INTERNATIONAL

ZOO-SANITARY

CODE

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

AMENDED EDITION

1971
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY CODE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRST PART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preface  .............................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section I - Definitions  .....................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Article 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section II - Notifications and Epizootiological Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Articles 2 to 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section III - Zoo-sanitary Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Articles 12 to 15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section IV - Zoo-sanitary Measures and Formalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter I - General arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Articles 15 bis to 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter II - Zoo-sanitary measures applicable before and at departure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Articles 19 to 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter III - 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Articles 25 to 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter IV - Zoo-sanitary measures on arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Articles 31 to 39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter V - Measures concerning international transport of pathological material and biological products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Articles 40 to 44)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECOND PART

Section V - Arrangements for each of the obligatorily notifiable diseases

1° - Diseases in the O.I.E. List A:

Chapter I - Foot-and-Mouth Disease .............. 34
   (Articles 45 to 62)

Chapter II - Rinderpest .......................... 43
   (Articles 63 to 76)

Chapter III - Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia .................. 50
   (Articles 79 to 85)

Chapter IV - Lumpy Skin Disease .................. 55
   (Articles 89 to 93)

Chapter V - Anthrax .................................. 59
   (Articles 99 to 103)

Chapter VI - Sheep Pox and Goat Pox .............. 61
   (Articles 104 to 112)

Chapter VII - Bluetongue ........................... 65
   (Articles 113 to 119)

Chapter VIII - Horse Sickness ...................... 69
   (Articles 120 to 127)

Chapter IX - Glanders .............................. 73
   (Articles 128 to 132)

Chapter X - Dourine ................................. 75
   (Articles 133 to 137)

Chapter XI - Classical Swine Fever ................ 77
   (Articles 138 to 154)

Chapter XII - African Swine Fever .................. 85
   (Articles 155 to 170)

Chapter XIII - Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis (Teschen Disease) 92
   (Articles 171 to 185)

Chapter XIV - Fowl Plague .......................... 98
   (Articles 186 to 187 bis)

Chapter XV - Newcastle Disease ..................... 99
   (Articles 188 to 205)
Chapter XVI - Rabies ................................. 107
(Ar ticles 206 to 211)

2° - Chapter XVII - Brucellosis ............................. 110
(A r ticles 212 to 216)

Chapter XVIII - Bovine Tuberculosis .................... 117
(A rticles 217 to 223)

THIRD PART

Section VI - Arrangements applicable to the diseases in Lists B and C of
the O.I.E.

Chapter I -
- Vesicular Stomatitis .......................... 122
(A rticles 224 to 227)
- Leptospirosis .................................. 124
(A rticle 228)

Chapter II -
- Bovine Leucosis .............................. 125
(A rticles 229 to 229 ter)
- Mastites ...................................... 126
(A rticle 230)
- Johne's Disease .............................. 127
(A rticle 231)
- Trichomonas Infection ........................ 128
(A rticles 232 to 234)
- Bovine Vibriosis ............................. 130
(A rticles 235 to 237)

Chapter III -
- Contagious Agalactia ........................ 132
(A rticle 238)

Chapter IV -
- Infectious Equine Anaemia ................. 133
(A rticle 239)
- Equine Encephalomyelitis .................. 134
(A rticle 240)
- Mange and Scab .............................. 135
(A rticle 241)
- Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis and Equine Viral Arteritis ... 136
  (Article 242)
- Infectious Equine Abortion ........................................ 137
  (Article 243)
- Horse Pox .............................................................. 138
  (Article 244)

Chapter V -
- Atrophic Rhinitis of Swine ....................................... 139
  (Article 245)
- Trichinosis ............................................................ 140
  (Article 246)

Chapter VI -
- Psittacosis ............................................................ 141
  (Articles 247 to 248)
- Pullorum Disease ................................................... 142
  (Articles 249 to 251)

Chapter VII -
- Myxomatosis .......................................................... 144
  (Articles 252 to 253)

Chapter VIII -
- Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmonids ...................... 145
  (Articles 254 to 255)
- Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia of Rainbow Trout ............. 146
  (Articles 256 to 257)
- Infectious Dropsy of Carp ....................................... 147
  (Articles 258 to 259)
- Furunculosis of Salmonids ....................................... 148
  (Articles 260 to 261)
- Myxosomatosis of Salmonids ..................................... 148 bis
  (Articles 261 bis to 261 ter)

Chapter IX -
- Internal Acarasis and Nosemosis of Bees ...................... 149
  (Articles 262 to 263)
- American Foul Brood and European Foul Brood .................... 151
  (Articles 264 to 265 bis)

Section VII - Transitory Arrangements .......................... 152
Section VIII - Patterns of International Certificates approved by the O.I.E.

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 1) for domestic animals (for breeding or rearing) or wild animals of the bovine, bibovine or bubaline species intended for international trade ..................... 156

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 2) for animals of the bovine, bibovine or bubaline species for slaughter intended for international trade ..................... 159

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 3) for semen of animals of the bovine, bibovine or bubaline species intended for international trade .. 161

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 4) for meat of domestic animals of the bovine, bibovine or bubaline species intended for international trade ..................... 163

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 5) for products of bovine, bibovine or bubaline origin destined for animal feeding or industrial use intended for international trade ..................... 165

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 6) for domestic animals (for breeding or rearing) or wild animals of the ovine or caprine species intended for international trade ..................... 167

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 7) for animals of the ovine or caprine species for slaughter intended for international trade ... 169

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 8) for semen of animals of the ovine or caprine species intended for international trade ............... 171

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 9) for meat of animals of the ovine or caprine species intended for international trade ..................... 173

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 10) for products of ovine or caprine origin destined for animal feeding or industrial use intended for international trade ..................... 175

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 11) for domestic equine animals (for breeding and rearing) or wild equine animals intended for international trade ..................... 177

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 12) for equine animals for slaughter intended for international trade ..................... 180

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 13) for semen of equine animals (stallions or jack-donkeys) intended for international trade ... 182

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 14) for meat of domestic equine animals intended for international trade ..................... 184
- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 15) for products of equine origin destined for animal feeding or industrial use intended for international trade .................................................. 186

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 16) for domestic porcine animals (for breeding and rearing) or wild porcine animals intended for international trade .................................................. 187

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 17) for porcine animals for slaughter intended for international trade .................................................. 190

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 18) for semen of boars intended for international trade .................................................. 192

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 19) for meat of domestic porcine animals intended for international trade .................................................. 194

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 20) for products of porcine origin destined for animal feeding or industrial use intended for international trade .................................................. 196

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 21) for domestic birds intended for international trade .................................................. 198

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 22) for wild birds intended for international trade .................................................. 200

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 23) for day-old chicks, day-old turkey-chicks, etc. and eggs of birds for hatching intended for international trade .................................................. 202

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 24) for semen of birds intended for international trade .................................................. 204

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 25) for meat of poultry intended for international trade .................................................. 206

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 26) for products of poultry origin destined for industrial use intended for international trade .................................................. 208

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 27) for domestic or wild carnivore .................................................. 210

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 28) for rabbits intended for international trade .................................................. 212

- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 29) for products of rabbit origin destined for industrial use intended for international trade .................................................. 214

- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 30) for fish for breeding and fish eggs for hatching intended for international trade .................................................. 215
- Pattern of zoo-sanitary Certificate (N° 31) for bees and larvae of bees intended for international trade 217
- Pattern of sanitary Certificate (N° 31) for products of animal origin destined for pharmaceutical use intended for international trade 219

ANNEXES

Annex I - Procedures approved by the O.I.E. for the disinfection of birds' eggs for hatching 223
Annex II - Arrangements recommended for the application of Articles 262-265 of the International Zoo-sanitary Code 225
FOREWORD

The Committee of the Office International des Epizooties adopted the following Resolution at the XXXVIth General Session, held in Paris on 13-18 May 1968:

"The Committee of the O.I.E. .................................

- adopted the text of the International Zoo-sanitary Code with the reservation that it is to be amended in accordance with certain observations made and accepted at the meetings;

- decided that the Bureau of the International Zoo-sanitary Code Permanent Commission 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."

The first 1968 edition of the amended text of this Code was produced in French, English and Spanish.

