2° - that they had been vaccinated against Rinderpest at least 15 days and not more than four months before being exported in the case of animals for breeding or rearing or wild animals;

3° - that they had been vaccinated against Rinderpest at least 15 days and not more than twelve months before being exported in the case of animals for slaughter.

The certificate shall state precisely:

4° - if the vaccination was carried out with an inactivated vaccine, or

5° - with a modified "live" virus-vaccine;

6° - the types and strains of virus used for the preparation of the vaccine.

Vaccines against Rinderpest should be prepared and produced in accordance with the standards approved by the O.I.E. (See Annex 5.1.2.).

Article 2.1.2.9.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free
from Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

**for semen of domestic ruminants or boars,**

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Rinderpest on the day of the collection and during the following 21 days, and that they had been for more than 21 days prior to collection in a country free from Rinderpest.

**Article 2.1.2.10.**

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

**for semen of domestic ruminants or boars,**

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Rinderpest on the day of the collection and during the following 21 days;

2° - that the donor animals had not been vaccinated against Rinderpest, or

3° - that they had been vaccinated with an inactivated vaccine, or

4° - that they had been vaccinated with a modified "live" virus-vaccine;

5° - that the donor animals were in the territory of the exporting country for the 21 days before the collection was made, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre in which there was no case of Rinderpest officially declared during that period, and that that establishment or Centre is not situated in a Rinderpest "infected zone".

**Article 2.1.2.11.**

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free
from Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh meat or prepared meat products of domestic ruminants or pigs,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of the meat was from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter, and that the animals had been since their birth in the country, or have been imported from a country free from Rinderpest.

Article 2.1.2.12.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Rinderpest, of meat products prepared with meat originating from domestic ruminants or pigs which has been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the whole consignment of the meat is from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2° - that the meat was subjected to the said treatment;

3° - that the necessary precautions were taken to prevent contact of the meat after preparation with any source of Rinderpest virus.

Article 2.1.2.13.

In the case of importation of products of animal origin (domestic or wild ruminants or porcine animals) destined for industrial purposes, coming from countries considered as being free from Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals which, since their birth or for at least the past 21 days, were in a country free from Rinderpest.
Article 2.1.2.14.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for products of animal (ruminant or porcine) origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals:

1° - which, since their birth or for at least 21 days; were in a country free from Rinderpest;

2° - slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.

Article 2.1.2.15.

In the case of importation of products of animal origin (domestic or wild ruminants or porcine animals) destined for industrial purposes, coming from countries considered as being infected with Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - for blood and meat meals, defatted bones, hooves, claws and horns, that these products had been subjected to heat treatment sufficient to destroy the Rinderpest virus;

2° - for hooves, claws, bones and horns, hunting trophies or preparations destined for museums, that they had been completely dried and are without any trace of skin, flesh or tendon and/or submitted to an effective disinfection;

3° - for wool, bristles, coarse hair and other hair,
that these products do not come from an "infected zone" or had been submitted to a treatment likely to destroy the Rinderpest virus in an approved establishment which was under the control of the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country;

4° - for raw hides and skins,

that they do not originate from an "infected zone" or that they were subjected to an effective method of disinfection.

Article 2.1.2.16.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for products of animal (ruminant or porcine) origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products:

1° - had been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the Rinderpest virus, or

2° - are from animals which did not come from a Rinderpest "infected zone", and that detailed ante et post mortem examinations of these animals did not reveal any lesions of Rinderpest;

3° - are from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.
Chapter 2.1.3.
CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA

Article 2.1.3.1.
For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia shall be 180 days.

Article 2.1.3.2.
For the purposes of this Code:
- a zone of a country infected with Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia may be considered as being again free when at least 180 days have elapsed since "stamping out policy" has been completed;
- a country may be considered as being free of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia when it can be established that this disease is not present in it and that one year has elapsed since the disappearance of the last case, provided that a "stamping out policy" has been practised.

Article 2.1.3.3.
In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries free from Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook and the I.B.A.R. Bulletins:
- a) of all domestic animals of the bovine, bibovine or buffalo species for breeding, rearing or slaughter;
b) of all wild animals of the bovine, bibovine or buffalo species destined for zoological gardens.

Article 2.1.3.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic animals of the bovine, bibovine or buffalo species,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the exported animals do not show any clinical signs of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia and were, since their birth or for at least 180 days, in a country free from Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia.

Article 2.1.3.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild animals of the bovine, bibovine or buffalo species,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the exported animals show no clinical signs of disease;

2° - that they come from a country free from Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia;

3° - that they were kept in a quarantine station for six months if the country of origin has a common border with a country considered as being infected with Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia.

Article 2.1.3.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for animals of the bovine, bibovine or buffalo species for breeding,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their embarkation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia;

2° - that the animals had reacted negatively to complement fixation tests (x) on two occasions, carried out at an interval of at least 21 days and not more than 30 days, the second test having been made within 14 days before the embarkation of the animals;

3° - that the animals had been kept in complete isolation from other domestic animals of the bovine, bibovine or buffalo species from the day of the first complement fixation test until their embarkation;

4° - that the animals were in the territory of the exporting country for the 180 days before their embarkation, in an establishment where there was no case of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia officially declared during that period, and that that establishment of origin is not situated in a Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia "infected zone".

Article 2.1.3.7.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for animals of the bovine, bibovine or buffalo species for slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that these animals showed no clinical signs of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia on the day of their embarkation;

2° - that these animals were in the territory of the exporting country for the 180 days before their embarkation.

(x) See Annex 5.1.1.2.
country for the 180 days before their exportation, in an establishment where there was no case of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia officially declared during that period and that that establishment of origin is not situated in a Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia "infected zone".

Article 2.1.3.8.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild animals of the bovine, bibovine or buffalo species,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° that these animals showed no clinical signs of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia on the day of their embarkation;

2° that these animals had been kept during the 180 days before their embarkation in a quarantine station where no case of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia had been officially declared during that period, and that that quarantine station is not situated in a Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia "infected zone".

Article 2.1.3.9.

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 2.1.3.6. and 2.1.3.8. may be completed by the attestation:

1° that the animals had not been vaccinated against Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia;

2° that they had been vaccinated (x) against Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia within four months.

In this case, paragraph 2° or Article 2.1.3.6. will not be required.

(x) See Annex 5.1.1.1.
Article 2.1.3.10.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh meat of animals of the bovine, bibovine or buffalo species,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the meat is from animals:

1° which showed no lesions of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia;

2° slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.
Chapter 2.1.4.

LUMPY SKIN DISEASE

Note: The Lumpy Skin Disease dealt with in this Chapter is that caused by group III virus, type Neethling.

Article 2.1.4.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Lumpy Skin Disease shall be 28 days.

Article 2.1.4.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries free from Lumpy Skin Disease may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with Lumpy Skin Disease, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook and the I.B.A.R. Bulletins:

a) of all domestic or wild animals of the bovine or bibovine species;

b) of semen of all animals of the bovine or bibovine species.

Article 2.1.4.3.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Lumpy Skin Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic animals of the bovine and bibovine species,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attes--

(x) Note: The Lumpy Skin Disease dealt with in this Chapter is that caused by group III virus, type Neethling.
ing that the exported animals show no signs of Lumpy Skin Disease and come from a country free from Lumpy Skin Disease.

Article 2.1.4.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Lumpy Skin Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild animals of the bovine and bibovine species destined for zoological gardens,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the exported animals show no signs of disease;

2° - that they come from a country free from Lumpy Skin Disease;

3° - further, if the country of origin has a common border with a country considered as being infected with Lumpy Skin Disease, that they had been kept in a quarantine station for at least 28 days.

Article 2.1.4.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Lumpy Skin Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for animals of the bovine and/or bibovine species for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their embarkation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Lumpy Skin Disease;

2° - that the animals had not been vaccinated against Lumpy Skin Disease during the 30 days before their embarkation; or
3° that the animals had been vaccinated against Lumpy Skin Disease during the previous three months;

4° that the animals had been in the territory of the exporting country, for the 28 days before their embarkation, in an establishment where no case of Lumpy Skin Disease had been officially declared during that period; or

5° that the animals had been kept in a quarantine station for the 28 days before their departure for the country of their destination.

Article 2.1.4.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Lumpy Skin Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild animals of the bovine and bibovine species,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° that, on the day of their embarkation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Lumpy Skin Disease;

2° that the animals had been kept in a quarantine station for the 28 days before their departure for the country of their destination.

Article 2.1.4.7.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Lumpy Skin Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of animals of the bovine or bibovine species,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Lumpy Skin Disease on the day of the collection and during the following 28 days and that they are kept in a country free from Lumpy Skin Disease.
Article 2.1.4.8.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Lumpy Skin Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of animals of the bovine or bibovine species,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Lumpy Skin Disease on the day of the collection and during the following 28 days;

2° - that the donor animals had been in the territory of the exporting country for the 28 days before the collection was made, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre in which there was no case of Lumpy Skin Disease officially declared during that period.

Article 2.1.4.9.

In the case of importation of products of animal origin (animals of the bovine or bibovine species) destined for industrial purposes, from countries free from Lumpy Skin Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals which, since their birth or for at least the past 28 days, were in a country free from Lumpy Skin Disease.

Article 2.1.4.10.

In the case of importation of products of animal origin (animals of the bovine or bibovine species) destined for industrial purposes, from countries considered as being infected with Lumpy Skin Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that these products have been submitted to a treatment capable of killing the virus of Lumpy Skin Disease, and
2° - for raw hides of animals of the bovine or bibovine species, that they had been stored for at least 40 days before being exported.
Chapter 2.1.5.

ANTHRAX

Article 2.1.5.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Anthrax shall be 20 days.

Article 2.1.5.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for animals for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, they showed no clinical signs of Anthrax;

2° - that they were for 20 days before their exportation in an establishment in which no case of Anthrax was officially declared during that period;

3° - and/or, that they had been vaccinated with an officially controlled vaccine (x) over 20 days and less than six months before the exportation.

Article 2.1.5.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild ruminants, equine animals and porcine animals,

---------

(x) See Annex 5.1.3.
presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, they showed no clinical signs of Anthrax;

2° - that they had been vaccinated with an officially controlled vaccine \((x)\) over 20 days and less than six months ago.

Article 2.1.5.4.

In the case of importation of \textit{products of animal origin (domestic and wild ruminants, porcine animals and equine animals) destined for use in animal feeding}, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries may require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that these products originate from healthy animals;

2° - that these products had been subjected to a treatment sufficient to destroy both bacillary and spore forms of \textit{Bacillus anthracis}.

Article 2.1.5.5.

In the case of importation of \textit{products of animal origin (domestic and wild ruminants, porcine animals and equine animals) destined for industrial purposes}, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries may require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that these products originate from healthy animals;

2° - that the products have been subjected to a treatment sufficient to destroy both bacillary and spore forms of \textit{Bacillus anthracis};

3° - that the products originate from areas where Anthrax is not prevalent.

\(x\) See Annex 5.1.3.
Chapter 2.2.1.

SHEEP POX and GOAT POX

Article 2.2.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Sheep Pox and Goat Pox shall be 21 days.

Article 2.2.1.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

- a zone of a country infected with Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox may be considered as being again free when at least 21 days have elapsed since "stamping out policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if the "stamping out policy" is not practised;

- a country may be considered as being free of Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox when it can be established that this disease has not been present in it for at least the past three years.

This period shall be six months after the disappearance of the last case of the disease for countries in which a "stamping out policy" together with or without vaccination against Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox is practised.

Article 2.2.1.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of the countries which are free may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, and the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook:
of all animals of the ovine and/or caprine species for breeding, rearing or slaughter.

Article 2.2.1.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for sheep and/or goats for breeding, rearing or slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the exported animals, on the day of their embarkation, showed no clinical signs of disease and that they come from a country free from Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox in which they were since their birth or for at least the past 21 days.

Article 2.2.1.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for sheep and/or goats for breeding, rearing or slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals, on the day of their embarkation, showed no clinical signs of Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox;

2° - that the animals were in the exporting country for the 21 days before their embarkation, in an establishment where no case of Sheep Pox or Goat Pox was officially declared during that period, and that that establishment is not situated in a Sheep Pox or Goat Pox "infected zone"; or

3° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station during the 21 days before their departure for the country of their destination.
Article 2.2.1.6.

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Article 2.2.1.5. may be completed by the attestation:

1° - that the animals had not been vaccinated against Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox;

2° - that the animals had been vaccinated against Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox, at least 15 days and not more than four months ago.

The same certificate shall state precisely:

3° - if the vaccination was carried out with an inactivated vaccine, or

4° - with a modified "live" virus-vaccine.

Vaccines against Sheep Pox and Goat Pox should be prepared and produced in accordance with standards approved by the O.I.E.

Article 2.2.1.7.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of rams and/or he-goats,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

- that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox on the day of the collection and during the following 21 days, and that they are kept in a country free from Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox.

Article 2.2.1.8.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for semen of rams and/or he-goats,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox on the day of the collection and during the following 21 days;

2° - that the donor animals had not been vaccinated against Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox;

3° - that they had been vaccinated with an inactivated vaccine, or

4° - that they had been vaccinated with a modified "live" virus-vaccine;

5° - that the donor animals were in the exporting country for the 21 days before the collection was made, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre where no case of Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox was officially declared during that period, and that that establishment or Centre is not situated in a Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox "infected zone".

Article 2.2.1.9.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for products of ovine or caprine origin (skins, fur, wool, hair) destined for industrial purposes,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that these products do not come from an "infected zone" or have been subjected to a treatment sufficient to destroy the virus of Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox in an approved establishment, placed under the control of the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country.
Chapter 2.2.2.

BUETONGUE

Article 2.2.2.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Bluetongue shall be 40 days.

Article 2.2.2.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of the countries which are free may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with Bluetongue, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook and the I.B.A.R. Bulletins:

a) of all sheep, cattle, bibovine animals and goats for breeding, rearing or slaughter;

b) of all wild ruminants;

c) of semen of domestic and wild ruminants.

Article 2.2.2.3.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Bluetongue, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

1° - for ovine, bovine, bibovine and caprine animals, presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the animals show no clinical signs of disease and that they come
from a country free from Bluetongue where they were since their birth or for at least the past 40 days;

2° - for wild ruminants,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

a) that they come from a country free from Bluetongue;

b) further, if the country of origin has a common frontier with a country considered as being infected with Bluetongue, that they were kept in a quarantine station for 40 days in which they were subjected to the diagnostic tests approved by the O.I.E. and that they were under insect-free conditions during the quarantine and the transportation.

Article 2.2.2.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Bluetongue, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for ovine, bovine, bibovine and caprine animals for breeding, rearing or slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals show no signs of Bluetongue;

2° - that the animals reacted negatively to the complement fixation test carried out during the 30 days before their embarkation;

3° - that the animals were in the exporting country for the 40 days before their embarkation, in an establishment where no case of Bluetongue was officially declared during that period and were protected from contact with insect vectors; or

4° - that the animals were kept for the 40 days before exportation in a quarantine station where they were subjected to the diagnostic tests approved by the O.I.E. and were under insect-free conditions during the quarantine and the transportation.
Article 2.2.2.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Bluetongue, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild ruminants,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals reacted negatively to the complement fixation test carried out during the 30 days before their embarkation;

2° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station, for the 40 days before their departure for the country of their destination, and were subjected to the diagnostic tests approved by the O.I.E, and were under insect-free conditions during the quarantine and the transportation.

Article 2.2.2.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Bluetongue, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of ovine, bovine, bibovine or caprine animals,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

- that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Bluetongue on the day of the collection and during the following 40 days, and that they are kept in a country free from Bluetongue.

Article 2.2.2.7.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Bluetongue, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of ovine, bovine, bibovine or caprine animals,
presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Bluetongue on the day of the collection and during the following 40 days;

2° - that the donor animals were kept, protected from insect vectors, during the 40 days before the collection was made, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre where no case of Bluetongue was officially declared during that period;

3° - that the donor animals and also the semen were subjected to the diagnostic tests approved by the O.I.E.
Chapter 2.3.1.

AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

Article 2.3.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of African Horse Sickness shall be 40 days.

Article 2.3.1.2.

For the purposes of this Code, a country may be considered as being free from African Horse Sickness when the disease is notifiable in this country, when no cases have been confirmed in it for two years and when no vaccination against the disease has been carried out during that period; in addition, the country concerned has not imported any equine animals from any country where the disease has been confirmed for the previous two years and/or where vaccination against the disease has been carried out during that period.

Article 2.3.1.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of the countries which are free may prohibit the introduction into or transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with African Horse Sickness, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook and the I.B.A.R. Bulletins:

a) of all equine animals for breeding, working purposes and for slaughter;

b) of all wild equine animals;

c) of semen of domestic and wild equine animals.
Article 2.3.1.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from African Horse Sickness, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

1° - for domestic equine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the animals show no clinical signs of disease and come from a country free from African Horse Sickness where they were since their birth or for at least the past 40 days;

2° - for wild equine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

a) that they show no clinical signs of African Horse Sickness;

b) that they come from a country free from African Horse Sickness;

c) further, if the country of origin has a common frontier with a country considered as being infected with African Horse Sickness, that they have been kept for 40 days in a quarantine station where they were subjected to the diagnostic tests recommended by the O.I.E. and that they were under insect-free conditions during the quarantine and the transportation.

Article 2.3.1.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with African Horse Sickness, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for equine animals for breeding, working purposes or slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals show no clinical signs of African Horse Sickness;
2° - that the animals reacted negatively to the complement fixation test carried out not more than 30 days before their exportation;

3° - that the animals were in the exporting country during the 40 days before their exportation in an establishment where no case of African Horse Sickness was officially declared during that period, and that they were protected from insect vectors; or

4° - that the animals were kept for the 40 days before their exportation in a quarantine station, where they were under insect-free conditions and were subjected to the diagnostic tests recommended by the O.I.E.

Article 2.3.1.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with African Horse Sickness, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild equine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1° - the animals show no clinical signs of African Horse Sickness;

2° - the animals reacted negatively to the complement fixation test carried out not more than 30 days before their exportation;

3° - the animals were kept in a quarantine station during the 40 days before their departure for the country of their destination, and were subjected to the diagnostic tests approved by the O.I.E. and were under insect-free conditions during the quarantine and the transportation.

Article 2.3.1.7.

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 2.3.1.4., 2.3.1.5. and 2.3.1.6. may be completed by the attestation:

1° - that the animals had not been vaccinated against African Horse Sickness;
2° - that they had been vaccinated at least 30 days and not more than twelve months before being exported.

The certificate shall give exact information about the vaccine used (type and producing laboratory). Vaccines against African Horse Sickness should be prepared and produced in accordance with the standards approved by the O.I.E.

Article 2.3.1.8.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from African Horse Sickness, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of equine animals,

- presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:
  - that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of African Horse Sickness on the day of the collection and during the following 40 days;
  - that they had been kept for at least 40 days prior to collection in a country free from African Horse Sickness.

Article 2.3.1.9.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with African Horse Sickness, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of equine animals,

- presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:
  1° - the donor animals showed no clinical signs of African Horse Sickness on the day of the collection and during the following 40 days;
  2° - the donor animals had been kept protected from insect vectors, for the 40 days before the collection was made, in an establishment
or an Artificial Insemination Centre where no case of African Horse Sickness had been officially declared during that period;

3° - the donor animals and also the semen were subjected to the diagnostic tests approved by the O.I.E. ;

4° - the donor animals had not been vaccinated against African Horse Sickness, or

5° - they had been vaccinated against African Horse Sickness.
INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY

CODE

Zoo-sanitary Rules
recommended by the O.I.E.
on International Trade
in Animals and Animal Products

AMENDED EDITION

1976
Chapter 2.3.2.

Glanders

Article 2.3.2.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Glanders shall be six months.

Article 2.3.2.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for equine animals for breeding, working purposes or slaughter coming from a country considered as being free from Glanders for at least six months, presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals show no clinical signs of Glanders, and

2° - that the animals were since their birth or for at least six months in a country in which no case of Glanders had been reported for at least six months;

3° - that the animals have given a negative result to the mallein test and/or the complement fixation test carried out within 15 days before exportation.

Article 2.3.2.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for equine animals for breeding, working purposes or slaughter coming from a country considered as being infected with Glanders,
presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals had been kept for six months in an establishment where there was no case of Glanders during that period;

2° - that the animals have given a negative result to the mallein test or the complement fixation test carried out 15 days before the issue of the above-mentioned certificate.

Article 2.3.2.4.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of equine animals,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the donor animals have been since their birth or for at least six months in a country free from Glanders, or

2° - that the donor animals had been for at least the last six months in an establishment where there was no case of Glanders during that period, and

3° - that they had given a negative result to the mallein and complement fixation tests which were carried out during that period.

Article 2.3.2.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Glanders, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh meat of equine animals,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the meat is from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter, and that these animals did not come from premises infected with Glanders.
Chapter 2.3.3.

DOURINE

Article 2.3.3.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Dourine shall be six months.

Article 2.3.3.2.

For the purposes of this Code, a country which has been formerly infected with Dourine may be considered as being again free when:

1° - "stamping out policy" had been applied for affected equine animals, and

2° - no clinical cases of the disease have been found during the last two years, and

3° - stallions used for service showed negative results to complement fixation tests carried out annually by an official laboratory during a period of two years.

Article 2.3.3.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for equine animals for breeding, working purposes or slaughter coming from a country considered as being free from Dourine for at least six months,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals show no signs of Dourine, and

2° - that the animals were since their birth or for at least six months in a country free from Dourine for at least six months.
Article 2.3.3.4.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for equine animals for breeding, working purposes or slaughter coming from a country considered as being infected with Dourine,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals come from an establishment in which there was no case of Dourine during the past six months;

2° - that the animals show no signs of Dourine;

3° - that the animals had given a negative reaction to the complement fixation test carried out 15 days before the above-mentioned certificate was issued.

Article 2.3.3.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Dourine for at least six months, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of equine animals,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the donor animals have been since their birth or for at least six months in a country free from Dourine for at least six months.

Article 2.3.3.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Dourine, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of equine animals,
presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1° - the donor animals have been for at least six months in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre in which there has been no case of Dourine during that period;

2° - the donor animals were negative to the complement fixation test and that microscopic examination of their semen was negative.
Chapter 2.4.1.

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

Article 2.4.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Classical Swine Fever shall be six weeks.

Article 2.4.1.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

- a zone of a country infected with Classical Swine Fever may be considered as being again free when at least 40 days have elapsed since "stamping out policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if the "stamping out policy" has not been practised;

- a country shall be considered as being free of Classical Swine Fever when it can be established that this disease has not been present in it for at least the past two years.

This period shall be one year since the disappearance of the last case for countries in which a "stamping out policy" together with vaccination against Classical Swine Fever is practised, and six months for countries in which a "stamping out policy" alone is practised.

Article 2.4.1.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries free from Classical Swine Fever may prohibit introduction into or transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with Classical Swine Fever, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Infor-
information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, and in the

a) of all domestic or wild animals of the porcine species;
b) of semen of all domestic or wild animals of the porcine species;
c) of fresh meat of domestic or wild animals of the porcine species;
d) of meat products prepared with meat originating from domestic or wild animals of the porcine species which had not been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Classical Swine Fever;
e) of products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use;
f) of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes.

Article 2.4.1.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic swine,
presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the animals show no clinical signs of disease and were since their birth or for at least six weeks in a country free from Classical Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.1.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild animals of the porcine species,
presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:
1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of Classical Swine Fever on the day of their exportation;

2° - that they come from a country free from Classical Swine Fever;

3° - further, if the country of origin has a common frontier with a country considered as being infected with Classical Swine Fever, that they were kept in a quarantine station for at least six weeks.

Article 2.4.1.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for swine for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of Classical Swine Fever on the day of their exportation;

2° - that the animals were in the exporting country during the six weeks before their exportation or since their birth, in an establishment where no case of Classical Swine Fever was officially declared during that period, and that that establishment of origin is not situated in a Classical Swine Fever "infected zone"; or

3° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the six weeks before their departure for the country of their destination.

Article 2.4.1.7.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild animals of the porcine species,
presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of Classical Swine Fever on the day of their embarkation;

2° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station during the six weeks before their departure for the country of their destination.

Article 2.4.1.8.

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 2.4.1.6. and 2.4.1.7. may be completed by the attestation:

1° - that the animals had not been vaccinated against Classical Swine Fever;

2° - in the case of piglets, that the mother sows had not been vaccinated against Swine Fever, or

3° - that the animals had been vaccinated more than 15 days and less than six months ago against Classical Swine Fever.

This Certificate shall state precisely:

4° - if the vaccination was carried out with inactivated vaccine, or

5° - with modified "live" virus-vaccine;

6° - the types and strains of virus used for the preparation of the vaccine.

Vaccines against Classical Swine Fever should be prepared and produced in accordance with the standards approved by the O.I.E. (see Annex 5.4.1.).

Article 2.4.1.9.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for semen of boars,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

- that the donor boars showed no clinical signs of Classical Swine Fever on the day of the collection, and that they were for more than six weeks in a country free from Classical Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.1.10.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of boars,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the donor boars showed no clinical signs of Classical Swine Fever on the day of the collection;

2° - that the donor boars had not been vaccinated against Classical Swine Fever, or

3° - that they had been vaccinated with inactivated vaccine, or

4° - that they had been vaccinated with modified "live" virus-vaccine;

5° - that the donor boars were in the exporting country for the six weeks before the collection, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre where no case of Classical Swine Fever was officially declared during that period, and that that establishment or Centre is not situated in a Classical Swine Fever "infected zone".

Article 2.4.1.11.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for fresh pig meat,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of the meat is from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter, and that these animals were since their birth or for at least six weeks in a country free from Classical Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.1.12.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Classical Swine Fever, of meat products prepared with meat originating from pigs which has been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the whole consignment of the meat is from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2° - that the meat has been subjected to the said treatment;

3° - that the necessary precautions had been taken to prevent contact of the meat after preparation with any source of the virus of Classical Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.1.13.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh pig meat,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the meat bears the stamp showing that the whole of the consignment comes from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;
2° - that these abattoirs are not situated in a Classical Swine Fever "infected zone" ;

3° - that the meat is from animals which did not come from a Classical Swine Fever "infected zone" ;

4° - that the meat is from animals which have not been vaccinated with a "live" virus-vaccine.

Article 2.4.1.14.

In the case of importation of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes coming from countries considered as being free from Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals which were since their birth or for at least six weeks in a country free from Classical Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.1.15.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals:

1° - which were since their birth or for at least six weeks in a country free from Classical Swine Fever ;

2° - slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.

Article 2.4.1.16.

In the case of importation of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes coming from countries considered as being infected with Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing coun-
tries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - for blood and meat meals, defatted bones, hooves and claws,

that these products had been subjected to a treatment capable of killing the virus of Classical Swine Fever;

2° - for bristles,

that they had been subjected to a treatment capable of killing the virus of Classical Swine Fever, in an approved establishment under the control of the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country;

3° - for fertilizers of animal origin,

that they do not come from a Classical Swine Fever "infected zone" or that they have been submitted to a treatment capable of killing the virus of Classical Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.1.17.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Classical Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products:

1° - had been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Classical Swine Fever; or

2° - are from animals which did not come from a Classical Swine Fever "infected zone" and that detailed ante and post mortem examinations of these animals did not reveal any lesions of Classical Swine Fever;

3° - are from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.
Chapter 2.4.2.

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Article 2.4.2.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of African Swine Fever shall be six weeks.

Article 2.4.2.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

- a zone of a country infected with African Swine Fever may be considered as being again free when at least 40 days have elapsed since "stamping out policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the death of the last affected animal if the "stamping out policy" has not been practised;

- a country shall be considered as being free of African Swine Fever when it can be established that this disease has not been present in it for at least the past three years.

This period shall be six months for countries in which a "stamping out policy" is practised.

Article 2.4.2.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries free from African Swine Fever may prohibit introduction into or transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with African Swine Fever, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook and the I.B.A.R. Bulletins:

a) of all domestic and wild porcine animals, particularly sus, potamochoerus, phacochoerus, hylochoerus species;
b) of semen of all domestic and wild porcine animals;
c) of fresh meat of domestic and wild porcine animals;
d) of meat products prepared with meat originating from domestic and wild porcine animals which has not been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of African Swine Fever;
e) of products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use;
f) of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes.

Article 2.4.2.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic swine,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the exported swine show no clinical signs of disease and were since their birth or for at least six weeks in a country free from African Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.2.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild animals of the porcine species,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of African Swine Fever on the day of their exportation;

2° - that they come from a country free from African Swine Fever;
3° - further, if the country of origin has a common frontier with a country considered as being infected with African Swine Fever, that they were kept in a quarantine station for at least six weeks.

Article 2.4.2.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

**for swine for breeding or rearing or slaughter,**

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of African Swine Fever on the day of their exportation;

2° - that the animals were in the exporting country during the six weeks before their exportation or since their birth, in an establishment where no case of African Swine Fever was officially declared during that period, and that that establishment of origin is not situated in an African Swine Fever "infected zone".

Article 2.4.2.7.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

**for wild animals of the porcine species,**

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of African Swine Fever on the day of their exportation;

2° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station during the six weeks before their departure for the country of their destination;
3° - that the animals had given negative results to diagnostic tests recommended by the O.I.E.

Article 2.4.2.8.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of boars,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the donor boars showed no clinical signs of African Swine Fever on the day of the collection, and that they were for more than six weeks before the collection of the semen in a country free from African Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.2.9.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of boars,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the donor boars showed no clinical signs of African Swine Fever on the day of the collection;

2° - that the donor boars were in the exporting country, for the six weeks before the collection was made, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre where no case of African Swine Fever was officially declared during that period, and that that establishment or Centre is not situated in an African Swine Fever "infected zone".

Article 2.4.2.10.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for fresh pig meat,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of the meat is from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter, and that these animals were since their birth or for at least six weeks in a country free from African Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.2.11.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with African Swine Fever, of meat products prepared with meat originating from pigs which has been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

that the whole consignment of the meat is from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

that it has been subjected to the said treatment, and

that the necessary precautions had been taken to prevent contact of the meat after preparation with any source of the virus of African Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.2.12.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh pig meat, presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the meat bears the stamp showing that the whole of the consignment comes from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;
2° that these abattoirs are not situated in an African Swine Fever "infected zone";

3° that the meat is from animals which did not come from an African Swine Fever "infected zone".

Article 2.4.2.13.

In the case of importation of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes coming from countries considered as being free from African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals which were since their birth or for at least six weeks in a country free from African Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.2.14.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals:

1° which were since their birth or for at least six weeks in a country free from African Swine Fever;

2° slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.

Article 2.4.2.15.

In the case of importation of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes coming from countries considered as being infected with African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:
1° - for blood and meat meals, defatted bones, hooves and claws,

that these products had been subjected to a heat treatment capable of killing the virus of African Swine Fever;

2° - for bristles,

that they had been subjected to a treatment capable of killing the virus of African Swine Fever, in an approved establishment under the control of the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country.

Article 2.4.2.16.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with African Swine Fever, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products:

1° - had been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being capable of destroying the virus of African Swine Fever, or

2° - are from animals which did not come from an African Swine Fever "infected zone" and that detailed examination of these animals did not reveal any lesions of African Swine Fever;

3° - are from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.
Chapter 2.4.3.

ENZOOTIC PORCINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

(TESCHEN DISEASE)

Article 2.4.3.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis shall be 40 days.

Article 2.4.3.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

- a zone of a country infected with Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis may be considered as being again free when at least 40 days have elapsed since "stamping out policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if the "stamping out policy" is not practised;

- a country shall be considered as being free of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis when it can be established that this disease has not been present in it for at least the past three years.