Meanwhile,

- at its XXXVIIth General Session, held in Paris on 19-24 May 1969,
- at its XXXVIIIth General Session, held in Paris on 25-30 May 1970,
- at its XXXIXth General Session, held in Paris on 24-29 May 1971,

the Committee of the Office International des Epizooties examined and approved the propositions for new definitions, amendments, new articles and Annexes made by the Bureau of the Code's Permanent Commission.

For the present 1971 edition, the early 1968 text was used as a basis and in it are incorporated all the modifications approved, since that time, by the Committee of the Office International des Epizooties.

Paris, April 1972.
FIRST PART

PREFACE

Section I
DEFINITIONS

Section II
NOTIFICATIONS AND EPIZOOTIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Section III
ZOO-SANITARY ORGANISATION

Section IV
ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES AND FORMALITIES
PREFACE

This Code has been established with a view to working out, in the general interest, a common doctrine of protection of the national livestocks against the spread of the epizootics which threaten all the Regions of the World.

The adoption of such a doctrine is designed to meet,

- on the one hand, the vital need to prevent a deterioration of the world zoo-sanitary situation, which could be the result of the intensification and acceleration of international trade in animals and animal products; and, on the other hand, the need to facilitate, by collecting together the sanitary guarantees, these international tradings, in order to satisfy the increasing demands for the provision of food and for the economy of many countries.

The Code has been established on the basis of experience acquired by the Office International des Epizooties since it was set up in 1924.

However, our Organisation, not being in a position, according to its Statutes, to intervene in any way whatsoever in the administration of the various States, this International Zoo-sanitary Code should be considered as a guide destined to facilitate the difficult and complex work of the Veterinary Services. These Services have, indeed, the heavy responsibility of protecting the national livestocks and of exercising, interdependently, the zoo-sanitary control of international trading in animals and animal products which are of essential concern for the Economy of their respective countries.

For the establishment of this Code, it was necessary first to lay the foundations and to collect together indispensable material, namely:

- a World-wide Information Service on the evolution of the zoo-sanitary situation;

- as extensive and complete information as possible on the general evolution of the main diseases in the different epizootiological Regions of the World;

- a scientific and technical documentation during the past 40 years found in the Bulletin of the O.I.E. on the knowledge acquired concerning the
epizootiology and the medical and sanitary prophylaxis of all the epizootic diseases of real sanitary and economic importance;

- an up-to-date documentation of national and international zoo-sanitary Legislation;

- a List A of compulsorily notifiable diseases and a List B of the diseases concerning which reports should be made annually to the O.I.E., as adopted by the Committee of the O.I.E. in May 1964;

- a documentation on the available scientific criteria in international trade in live animals, which is regularly kept up-to-date through the work of our highly specialised Permanent Commissions;

- the Resolutions adopted by the Committee of the O.I.E. at its annual General Sessions.

On the other hand, it is evident that the text of this Code concerning scientific data, and particularly criteria and reference standards for biological tests, must take note of recent and present day knowledge and may have to be modified if and when new scientific information becomes available.

The Code has had to be divided up, because of the importance of the text, into three Parts:

- Part I : Section I - Definitions; Section II - Notifications and Epizootiological Information; Section III - Zoo-sanitary Organisation; Section IV - Zoo-sanitary measures and formalities.

- Part II : Section V - Arrangements for each individual obligatorily notifiable disease in List A, and also Brucellosis and Tuberculosis;

- Part III : Section VI - Arrangements applicable to the diseases in Lists B and C; Section VII - Transitory Arrangements; Section VIII - Patterns of international zoo-sanitary Certificates.

The Code has been written in French, English and Spanish.

- Part I contains the general measures concerning the functioning of the zoo-sanitary Arrangement for international control of epizootics;
- Part II and Section VI of Part III contain for each disease considered the different procedures offered to exporting and importing countries in connection with international trade in animals and products of animal origin, in accordance with their respective epizootiologic situations;

- Part III, Section VIII contains patterns of Certificates concerning trade in live animals, semen, meat and products of animal origin of the different species of domestic animals which are the object of international trade.

These patterns of certificates are concerned methodically with the arrangements given in the different Sections, Chapters, Articles and paragraphs coded in Part II for each of the diseases considered, thus considerably simplifying their establishment, after a transitory period, during which the Veterinary Services will be able to become familiar with their use.

Thus, it will be seen that this Code is very flexible in its application and, because of its conception and wording, expedient arrangements are offered to possible importing countries to adopt an optimal position in accordance with the zoo-sanitary position in the possible exporting country.

Such is the object of this Code which comprises for each situation a certain number of options of which the competent Authorities may adopt those which seem to be the most appropriate, the O.I.E. recognising for each country the sovereign and unquestionable right to take all the measures which seem necessary and justified to itself.

These provisions are specifically related to zoo-sanitary considerations and are not intended to override any other legal requirements.
SECTION I
DEFINITIONS

Article 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 bee-keeping establishment.
- "Approved collecting centre" means premises or a place in which animals for breeding or rearing or for slaughter coming from different establishments 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 after use;
c) is used only for animals for breeding or rearing or for slaughter which con-
form with the conditions provided for export in this Code.

- "Area of direct transit" means a special area established in an international
airport or in the vicinity of such an airport, approved by the interested Vet-
inary Administration and placed under its immediate control, 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 possib-
le 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 animal affected with one of the infectious or parasitic dis-
eeases as recognised by the O.I.E.

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

- "Colonies of bees suspected of being infected" means colonies which are appa-
rently 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.

- "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 destina-
tion 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 or biological products.

- "Fish" means breeding fish and their spawn.

- "Free zone" means an extent of clearly delimited 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 physico-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 to which there are sent 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 delimited, 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 distant by an area with a radius of at least 10 kilometres in countries with intensive livestock raising and 50 kilometres in countries where extensive livestock raising is practised, from the centre or centres of the disease.

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 or for pharmaceutical use, giving particulars of the measures taken to prevent the spread of epizootics. These certificates shall conform to the patterns shown in Section VIII 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 VIII of this Code.

- "List A" means the List of obligatorily notifiable diseases approved in May 1964 by the XXXIInd General Session of the Committee of the O.I.E.

- "List B" means the List of diseases to be reported annually to the O.I.E. approved in May 1964 by the XXXIInd General Session of the Committee of the O.I.E.

- "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 1964.

- "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" (with one of the diseases to which the animals in the market are susceptible) and is disinfected 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 a case 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 such delimitation cannot be defined, 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 Conferences 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 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 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 offi-
cial Veterinary Service may be assured that they are not affected with certain diseases.

- "Quarantine Regulations" means the whole of the measures concerning the entry and sojourn 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.

- "Slaughter 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 II

NOTIFICATIONS AND EPIZOOTIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Article 2

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 3

Veterinary Administrations shall send a notification to the Central Bureau of the O.I.E.:

1° - by telegram to INTEREPIZOOTIES PARIS, within 24 hours at the latest after the confirmation or suspicion of the primary outbreak of the diseases in List A, with the exception of Anthrax, as well as on the first confirmation of any newly recognised disease in a country;

2° - by letter after the confirmation of a new outbreak of Anthrax.

Article 4

Notifications provided for in Article 3, paragraph 1, shall be promptly followed by complementary information sent by express letter to the Central Bureau of the O.I.E., 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 5

1. During the course of the epizootic disease, further notifications and information as provided for by Article 3 and Article 4 shall be sent in the form of regular reports to the Central Bureau of the O.I.E., 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 6

1. The Veterinary Administration of a territory in which an infected zone was located shall inform the Central Bureau of the O.I.E. 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 V 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 V of this Code have been carried out.
Article 7

Veterinary Administrations shall provide the O.I.E. once a year, and on a date fixed by it preceding the annual General Session of the Committee of the O.I.E., with a summary of the arrangements for their quarantine regulations and their sanitary regulations concerning importation and exportation. All modifications of their regulations should also be notified.

Article 8

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 3 to 7.

Article 9

All telegrams sent in pursuance of Articles 3 to 6 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 10

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 1964 by the XXXIInd General Session of the Committee of the O.I.E., viz. :
Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rinderpest, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Lumpy Skin Disease, Anthrax, Sheep Pox, Bluetongue, Horse Sickness, Clanders, Dourine, Classical Swine Fever, African Swine Fever, Teschen Disease, Fowl Pest, Newcastle Disease; and Rabies.

Article 11

1. Each Veterinary Administration shall send once each year to the Central Bureau of the O.I.E. an annual Report summarizing in tabular form the number of new outbreaks of the compulsory notifiable diseases given in List A which were found during the preceding year in its territory. In this report there shall be given full information, in particular that relating to the occurrence of epizootic diseases which had not been present formerly in the territory in question.

2. All Veterinary Administrations shall notify to the O.I.E.:
   - the date on which the last case of any of the diseases 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 required by paragraph 1 of this Article, the Notifications and Reports required by this Code, and all other official information, shall prepare an annual Report concerning the application of this Code and its effects on International Trade. The information received in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be published in the annual Statistics of the O.I.E.
SECTION III

ZOO-SANITARY ORGANISATION

Article 12

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 13

When justified by the amount of the international traffic and by the epizootiological 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 14

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 15

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 depôts 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 31 (paragraph 2), Article 32 (paragraph 2), Article 33 (paragraph 2) and Article 34 (paragraph 2);

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

ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES AND FORMALITIES

Chapter I - General Arrangements

Article 15 bis

1. Vehicles 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.

Article 16

Disinfection, disinsectisation and all zoo-sanitary work shall 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 causing any damage to the structure of the vehicle or to any of its appliances;

c) to avoid the risk of fire;
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 17

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 18

The Veterinary Authority may take all practical measures to prevent the discharge from a ship of any infective material into internal or territorial waters.
Chapter II

ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE

Article 19

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 20

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

- semen,
- eggs for hatching,

from breeding stations 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 21

A country exporting animals, semen or 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 establishment 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 22

Before the departure of the animals, fish, semen, birds' eggs for hatching, fish eggs for hatching, 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 VIII 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 23

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 animal 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 Article 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 infectious disease;

b) to avoid the entry into a vehicle of possible vectors or causal agents of infection.
Article 24

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 certificate conforming with the patterns approved by the O.I.E., given in English in Section VIII 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 III

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 25

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 importing 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 returned 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 26

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 purposes 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 informed of any unforeseen disembarkation in the transit country.
Article 27

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 28

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 29

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

Article 30

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 requirements contained 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 IV

ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES ON ARRIVAL

Article 31

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.

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 secure 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 accompanied by an international zoo-sanitary certificate conforming with the requirements 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 importing country may require at once placing in quarantine in order to carry out clinical observation and biological examinations with a view to establishing a formal diagnosis.
If the diagnosis of an epizootic disease is confirmed, or if the certificate cannot be corrected, the importing country takes the measures as follows:

- returning 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-sanitary 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 or taken to a quarantine establishment where they shall be kept under observation for a period fixed by the zoo-sanitary regulation 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 importing 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 32

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 33**

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 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 this 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 34

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 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 Administration 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 35

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 carcasses;
   - 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.

Very 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 36

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 35.

Article 37

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 35 have been duly carried out.

The vehicle may then be allowed to enter.

Article 38

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 39

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 V

MEASURES CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Article 40

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 41

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 42

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 43

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 42, 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 44

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 40 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

Section V

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EACH

OF THE OBLIGATORILY NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
TITRE VIII

MODELES DE CERTIFICATS INTERNATIONAUX

APPROUVES PAR L'O.I.E.
Chapter I

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Article 45

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

Article 46

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 "slaughter policy" and disinfection, or six months after clinical cure or death of the last affected animal if a "slaughter 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 "slaughter policy", together with or without compulsory systematic vaccination, using inactivated virus-vaccine in at least large ruminants.

Article 47

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 48

The measures concerning prohibition which are provided for in Article 47 may be applied by countries which are not free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, particularly in regard to countries in which there are certain types or sub-types of the virus of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, whose behaviour can be considered as exotic.

Article 49

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 50

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 51

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 52

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 53

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 51 and 52 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 54**

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 55**

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:

1° - 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;
2° - that the donor animals had not been vaccinated against Foot-and-Mouth Disease, 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 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 56

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 57

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 58

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 59

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 60

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 61

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 trace 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 62

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 II

RINDERPEST

Article 63

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

Article 64

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 "slaughter 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 "slaughter 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 "slaughter policy" with or without vaccination against Rinderpest is practised.

Article 65

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 66

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 67

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 68

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 69

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 or 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 for the country of their destination.

Article 70

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 68 and 69 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.

Article 71

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 72

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, an that that establishment or Centre is not situated in a Rinderpest " infected zone ".

Article 73

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 74

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

Article 75

In the case of importation 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 76

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 77

In the case of importation 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 78

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 and 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 III

CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA

Article 79

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

Article 80

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 "slaughter 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 "slaughter policy" has been practised.

Article 81

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 82

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, bi-bovine 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 83

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, bi-bovine 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 84

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, bi-bovine 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 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, bi-bovine 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 85

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, bi-bovine 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 exportation, in an establishment where there was no case of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia officially declared during that period and that the establishment of origin is not situated in a Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia "infected zone".
Article 86

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, bi-bovine 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 87

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 84 and 86 may be completed by the attestation:

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

2° - that they had been vaccinated against Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia within four months.

In this case, paragraph 2° of Article 84 will not be required.

Article 88

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, bi-bovine 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 IV

LUMPY SKIN DISEASE (*)

Article 89

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

Article 90

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 Bulletins of the I.B.A.H.:  

a) of all domestic or wild animals of the bovine or bi-bovine species;  
b) of semen of all animals of the bovine or bi-bovine species.

Article 91

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

(*) Note: The Lumpy Skin Disease dealt with in this Chapter is that caused by Group III virus, type Neethling.
for domestic animals of the bovine and bi-bovine species,
presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the exported animals show no signs of Lumpy Skin Disease and come from a country free from Lumpy Skin Disease.

Article 92

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 bi-bovine 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 93

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 bi-bovine 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 94

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 bi-bovine species,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, on the day on 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 95

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 bi-bovine 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 96

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 bi-bovine 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 97

In the case of importation of products of animal origin (animals of the bovine or bi-bovine 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 98

In the case of importation of products of animal origin (animals of the bovine or bi-bovine 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 bi-bovine species, that they had been stored for at least 40 days before being exported.
Chapter V

ANTHRAX

Article 99

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

Article 100

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 15 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 over 15 days and less than six months before the exportation.

Article 101

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,

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 over 15 days and less than a year.

Article 102

In the case of importation of 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 ensure the killing of both bacillary and spore forms of Bacillus anthracis.

Article 103

In the case of importation of 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 Anthrax bacteria and spores;

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

SHEEP POX and GOAT POX

Article 104

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

Article 105

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 "slaughter policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if the "slaughter 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 "slaughter policy" together with or without vaccination against Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox is practised.

Article 106

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 107

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 108

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 109

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Article 108 may be completed by attestation:
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 no more than four months.

The same certificate shall state precisely:

3° - that 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 110

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 111

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 112

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 VII

BLUE TONGUE

Article 113

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Blue-tongue shall be 40 days.

Article 114

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 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.H. Bulletins:

a) of all sheep, cattle, bi-bovine animals and goats for breeding, rearing or slaughter;
b) of all wild ruminants;
c) of semen of domestic and wild ruminants.

Article 115

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

1° - for ovine, bovine, bi-bovine 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 116

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

for ovine, bovine, bi-bovine 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 117

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 118

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, bi-bovine 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 119

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, bi-ovine 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 VIII

HORSE SICKNESS

Article 120

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

Article 120 bis

For the purposes of this Code, a country which had been formerly infected with Horse Sickness may be again considered as being free when two years have elapsed since the disappearance of the last clinical case and if vaccination has not been widely carried out during the second year, particularly in rearing areas providing animals destined for exportation, and if appropriate measures have been taken to maintain its good sanitary condition and to prevent reinfection.

Article 121

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 Horse Sickness, 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 and for slaughter;

b) of all wild equine animals;

c) of semen of domestic and wild equine animals.
Article 122

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from 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 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 Horse Sickness;

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

c) further, if the country of origin has a common frontier with a country considered as being infected with 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 123

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with 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 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 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 subjected to the diagnostic tests recommended by the O.I.E., and were under insect free conditions during the quarantine and the transportation.
Article 124

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with 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 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 125

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 122, 123, and 124 may be completed by attestation:

1° - that the animals had not been vaccinated against 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 Horse Sickness should be prepared and produced in accordance with the standards approved by the O.I.E.