This period shall be six months since the disappearance of the last case for countries in which a "stamping out policy" together with or without vaccination against Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis is practised.

Article 2.4.3.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis may prohibit introduction into or transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, and the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook:
a) of all domestic or wild animals of the porcine species;
b) of semen of all domestic or wild porcine animals;
c) of fresh meat of domestic or wild porcine animals;
d) of meat products prepared with meat originating from domestic or wild porcine animals which has not been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis;
e) of products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use;
f) of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes.

Article 2.4.3.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic swine,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the exported swine show no clinical signs of disease and were since their birth or for at least 40 days in a country free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis.

Article 2.4.3.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild animals of the porcine species,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis on the day of their exportation;
2° - that they come from a country free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis;

3° - further, if the country of origin has a common frontier with a country considered as being infected with Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, that they were kept in a quarantine station for at least 40 days after their capture.

Article 2.4.3.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for swine for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis on the day of their exportation;

2° - that the animals were in the exporting country during the 40 days before their exportation or since their birth, in an establishment where no case of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis was officially declared during that period, and that that establishment of origin is not situated in an Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis "infected zone"; or

3° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station for 40 days before their departure for the country of their destination.

Article 2.4.3.7.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild animals of the porcine species,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:
1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis on the day of their exportation;

2° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station during the 40 days before their departure for the country of their destination.

Article 2.4.3.8.

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 2.4.3.6. and 2.4.3.7. may be completed by the attestation:

1° - that the animals had not been vaccinated against Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis;

2° - that the animals had been vaccinated more than 30 days and less than one year ago against Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis.

This Certificate shall state precisely:

3° - whether the vaccination was carried out with inactivated vaccine, or

4° - with modified "live" virus-vaccine;

5° - the types and strains of virus used for the preparation of the vaccine.

Vaccines against Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis should be prepared and produced in accordance with the standards approved by the O.I.E.

Article 2.4.3.9.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of boars,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the donor boars showed no clinical signs of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis on the day of the collection, and that they were for more than 40 days in a country free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis.
Article 2.4.3.10.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of boars,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the donor boars showed no clinical signs of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis on the day of the collection;

2° - that the donor boars were in the exporting country for the 40 days before the collection was made, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre where no case of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis was officially declared during that period, and that that establishment or Centre is not situated in an Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis "infected zone".

Article 2.4.3.11.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh pig meat,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of the meat is from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter, and that these animals were since their birth in a country free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis.

Article 2.4.3.12.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, of meat products prepared with meat originating from pigs which has been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Enzootic
Porcine Encephalomyelitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the whole consignment of the meat is from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2° - that the meat has been subjected to the said treatment;

3° - that the necessary precautions had been taken to prevent contact of the meat after preparation with any source of the virus of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis.

Article 2.4.3.13.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh pig meat,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the meat bears the stamp showing that the whole of the consignment comes from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2° - that these abattoirs are not situated in an Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis "infected zone";

3° - that the meat is from animals which did not come from an Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis "infected zone".

Article 2.4.3.14.

In the case of importation of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes, coming from countries considered as being free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certifi-
cate attesting that the products are from animals which were since their birth in a country free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis.

Article 2.4.3.15.

In the case of importation of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes, coming from countries considered as being infected with Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - for blood and meat meals, defatted bones, hooves and claws,

that these products had been subjected to a heat treatment capable of destroying the virus of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis;

2° - for bristles,

that they had been subjected to a treatment capable of destroying the virus of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, in an approved establishment under the control of the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country.
Chapter 2.4.4.

SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE

Article 2.4.4.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Swine Vesicular Disease shall be 28 days.

Article 2.4.4.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

- a zone of a country infected with Swine Vesicular Disease may be considered as being again free when at least 60 days have elapsed since "stamping out policy" and disinfection have been completed, or 12 months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if the "stamping out policy" has not been practised;

- a country shall be considered as being free of Swine Vesicular Disease when it can be established that this disease has not been present in it for at least the past two years.

This period may be 9 months for countries in which a "stamping out policy" is practised.

Article 2.4.4.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries free from Swine Vesicular Disease may prohibit introduction into or transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with Swine Vesicular Disease, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, and the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook:

a) of all domestic or wild animals of the porcine species;
b) of semen of all domestic or wild animals of the porcine species;

c) of fresh meat of domestic or wild animals of the porcine species;

d) of meat products prepared with meat originating from domestic or wild animals of the porcine species which has not been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease;

e) of products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use;

f) of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes.

Article 2.4.4.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic swine,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the animals show no clinical signs of disease and were since their birth or for at least six weeks in a country free from Swine Vesicular Disease.

Article 2.4.4.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild animals of the porcine species,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° that the animals showed no clinical signs of Swine Vesicular Disease on the day of their exportation;
2° - that they come from a country free from Swine Vesicular Disease;

3° - further, if the country of origin has a common frontier with a country considered as being infected with Swine Vesicular Disease, that they were kept in a quarantine station for at least six weeks.

Article 2.4.4.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for swine for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of Swine Vesicular Disease on the day of their exportation;

2° - that the animals were in the exporting country during the six weeks before their exportation or since their birth, in an establishment where no case of Swine Vesicular Disease was officially declared during that period, and that that establishment of origin is not situated in a Swine Vesicular Disease "infected zone"; or

3° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the four weeks before their departure for the country of their destination and have given a negative result to the serum-neutralisation test.

Article 2.4.4.7.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild animals of the porcine species,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:
1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of Swine Vesicular Disease on the day of their exportation;

2° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the four weeks before their departure for the country of their destination and have given a negative result to the serum-neutralisation test.

Article 2.4.4.8.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of boars,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

- that the donor boars showed no clinical signs of Swine Vesicular Disease on the day of the collection and that they were for more than eight weeks in a country free from Swine Vesicular Disease.

Article 2.4.4.9.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of boars,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the donor boars showed no clinical signs of Swine Vesicular Disease on the day of the collection and have given a negative result to the serum-neutralisation test;

2° - that the donor boars were in the exporting country for the four weeks before the collection, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre where no case of Swine Vesicular Disease was officially declared during that period, and that that establishment or Centre is not situated in a Swine Vesicular Disease "infected zone".
Article 2.4.4.10.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh pig meat,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of the meat is from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter, and that these animals were since their birth or for at least six weeks in a country free from Swine Vesicular Disease.

Article 2.4.4.11.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Swine Vesicular Disease, of meat products prepared with meat originating from pigs which has been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the whole consignment of the meat is from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2° - that the meat has been subjected to the said treatment;

3° - that the necessary precautions had been taken to prevent contact of the meat after preparation with any source of the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease.

Article 2.4.4.12.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for fresh pig meat,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the meat bears the stamp showing that the whole of the consignment comes from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2° - that these abattoirs are not situated in a Swine Vesicular Disease "infected zone";

3° - that the meat is from animals which did not come from a Swine Vesicular Disease "infected zone".

Article 2.4.4.13.

In the case of importation of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes coming from countries considered as being free from Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals which were since their birth or for at least six weeks in a country free from Swine Vesicular Disease.

Article 2.4.4.14.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals:

1° - which were since their birth or for at least six weeks in a country free from Swine Vesicular Disease;

2° - slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.
Article 2.4.4.15.

In the case of importation of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes coming from countries considered as being infected with Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - for blood and meat meals, defatted bones, hooves and claws,

that these products had been subjected to a treatment capable of destroying the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease;

2° - for bristles,

that they had been subjected to a treatment capable of destroying the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease, in an approved establishment under the control of the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country;

3° - for fertilisers of animal origin,

that they do not come from a Swine Vesicular Disease "infected zone" or that they have been subjected to a treatment capable of destroying the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease.

Article 2.4.4.16.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Swine Vesicular Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products:

1° - had been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease;

2° - are from animals which did not come from a Swine Vesicular
Disease "infected zone" and that detailed ante and post mortem examinations of these animals did not reveal any lesions of Swine Vesicular Disease;

3° are from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.
Chapter 2.5.1.

FOWL PLAGUE

Article 2.5.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Fowl Plague shall be 21 days.

Article 2.5.1.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

a) for domestic and wild birds;
b) for day-old chicks, turkey pouls, etc.;
c) for birds'eggs for hatching;
d) for semen of domestic and wild birds;
e) for poultry meat;
f) for products originating from birds destined for industrial purposes, similar arrangements as those provided in Chapter 2.5.2. of the Code concerning Newcastle Disease.

Article 2.5.1.3.

For the purposes of this Code:

- a zone of a country infected with Fowl Plague may be considered as being again free when at least 21 days have elapsed since "stamping out
policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if the "stamping out policy" is not practised;

- a country shall be considered as being free of Fowl Plague when it can be established that this disease has not been present in it for at least the past three years.

This period shall be six months since the disappearance of the last case for countries in which a "stamping out policy" together with or without vaccination against Fowl Plague is practised.
Chapter 2.5.2.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Article 2.5.2.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Newcastle Disease shall be 21 days.

Article 2.5.2.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

- a zone of a country infected with Newcastle Disease may be considered as being again free when at least 21 days have elapsed since "stamping out policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if the "stamping out policy" is not practised;

- a country shall be considered as being free of Newcastle Disease when it can be established that this disease has not been present in it for at least the past three years.

This period shall be six months since the disappearance of the last case for countries in which a "stamping out policy" together with or without vaccination against Newcastle Disease is practised.

Article 2.5.2.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries may prohibit introduction into or transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries, considered as being infected with Newcastle Disease, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, and the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E.
Animal Health Yearbook:

a) of all domestic or wild birds;
b) of day-old chicks, turkey poults, etc.;
c) of birds' eggs for hatching;
d) of semen of domestic or wild birds;
e) of fresh meat of domestic or wild birds;
f) of meat products prepared with meat originating from birds which has not been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Newcastle Disease;
g) of products originating from birds destined for industrial purposes.

Article 2.5.2.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic birds,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the birds show no clinical signs of Newcastle Disease and were since they were hatched or for at least 21 days in a country free from Newcastle Disease;

2° - that the birds had not been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease;

3° - that the birds had been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease.

In this case, the Certificate shall state the date of vaccination and the nature of the vaccine which was used.
Article 2.5.2.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild birds,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the birds showed no clinical signs of Newcastle Disease on the day of their exportation;

2° - that they come from a country free from Newcastle Disease;

3° - that they were kept in a quarantine station for at least 21 days before their capture.

Article 2.5.2.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic birds,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the birds showed no clinical signs of Newcastle Disease on the day of their exportation;

2° - that the birds come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

3° - that these establishments are recognised as being free from Newcastle Disease, and that they are not situated in a Newcastle Disease "infected zone", or

4° - that the birds had been kept in quarantine for at least 21 days or since hatching and had been submitted to the haemagglutination-inhibition test with negative result;
5° - that the birds have not been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease, or

6° - that they have been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease. In this case, the Certificate shall state the date of vaccination and the nature of the vaccine used.

Vaccines against Newcastle Disease should be prepared and produced in accordance with the standards approved by the O.I.E.

Article 2.5.2.7.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild birds,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the birds showed no clinical signs of Newcastle Disease on the day of their exportation;

2° - that the birds were kept in a quarantine station for at least 21 days;

3° - that, before being placed in quarantine, they were found to react negatively to the haemagglutination-inhibition test.

Article 2.5.2.8.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for day-old chicks, turkey poults, etc.,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:
1° - that they come from hatcheries situated in a country free from Newcastle Disease;

2° - that they, and their parents, have not been vaccinated with a modified "live" virus-vaccine.

Article 2.5.2.9.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for day-old chicks, turkey poults, etc., presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that they come from hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

2° - that these hatcheries are recognised as being free from Newcastle Disease and are not situated in a Newcastle Disease "infected zone";

3° - that the birds have not been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease, or

4° - that they have been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease.

In this case, the Certificate shall state the date of vaccination and the nature of the vaccine used.

Article 2.5.2.10.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for birds' eggs for hatching,
presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the eggs come from establishments and hatcheries which are situated in a country free from Newcastle Disease and which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority.

Article 2.5.2.11.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for birds' eggs for hatching,
presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the eggs for hatching have been disinfected following a procedure approved by the O.I.E. (*) and that they come from poultry establishments and hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

2° - that these establishments and hatcheries are recognised as being free from Newcastle Disease, and that they are not situated in a Newcastle Disease "infected zone";

3° - that the birds in the establishments of origin have not been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease;

4° - that the birds in the establishments of origin have been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease.

In this case, the Certificate shall state the date of vaccination and the nature of the vaccine used.

-------------
(*) See Annex 5.5.3.
Article 2.5.2.12.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of domestic or wild birds,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the donor birds showed no clinical signs of Newcastle Disease on the day of the collection, and were for more than 21 days in a country free from Newcastle Disease.

Article 2.5.2.13.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of domestic or wild birds,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the donor birds showed no clinical signs of Newcastle Disease on the day of the collection;

2° - that the donor birds had not, at any time before the collection was made, been inoculated with Newcastle Disease "live" virus-vaccine;

3° - that the donor birds were in the exporting country in an establishment which was regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

4° - that this establishment is recognised as being free from Newcastle Disease, and is not situated in a Newcastle Disease "infected zone".

Article 2.5.2.14.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for fresh poultry meat,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of the meat comes from birds slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter, and that these birds were since they were hatched or for at least 21 days in a country free from Newcastle Disease.

Article 2.5.2.15.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Newcastle Disease, of meat products prepared with meat originating from birds which has been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

- that the whole consignment of the meat comes from birds slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter, that it has been subjected to the said treatment, and

- that the necessary precautions had been taken to prevent contact of the meat after preparation with any source of the virus of Newcastle Disease.

Article 2.5.2.16.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh poultry meat,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the whole consignment of the meat comes from birds slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;
2° - that the poultry did not come from establishments which were infected with Newcastle Disease or situated in an "infected zone".

Article 2.5.2.17.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for products of avian origin destined for industrial purposes,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from birds which were since they were hatched or for at least 21 days in a country free from Newcastle Disease.

Article 2.5.2.18.

In the case of importation of products of avian origin destined for industrial purposes coming from countries considered as being infected with Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

for meat meals and feather meals,

that these products had been subjected to a heat treatment capable of killing the virus of Newcastle Disease;

for feathers and down,

that these products had been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Newcastle Disease.
Chapter 2.6.1.

RABIES

Article 2.6.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Rabies shall be six months.

Article 2.6.1.2.

In the case of importation from countries considered as having been free from Rabies for at least two years, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic carnivores, domestic ruminants, domestic equine animals and domestic swine which were in that country for the whole period of the last six months or since their birth,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals show no signs of Rabies, and

2° - have been for six months or since their birth in the exporting country where no case of Rabies has been found during the last two years.

Article 2.6.1.3.

In the case of importation from countries considered as having been free from Rabies for at least two years, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild carnivores, wild ruminants, wild equine animals and wild porcine animals.
presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals show no signs of Rabies;

2° - that they come from a country where no case of Rabies has been found for two years.

**Article 2.6.1.4.**

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Rabies, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

*for dogs and cats,*

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals, on the day of their departure, showed no signs of Rabies;

2° - that the animals had not been vaccinated against Rabies, or

3° - that they had been vaccinated against Rabies not less than one month and not more than one year before exportation.

In such case, the above-mentioned Certificate will give exactly the date of the vaccination, the nature of the vaccine used (inactivated vaccine or modified "live" virus-vaccine), the number of the vaccine and the control number of the official Services, the dose of the vaccine and the route of administration.

Only Rabies vaccines prepared and produced according to the innocuity and potency norms established by the W.H.O. Expert Committee on Rabies, recommended by the O.I.E. and officially approved by the exporting country shall be recognised as valid by all the Veterinary Administrations.

4° - That the animals had been for the six months before their exportation in premises where no case of Rabies had been officially declared during that period.
These conditions may however be replaced by subjecting the animals to a period of quarantine in accordance with the regulations of the importing country.

Article 2.6.1.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Rabies, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic ruminants, equine animals and porcine animals,

- presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:
  1° - that the animals showed no signs of Rabies on the day of their departure;
  2° - that they were during the six months before exportation in an establishment where no case of Rabies was reported for at least six months;
  3° - that the animals had not been vaccinated against Rabies, or
  4° - that the animals had been vaccinated at least 15 days and not more than twelve months before exportation against Rabies, with inactivated vaccine, or
  5° - with modified "live" virus-vaccine.

Only Rabies vaccines prepared and produced according to the innocuity and potency norms established by the W.H.O. Expert Committee of Biological Standardisation, recommended by the O.I.E. and officially approved by the exporting country, shall be recognised as valid by all the Veterinary Administrations.

Article 2.6.1.6.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Rabies, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for wild carnivores, wild ruminants, wild equine animals and wild porcine
animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals show no signs of Rabies;

2° - that they were kept under observation in a quarantine establishment after their capture.
THIRD PART. 3.

ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE

TO THE DISEASES IN LIST B

- In relation to the Diseases in this List, Headquarters of the O.I.E. should be notified within 24 hours of confirmation of a new case or outbreak of Vesicular Stomatitis and Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis.

- For the other Diseases in the List, information should be sent to O.I.E. every three months giving details of their existence and evolution (x).

(x) See Article 1.2.0.2.
INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY CODE

THIRD PART 3.

ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE
TO THE DISEASES IN LIST B

SECTION 3.1.

Chapter 3.1.1. **Enzootic Bovine Leucosis**
(Articles 3.1.1.1. - 3.1.1.3.)

Chapter 3.1.2. **Bovine Brucellosis**
(Articles 3.1.2.1. - 3.1.2.6.)

Chapter 3.1.3. **Bovine Tuberculosis**
(Articles 3.1.3.1. - 3.1.3.9.)

SECTION 3.2.

Chapter 3.2.1. **Contagious Pleuropneumonia of small ruminants**
(being prepared)

Chapter 3.2.2. **Ovine and caprine Brucellosis**
(being prepared)

SECTION 3.3.

Chapter 3.3.1. **Vesicular Stomatitis**
(Articles 3.3.1.1. - 3.3.1.4.)

Chapter 3.3.2. **Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis**
(Articles 3.3.2.1. - 3.3.2.5.)

Chapter 3.3.3. **Infectious Equine Anaemia**
(Article 3.3.3.1.)

SECTION 3.4.

Chapter 3.4.1. **Porcine Brucellosis**
(being prepared)
Chapter 3.4.2. *Trichinosis in pigs*
(Article 3.4.2.1.)

SECTION 3.5.

Chapter 3.5.1. *Psittacosis*
(Articles 3.5.1.1. - 3.5.1.2.)

SECTION 3.6.

Chapter 3.6.1. *Tularemia*
(being prepared)

SECTION 3.7.

Chapter 3.7.1. *Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia of Rainbow Trout*
(Articles 3.7.1.1. - 3.7.1.2.)

SECTION 3.8.

Chapter 3.8.1. *Internal Acariasis of bees*
(Articles 3.8.1.1. - 3.8.1.2.)
Chapter 3.1.1.

ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUCOSIS

Article 3.1.1.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for cattle for breeding or rearing,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals show no clinical signs of Bovine Leucosis;

2° - that the animals come from a country or an area where an enzootic evolution of Bovine Leucosis has never been observed;

3° - and/or that the animals come from a herd of cattle officially free from Bovine Leucosis.

Article 3.1.1.2.

Herd of cattle officially free from Leucosis

A herd of cattle may be considered as being officially free from Leucosis if it meets the following requirements:

a) to be under official control;

b) to contain no animals having showed evidence of Bovine Leucosis during the last five years;

c) all adult animals (cattle over two years old or all cows having calved) have been subjected within the twelve preceding months to a haematological examination the results of which showed the absence of Bovine Leucosis;

d) animals newly introduced into the herd must come either from
a country or an area of a country declared to be free from Bovine Leucosis, or from a herd of cattle officially free from Leucosis.

Article 3.1.1.3.

Country or area of a country free from Bovine Leucosis

A country or an area of a country may be considered as being free from enzootic Bovine Leucosis when:

1° - the total rate of leucotic tumours found during a period of observation of five years is not higher than 3/100,000 head of adult cattle in the country or the area under consideration;

2° - periodical haematological screenings carried out in the herds where leucotic tumour cases have been found and in randomly selected herds in the various cattle-raising regions do not allow to suspect a subclinical course of the disease.
Chapter 3.1.2.

**BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS** (x)

Article 3.1.2.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

**for cattle for breeding and rearing (except castrated males),**

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the exported cattle for breeding and rearing showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of their exportation and come from a herd where there was no clinical case of Brucellosis observed for the past 6 months;

2° - that these cattle come from a country or an area of a country free from bovine Brucellosis, or from a herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis, and that these cattle were subjected within the 30 days before their exportation to a serological test with negative result;

3° - or, that the cattle come from a herd of cattle free from Brucellosis and were subjected within the 30 days before their exportation to a serum-agglutination and a complement fixation test with negative result;

4° - if the cattle come from a herd other than those mentioned above, that these cattle were isolated and subjected with negative results to two serological tests carried out at an interval of 30 days, the second test being carried out within the 15 days before exportation of the animals. In pregnant females, the second serological test shall be carried out two weeks after calving.

(x) Provisions concerning bovine Brucellosis could be possibly adapted to the control of Brucellosis in zebu-cattle and buffaloes.
Article 3.1.2.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for cattle for slaughter (except castrated males),

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the cattle:

1° - showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of their exportation;
2° - are not being eliminated in the course of a Brucellosis control programme;
3° - come from a country or an area of a country free from bovine Brucellosis, or
4° - come from a herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis, or
5° - come from a herd of cattle free from Brucellosis, or
6° - were subjected with negative results to a serological test carried out within the 30 days before their exportation.

Article 3.1.2.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of bulls,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of the collection;
2° - that the donor animals come from a herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis, or
3° - that the donor animals come from a herd of cattle free from Brucellosis;

4° - that the serum-agglutination test carried out within the 30 days before collection of semen was negative;

5° - that there are no Brucella agglutinins in their semen;

6° - that the donor animals, found to be free from Brucellosis, were for the 60 days before the collection was made in an Artificial Insemination Centre the herd of which is officially free from Brucellosis.

Article 3.1.2.4.

Country or area of a country free from bovine Brucellosis

A country or an area of a country is considered as being free from Brucellosis when:

1° - the disease or the suspicion of the disease is compulsorily notifiable;

2° - the whole cattle population of this country or area is under official veterinary control, and when it has been ascertained that the rate of Brucellosis infection does not exceed 0.2% of the herds of cattle in the country or the area under consideration;

3° - each herd is periodically subjected to serological tests, combined or not with the ring test, for Brucellosis;

4° - there has not been any animal vaccinated against Brucellosis for at least the past 3 years;

5° - all reactors are slaughtered;

6° - animals introduced into the free area must only come from herds officially free from Brucellosis or from herds free from Brucellosis. This condition may, however, be waived for animals which had not been vaccinated and were subjected with negative results to two serological tests carried out at an interval of 30 days before being introduced into the herd. In pregnant females, the second serological test shall be carried out 14 days after calving.
In countries where all herds of cattle have been qualified as officially free from Brucellosis and where no reactors have been found for the last five years, the system for further control may be decided by the country in question.

Article 3.1.2.5.

Herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis

To be qualified as officially free from Brucellosis, a herd of cattle must comply with the following conditions:

1° - be under official veterinary control;

2° - contain no animals which have been vaccinated against Brucellosis for at least the past three years;

3° - contain only animals which have not showed evidence of Brucellosis infection during the last six months, all suspicious cases having been subjected to the necessary laboratory examinations;

4° - all cattle over the age of one year (except the castrated males) have given negative results to the serological tests carried out in the whole herd in accordance with the requirements set up by the Veterinary Administration of the country concerned.

These conditions, however, do not apply to countries which are free from bovine Brucellosis provided all herds of cattle have been qualified as officially free from Brucellosis, and where no reactors have been found for the last five years.

5° - Additions to the herd must only come from herds officially free from Brucellosis. This condition may, however, be waived for animals which had not been vaccinated, coming from a herd free from Brucellosis, provided that serum-agglutination and complement fixation tests carried out within the 30 days before their introduction into the herd gave negative results. In pregnant females, the serological tests shall be carried out 14 days after calving.
Article 3.1.2.6.

Herd of cattle free from Brucellosis

A herd of cattle shall be considered as being free from Brucellosis when it complies with the following conditions:

1° - be under official veterinary control;

2° - be subjected to vaccination or not;

3° - if a live vaccine is used in female cattle, vaccination must be carried out between three and six months of age, in which case these female cattle must be permanently identified;

4° - cattle over one year old are controlled as provided for in paragraph 4° of the definition of a herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis; however, cattle under 30 months old which have been vaccinated before being six months old with a live vaccine may show at the serum-agglutination test a titre of not more than 30 agglutinating I.U. per ml, with the complement fixation test giving a negative result;

5° - all cattle which may have been introduced into the herd come from a herd officially free from Brucellosis or from a herd free from Brucellosis, or from a country or an area of a country free from Brucellosis. This condition may not be required if the animals were isolated and subjected with negative results to two serological tests carried out at an interval of 30 days before being introduced into the herd. In pregnant females, the serological tests shall be carried out 14 days after calving.
Chapter 3.1.3.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Article 3.1.3.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for cattle for breeding or rearing,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of Tuberculosis on the day of their exportation;

2° - that the animals, during the three months before their exportation, gave negative reactions to two intradermal tuberculin tests (x) carried out at an interval of at least 60 days and that, during that period, the animals were kept isolated, or

3° - that the animals gave negative reactions to an intradermal tuberculin test carried out 30 days before their exportation, and come from a herd officially free from Tuberculosis (see Article 3.1.3.8.), or

4° - that the animals gave negative reactions to an intradermal tuberculin test carried out 30 days before their exportation, and come from a country officially free from Tuberculosis (see Article 3.1.3.9.).

Article 3.1.3.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for cattle for slaughter,

(x) See Annex 5.1.5.
the same arrangements as those provided for in Article 3.1.3.1.
for the importation of cattle for breeding and rearing, or the presentation
of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals gave negative reactions to an intradermal
tuberculin test carried out within 30 days before their exportation;

2° - that the animals come from a herd officially free from Tuberculosis, or

3° - that they come from a country officially free from Tuberculosis.

For 2° and 3°, the international zoo-sanitary Certificate may attest:

4° - that they are not being eliminated in the course of a national epizootic diseases eradication programme.

Article 3.1.3.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code,
Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild animals of the bovine species destined for zoological gardens,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting
that the animals gave negative reactions to an intradermal tuberculin
test carried out within 30 days before their exportation.

Article 3.1.3.4.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code,
Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for pigs for breeding and rearing,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of Tuberculosis
on the day of their exportation, and/or
2° - that the animals gave, within 30 days before their exportation, negative reactions to an intradermal tuberculin test carried out on the posterior aspect of the base of the ear (the result being read after 48 hours), and/or

3° - that the animals come from a country or a herd officially free from Bovine Tuberculosis.

Article 3.1.3.5.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries may require:

for pigs for slaughter,

the same arrangements as those provided for in Article 3.1.3.4.

for the importation of pigs for breeding and rearing, or the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that they come from a country or a herd officially free from Tuberculosis.

In this case, the international zoo-sanitary Certificate concerning them may state:

2° - that these pigs are not being eliminated in the course of a national epizootic diseases eradication programme.

Article 3.1.3.6.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for semen of bulls or of boars,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Tuberculosis on the day of the collection;

2° - that the donor animals gave, during the three months before the collection, negative reactions to two intradermal tuberculin tests car-
ried out at an interval of 60 days and that, during that period, the animals were kept isolated, or

3° - that the donor animals, recognised as being free from Tuberculosis, were in the exporting country during the 30 days before the collection of the semen, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre where all the cattle are officially free from Bovine Tuberculosis.

Article 3.1.3.7.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh meat of cattle and pigs,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of the meat is from animals which were subjected to ante and post mortem veterinary inspections and were found to be free from Tuberculosis.

Article 3.1.3.8.

Herd officially free from Tuberculosis

Definition:

A herd of cattle officially free from Tuberculosis is one that complies with the following conditions:

a) all the cattle in the herd are free from clinical signs of Tuberculosis;

b) all the cattle in the herd over six weeks old have shown negative reactions to at least two official intradermal tuberculin tests carried out at an interval of six months, the first test being at six months following eradication of Tuberculosis from the herd;

c) the only cattle introduced into the herd are animals which have been certified by an official Veterinarian as having shown negative reactions to the intradermal tuberculin test carried out within 30 days before being introduced, and/or as coming from a herd of cattle officially
free from Tuberculosis;

d) each animal in the herd of cattle is subjected to annual intradermal tuberculin tests in order to ensure the absence of Tuberculosis.

This intradermal tuberculin testing may be applied only every two years in countries officially free from Tuberculosis.

Article 3.1.3.9.

Country officially free from Tuberculosis

Definition:

An officially free country is one in which the incidence of Bovine Tuberculosis does not exceed (x) % in the entire cattle population, and (x) % of the number of herds and in which periodical tuberculin tests of all the cattle are carried out in order to ensure the absence of Tuberculosis.

Annual tuberculin tests are not required in countries in which inspection of the meat is carried out or controlled by qualified Veterinarians, whereby it is possible to ascertain the establishments of origin of the animals in which lesions of Tuberculosis may have been demonstrated.

(x) to specify.
Chapter 3.3.1.

VESICULAR STOMATITIS

Article 3.3.1.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries which are free may prohibit the introduction into or transit through their territory of all equine, bovine and porcine animals, and deers, coming directly or indirectly from countries in which Vesicular Stomatitis exists, as customarily reported by the Information Notes, the Monthly Epizootic Circulars, the Annual Statistics of the O.I.E., and the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook.

Article 3.3.1.2.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free of Vesicular Stomatitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

1° - for domestic horses, cattle and pigs,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the animals show no clinical signs of Vesicular Stomatitis and that they come from a country which is free of Vesicular Stomatitis where they have been since their birth or for at least the past 21 days;

2° - for wild equine, bovine and porcine animals, and deers,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

a) that the animals show no clinical signs of Vesicular Stomatitis; and further, if the country of origin has a common frontier with a country considered as being infected with Vesicular Stomatitis:

b) that the animals were kept protected from arthropods in a quarantine station for 21 days and that they were subjected to the complement fixation test, the result of which was negative.
Article 3.3.1.3.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Vesicular Stomatitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic horses, cattle and pigs,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Vesicular Stomatitis;

2° - that the animals reacted negatively to the complement fixation test carried out within the 30 days before their exportation;

3° - that the animals were in the exporting country for the 21 days before their exportation, in an establishment where no case of Vesicular Stomatitis has occurred; or

4° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station, protected from arthropods, for the 21 days before their exportation.

Article 3.3.1.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Vesicular Stomatitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for wild equine, bovine and porcine animals, and deers,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Vesicular Stomatitis;

2° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station, protected from arthropods, for the 21 days before their exportation;
3° - that, during their quarantine, the animals were subjected with negative result to the complement fixation test for the diagnosis of Vesicular Stomatitis.
Chapter 3.3.2.

VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

Article 3.3.2.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis shall be 21 days.

Article 3.3.2.2.

For the purposes of this Code, a country which has been formerly infected with Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis may again be considered as free when three years have elapsed since the last clinical case of the disease.

Article 3.3.2.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of the countries which are free may prohibit the introduction into or transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis, the occurrence of which is customarily reported by the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook and the I.B.A.R. Bulletins:

a) of all equine animals for breeding, working purposes or for slaughter;

b) of all wild equine animals;

c) of semen of domestic and wild equine animals.

Article 3.3.2.4.

In the case of importation of domestic equine animals from countries considered as being free from Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis,
Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the animals show no clinical signs of disease and come from a country free from Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis where they have been since their birth or for at least the past 40 days.

Article 3.3.2.5.