Article 126

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from 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 Horse Sickness on the day of the collection and during the following 40 days, and that they had been kept for at least 40 days prior to collection in a country free from Horse Sickness.

Article 127

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with 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 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 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 Horse Sickness, or

5° - they had been vaccinated against Horse Sickness.
Chapter IX

Glanders

Article 128

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

Article 129

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

1° 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:

2° that the animals show no clinical signs of Glanders, and

3° that the animals were since their birth or for at least six months in a country in which no case of Glanders has been reported for at least six months

and/or the complement fixation test carried out within 15 days before exportation.

Article 130

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, for at least six months, kept 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 131

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 132

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 X

DOURINE

Article 133

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

Article 133 bis

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

1° - "slaughter policy" has 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 134

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 135

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;
that the animals had given negative reaction to the complement fixation test carried out 15 days before the above-mentioned Certificate was issued.

Article 136

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 137

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 XI
CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

Article 138

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

Article 139

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 "slaughter policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if the "slaughter 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 "slaughter policy" together with vaccination against Classical Swine Fever is practised, and six months for countries in which a "slaughter policy" alone is practised.

Article 140

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 by the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and Annual Statistics, and by 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 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 141

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 at least six weeks in a country free from Classical Swine Fever.

Article 142

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 143

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 144

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 145

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 143 and 144 may be completed by 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 Classical 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.

Article 146

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 147

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 148

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 149

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 150

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 151

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 152

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 153

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 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 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 fertilisers 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 154

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 ani-
mals 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 XII

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Article 155

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

Article 156

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 "slaughter policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the death of the last affected animal if the "slaughter 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 "slaughter policy" is practised.

Article 157

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 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 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 158

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 159

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 160

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 161

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 162

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 semen in a country free from African Swine Fever.

Article 163

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 164

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 165

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 166

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 167

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 168

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 169

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 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 170

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 XIII

ENZOOTIC PORCINE ENCEPHALOMYELOLITIS

(TEŠCHEN DISEASE)

Article 171

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis shall be 40 days.

Article 172

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 "slaughter policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if the "slaughter 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 "slaughter policy" together with or without vaccination against Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis is practised.

Article 173

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 by 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 all 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;
a) of products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use;

f) of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes.

Article 174

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 175

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 176

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 177

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 178

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 176 and 177 may be completed by attestation:

1° - that the animals had not been vaccinated against Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, or

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 179

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 180

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 181

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 or for at least 40 days in a country free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis.

Article 182

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 183

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 consignement 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 184

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 Certificate attesting that the products are from animals which were since their birth in a country free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis.

Article 185

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 heat treatment capable of killing the virus of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis;

2° - for bristles,
    that they had been subjected to a treatment capable of killing the virus of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, in an approved establishment under the control of the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country.
Chapter XIV

FOWL PLAGUE

Article 186

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

Article 187

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 poults, 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 for in Chapter XV of the Code concerning Newcastle Disease.

Article 187 bis

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 "slaughter policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if the "slaughter 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 "slaughter policy" together with or without vaccination against Fowl Plague is practised.
Chapter XV
NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Article 188

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

Article 189

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 "slaughter policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if the "slaughter 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 "slaughter policy" together with or without vaccination against Newcastle Disease is practised.

Article 190

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 by 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 191

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 in the establishment of origin had not been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease; and/or

3° - that the birds in the establishment of origin had been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease, and the Certificate shall state the date of vaccination and the nature of the vaccine which was used.

Article 192

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 quarantine for at least 21 days after their capture.

Article 193

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";

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 194

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 after their capture;

3° - that, before being placed in quarantine, they were found to react negatively to the haemagglutination-inhibition test.
Article 195

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 196

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 197

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 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 198

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 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, or

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 which was used.

Article 199

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Newcastle Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should

(+). See Annex I. Procedures approved by the O.I.E. for the disinfection of birds' eggs for hatching.
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 200

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 201

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 202

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 slaugh­
ter, 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 203

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 slaugh­
ter;

2° – that the poultry did not come from establishments which were in­
fected with Newcastle Disease or situated in an "infected zone".

Article 204

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 205

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:

1° - for meat meals and feather meals,

that these products had been subjected to heat treatment capable of killing the virus of Newcastle Disease;

2° - 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 XVI

R A B I E S

Article 206

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

Article 207

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 carnivors, 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 208

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 carnivors, 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 209

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 210

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 211

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.
Chapter XVII

BRUCELLOSIS

Article 212

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 the 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;
  2° 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;
  3° or, that these cattle were subjected with negative results to a serum-agglutination and/or a complement fixation test carried out within the 30 days before their exportation;
  4° or, that the cattle, being females less than thirty months old, had been vaccinated with a "live" vaccine between the ages of three and eight months, and that within the 30 days before their exportation they showed a titre of not more than 80 International agglutinating Units, the complement fixation test being negative;
  5° and/or, that these cattle come from a country or an area of a country free from bovine Brucellosis (definition given in annex);
  6° and/or, that these cattle come from a herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis (definition given in annex);
  7° and/or, that these cattle come from a herd of cattle free from Brucellosis (definition given in annex).
Article 213

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

for cattle for slaughter (except the castrated males),

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the cattle for slaughter showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of their exportation;

2° - that these cattle come from a country or an area of a country free from bovine Brucellosis (definition given in annex); or

3° - that these cattle come from a herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis (definition given in annex); or

4° - that these cattle come from a herd of cattle free from Brucellosis (definition given in annex); or

5° - that these cattle were subjected with negative results to a serological test carried out within the 30 days before their exportation; or

6° - that these cattle are not being eliminated in the course of a national Brucellosis control programme.

Article 214

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 they showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of their exportation;

2° - that they come from a herd of pigs officially free from Brucellosis (definition given in annex); or

3° - that, in the case of pigs weighing more than 25 kgs, they were isolated and subjected with negative results to a serological test within the 30 days before their exportation.
Article 215

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

*for pigs for slaughter,*

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

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

2° - that they come from a herd of pigs officially free from Brucellosis (definition given in annex);

3° - or, for pigs weighing more than 25 kilos, that they had been subjected with negative results to a serological test carried out within 30 days of exportation;

4° - that they are not being eliminated in the course of a national Brucellosis control programme.

Article 216

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 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;

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 on these animals showed less than 30 International agglutinating Units per ml. and that there were no brucella-antibodies in their semen;
5° - that the donor animals, found to be free from Brucellosis, were in the exporting country for the 30 days before the collection was made, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre the herd of which is officially free from Brucellosis;

concerning semen of boars,

presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

6° - that the donor boars showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of the collection;

7° - that the donor boars come from a herd of pigs free from Brucellosis;

8° - that the serum-agglutination test carried out within the 30 days before collection of semen on these animals showed a titre of less than 30 International agglutinating Units per ml. and that there were no brucella-antibodies in the semen;

9° - that the donor boars were in the exporting country for the 30 days before the collection was made, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre the herd of which is officially free from Brucellosis.

ANNEX to Chapter XVII - BRUCELLOSIS

(Articles 212, 213, 214, 215)

Country or area of a country free from Bovine Brucellosis

Definition:

A country or an area of a country is considered as being free from Bovine Brucellosis when:

a) 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 (*) % of the cattle population in the area or the country

(*) to specify.
under consideration, and/or (*) % of the herds of cattle in the area or the country under consideration;

b) each herd is periodically subjected to diagnostic tests for Brucellosis;

c) all reactors are slaughtered.

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.

**Herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis**

**Definition:**

A herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis must comply with the following conditions:

a) be under official veterinary control;

b) contain no animals which have been vaccinated against Brucellosis with a live vaccine;

c) contain only animals which have not showed evidence of infection during the last six months, all suspicious cases having been subjected to the necessary laboratory examinations;

d) all cattle over the age of one year (except the castrated males) within the herd have given negative results to the official periodic diagnostic tests carried out in accordance with the requirements of the country concerned.