In the case of importation of domestic equine animals from countries with previous experience of Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis, but where no cases of the disease have occurred during the last two years, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

a) for vaccinated animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

i) the animal (s) has (have) been vaccinated more than two months before being exported;

ii) the animal (s) has (have) been subjected to quarantine in the country of origin under official veterinary supervision for two weeks prior to export and has (have) remained clinically healthy;

iii) the animal (s) is (are) isolated in the importing country for ten days under official veterinary supervision. Any animal which shows a rise in temperature shall be subjected to a blood test aimed at the isolation of live virus;

b) for un-vaccinated animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

i) the animal (s) has (have) been subjected to a serum-neutralisation test with negative results within two weeks of the date of export;

ii) the animal (s) has (have) been subjected to quarantine in the country of origin under official veterinary supervision for two weeks prior to export and has (have) remained clinically healthy;
iii) the animal (s) is (are) isolated in the importing country for ten days under official veterinary supervision. Any animal which shows a rise in temperature shall be subjected to a blood test aimed at the isolation of live virus.
Chapter 3.3.3.

INFECTIOUS EQUINE ANAEMIA

Article 3.3.3.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for equine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Infectious Anaemia;

2° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of Infectious Anaemia during the three months before their exportation;

3° - that no case of Infectious Equine Anaemia was established during the three months before their exportation in the places where the animals were kept.
Chapter 3.4.2.

TRICHINOSIS IN PIGS

Article 3.4.2.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for fresh meat of pigs,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the whole consignment of the meat is from pigs slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2° - that the meat was subjected to a trichinoscopic examination with negative results, or

3° - that the meat is from pigs born and bred in a country where absence of Trichinosis is confirmed by routine investigation, or

4° - that the meat has been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being capable of destroying all the larvae of the parasite.
Chapter 3.5.1.

**PSITTACOSIS**

Article 3.5.1.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory, directly or indirectly from countries in which the presence of Psittacosis would be customarily reported by the Information Notes and the Annual Statistics of the O.I.E., the F.A.O.-W.H.O.-O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook:

of all birds of the Psittacidae family.

Article 3.5.1.2.

In the case of importation of birds of the Psittacidae family, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the birds showed no clinical signs of Psittacosis;

2° - that they were submitted under veterinary supervision within 45 days of exportation to a course of treatment with chlortetracycline.
Chapter 3.7.1.

VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA
OF RAINBOW TROUT

Article 3.7.1.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require:

counting the trout,

presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

1° - the fish show no clinical sign or anatomo-pathological lesion of Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia;

2° - the fish come from a pisciculture establishment where no clinical or anatomo-pathological sign of Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia was officially confirmed during the twelve months before their exportation.

Article 3.7.1.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require:

counting eggs of trout for hatching,

presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

1° - the eggs of trout for hatching come from a pisciculture establishment which is regularly inspected;

2° - no case of Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia was officially confirmed in the pisciculture establishment during the twelve months before their exportation.
Chapter 3.8.1.

INTERNAL ACARIASIS OF BEES

(Acarapis woodi internus)

Article 3.8.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the incubation period of Internal Acariasis of bees shall be 60 days.

Article 3.8.1.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning bees (queen-bees, drones, working-bees),

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the exported bees showed no symptom of Internal Acariasis;

2° - that the bees were raised and come from a breeding hive officially approved and controlled by the Authority of the district of origin competent for the application of sanitary measures and special husbandry techniques recommended by the O.I.E.;

3° - that the breeding hive was recognised as being free from all contagious diseases of bees (O.I.E. List B) for at least three months;

4° - that the breeding hive is situated in the centre of an area with a radius of at least 3 kms in which no case of Internal Acariasis of bees was established for at least six months;

5° - that, in the district of origin, the arrangements for sanitary supervision, recommended by the O.I.E. (x), were constantly applied;

(x) See Annex 5.8.1.
6° - that the packing material and the products accompanying the bees came from the exporting breeding hive and had not been in contact with sick bees or eggs or larvae of bees or with products or materials which were contaminated or were not from the exporting hive.
FOURTH PART. 4.

ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE

TO THE DISEASES IN LIST C

-O.I.E. Headquarters require information about some of these Diseases which are present in the country. This should be sent in the form of an annual Report (x).

(x) See Article 1.2.0.2. and Section 8.1.: "Provisional alphabetical List of the Diseases considered in the Code."
INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY CODE

FOURTH PART, 4.

ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE
TO THE DISEASES IN LIST C

SECTION 4.1.

Chapter 4.1.1. Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis
(being prepared)

Chapter 4.1.2. Leptospirosis
(Article 4.1.2.1.)

Chapter 4.1.3. Johne's Disease
(Article 4.1.3.1.)

Chapter 4.1.4. Trichomonas Infection
(Articles 4.1.4.1. - 4.1.4.3.)

Chapter 4.1.5. Bovine Vibriosis
(Articles 4.1.5.1. - 4.1.5.3.)

SECTION 4.2.

Chapter 4.2.1. Contagious Agalactia
(Article 4.2.1.1.)

SECTION 4.3.

Chapter 4.3.1. Equine Encephalomyelitis
(Article 4.3.1.1.)

Chapter 4.3.2. Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis and
Equine Viral Arteritis
(Article 4.3.2.1.)

Chapter 4.3.3. Infectious Equine Abortion
(Article 4.3.3.1.)

Chapter 4.3.4. Horse Pox
(Article 4.3.4.1.)
Chapter 4.3.5. Mange of Horses
(Article 4.3.5.1.)

SECTION 4.4.

Chapter 4.4.1. Atrophic Rhinitis of Swine
(Article 4.4.1.1.)

SECTION 4.5.

Chapter 4.5.1. Marek's Disease
(being prepared)

Chapter 4.5.2. Avian Respiratory Mycoplasmosis
(being prepared)

Chapter 4.5.3. Pullorum Disease
(Articles 4.5.3.1. - 4.5.3.3.)

SECTION 4.6.

Chapter 4.6.1. Myxomatosis
(Articles 4.6.1.1. - 4.6.1.2.)

SECTION 4.7.

Chapter 4.7.1. Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmonids
(Articles 4.7.1.1. - 4.7.1.2.)

Chapter 4.7.2. Infectious Dropsy of Carp
(Spring Viraemia of Carp)
(Articles 4.7.2.1. - 4.7.2.2.)

Chapter 4.7.3. Furunculosis of Salmonids
(Articles 4.7.3.1. - 4.7.3.2.)

Chapter 4.7.4. Myxosomiasis of Salmonids
(Articles 4.7.4.1. - 4.7.4.2.)

SECTION 4.8.

Chapter 4.8.1. American Foul Brood and European Foul Brood
(Articles 4.8.1.1. - 4.8.1.2.)

Chapter 4.8.2. Nosemosis of bees
(Articles 4.8.2.1. - 4.8.2.2.)
Chapter 4.1.2.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

Article 4.1.2.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

correcting domestic equine animals, ruminants and pigs for breeding and rearing,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the exported animals showed no clinical signs of Leptospirosis;

2° - that no clinical sign of Leptospirosis was observed in the herd or flock of origin of the animals during the 30 days before their exportation;

3° - that the exported animals were subjected to a serum agglutination test within the 30 days before their exportation and that the titre was found to be below 1/400 concerning the serotypes defined by the interested parties.
In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

**concerning the importation of domestic ruminants for breeding or rearing,**

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that no clinical case of Johne's Disease has been observed for at least the past five years in the herd of origin of the animals;

2° - that, on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Johne's Disease;

3° - that the animals were subjected within the 30 days before their exportation to an allergic test with Johnin or avian tuberculin, the result of which was negative;

4° - that the animals were subjected within the 30 days before their exportation to a complement fixation test, the result of which was negative.
Chapter 4.1.4.

TRICHOMONAS INFECTION

Article 4.1.4.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning bovine breeding animals destined for rearing,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° – that the exported animals show no clinical signs of Trichomonas Infection;

2° – that there is no case of Trichomonas Infection in the herd of origin of the animals;

3° – and/or, for females which have been served, that the direct microscopic examination and culture of vaginal mucus have been negative.

Article 4.1.4.2.

In addition to the conditions stated in the preceding Article, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning bulls destined for natural service or for artificial insemination,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° – that they have never been used for natural service, or

2° – that they have served only virgin heifers, or

3° – that direct microscopic and cultural examinations of preputial specimens from them were carried out and the results were negative.
Article 4.1.4.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning semen of bulls,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the bulls from which the semen was collected have never been used for natural service, or

2° - that they have served only virgin heifers;

3° - that there is no case of Trichomonas Infection in the establishment or the Artificial Insemination Centre where the animals from which the semen was collected are kept;

4° - that direct microscopic and cultural examinations of preputial specimens from them were carried out and the results were negative.
Chapter 4.1.5.

BOVINE VIBRIOSIS

Article 4.1.5.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning female bovine animals destined for rearing and breeding,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that they are virgin heifers, or
2° - that no case of Bovine Vibriosis has occurred in the herd of origin;
3° - and/or, for females which have been served, that culture of vaginal mucus has been negative.

Article 4.1.5.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning bulls destined for rearing and breeding,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that they have never been used for natural service, or
2° - that they have served only virgin heifers, or
3° - that their herd of origin is not infected with Bovine Vibriosis;
4° - that cultures of semen and preputial specimens and/or the
research of the causal agent of Bovine Vibriosis carried out following the Adler technique were negative.

Article 4.1.5.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning semen of bulls,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the bulls from which the semen was collected have never been used for natural service, or

2° - that they have served only virgin heifers, or

3° - that there is no case of Bovine Vibriosis in the establishment or Artificial Insemination Centre where the animals from which the semen was collected are kept;

4° - that cultures of semen and preputial specimens from the animals from which the semen was collected gave negative results.
Chapter 4.2.1.

CONTAGIOUS AGALACTIA

Article 4.2.1.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning sheep and goats for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the exported animals showed no clinical signs of Contagious Agalactia;

2° - that the animals were in the exporting country, for the six months before their exportation or since their birth, in an establishment where no case of Contagious Agalactia was officially confirmed during that period;

3° - that the animals were kept in a quarantine station during the 21 days before their departure for the country of their destination.
Chapter 4.3.1.

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

Article 4.3.1.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning equine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Equine Encephalomyelitis;

2° - that the animals showed no clinical signs of Equine Encephalomyelitis during the three months before their exportation;

3° - that no case of Equine Encephalomyelitis was established during the three months before their exportation in the places where the animals were kept; or

4° - that the animals were kept protected from arthropods in a quarantine station during the 21 days before their exportation; or

5° - that the animals had been vaccinated with an officially controlled vaccine more than 15 days and less than one year ago.
Article 4.3.2.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning equine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate issued by an official Veterinarian attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation and during the three months before their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis or Equine Viral Arteritis;

2° - that he has not been aware of any case of Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis or Equine Viral Arteritis in the places where the animals were kept during the three months before their exportation.
Chapter 4.3.3.

INFECTIOUS EQUINE ABORTION

Article 4.3.3.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning equine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate issued by an official Veterinarian attesting:

1° - that he has not been aware of any case of Infectious Abortion of mares in the places where the animals were kept during the three months before their exportation;

2° - that, within the 30 days before their exportation, the animals were subjected to a serum agglutination test for the diagnosis of Salmonella abortus equi, with negative result (titre not greater than 1/300).
Chapter 4.3.4.

HORSE POX

Article 4.3.4.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning equine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate issued by an official Veterinarian attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Horse Pox;

2° - that he has not been aware of any case of Horse Pox in the places where the animals were kept during the three months before their exportation.
Chapter 4.3.5.

MANGE OF HORSES

Article 4.3.5.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning equine animals,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate issued by an official Veterinarian attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Mange;

2° - that he has not been aware of any case of Mange of horses in the places where the animals were kept during the three months before their exportation.
Chapter 4.4.1.

ATROPHIC RHINITIS OF SWINE

Article 4.4.1.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning pigs for breeding or rearing,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the exported animals showed no clinical signs of Atrophic Rhinitis;

2° - that the animals were in the exporting country, for the six months before their exportation or since their birth, in an establishment where no case of Atrophic Rhinitis had occurred for one year.
Chapter 4.5.3.

PULLORUM DISEASE

Article 4.5.3.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning domestic birds,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the birds showed no clinical signs of Pullorum Disease;

2° - that the birds come from establishments regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

3° - that these establishments are recognised as being free from Pullorum Disease;

4° - and/or that the birds were subjected to the Pullorum agglutination test (x) with negative results;

5° - and/or that the birds were kept in quarantine for at least 21 days.

Article 4.5.3.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning day-old chicks,

(x) See Annex 5.5.2.
presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the chicks come from breeding establishments or hatcheries regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

2° - that these establishments are recognised as being free from Pullorum Disease.

Article 4.5.3.3.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for birds' eggs for hatching,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the eggs for hatching come from breeding establishments and hatcheries regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

2° - that the breeding establishments and hatcheries are recognised as being free from Pullorum Disease.
Chapter 4.6.1.

MYXOMATOSIS

Article 4.6.1.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning domestic rabbits,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals show no signs of Myxomatosis;

2° - that the animals were in the exporting country, for the six months before their exportation or since their birth, in an establishment where no case of Myxomatosis was officially confirmed during that period.

Article 4.6.1.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning skins and fur of domestic and wild rabbits,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the skins and fur were subjected to a treatment (drying and tanning) recognised by the O.I.E. as being capable of destroying the virus of Myxomatosis.
Chapter 4.7.1.

INFECTIOUS PANCREATIC NECROSIS
OF SALMONIDS

Article 4.7.1.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning Salmonids,

presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

1° - the fish show no clinical sign or anatomo-pathological lesion of Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmonids;

2° - the fish come from a pisciculture establishment where no clinical or anatomo-pathological sign of Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmonids was officially confirmed during the twelve months before their exportation.

Article 4.7.1.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning eggs of Salmonids for hatching,

presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

1° - the eggs for hatching come from a pisciculture establishment which is regularly inspected;

2° - a systematic investigation for carriers of the virus of Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmonids has been carried out by in vitro culture of peritoneal fluid and semen;
3° – the pisciculture establishment is recognised as being free from Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmonids.
Chapter 4.7.2.

INFECTIONS DROPSY OF CARP

(SPING VIRAEMIA OF CARP)

Article 4.7.2.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning Cyprinidae,

presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

1° - the fish show no clinical sign or anatomo-pathological lesion of Infectious Dropsy;

2° - the fish come from a pisciculture establishment where no clinical or anatomo-pathological sign of Infectious Dropsy was officially confirmed during the twelve months before their exportation.

Article 4.7.2.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning fry of Cyprinidae,

presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

1° - the fry come from a pisciculture establishment which is regularly inspected;

2° - no case of Infectious Dropsy was officially confirmed in the pisciculture establishment during the twelve months before their exportation.
Chapter 4.7.3.

FURUNCULOSIS OF SALMONIDS

Article 4.7.3.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning Salmonids,

presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

1° - the fish show no clinical sign or anatomo-pathological lesion of Furunculosis;

2° - the fish come from a pisciculture establishment where no clinical or anatomo-pathological sign of Furunculosis was officially confirmed during the twelve months before their exportation;

3° - the fish had not been subjected to treatment against Furunculosis since at least one month.

Article 4.7.3.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning eggs of Salmonids for hatching,

presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

1° - the eggs for hatching come from a pisciculture establishment which is regularly inspected;

2° - no case of Furunculosis of Salmonids was officially confirmed in the pisciculture establishment during the twelve months before their exportation;
3° - the eggs for hatching were subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being capable of destroying *Aeromonas salmonicida* and any other pathogenic bacteria carried by eggs.
Chapter 4.7.4.

MYXOSOMIASIS OF SALMONIDS

Article 4.7.4.1.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require:

cconcerning live, frozen or chilled Salmonids,

presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

1° - the fish show no clinical sign or anatomo-pathological lesion of Myxosomiasis and are negative as to the presence of spores of *Myxosoma cerebralis*, sampling being carried out on at least a proportion of 1°/oo of the fish;

2° - the fish come from a pisciculture establishment where no clinical or anatomo-pathological sign of Myxosomiasis was officially confirmed during the 24 months before their exportation.

Article 4.7.4.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require:

cconcerning eggs of Salmonids for hatching,

presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

1° - the eggs for hatching come from a pisciculture establishment which is regularly inspected;

2° - no case of Myxosomiasis of Salmonids was officially confirmed in the pisciculture establishment during the 24 months before their exportation, or
3° - the eggs for hatching have been kept in waters recognised as being free of possible carriers of disease.
Chapter 4.8.1.

AMERICAN FOUL BROOD

AND EUROPEAN FOUL BROOD

Article 4.8.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the incubation period of American Foul Brood and European Foul Brood shall be 45 days.

Article 4.8.1.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning eggs and larvae of bees, and
concerning accompanying bees (working-bees, queen-bees, drones),

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, at the time of exportation, the eggs and larvae of bees showed no symptom of American Foul Brood or European Foul Brood and that the accompanying bees satisfy the requirements of Article 3.8.1.2. in this Code;

2° - that the breeding hive of origin is officially approved and controlled by the Authority of the district competent for the application of sanitary measures and special husbandry techniques recommended by the O.I.E.;

3° - that the breeding hive was recognised as being free from the contagious diseases of bees (O.I.E. Lists B and C) for at least the last three months;

4° - that the breeding hive is situated in the centre of an area with a radius of at least 3 kms in which no case of a contagious disease
of bees (O.I.E. Lists B and C) was established for at least the last three months;

5° - that in the district of origin, the arrangements for sanitary supervision recommended by the O.I.E. (x) were constantly applied under the control of the Veterinary Service or of a Sanitary Service representing it;

6° - that the packing material and the accompanying products come from the exporting breeding hive and had not been in contact with sick bees or eggs or larvae of bees or products or materials which were contaminated or were not from the exporting hive.

(x) See Annex 5.8.1.
Chapter 4.8.2.

NOSEMOSIS OF BEES

(Nosema apis)

Article 4.8.2.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the incubation period of Nosemosis of bees shall be 30 days.

Article 4.8.2.2.

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

concerning bees (queen-bees, drones, working-bees),

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day of their exportation, the exported bees showed no symptom of Nosemosis;

2° - that the bees were raised and come from a breeding hive officially approved and controlled by the Authority of the district of origin competent for the application of sanitary measures and special husbandry techniques recommended by the O.I.E. ;

3° - that the breeding hive was recognised as being free from all contagious diseases of bees (O.I.E. List B) for at least three months;

4° - that the breeding hive is situated in the centre of an area with a radius of at least 3 kms in which no case of Nosemosis of bees was established for at least six months;

5° - that, in the district of origin, the arrangements for sani-
tary supervision, recommended by the O.I.E. (x), were constantly applied;

6° - that the packing material and the products accompanying the bees came from the exporting breeding hive and had not been in contact with sick bees or eggs or larvae of bees or with products or materials which were contaminated or were not from the exporting hive.

(x) See Annex 5.8.1.
FIFTH PART. 5.

ANNEXES

NORMS OF PREPARATION AND CONTROL

OF VARIOUS BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, ETC.
INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY CODE

FIFTH PART. 5.

ANNEXES

NORMS OF PREPARATION AND CONTROL
OF VARIOUS BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

SECTION 5.1. Diseases of large ruminants

Annex 5.1.1. Requirements for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia vaccine (living).

Annex 5.1.2. Proposals for standardising the complement fixation test for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia.

Annex 5.1.2. Norms concerning the production and control of vaccines against Rinderpest.

Annex 5.1.3. Norms concerning the production and control of vaccines against Anthrax.

Annexes 5.1.4. Norms concerning Bovine Brucellosis.

Annex 5.1.4.1. Norms concerning the production and control of live vaccine against Bovine Brucellosis.

Annex 5.1.4.2. Norms concerning interpretation of serological tests for the control of Bovine Brucellosis.

Annex 5.1.5. Norms concerning the production and control of tuberculins.

SECTION 5.2. Diseases of small ruminants (as a reminder)

SECTION 5.3. Diseases of equine animals (as a reminder)

SECTION 5.4. Diseases of porcine animals

Annex 5.4.1. Specifications for living vaccines against Classical Swine Fever.
SECTION 5. 5. Diseases of birds

Annex 5.5.1. Standardisation of methods of control of Mycoplasma antigens.

Annex 5.5.2. Standardisation of methods of control of Salmonella pullorum antigen.

Annex 5.5.3. Procedures for the disinfection of birds' eggs for hatching.

SECTION 5. 6. Diseases of rodents (as a reminder)

SECTION 5. 7. Diseases of fish (as a reminder)

SECTION 5. 8. Diseases of bees

Annex 5.8.1. Arrangements recommended for the application of Articles 3.8.1.2. and 4.8.1.2.

SECTION 5. 9. Recommendations concerning disinfection and disinsectisation.
PART A: MANUFACTURING REQUIREMENTS

1. Definitions

1.1. Descriptive definition

Contagious Bovine Pleuro pneumonia vaccine (living) is a preparation of living attenuated Mycoplasma mycoides organisms. The preparation shall satisfy all the requirements formulated below.

1.2. Terminology

Seed lot. A quantity of living attenuated Mycoplasma mycoides organisms processed together, adequately characterised and of uniform composition. A seed lot is intended to provide the seed cultures needed for the production of a large number of successive batches of vaccine.

Final bulk. The complete vaccine present in one single container from which the final containers are filled.

Vaccine lot. The vaccine in final containers filled from the same final bulk and therefore of uniform composition.

Filling lot. A collection of sealed final containers, comprising part or all of a vaccine lot, which is homogeneous with respect to the risk of contamination during filling, any further processing and sealing. A filling lot must therefore have been filled during one working session and, if the vaccine is dried, all the containers must have been dried together.

2. General manufacturing requirements

The general manufacturing requirements contained in the revised Requirements for Biological Substances No 1 (General Requirements for Manufacturing Establishments and Control Laboratories) Part A, of the World Health Organization shall apply to establishments manufacturing Contagious Bovine

Pleuropneumonia vaccine with the addition of the following:

The area where virulent M. mycoides organisms are handled shall be separate from the area for the production of vaccine. The two areas shall be staffed by separate personnel or, alternatively, adequate decontamination procedures shall be applied to personnel moving from the former area to the latter.

3. Production control

3.1. Control of source materials

3.1.1. Strains of M. mycoides

Strains of M. mycoides used in vaccine production shall be identified by historical records, which shall include information on the origin of the strains and on their subsequent manipulation. The strain or strains selected shall have been shown to be suitable for the region and type of cattle for which the vaccine is intended using the route of inoculation prescribed by the manufacturer. The strains shall have been shown to yield vaccine which is safe and which confers an immunity in cattle of at least 1 year's duration. The strains shall be those that have been approved by the national or regional control authority (see Part B, section 1).

3.1.2. Culture medium

If the culture medium used contains serum or other animal products, such serum or animal products shall either: (a) be heated to at least 56°C for at least 30 minutes before being incorporated in the medium or treated by a method at least as effective in destroying extraneous pathogens, or (b) be shown by appropriate tests to be free from pathogens.

3.1.3. Seed lot system

The production of vaccine shall be based on the seed lot system. A seed lot shall be part of or shall be derived from a culture that has been used to produce a vaccine that has been shown, on administration to cattle

---

1. Suitable strains can be obtained from the W.H.O. Mycoplasma Reference Center, Aarhus, Denmark.

2. Except for strain KH2, which is the only suitable strain for N'dama cattle and which may confer an immunity of shorter duration.
under field conditions, to be safe and to confer an immunity of at least 1 year's duration; a seed lot shall not be more than 3 culture passages removed from such a culture.

Seed lots shall be prepared under conditions which satisfy the requirements of Part A, sections 2, 4 and 6.

Seed lots shall be freeze-dried and shall be stored at a temperature of -20°C or lower.

3.1.4. Tests on seed lots

Each seed lot shall satisfy the requirements of Part A, section 5. In addition, a vaccine prepared from the seed lot shall be tested for safety and efficacy as follows: Cattle used for these tests shall be representative of the cattle to be vaccinated, shall be obtained from areas free from Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia and should preferably be over 24 months of age and in good health. The cattle shall be indelibly identified and held in quarantine under veterinary supervision for at least 4 weeks. If any clinical sign of disease is observed, the cattle shall not be used until the cause of the abnormality is determined and found to be irrelevant to the proper performance of the tests. Serum shall be taken from each animal at the beginning and at the end of the quarantine period; the sera shall be tested by the complement-fixation test for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia and only cattle giving sera negative to this test shall be used.

Safety test. A quantity of the vaccine containing a number of organisms equal to at least 10 times the recommended field dose shall be injected subcutaneously in the flank into each of at least 10 cattle. The seed lot passes the test if the cattle show no unusual clinical reactions during an observation period of at least 4 weeks and show no lung lesions on post-mortem examination at the end of this period.

Efficacy test. Each of at least 10 cattle shall be injected with a quantity of the vaccine containing the same number of organisms as the recommended field dose. At least 10 other cattle shall be kept as controls. After an in-

1. Except for strain KH, which is the only suitable strain for N'dama cattle and which may confer an immunity of shorter duration.

2. The agar gel-diffusion test may be used in addition.

3. Does not apply to KH, vaccine.
terval of at least 2 months, all the cattle shall be challenged by contact with infected cattle. At least one donor animal should be used for every 3 being challenged. Challenge should be maintained for 3 months and any donors which die should be replaced.

The seed lot passes the test if the animals injected with the vaccine prepared from it give no clinical or serological reactions and at post-mortem examination show no lesions of Pleuropneumonia while at least 80% of the control animals show typical lesions at post-mortem examination.

3.2. Control of final bulk

The final bulk shall be derived from a seed lot which satisfies the criteria of Part A, sections 3.1.3. and 3.1.4. The final bulk shall be no more than 3 culture passages removed from such a seed lot.

4. Filling and Containers

The requirements concerning filling and containers given in Part A, section 4 of the revised Requirements for Biological Substances No 1 (General Requirements for Manufacturing Establishments and Control Laboratories) of the World Health Organization shall apply with the addition of the following:

All containers of the final vaccine shall be made of a material demonstrated to the satisfaction of the national or regional control authority to have no deleterious effect on the vaccine and shall be sterilized before being filled.

5. Control tests on final product

5.1. Identity test

An identity test shall be performed on at least one labelled container from each filling lot using an appropriate test to demonstrate the presence of M. mycoides.

5.2. Sterility test

Samples of each filling lot shall be tested for bacterial and mycotic sterility according to the requirements given in Part A, section 5 of

the Requirements for Biological Substances N° 6 (General Requirements for the Sterility of Biological Substances) of the World Health Organization and for freedom from other mycoplasms.

5.3. Estimation of Mycoplasma content

A viable count shall be performed on each filling lot to determine the number of viable M. mycoides organisms per adult cattle dose. The filling lot passes the test if this dose contains at least $10^7$ viable organisms. The dose volume shall be not more than 1 ml.

5.4. Innocuity test

Each vaccine lot shall be tested for innocuity by being injected into guinea-pigs and/or mice by a method approved by the national or regional control authority.

6. Records

The requirements given in Part A, section 6 of the revised Requirements for Biological Substances N° 1 (General Requirements for Manufacturing Establishments and Control Laboratories) of the World Health Organization shall apply.

7. Samples

The requirements given in Part A, section 7 of the revised Requirements for Biological Substances N° 1 (General Requirements for Manufacturing Establishments and Control Laboratories) of the World Health Organization shall apply.

8. Labelling

Each container and each package shall be clearly identified by a label. The information given on the labels shall be determined by the national or regional control authority and shall include the name of the product,

2. Vaccines prepared from the KHJ strain should contain at least $10^8$ viable organisms per dose.
the name of the manufacturer, the number of the filling lot, the recommended dose and route of administration, the conditions of storage and expiry date. In addition, either the label or a leaflet in the package shall show the nature and amount of any added substance present in the vaccine, any contraindications to the use of the vaccine, and a statement that the vaccines should be kept as cool as possible and protected from direct exposure to sunlight during use.

9. Distribution

A filling lot shall not be distributed until it and the vaccine lot, final bulk and seed lot from which it was derived have met all the conditions and passed all the tests specified in these requirements, except that, in an emergency or when the expiry date would be reached before the completion of the tests, a filling lot may be distributed before the completion of the tests for sterility, Mycoplasma content and inocuity specified in sections 5.2., 5.3. and 5.4. In this case, these tests shall be completed as soon as possible thereafter and the national or regional control authority shall be informed of their results; for the purposes of the International Zoo-sanitary Code, an animal shall be regarded as having been vaccinated satisfactorily only if the vaccine used passes the tests.

During distribution the vaccine shall be kept as cool as possible and protected from direct exposure to sunlight.

10. Storage and expiry date

Stocks of vaccine shall be kept in darkness at a temperature below 10° C. Liquid vaccines shall not be frozen.

The expiry date shall be determined by the length of time during which the viable count may be expected to remain at or above the minimum specified in section 5.3. under normal conditions of storage and use. This length of time shall be determined by performing viable counts at intervals on representative vaccine lots.

Part B: NATIONAL OR REGIONAL CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

1. General

The general requirements for control laboratories given in Part B of the revised Requirements for Biological Substances No 1 (General Require-
ments for Manufacturing Establishments and Control Laboratories) of the World Health Organization shall apply.

The national or regional control authority shall give directions to manufacturers concerning the strain of *M. mycoides* to be used in vaccine production and shall require the collection of field evidence regarding the safety and efficacy of each manufacturer's product.

2. Release and certification

A vaccine lot shall be released only if it fulfills Part A of these requirements.

A statement signed by an appropriate official of the national or regional control authority shall be provided at the request of the manufacturing establishment and shall certify whether or not the lot of vaccine in question meets all national or regional control requirements as well as Part A of these requirements. The certificate shall, in addition, state the date of completion of the tests and the lot number.

PROPOSALS FOR STANDARDISING
THE COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST
FOR CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA

Most workers use the technique of CAMPBELL and TURNER (1953) with minor modifications. One could, therefore, add to the International Zoo-
sanitary Code the following paragraph:

"The complement fixation test shall be performed by a technique based on that of CAMPBELL and TURNER, Aust. vet. J., 1953, 29, 154."

This would lead to some degree of uniformity although it would not allow for the biological variability in the test reagents from batch to batch and from laboratory to laboratory. This difficulty can be overcome only by providing a common standard serum for all laboratories to use. Such a serum could act as a primary standard for the calibration of working standards for day to day use. It should be in freeze-dried form and be prepared in sufficient quantity to fulfil the needs of all laboratories for some years; preferably at least 10 years.

The provision of such a standard serum and the financing of its preparation and distribution remain to be considered.
Vaccines against Rinderpest referred to in Articles 2.1.2.8. and 2.1.2.10. should be prepared in accordance with the Requirements for Rinderpest Cell Culture Vaccine (Live) and Rinderpest Vaccine (Live), Requirements for Biological Substances No. 19, World Health Organization, Technical Report Series, 1970, No. 444, and should in particular conform to those Requirements in respect of the control of source materials, production methods and precautions, sterility, freedom from adventitious agents, identity, virus content, safety, efficacy and stability.
ANNEX 5.1.3.

NORMS CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION AND CONTROL OF VACCINES AGAINST ANTHRAX

Vaccines against Anthrax referred to in Articles 2.1.5.2. and 2.1.5.3. should be prepared in accordance with the Requirements for Anthrax Spore Vaccine (Live - for Veterinary Use), Requirements for Biological Substances No. 13, World Health Organization, Technical Report Series, 1967, No. 361, and should in particular conform to those Requirements in respect of control of source materials, production methods and precautions, freedom from contamination, safety, immunogenicity, identity, number of cultivable spores and stability.
ANNEXES 5. 1. 4. NORMS CONCERNING BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

ANNEX 5. 1. 4. 1.