These conditions however do not apply to countries which are free from 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.

e) Additions to the herd must only come from herds officially free from Brucellosis. This condition may, however, be waived 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. The second serological test, (*) to specify.
in the case of pregnant cows, should be carried out not earlier than 14 days after calving.

Herd of cattle free from Brucellosis

Definition

A herd of cattle free from Brucellosis must comply with the following conditions:

a) be under official veterinary control;

b) only cattle between three and eight months of age may be vaccinated with a live vaccine, in which case they must be permanently identified;

c) during the previous six months, no animals have been recognised as being infected with Brucellosis, all suspicious cases being investigated by the necessary laboratory examinations;

d) cattle over one year old are controlled as provided for in paragraph d) of the definition of a herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis; however, cattle under thirty months old may show a titre of not more than 80 International agglutinating Units, with the complement fixation test giving a negative result;

e) 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. 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.

Herd of pigs officially free from Brucellosis

Definition:

A herd of pigs officially free from Brucellosis must be kept in an establishment complying with the following conditions:

a) be under official veterinary control;
b) during the last twelve months, no animals have been recognised as being infected with Brucellosis, all suspicious cases being investigated by the necessary laboratory examinations;

c) the cattle which are maintained in the same establishment are officially free or free from Brucellosis.

**Herd of pigs free from Brucellosis**

**Definition:**

A herd of pigs free from Brucellosis must comply with the following conditions:

a) be under official veterinary control;

b) during the last twelve months, no animals of the porcine species have been recognised as being infected with Brucellosis, all suspicious cases being investigated by the necessary laboratory examinations.

**Note**

Conditions concerning ovine and caprine Brucellosis will be defined later on.
Chapter XVIII

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Article 217

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

for cattle 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;

2° - that the animals, during the three months before exportation, gave negative reactions to two intradermal tuberculin tests 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 (definition given in annex), 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 (definition given in annex).

Article 218

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

for cattle for slaughter,

the same arrangements as those provided for in Article 217 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 219

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 220

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 221

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 218 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 222

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 carried 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 223

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.

ANNEX to Chapter XVIII - TUBERCULOSIS

(Articles 217 to 223)

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 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.
Country officially free from Tuberculosis

Definition:

An officially free country is one in which the incidence of Bovine Tuberculosis does not exceed (*) % in the entire cattle population, and/or (*) % 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.

(*) to specify.
THIRD PART

Section VI

ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE DISEASES
IN LISTS B AND C OF THE O.I.E.

Section VII

TRANSITORY ARRANGEMENTS

Section VIII

PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES
APPROVED BY THE O.I.E.
SECTION VI

ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE DISEASES

IN LISTS B AND C OF THE O.I.E.
Chapter I

VESICULAR STOMATITIS

Article 224

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, porcine animals, including 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 FAO/WHO/OIE Animal Health Yearbook.

Article 225

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, including 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 226

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

concerning 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 227

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

concerning 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 to the complement fixation test for the diagnosis of Vesicular Stomatitis, with negative result.
In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of the importing countries should require:

**Concerning 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 sign 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 the exportation;

3° — that the exported animals were subjected to a sero-agglutination test within the 30 days before the exportation and that the titre was found to be below 1/400 concerning the serotypes defined by the interested parties.
Chapter II

BOVINE LEUCOSIS

Article 229

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

c) concerning bovine animals for breeding or rearing,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that the animals show no clinical sign of Bovine Leucosis;

2° - that the animals come from a country or a zone 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 229 bis

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 animal 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 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 229 ter

**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 leucosic 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 in question;

2° - periodical haematological screenings carried out in the herds where leucosic tumour cases have been found and in randomly selected herds in the various cattle-raising regions do not allow to suspect a sub-clinical course of the disease.
MASTITES

Article 230

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

concerning milch cows,

presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that they show no clinical sign of Mastitis;

2° - that examination of the milk, carried out within the 30 days before the exportation, showed neither any evidence of an inflammatory condition characteristic of Mastitis, nor the presence of any specifically pathogenic micro-organisms.

Note

Examination of the milk should comprise a bacteriological examination and also a whiteside-test (W.S.T.) or a California Mastitis test (C.M.T.). The results of these two examinations should be negative, or:

a) If the result of the bacteriological examination is positive while the result of the W.S.T. or the C.M.T. is negative, a second bacteriological examination carried out 10 days later should show:

aa) that the pathogenic micro-organisms have disappeared,

bb) that no antibiotics are present.

In addition, the result of a new W.S.T. or a new C.M.T. should indicate the absence of inflammatory condition.

b) If the result of the bacteriological examination is negative, while the result of the W.S.T. or the C.M.T. is positive, a complete cytological examination should be carried out and should give a negative result.
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 5 years in the herd of origin of the animals;

2° - that, on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical sign of Johne's Disease;

3° - that the animals were subjected within the 30 days before the 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 the exportation to a complement fixation test, the result of which was negative.
TRICHOMEONAS INFECTION

**Article 232**

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 sign 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 233**

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 examination of preputial specimens from them were carried out and the results were negative.

**Article 234**

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.
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 or origin;

3° - and/or, for females which have been served, that culture of vaginal mucus has been negative.

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 237

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 the 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 III

CONTAGIOUS AGALACTIA

Article 238

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

1° — that, on the day of their exportation, the exported animals showed no clinical sign 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 IV

INFECTIOUS EQUINE ANAEMIA

Article 232

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 sign of Infectious Anaemia;

  2° that the animals showed no clinical sign 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.
EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

Article 240

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 sign of Equine Encephalomyelitis;

2° - that the animals showed no clinical sign 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;

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 a year ago.
MANGE AND SCAB

Article 241

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 delivered by an official Veterinarian attesting:

1° — that, on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical sign of Mange;

2° — that he has not noticed nor heard of any case of Mange of equine animals in the places where the animals were kept during the three months before their exportation.
EQUINE VIRAL RHINOPNEUMONITIS AND EQUINE VIRAL ARTERITIS

Article 242

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 delivered by an official Veterinarian attesting:

1° - that the animals showed no clinical sign of Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis or Equine Viral Arteritis on the day of their embarkation and during the three months before their exportation;

2° - that he has not noticed nor heard 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.
INFECTION EQUINE ABORTION

Article 243

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 delivered by an official Veterinarian attesting:

1° - that he has not noticed nor heard 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 sero-agglutination test for the diagnosis of *Salmonella abortus equi*, with negative result (titre not greater than 1/300).
HORSE POX

Article 244

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

classifying equine animals,

presentation of an international zoosanitary Certificate delivered by an official Veterinarian attesting:

1° that, on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical sign of Horse Pox;

2° that he has not noticed nor heard of any case of Horse Pox in the places where the animals were kept during the three months before their exportation.
Chapter V

ATROPHIC RHINITIS OF SWINE

Article 245

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 embarkation, the exported animals showed no clinical sign 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.
TRICHINOSIS

Article 246

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

concerning 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 VI

PSITTACOSIS

Article 247

In the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of the 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 248

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 sign of Psittacosis;

2° - that they were submitted under veterinary supervision within 45 days of exportation to a course of treatment with chlortetracycline.
PULLORUM DISEASE

Article 249

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 sign 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 and that the results were negative;

5° - and/or that the birds were kept in quarantine for at least 21 days.

Article 250

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

Concerning day-old chicks,
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 breeding establishments are recognised as being free from Pullorum Disease.

Article 251

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

for 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 VII

MYXOMATOSIS

Article 252

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 sign 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 253

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 VIII

INFECTIOUS PANCREATIC NECROSIS OF SALMONIDS

Article 254

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 255

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 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.
VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA OF RAINBOW TROUT

Article 256

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

**concerning 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 257

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

**concerning eggs of trout for hatching,**

presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

1° - the eggs 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.
INFECTION DROPSY OF CARP

Article 258

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 259

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.
FURUNCULOSIS OF SALMONIDS

Article 260

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 at least one month previously.

Article 261

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.
MYXOSOMATOSIS OF SALMONIDS

Article 261 bis

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

concerning 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 Myxosomatosis and are negative as to the presence of spores of *Myxosoma cerebralis*, sampling being carried out on at least a proportion of 1 % of the fish;

2° - the fish come from a pisciculture establishment where no clinical or anatomo-pathological sign of Myxosomatosis was officially confirmed during the 24 months before their exportation.