NORMS CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION AND CONTROL
OF LIVE VACCINE AGAINST BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

The live vaccine used against Bovine Brucellosis should be strain 19 vaccine; it should be prepared in accordance with the Requirements for Brucella abortus Strain 19 Vaccine (Live - for Veterinary Use), Requirements for Biological Substances No. 20, World Health Organization, Technical Report Series No. 444, and should in particular conform to those Requirements in respect of control of source materials, production methods and precautions, freedom from contamination, identity, dissociation, number of viable organisms, reactivity in guinea-pigs, antigenicity, immunogenicity and stability.
ANNEX 5.1.4.2.

NORMS CONCERNING INTERPRETATION
OF SEROLOGICAL TESTS FOR THE CONTROL
OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

For the application of the measures provided for in Chapter 3.1.2. on Bovine Brucellosis, serological tests should be interpreted as follows:

1° - In respect of slow serum-agglutination, by negative result is meant a titre below 30 agglutinating International Units per millilitre.

2° - In respect of the complement fixation test, by negative result is meant a titre below 20 International Units.

3° - In respect of slow serum-agglutination, for females vaccinated between three and six months of age, by negative result is meant a titre below 80 International Units.

4° - In respect of the complement fixation test, for females vaccinated between three and six months of age, by negative result is meant a titre below 30 International Units.
ANNEX 5.1.5.

NORMS CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION AND CONTROL
OF TUBERCULINS

Tuberculins used for performing the tests specified in the Code should be prepared in accordance with the Requirements for Tuberculins, Requirements for Biological Substances No. 16, World Health Organization, Technical Report Series, 1968, No. 384, and should in particular conform to those Requirements in respect of source materials, production methods and precautions, added substances, freedom from contamination, identity, safety, potency and freedom from sensitizing effect.
ANNEX 5.4.1.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LIVING VACCINES
AGAINST CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

Whether produced in animals or in cell cultures, the vaccines shall comply with the World Health Organization Requirements for Biological Substances No. 1 (General Requirements for Manufacturing Establishments and Control Laboratories) and No. 8 (General Requirements for the Sterility of Biological Substances) and with the following specifications.

1. Vaccinal Strain (x)

The vaccinal strain must not possess any observable residual pathogenicity for pigs.

This innocuity implies:

a) the absence of pathological changes, in particular the absence of leucopenia, in piglets of three to five weeks of age, born of non-immunised sows, inoculated with ten times the vaccinal dose;

b) innocuity for the foetus: this shall be demonstrated by the vaccination of sows at different stages of pregnancy;

c) non-transmissibility: this shall be demonstrated by the continued susceptibility of unvaccinated pigs maintained in close and prolonged contact with vaccinated subjects;

d) freedom from contaminating micro-organisms including viruses;

(x) Footnote: The choice of a strain which can be differentiated in the laboratory from wild strains by one or more markers is highly recommended. For example, by its adaptation to a particular species of animals (guinea-pig, rabbit) or tissue culture system, by an optimum temperature of multiplication below 36°C or by its inability to multiply on first passage in PK 15 cell cultures, to give a specific reaction to the immunofluorescence test.
e) stability of attenuation: after six serial passages from pig to pig, the vaccinal strain shall have maintained its innocuous characters.

2. Finished Vaccine

a) Each batch of vaccine shall be prepared from a vaccinal strain which complies with the above specifications. In addition, each batch shall itself be tested for compliance with specifications 1(a) and 1(d) above and shall meet those specifications.

b) A test for activity shall be performed on each batch of vaccine. One fiftieth of the vaccinal dose shall protect all the vaccinated pigs against an injection of virulent virus which kills susceptible controls. The virulent virus shall be given at least two weeks after vaccination.
STANDARDISATION OF METHODS OF CONTROL
OF MYCOPLASMAL ANTIGENS

The methods of control described below apply solely to stained suspensions of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* containing preservatives and intended for use in the rapid plate agglutination test with blood or serum.

These antigens must meet the following criteria:

1. **Strain:**
   - The strain used for antigen preparation shall be the British Fowl Coryza Strain of CHU and NEWHAM or a strain of *M. gallisepticum* having an analogous antigenic structure.

2. **Sterility and homogeneity:**
   - On microscopic examination, the antigen appears as a homogeneous suspension without floccules or precipitates. It is bacterially sterile, conforming to the following specification: 1 ml of antigen is inoculated into 100 ml of beef-heart broth, a further 1 ml into 100 ml of liver broth, and five Petri's dishes of Sabouraud's medium are each inoculated with 0.1 ml of antigen: the media must always be sterile after 7 days incubation at 37°C (22°C for Sabouraud's medium).

3. **pH:**
   - The pH is between 6.8 and 7.5.

4. **Cellular concentration:**
   - The optimum concentration shall be 3% with tolerance limits of ± 20% for antigens intended for seroagglutination and 5% with tolerance limits of ± 10% for haemagglutination with whole blood.

This concentration shall be measured by centrifugation, in Tromsdorff tubes at 3,000 revolutions/min, (r = 11-12 cm) for one four, of 4 x
10 ml of the suspension obtained by adding 4 ml of the antigen to 96 ml of physiological saline solution.

(5) **Colour**:

The dye used shall be of a blue or violet colour.

(6) **Sensitivity**:

The sensitivity will be determined with respect to the W.H.O. International Reference Preparation (obtainable from Weybridge) or any other equivalent serum containing 1,000 I.U. per ml.

A positive reaction is recognised by the formation of coloured floccules and the clearing of the suspending medium, on adding to 0.05 ml of antigen an equal volume of doubling dilutions of the reference serum. Agglutination must be clearly visible with the dilution containing 2.5 units. It must appear in the 30 seconds following mixing and, at the end of 2 minutes, comprise at least 50% of the cellular suspension.

(7) **Specificity**:

Specificity will be controlled with respect to the reference sera mentioned and negative sera originating from chickens known to be free from infection.

(8) **Expiry**:

The criteria described at (2), (3), (4), (6) and (7) shall continue to apply until the expiry date declared by the manufacturer.
STANDARDISATION OF METHODS OF CONTROL
OF SALMONELLA PULLORUM ANTIGEN

A. The control procedures which are described below concern bacterial suspensions, stained and with addition of antiseptics, of Salmonella pullorum intended for plate agglutination with blood or serum.

B. The antigens should meet the following requirements:

1. Strains:
   For the preparation of antigens one should use strains of S. pullorum the antigenic structure of which ensures that adequate amounts of factors IX, XII\textsubscript{2} and XII\textsubscript{3} are present in the antigen. The O\textsubscript{1} factor should be absent.

2. Sterility:
   The antigen should be homogeneous and show at microscopical examination gram negative germs, well individualised, corresponding by their form to Salmonella pullorum. It should be sterile according to W.H.O. requirements (Requirements for Biological Substances No. 6, W.H.O. Techn. Rep. Ser. No. 200, Geneva 1960).

3. pH:
   The pH of the antigen should be comprised between 6.5 and 7.

4. Cell concentration:
   Cell concentration should be approximately 3 to 5 percent in volume.

5. Staining substances:
   Only blue or violet staining substances should be used. The amount of staining substance should be selected so that the substance may be fixed by the bacteria and that the suspension fluid contains no excessive staining substance.
6. Sensitivity:

Volumes of 0.05 ml of antigen should react with equal volumes of two test sera containing, respectively, 0.5 International Units of Anti-S. pullorum Serum (Standard Form S) and 0.5 International Units of Anti-S. pullorum Serum (Variant Form V) as determined by comparative assay with the International Standards for Anti-S. pullorum Sera (Standard Form S and Variant Form V). The correct concentration of serum may be obtained by dilution if necessary.

In each case, at least 50% agglutination should develop within one minute at 35-40°C or within two minutes at room temperature.

7. Specificity:

The specificity should be controlled using following monospecific antisera:

- 9 - 123 - 122 and 01 -

as well as a serum from a healthy hen.

With the first 3 sera a distinct agglutination should be obtained within one minute after heating at 35-40°C or within two minutes at the room temperature. Neither monospecific 01 serum nor serum from non-infected hen can produce any flocculation.

8. Validity:

The antigen should keep the characteristics mentioned under B.2 - B.7 until the expiry date stated by the producers.

C. A document should be attached to each antigen, stating clearly:

1. the origin and characteristics of the strain used;
2. the nature and concentration of the preservative fluid;
3. the name of the staining substance used.
ANNEX 5.5.3.

PROCEDURES FOR THE DISINFECTION

OF BIRDS' EGGS FOR HATCHING

Fumigation is simple and safe provided the necessary precautions are taken. Only clean eggs should be fumigated; if they are soiled they should be cleaned before fumigation.

METHOD 1

Materials and quantities required:

4 1/2 oz (128 ml) Formalin (40% solution) for every 100 cubic feet
3 oz (85 gms) Potassium Permanganate (2.8 cubic metres) or air space

Fumigation should be carried out in a special chamber and if this is not available in a room or building constructed of impermeable material and which can be made as airtight as possible.

Measure the total capacity of the room accurately and calculate the quantities of materials required.

Place in the centre of the floor one or preferably several large metal basins or lipped sheets of metal, asbestos or other non-inflammable material and place in the centre of these metal buckets or tins (NOT PLASTIC OR POLYTHENE). The buckets must be large enough so that Potassium Permanganate and Formalin do not fill them more than one quarter full.

Lay out the eggs in tiers in perforated plastic trays on the floor approximately 3 feet (1 metre) from the buckets or tins and in a circle round them but leaving passages to the door.

Put the required amount of Potassium Permanganate into the receptacles before putting in the Formalin.

Pour the required amount of Formalin into the receptacles.

Retire as quickly as possible and close the door.
The door should be securely locked and permanently labelled to prevent accidental opening.

Allow the reaction to take place for half an hour.

Open the door and allow fumes to disappear before entry.

**METHOD 2**

An alternative method to the above is to use Formaldehyde Gas produced by the evaporation of Paraformaldehyde. Proprietary preparations are available and the operation is carried out by placing the requisite amount of powder (6 to 19 g/m$^3$) on a pre-heated hot plate. In this method it is necessary to ensure that the humidity of the chamber is sufficiently high.

In carrying out fumigation the following points should be borne in mind:

(a) Caution is necessary when Formalin and Potassium Permanganate are mixed together in large amounts because of the risk of personal injury and fire through careless use. Formaldehyde Gas causes irritation to the eyes and nose of the operator and the use of a gas mask is advised.

(b) Effective fumigation depends on optimum conditions of temperature and humidity (20°-25°C / 68°-77°F and humidity 80%). Formaldehyde Gas rapidly loses its efficiency at low temperatures or in a very dry atmosphere.
ARRANGEMENTS RECOMMENDED FOR THE APPLICATION

OF ARTICLES 3.8.1.2. AND 4.8.1.2.

The following arrangements are recommended for the application of Articles 3.8.1.2. and 4.8.1.2.:

1° - Functioning of Organisations for sanitary supervision in order to:

a) train and utilise bee-keepers entrusted as "sanitary controllers" with the supervision of apiaries and the application of sanitary measures, in particular treatments, under the direction of official Services;

b) ensure the rapid eradication of any new outbreak of contagious disease by treatment or, if treatment is not available, by destruction of affected colonies or colonies suspected of being affected;

c) visit at least twice a year (in spring and in autumn) all the apiaries in the sanitary administrative circumscriptions where there are apiaries approved for exportation purposes;

d) carry out diagnosis of diseases of bees by official Laboratories.

2° - Approval of bee-keeping establishments for exportation purposes under the following conditions:

a) visits, at least three times a year, by a "sanitary controller" who will collect samples to be sent to an official Laboratory (in spring, during the raising period and in autumn);

b) use of special raising procedures to ensure isolation since their birth of queen-bees and escorting bees.
RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING

DISINFECTION AND DISINSECTISATION

Veterinary Authorities are invited to make for their own countries regulations concerning the use of disinfectants and disinsectisants on the basis of the principles laid down below:

1. The choice of disinfectants and of procedures for disinfection should be made taking into account the causal agents of infection, the nature of the premises, vehicles and objects which are to be disinfected or disinsectised.

2. Disinfectants and disinsectisants should be authorised only after thorough tests have been carried out under field conditions.

3. The following should be considered:

3.1. there are but few universal disinfectants;

3.2. whereas hypochlorite, which is very often used, may be regarded as a universal disinfectant, its effectiveness is diminished by prolonged storage and it is therefore necessary to check its activity before use. A concentration of 0.5% of active chlorine appears to be necessary for a satisfactory disinfection;

3.3. the virus of Foot-and-Mouth Disease is easily destroyed by a high or a low pH, but the disinfectants used might be caustic or corrosive in concentrated form;

3.4. the tubercle bacillus is very resistant to disinfectants and a high concentration is required to destroy the organism, as well as prolonged action;

3.5. no matter what substances are used, the disinfection techniques should comprise the following:
3.5.1. - thorough soaking of bedding and litter as well as faecal matters with the disinfectant;

3.5.2. - washing and cleaning by careful scrubbing and brushing of soils, floors and walls;

3.5.3. - then further washing with the disinfectant;

3.5.4. - washing and disinfecting of the outside of vehicles; these washings will be carried out, if possible, with liquids applied under pressure; and there should not be omitted washing, disinfecting or destroying the articles used for tying up the animals (ropes, reins, etc.).
SIXTH PART. 6.

SECTION 6. 1.

PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES

APPROVED BY THE O.I.E.
Pattern of Certificate No. 1

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE (x)

FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS (FOR BREEDING OR REARING) OR WILD ANIMALS
OF THE BOVINE, BIBOVINE, BUBALINE, OVINE, CAPRINE OR PORCINE SPECIES

INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: ...........................................
Ministry of: ..................................................
Service: .....................................................
Department or District, etc.: ...................................

I. - Identification of the animal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official ear mark</th>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. - Source of the animal

Name and address of exporter: ................................
Place of origin of the animal: ................................

III. - Destination of the animal

Country of destination: ....................................
Name and address of consignee: ............................
Nature and identification of means of transport: ........................

IV. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

(x) It is recommended to establish individual certificates.
a) The animal described above and examined on this day does not show any clinical signs of disease.

b) The animal satisfies the following requirements:

These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.

Official stamp: Made at ............ on ..............

Name and address of Veterinarian:

..............................................

Signature:
Pattern of Certificate No. 2

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER
OF THE BOVINE, BIBOVINE, BUBALINE, OVINE, CAPRINE OR PORCINE SPECIES
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: .................................................................
Ministry of: ...........................................................................
Service: .....................................................................................
Department or District, etc.: .........................................................

I. - Number and identification of the animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official ear mark</th>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. - Source of the animals

Name and address of exporter: ..................................................
Place of origin of the animals: ..............................................

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination: ..............................................................
Name and address of consignee: ..................................................
Nature and identification of means of transport: ............................

IV. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animals described above and examined on this day do not show any clinical signs of disease;
b) The animals satisfy the following requirements:

/These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code./

Official stamp: Made at .......... on ............
Name and address of Veterinarian
............................................
Signature:
Pattern of Certificate No. 3

PATTERN OF (INDIVIDUAL) SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR SEmen OF ANIMALS
OF THE BOVINE, BIBOVINE, BUBALINE, OVINE, CAPRINE OR PORCINE SPECIES
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

I. - Information concerning the animal

Species: ..........................................................
Breed: ..........................................................
Name: ..........................................................
Date of birth: ..................................................
Place of birth: ................................................
Entry in the Herd Book: ....................................
Date of approval of animal for A.I. purposes: ........

II. - Information concerning the semen

Date and hour of collection: ..............................
Quantity and condition of shipment: ....................

III. - Origin of the semen

Name and address of exporter (Artificial Insemination Centre or exporting owner): ............................

IV. - Destination of the semen

Name and exact postal address of consignee: ..........
Nature and identification of method of transportation: .............................................................

(x) Zootechnical information supplied by: ..............
V. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animal (bull, zebu, buffalo, ram, he-goat, boar) from which the semen was collected did not show any clinical sign of disease on the day of the collection;

b) The animal satisfies the following requirements:

These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.

Official stamp: Made at ............. on .............
Name and address of Veterinarian

............................................................
Signature:
Pattern of Certificate No. 4

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR MEAT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS
OF THE BOVINE, BIBOVINE, BUBALINE, EQUINE,
OVINE, CAPRINE OR PORCINE SPECIES, OR OF POULTRY,
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: ........................................
Ministry of: ..............................................
Service: ...................................................
Department or District, etc.: ................................

I. - Identification of the meat

Type of portions of meat: ................................
Type of package: ...........................................
Number of pieces or of packages: ........................
Net weight: ............................................... 

II. - Origin of the meat

(x) Address (es) and number (s) of veterinary approval of the approved abattoir (s): ...........................................................
(x) Address (es) and number (s) of veterinary approval of the approved cutting-up establishment (s): ........................................

III. - Destination of the meat

The meat is being sent from ................................
(place of dispatch)
to ...........................................................
(Country and place of destination)
Nature and identification of means of transport: .....................
Name and address of exporter: ...................................
Name and address of consignee: ...................................

------------------
(x) Delete where not applicable.
IV. - Attestation of wholesomeness

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The meat (x), packages of meat (x) referred to above is (are) stamped, thereby attesting that the whole of the meat is from animals slaughtered in approved abattoirs;

b) The meat is considered to be fit for human consumption.

c) (x) The meat was cut up in an approved cutting-up establishment.

d) The meat satisfies the following requirements:

/These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code./

Official stamp: Made at .......... on ............
Name and address of Veterinarian
.................................
Signature:

(x) Delete where not applicable.
Pattern of Certificate No. 5

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN DESTINED
FOR ANIMAL FEEDING, FOR INDUSTRIAL OR PHARMACEUTICAL USE
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: .........................................................
Ministry of: ...............................................................
Service: ..............................................................................
Department or District, etc.: ...................................................

I. - Identification of the products

Type of products: ................................................................
Number of packages: ......................................................
Identification marks: ........................................................
Net weight: ........................................................................

II. - Origin of the products

Address of the establishment of origin: ..............................

III. - Destination of the products

The above-mentioned products are being sent from ...................
(place of dispatch)
to .................................................................
(Country and place of destination)
Nature and identification of means of transport: ..................
Name and address of exporter: ...........................................
Name and address of consignee: ........................................

IV. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies that the products
described above satisfy the following requirements:
These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.

Official stamp: Made at .......... on ..............
Name and address of Veterinarian

Signature: ........................................
Exporting country: ........................................
Ministry of: ...........................................
Service: ..................................................
Department or District, etc.: ..........................

I. - Identification of the animal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Marks and description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. - Source of the animal

Name and address of exporter: ...........................
Place of origin of the animal: ........................

III. - Destination of the animal

Country of destination: ................................
Name and address of consignee: ........................
Nature and identification of means of transport: ........

IV. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animal described above and examined on this day does not show any clinical signs of disease;

b) The animal satisfies the following requirements:
These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.

Official stamp: Made at .......... on ............
Name and address of Veterinarian: ..................................
Signature: ..................................................................
Pattern of Certificate No. 7

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR EQUINE ANIMALS, FOR SLAUGHTER
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: .........................................................
Ministry of: .................................................................
Service: ........................................................................
Department or District, etc.: ...........................................

I. - Number and identification of the animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Marks and description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. - Source of the animals

Name and address of exporter: ...........................................
Place of origin of the animals: ........................................

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination: ...................................................
Name and address of consignee: ........................................
Nature and identification of means of transport: ............... 

IV. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animals described above and examined on this day do not show any clinical signs of disease;
b) The animals satisfy the following requirements:

/These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code./

Official stamp: Made at .......... on .......... 
Name and address of Veterinarian

.................................................. 

Signature: 
PATTERN OF (INDIVIDUAL) SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR SEMEN OF EQUINE ANIMALS (STALLIONS OR JACK-DONKEYS)
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: .............................................
Ministry of: ...........................................................
Service: ............................................................... 
Department or District, etc.: ....................................... 

I. - Information concerning the animal (x) 

Species: ..........................................................
Breed: ............................................................
Name: .............................................................
Date of birth: ...................................................
Place of birth: ..................................................
Entry in the Herd Book: ........................................
Date of approval of animal for A.I. purposes: ..................

II. - Information concerning the semen (x) 

Date and hour of collection: ...................................
Quantity and condition of shipment: ........................

III. - Origin of the semen 

Name and address of exporter (Breeding-Stud, Stallion Station or exporting owner): .........................

IV. - Destination of the semen 

Name and exact postal address of consignee: ..............
Nature and identification of method of transportation: ...

(x) Zootechnical information supplied by: ...................
V. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animal (stallion or jack-donkey) from which the semen was collected did not show any clinical sign of disease on the day of the collection;

b) The animal (stallion or jack-donkey) from which the semen was collected satisfies the following requirements:

These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.

Official stamp:

Made at .......... on ..........

Name and address of Veterinarian

-----------------------------

Signature:
Pattern of Certificate No. 9

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR DOMESTIC BIRDS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

I. - Number and identification of the animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. - Source of the animals

Name and address of exporter: ...........................................
Place of origin of the animals: ........................................

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination: ..................................................
Name and address of consignee: .......................................  
Nature and identification of means of transport: ..................
Condition of shipment: ..................................................

IV. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animals described above and examined on this day do not show any clinical signs of disease;
b) The animals satisfy the following requirements:

These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
Pattern of Certificate No. 10

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR WILD BIRDS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: .............................................
Ministry of: .........................................................
Service: ............................................................... 
Department or District, etc.: ........................................

I. - Number and identification of the animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. - Source of the animals

Name and address of exporter: ........................................
Place of origin of the animals: ....................................

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination: ............................................ 
Name and address of consignee: ....................................
Nature and identification of means of transport: ...................
Condition of shipment: .............................................

IV. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animals described above and examined on this day do not show any clinical signs of disease;
b) The animals satisfy the following requirements:

/These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code./

Official stamp: Made at ............ on ............
Name and address of Veterinarian

...........................
Signature: 

[Stamp]
PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR DAY-OLD CHICKS, DAY-OLD TURKEY CHICKS, ETC.
AND EGGS OF BIRDS FOR HATCHING
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: ...............................................
Ministry of: .....................................................
Service: .........................................................
Department or District, etc.: ........................................

I. - Number and identification of the birds or eggs for hatching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Breed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. - Origin of the birds or eggs for hatching

Name and address of the establishment of origin (x): ..................
or of the hatchery (x): ...........................................
Name and address of exporter: ......................................

III. - Destination of the birds or eggs for hatching

Country of destination: ............................................
Name and address of consignee: ....................................
Nature and identification of means of transport: ..................
Condition of shipment: ............................................

IV. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

(x) Delete where not applicable.
a) The day-old chicks (x), turkey chicks (x) or the eggs of birds for hatching (x) come from an establishment (x) or a hatchery (x) which is regularly inspected.

b) The day-old chicks (x), turkey chicks (x) or the eggs of birds for hatching (x) come from an establishment (x) or a hatchery (x) which satisfies the following requirements:

These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.

Official stamp: Made at .......... on .......... Name and address of Veterinarian

(x) Delete where not applicable.
Pattern of Certificate No. 12

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR SEMEN OF BIRDS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country:
Ministry of:
Service:
Department or District, etc.:

I. - Information concerning the animal (x)

Species:
Breed:
Age:
Place of birth:
Date of approval of animal for A.I. purposes:

II. - Information concerning the semen (x)

Date and hour of collection:
Quantity and condition of shipment:

III. - Origin of the semen

Name and address of the exporting Centre or owner:

IV. - Destination of the semen

Name and exact postal address of consignee:
Nature and identification of method of transportation:

(x) Zootechnical information supplied by:
V. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animal (cock or ) (x) from which the semen was collected did not show any clinical sign of disease on the day of the collection;

b) The animal (cock or ) (x) from which the semen was collected satisfies the following requirements:

/These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code./

Official stamp: Made at ............ on ............
Name and address of Veterinarian
..............................................
Signature:

(x) Delete where not applicable.
Pattern of Certificate No. 13

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR DOMESTIC OR WILD CARNIVORE

Exporting country: .................................................................
Ministry of: .............................................................................
Service: ..................................................................................
Department or District, etc.: ....................................................

I. - Identification of the animal

Species: .....................................................................................
Breed: ......................................................................................
Coat: .......................................................................................  
Sex: .........................................................................................
Date of birth: ............................................................................
Number in Stud Book: ............................................................... (x)

II. - Origin of the animal

Name and address of the owner: ................................................ (x)
Name and address of the exporter: ........................................... (x)

III. - Destination of the animal

Country of destination: ..............................................................
Name and address of the consignee: .......................................... 
Nature and identification of means of transport: ....................... 

IV. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animal described above and examined on this day did not show any clinical sign of disease.

(x) Delete where not applicable.
b) The animal satisfies the following requirements:

/These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code./

Official stamp: Made at .............. on ..............

Name and address of Veterinarian

...............................

Signature:
PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR RABBITS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : ..............................................
Ministry of : ...........................................................
Service : ............................................................... 
Department or District, etc. : ......................................

I. - Number and identification of the animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. - Source of the animals

Name and address of exporter : ......................................
Place of origin of the animals : ....................................

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination : ..............................................
Name and address of consignee : .....................................
Nature and identification of means of transport : ...................

IV. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows :

a) The animals described above and examined on this day do not show any clinical signs of disease ;
b) The animals satisfy the following requirements:

/These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code./

Official stamp: 
Made at .......... on ...........
Name and address of Veterinarian

.................................
Signature:
PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR FISH FOR BREEDING
AND FISH EGGS FOR HATCHING
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: ..................................................
Ministry of: ...........................................................
Service: .................................................................
Department or District, etc.: ........................................

I. - Number and identification of fish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Average size</th>
<th>Quantity of fish eggs for hatching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. - Origin

Name and address of exporter: ...........................................
Place of origin of the fish: .............................................
Place of origin of the fish eggs for hatching: ..........................

III. - Destination

Country of destination: ..................................................
Name and address of consignee: .........................................
Nature and identification of method of transportation: ..............

IV. - Sanitary information

I, the undersigned, certify as follows:

a) The fish for breeding and/or the fish eggs for hatching come from a pisciculture establishment which is regularly inspected;
b) The fish for breeding and/or the fish eggs for hatching come from a pisciculture establishment which satisfies the following requirements:

/These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code./

Official stamp: __________________________
Made at _____________ on _____________
(Name and address)
_______________________________
Signature: ________________________
PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR BEES AND LARVAE OF BEES
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country:
Ministry of:
Service:
Department or District, etc.: 

I. - Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind (x)</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Breed and variety</th>
<th>Peculiarities marks or age or weight, etc.</th>
<th>Kind and characteristics Packing Accompanying products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(x) Swarm, bees, queen-bees, drones, larvae of bees, royal cells, etc.

II. - Origin

Name and address of the exporter:
Name and address of the producing bee-keeper:
Place of origin of the bees, products and material:

III. - Destination

Country of destination:
Name and address of the consignee:
Nature and identification of method of transportation:

IV. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:
a) The bees and/or the larvae of bees, as well as the packing material and the accompanying products mentioned in this Certificate come from a bee-keeping establishment which is regularly inspected;

b) The bees and/or the larvae of bees satisfy the following requirements:

/These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code./

Official stamp: Made at .......... on ..........
Name and address of Veterinarian

Signature:
SEVENTH PART. 7.

SECTION 7. 1.

TRANSITORY ARRANGEMENTS
SEVENTH PART. 7.

SECTION 7. 1.

TRANSITORY ARRANGEMENTS

During the period necessary for bringing this Code into operation, the following arrangements should be adopted:

A. - General measures in connection with zoo-sanitary organisation and formalities

In order to facilitate international trade in animals and animal products, together with the indispensable sanitary guarantees, it seems desirable that all countries:

1° - should take the necessary measures leading to elimination of the diseases with which this Code is concerned, priority being given, if this is found to be necessary and feasible, to the zones of exportation of animals and animal products;

2° - should make a survey of the existing structure with the object of modernising the equipment of frontier-posts, quarantine stations, international airports, abattoirs, depots, etc., particularly in connection with disinfection and disinsectisation, as well as destruction and sterilisation of dangerous products;

3° - should proceed with the harmonisation of the regulations concerning importation and exportation so that the measures recommended in this Code can be applied:

- before and at the departure,

- during the journey between the place of departure in the exporting country and the place of arrival in the importing country and in transit,

- and at the arrival,

of the animals and the animal products.
B. - **Study of the various possibilities concerning international trade contained in this Code for Veterinary Administrations according to the epizootiological position in their respective countries**

Consultations should take place between Veterinary Administrations of the importing and exporting countries with a view to:

1° - the choice, among the arrangements applicable to each of the diseases considered in this Code, of those which are best adapted to their respective epizootiological position;

2° - the adoption of these arrangements as a technical basis for trade in animals and animal products between the interested countries.

C. - **Study of the possibilities for the development of international trade - on a world-wide scale - in animals and animal products by using methodically the patterns of Certificates approved by the O.I.E.**

1° - Study of the patterns of Certificates given in the Code.

This study may be carried out jointly and in consultation between the Veterinary Administrations of the interested countries, the General Direction of the O.I.E. and the Secretariat of the O.I.E. International Zoo-sanitary Code Permanent Commission.

2° - Communication by Veterinary Administrations to the Central Bureau of the O.I.E., for placing in the archives and for publication in the O.I.E. Annual Statistics, of exact information concerning:

a) the complete absence in their territory of one or several of the diseases in the O.I.E. Lists A, B or C considered in this Code;

b) possibly, in the case of a disease or diseases which has or have existed formerly in the country, the date or its /or their disappearance.

The absence of one or several of these diseases in a given country is assuredly advantageous for that country, in that there can be a simplification of the wording of heading IV (Sanitary Information) of these patterns of international Certificates.
EIGHTH PART. 8.

SECTION 8. 1.

PROVISIONAL ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE DISEASES CONSIDERED

IN THE CODE
## Section 8.1

### Provisional Alphabetical List of the Diseases Considered in the Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Horse Sickness</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.3.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Swine Fever</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.4.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Foul Brood</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.8.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrophic Rhinitis of Swine</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.4.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avian Respiratory Mycoplasmosis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.5.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluetongue</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.2.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine Brucellosis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.1.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine Tuberculosis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.1.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine Vibriosis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classical Swine Fever</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.4.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious Agalactia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.2.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious Pleuropneumonia of Small Ruminants</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.2.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dourine</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.3.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enzootic Bovine Leucosis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.1.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis (Teschen Disease)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.4.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine Encephalomyelitis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine Viral Arteritis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Foul Brood</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.8.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>List</td>
<td>Part</td>
<td>Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot-and-Mouth Disease</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowl Plague</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furunculosis of Salmonids</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.7.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glanders</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.3.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat Pox</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.2.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Pox</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(being prepared)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious Dropsy of Carp (Spring Viraemia of Carp)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.7.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious Equine Abortion</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious Equine Anaemia</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.3.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmonids</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.7.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Acariasis of Bees</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.8.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johne's Disease</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospirosis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumpy Skin Disease</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mange of Horses</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marek’s Disease</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.5.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(being prepared)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myxomatosis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.6.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myxosomiasis of Salmonids</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.7.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle Disease</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nosemosis of Bees</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.8.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.2.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(being prepared)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcine Brucellos</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.4.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(being prepared)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psittacosis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.5.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullorum Disease</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.5.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>List</td>
<td>Part</td>
<td>Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinderpest</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Pox</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.2.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Viraemia of Carp</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.7.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine Vesicular Disease</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.4.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teschen Disease</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.4.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichinosis in Pigs</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.4.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichomonas Infection</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tularemia</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.6.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(being prepared)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.3.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesicular Stomatitis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.3.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia of Rainbow Trout</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.7.1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>