Article 261 ter

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 Myxosomatosis 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 IX

INTERNAL ACARIASIS (Acarapis woodi internus)

AND NOSEMOSIS (Nosema apis) OF BEES

Article 262

For the purposes of this Code, the incubation period of Internal Acariasis of Bees shall be 60 days and that of Nosemosis of Bees shall be 30 days.

Article 263

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 or 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 Internal Acariasis or Nosemosis 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., were constantly applied;
6º - 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.
AMERICAN FOUL BROOD AND EUROPEAN FOUL BROOD

Article 264

For the purposes of this Code, the incubation period of American Foul Brood and European Foul Brood shall be 45 days.

Article 265

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 a zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

1° - that, at the time of exportation, the eggs and larvae showed no symptom of American Foul Brood or European Foul Brood and that the accompanying bees satisfy the requirements of Article 263 in this Code;

2° - that the breeding hive of origin is officially approved and controlled by the competent Authority of the district 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. List B) 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 3Kms in which no case of a contagious disease of bees (O.I.E. List B) was established for at least the last six months;
5° - that in the district of origin, the arrangements for sanitary supervision recommended by the O.I.E. 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 came 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.

Article 265 bis

For the application of Articles 262 to 265, it is recommended to apply the provisions contained in Annex II to this Code.
SECTION VII

TRANSITORY ARRANGEMENTS
Section VII

TRANSITORY ARRANGEMENTS

During the period necessary for bringing this Code into operation, the following arrangements should be adopted:

A. General measures in connection with the organisation and zoo-sanitary formalities

In order to facilitate the 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, in accordance with their priority, if this is found to be necessary and realisable, in 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, depôts, etc., particularly in connection with disinfection and disinsectisation, as well as the 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 between Veterinary Administrations of the exporting and importing countries should take place with a view to:

1° - the choice, among the arrangements appropriate to each of the diseases mentioned 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 coded system and the patterns of Certificates approved by the O.I.E.

1° - Study of the Certificates given in coded system in this Code.

These Certificates may be written in plain language by the Veterinary Administrations who consider it necessary that their official Veterinarians are made familiar with the system of reference to the articles and paragraphs of the Code.

Note:

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. Permanent Commission on Zoo-sanitary Regulations.

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 Lists A, B, or C of the O.I.E., mentioned in this Code;
b) possibly, in the case of a disease or diseases which has or have existed formerly in the country, the date of its/or their disappearance.

The absence of one or several of these diseases in a determined country has, in fact, the advantage in that there can be a simplification of the part corresponding to one or several diseases shown under head IV (Sanitary Information) of these patterns of international Certificates.
SECTION VIII

PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES

APPROVED BY THE O.I.E.
PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS (FOR BREEDING OR REARING)
OR WILD ANIMALS
OF THE BOVINE, BIBOVINE OR BUBALINE SPECIES
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: .................................................................
Ministry of: ...........................................................................
Service: ..................................................................................
Veterinary control post: ..............................................................

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>
<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 animals

Name and address of exporter: ...................................................
Origin of the animals: ..............................................................

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination: ............................................................
Name and address of consignee: ..................................................
Means of transportation: ............................................................

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 requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

/..
1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease:
- article 49 *
- article 50 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 51 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 52 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- article 53 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

2° - Rinderpest:
- article 66 *
- article 67 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 68 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 69 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- article 70 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 4° - 5° - 6°

3° - Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia:
- article 82 *
- article 83 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 84 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
- article 86 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- article 87 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

4° - Lumpy Skin Disease:
- article 91 *
- article 92 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 93 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°
- article 94 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

5° - Anthrax:
- article 100 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 101 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

6° - Bluetongue:
- article 115 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- article 116 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
- article 117 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

7° - Rabies:
- article 207 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- article 208 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- article 210 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°
- article 211 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

8° - Brucellosis:
- article 212 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6° - 7°

* Delete where not applicable
9° - Tuberculosis :
   - article 217 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
   - article 219 *

10° - Vesicular Stomatitis :
   - article 225 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
   - article 226 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
   - article 227 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

11° - Leptospirosis :
   - article 228 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

12° - Bovine Leucosis :
   - article 229 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

13° - Mastitis :
   - article 230 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

14° - Paratuberculosis (Johne’s Disease) :
   - article 231 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

15° - Genital Trichomoniasis :
   - article 232 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 233 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

16° - Genital Vibriosis :
   - article 235 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 236 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

Official stamp :
Made at . . . . . . . . on . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . . .
Signature :

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate No. 2

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR ANIMALS OF THE BOVINE, BIBOVINE OR BUBALINE SPECIES
FOR SLAUGHTER
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : 
Ministry of : 
Service : 
Veterinary control post :

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>
<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 animals

Name and address of the exporter : 
Origin of the animals :

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination :
Name and address of the consignee :
Means of transportation :

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 requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease :
- article 49 *
- article 51 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 53 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

* Delete where not applicable
2° - Rinderpest:
   - article 66 *
   - article 68 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 70 * - paragraph * : 1° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

3° - Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia :
   - article 82 *
   - article 85 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
   - article 87 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

4° - Lumpy Skin Disease:
   - article 91 *
   - article 93 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

5° - Anthrax:
   - article 100 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

6° - Bluetongue:
   - article 115 * - paragraph * : 1°
   - article 116 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

7° - Rabies:
   - article 207 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
   - article 210 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

8° - Brucellosis:
   - article 213 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

9° - Tuberculosis:
   - article 218 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

10° - Vesicular Stomatitis:
   - article 225 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
   - article 226 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

Official stamp: Made at . . . . . . . . on . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . . .
Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate № 3

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR SEMEN OF ANIMALS
OF THE BOVINE, BIBOVINE OR BUBALINE SPECIES
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: .................................................................
Ministry of: ..............................................................................
Service: ...................................................................................

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

Artificial Insemination Centre: .................................................
Name and address of the owner: ................................................

IV. - Destination of the semen

Exact postal address of the consignee: ........................................
Method of transportation: ...........................................................
Name and address of the Centre or the person exporting the semen:
Name and address of the consignee: ............................................

V. - Sanitary Certificate

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animal (bull, zebu or buffalo) from which the semen was collected
did not show any clinical sign of disease on the day of the collection;

b) The animal (bull, zebu or buffalo) from which the semen was collected
satisfies the requirements of the articles hereafter of the International Zoosanitary Code concerning:

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease:
   - article 54 *
   - article 55 * - paragraph *: 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

2° - Rinderpest:
   - article 71 *
   - article 72 * - paragraph *: 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

3° - Lumpy Skin Disease:
   - article 95 *
   - article 96 * - paragraph *: 1° - 2°

4° - Bluetongue:
   - article 118 *
   - article 119 * - paragraph *: 1° - 2° - 3°

5° - Brucellosis:
   - article 216 * - paragraph *: 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

6° - Tuberculosis:
   - article 222 * - paragraph *: 1° - 2° - 3°

7° - Genital Trichomoniasis:
   - article 234 * - paragraph *: 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

8° - Genital Vibriosis:
   - article 237 * - paragraph *: 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

Official stamp: Made at . . . . . . . on . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . . .
Signature: . . . .

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate N° 4

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR MEAT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS
OF THE BOVINE, BIBOVINE OR BUBALINE SPECIES
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : .................................................................
Ministry of : ...........................................................................
Service : ..................................................................................
Veterinary control post : ............................................................

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

* Address (es) and number (s) of veterinary approval of the approved abattoir (s):

* Address (es) and number (s) of veterinary approval of the approved place (s)
where the meat is cut up : ....................................................... 

III. - Destination of the meat

The meat is being sent from : ..................................................... (place of dispatch)
to : ........................................................................................
(Country and place of destination)
by the following means of transportation : ..................................
Name and address of exporter : ..................................................
Name and address of consignee : .............................................

IV. - Attestation of wholesomeness

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows :

a) The meat (*), packages of meat (*) 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.

* Delete where not applicable
The meat was cut up in an approved cutting-up room.

d) The meat satisfies the requirements of the articles hereafter of the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease:
   - article 56 *
   - article 57 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 58 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

2° - Rinderpest:
   - article 73 *
   - article 74 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

3° - Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia:
   - article 88 *

4° - Tuberculosis:
   - article 223 *

* c) The meat was cut up in an approved cutting-up room.

* Delete where not applicable
PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR PRODUCTS OF BOVINE, BIBOVINE OR BUBALINE ORIGIN
DESTINED FOR ANIMAL FEEDING OR INDUSTRIAL USE
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : .................................................................
Ministry of : ...........................................................................
Service : ...................................................................................
Veterinary control post : ...........................................................

I. - Identification of the products

Type of products : .................................................................
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)

by the following means of transportation : ..............................

Name and address of exporter : .............................................
Name and address of consignee : .............................................

IV. - Sanitary certificate

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies that the products described above satisfy the requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease :
    - article 59 *
    - article 61 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

2° - Rinderpest :
    - article 75 *
    - article 77 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

* Delete where not applicable
3° - Lumpy Skin Disease:
   - article 97 *
   - article 98 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

4° - Anthrax:
   - article 102 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
   - article 103 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

Official stamp:

Made at . . . . . . . on . . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . .
Signature :

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate № 6

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS (FOR BREEDING OR REARING)
OR WILD ANIMALS OF THE OVINE OR CAPRINE SPECIES
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country ..........................................................
Ministry of ...........................................................................
Service ................................................................................
Veterinary control post ........................................................

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>
<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 animals

Name and address of the exporter ...........................................
Origin of the animals ........................................................

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination .......................................................
Name and address of the consignee ........................................
Means of transportation ..................................................

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 requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease:
   - article 49 *
   - article 50 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 51 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

* Delete where not applicable
- article 52 * paragraph : 1° - 2°
- article 53 * paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

2° - Rinderpest :
- article 66 *
- article 67 * paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 68 * paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 69 * paragraph : 1° - 2°
- article 70 * paragraph : 1° - 2° - 4° - 5° - 6°

3° - Anthrax :
- article 100 * paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 101 * paragraph : 1° - 2°

4° - Sheep Pox or Goat Pox :
- article 107 *
- article 108 * paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 109 * paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

5° - Bluetongue :
- article 115 * paragraph : 1° - 2°
- article 116 * paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
- article 117 * paragraph : 1° - 2°

6° - Rabies :
- article 207 * paragraph : 1° - 2°
- article 208 * paragraph : 1° - 2°
- article 210 * paragraph : 1° - 2°
- article 211 * paragraph : 1° - 2°

7° - Contagious Agalactia :
- article 238 * paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3°

Official stamp : Made at . . . . . . . . on . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . . .
Signature :

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate N° 7

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR ANIMALS OF THE OVINE OR CAPRINE SPECIES
FOR SLAUGHTER
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country
Ministry of
Service
Veterinary control post

I. - Number and identification of the animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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 animals

Name and address of the exporter
Origin of the animals

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination
Name and address of the consignee
Means of transportation

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 requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease:
- article 49 *
- article 51 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 53 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

* Delete where not applicable
2° - Rinderpest:
   - article 66 *
   - article 68 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 70 * - paragraph * : 1° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

3° - Anthrax:
   - article 100 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

4° - Sheep Pox or Goat Pox:
   - article 107 *
   - article 108 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 109 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

5° - Bluetongue:
   - article 115 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
   - article 116 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

6° - Rabies:
   - article 207 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
   - article 210 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

Official stamp: Made at . . . . . . . . . on . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . .
Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR SEMEN OF ANIMALS
OF THE OVINE OR CAPRINE SPECIES
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : .................................................................
Ministry of : ..............................................................................
Service : ...................................................................................

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

Artificial Insemination Centre : ............................................... 
Name and address of the owner : ............................................... 

IV. - Destination of the semen

Exact postal address of the consignee : ......................................
Method of transportation : .........................................................
Name and address of the Centre or the person exporting the semen :
Name and address of the consignee : .........................................

V. - Sanitary certificate

I, the undersigned official Veterinarian, certify that the semen referred
to in this certificate satisfies the requirements of the articles hereafter con­
tained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease :
   - article 54 *
   - article 55 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

* Delete where not applicable
2° - Rinderpest:
   - article 71 *
   - article 72 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

3° - Sheep Pox or Goat Pox:
   - article 110 *
   - article 111 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

4° - Bluetongue:
   - article 118 *
   - article 119 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

Official stamp:  
Made at ...... on ............  
Name and address of Veterinarian ......  
Signature: ......  

* Delete where not applicable
PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR MEAT OF ANIMALS
OF THE OVINE OR CAPRINE SPECIES
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : .................................................................
Ministry of : .................................................................
Service : .................................................................
Veterinary control post : .................................................................

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
* Address (es) and number (s) of veterinary approval of the approved abattoir (s):
* Address (es) and number (s) of veterinary approval of the approved place (s)
where the meat is cut up :

III. - Destination of the meat
The meat is being sent from : .................................................................
(place of dispatch)

to : .................................................................
(Country and place of destination)
by the following means of transportation :

Name and address of exporter : .................................................................
Name and address of consignee : .................................................................

IV. - Attestation of wholesomeness
The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows :

a) The meat (*), packages of meat (*) 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) The meat was cut up in an approved cutting-up room.

* Delete where not applicable
d) The meat satisfies the requirements of the articles hereafter of the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease:
   - article 56 *
   - article 57 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 58 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

2° - Rinderpest:
   - article 73 *
   - article 74 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

Official stamp: Made at . . . . . . . on . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . .
Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate N° 10

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR PRODUCTS OF OVINE OR CAPRINE ORIGIN
DESTINED FOR ANIMAL FEEDING OR INDUSTRIAL USE
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : ..........................................................
Ministry of : ..................................................................
Service : ........................................................................
Veterinary control post : ....................................................

I. - Identification of the products

Type of products : ................................................................
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)

by the following means of transportation : ............................

Name and address of exporter : ...........................................

Name and address of consignee : .........................................

IV. - Sanitary certificate

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies that the products described
above satisfy the requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the Inter­
national Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease :
   - article 59 *
   - article 61 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

2° - Rinderpest :
   - article 75 *
   - article 77 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

* Delete where not applicable
3° - Anthrax:
   - article 102 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
   - article 103 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

4° - Sheep Pox or Goat Pox:
   - article 112 *

Official stamp:

Made at . . . . . . on . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . .
Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR DOMESTIC EQUINE ANIMALS (FOR BREEDING AND REARING)
OR WILD EQUINE ANIMALS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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 the exporter: ..............................................
Origin of the animals: ............................................................

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination: ............................................................
Name and address of the consignee: ...........................................
Means of transportation: .........................................................

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 requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

1° - Anthrax:
   - article 100 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 101 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

* Delete where not applicable
2° - Horse Sickness:
   - article 122 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
   - article 123 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
   - article 124 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 125 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°

3° - Glanders:
   - article 129 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 130 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°

4° - Dourine:
   - article 134 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
   - article 135 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3°

5° - Rabies:
   - article 207 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
   - article 208 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
   - article 210 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
   - article 211 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°

6° - Vesicular Stomatitis:
   - article 225 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
   - article 226 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
   - article 227 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3°

7° - Leptospirosis:
   - article 228 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°

8° - Infectious Equine Anaemia:
   - article 239 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3°

9° - Equine Encephalomyelitis:
   - article 240 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

10° - Mange and Scab:
   - article 241 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°

11° - Viral Equine Rhino-Pneumonitis and Viral Equine Arteritis:
   - article 242 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°

12° - Viral Abortion of Mares:
   - article 243 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°

+ Delete where not applicable
13° - Horse Pox:
- article 244 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

Official stamp:
Made at . . . . . . on . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . .
Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate N° 12

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR EQUINE ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : .................................................................
Ministry of : ...........................................................................
Service : ..................................................................................
Veterinary control post : ............................................................

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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. - Source of the animals

Name and address of exporter : ..................................................
Origin of the animals : ...........................................................

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination : ..........................................................
Name and address of consignee : ...............................................
Means of transportation : .........................................................

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 requirements of the articles hereafter contained
in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

1° - Anthrax :
- article 100 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

* Delete where not applicable
2° - Horse Sickness:
- article 122 * - paragraph * : 1°
- article 123 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
- article 125 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

3° - Glanders:
- article 129 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 130 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

4° - Dourine:
- article 134 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- article 135 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

5° - Rabies:
- article 207 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- article 210 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

6° - Vesicular Stomatitis:
- article 225 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- article 226 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
- article 227 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

Official stamp:
Made at . . . . . . on . . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . .
Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate № 13

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR SEMEN OF EQUINE ANIMALS (STALLIONS OR JACK-DONKEYS)
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: .................................................................
Ministry of: ...........................................................................
Service: ..................................................................................

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
Breeding-Stud: ...........................................................................
Name and address of the owner: ................................................

IV. - Destination of the semen
Exact postal address of the consignee: ....................................... 
Method of transportation: ........................................................
Name and address of Breeding-Stud or of the owner: .................
Name and address of the consignee: ...........................................

V. - Sanitary certificate
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 requirements of the articles hereafter of the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

./..
1° - Horse Sickness:
   - article 126 *
   - article 127 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

2° - Glanders:
   - article 131 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

3° - Dourine:
   - article 136 *
   - article 137 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate No. 14

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR MEAT OF DOMESTIC EQUINE ANIMALS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country:
Ministry of:
Service:
Veterinary control post:

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

* Address (es) and number (s) of veterinary approval of the approved abattoir (s):
* Address (es) and number (s) of veterinary approval of the approved place (s)
  where the meat is cut up:

III. - Destination of the meat

The meat is being sent from: (place of dispatch)
to: (Country and place of destination)
by the following means of transportation:
Name and address of the exporter:
Name and address of the consignee:

IV. - Attestation of wholesomeness

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The meat (*), packages of meat (*) 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) The meat was cut up in an approved cutting-up room.

* Delete where not applicable
d) The meat satisfies the requirements of the article hereafter of the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

- Glanders:
  - article 132 *

Official stamp: Made at . . . . . . on . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . . .
Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR PRODUCTS OF EQUINE ORIGIN
DESTINED FOR ANIMAL FEEDING OR INDUSTRIAL USE
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

I. - Identification of the products

Type of products:
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)
by the following means of transportation:
Name and address of exporter:
Name and address of consignee:

IV. - Sanitary certificate

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies that the products described above satisfy the requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

- Anthrax:
  - article 102* - paragraph *: 1° - 2°
  - article 103* - paragraph *: 1° - 2° - 3°

Official stamp: Made at . . . . . on . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian:
Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate № 16

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR DOMESTIC PORCINE ANIMALS (FOR BREEDING AND REARING)
OR WILD PORCINE ANIMALS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : ...
Ministry of : ...
Service : ...
Veterinary control post : ...

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>
<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 animals

Name and address of the exporter : ...
Origin of the animals : ...

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination : ...
Name and address of the consignee : ...
Means of transportation : ...

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 requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease:
   - article 49 *
   - article 50 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

* Delete where not applicable
- Article 51 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- Article 52 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- Article 53 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

2° - Rinderpest:
- Article 66 *
- Article 67 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- Article 68 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- Article 69 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- Article 70 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 4° - 5° - 6°

3° - Anthrax:
- Article 100 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- Article 101 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2°

4° - Classical Swine Fever:
- Article 141 *
- Article 142 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- Article 143 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- Article 144 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- Article 145 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

5° - African Swine Fever:
- Article 158 *
- Article 159 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- Article 160 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- Article 161 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

6° - Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis (Teschen Disease):
- Article 174 *
- Article 175 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- Article 176 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- Article 177 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- Article 178 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

7° - Rabies:
- Article 207 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- Article 208 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- Article 210 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2°
- Article 211 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2°

8° - Brucellosis:
- Article 214 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

9° - Tuberculosis:
- Article 220 * - Paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

* Delete where not applicable
10° - Vesicular Stomatitis:
  - article 225 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
  - article 226 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
  - article 227 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

11° - Leptospirosis:
  - article 228 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

12° - Atrophic Rhinitis:
  - article 245 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

Official stamp: ________________________________
Made at . . . . . . . . on . . . . . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . . . . . .
Signature: ________________________________

* Delete where not applicable
PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR PORCINE ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

I. - Number and identification of the animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Marks and description</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 the exporter : ........................................
Origin of the animals : ....................................................

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination : ...................................................
Name and address of the consignee : ....................................
Means of transportation : ..................................................

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 requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease :
- article 49 *
- article 51 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 53 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

* Delete where not applicable
2° - Rinderpest :
   - article 66 *
   - article 68 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 70 * - paragraph * : 1° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

3° - Anthrax :
   - article 100 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

4° - Classical Swine Fever :
   - article 141 *
   - article 143 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 145 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

5° - African Swine Fever :
   - article 158 *
   - article 160 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

6° - Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis (Teschen Disease) :
   - article 174 *
   - article 176 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 178 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

7° - Rabies :
   - article 207 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
   - article 210 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

8° - Brucellosis :
   - article 215 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

9° - Tuberculosis :
   - article 221 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

10° - Vesicular Stomatitis :
   - article 225 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
   - article 226 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
   - article 227 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

Official stamp : Made at . . . . . . . . on . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . . .
Signature :
PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR SEMEN OF BOARS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country :
Ministry of :
Service :

I. - Information concerning the animal
Species :
Breed :
Name :
Date of birth :
Place of birth :
Enter 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
Artificial Insemination Centre :
Name and address of the owner :

IV. - Destination of the semen
Exact postal address of the consignee :
Method of transportation :
Name and address of the Centre or the person exporting the semen :
Name and address of the consignee :

V. - Sanitary certificate
I, the undersigned official Veterinarian, certify that the semen referred to in this certificate satisfies the requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease :
   - article 54 *
   - article 55 * - paragraph * : 1° – 2° – 3° – 4° – 5°

* Delete where not applicable
2° - Rinderpest :
   - article 71 *
   - article 72 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

3° - Classical Swine Fever :
   - article 146 *
   - article 147 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

4° - African Swine Fever :
   - article 162 *
   - article 163 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

5° - Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis (Teschen Disease) :
   - article 179 *
   - article 180 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

6° - Brucellosis :
   - article 216 * - paragraph * : 6° - 7° - 8° - 9°

7° - Tuberculosis :
   - article 222 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

Official stamp : Made at . . . . . . . . on . . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . . .
Signature :

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate № 19

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR MEAT OF DOMESTIC PORCINE ANIMALS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : .................................................................
Ministry of : ........................................................................
Service : ..............................................................................
Veterinary control post : .......................................................  

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

* Address (es) and number (s) of veterinary approval of the approved abattoir (s):
* Address (es) and number (s) of veterinary approval of the approved place (s) where the meat is cut up:

III. - Destination of the meat

The meat is being sent from ..................................................
(place of dispatch)
to : ................................................................. (Country and place of destination)
by the following means of transportation: ...........................
Name and address of exporter : ...............................................
Name and address of consignee : .............................................

IV. - Attestation of wholesomeness

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The meat (*), packages of meat (*) 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) The meat was cut up in an approved cutting-up room.

* Delete where not applicable
d) The meat satisfies the requirements of the articles hereafter of the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease:
   - article 56 *
   - article 57 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 58 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

2° - Rinderpest:
   - article 73 *
   - article 74 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

3° - Classical Swine Fever:
   - article 148 *
   - article 149 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 150 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

4° - African Swine Fever:
   - article 164 *
   - article 165 *
   - article 166 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

5° - Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis (Teschen Disease):
   - article 181 *
   - article 182 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 183 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

6° - Tuberculosis:
   - article 223 *

7° - Trichinosis:
   - article 246 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

Official stamp: Made at .......... on ..........
Name and address of Veterinarian ........
Signature: ..............................

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate Nº 20

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR PRODUCTS OF PORCINE ORIGIN
DESTINED FOR ANIMAL FEEDING OR INDUSTRIAL USE
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : .................................................................
Ministry of : .............................................................................
Service : ...................................................................................
Veterinary control post : ..............................................................

I. - Identification of the products

Type of products : ..........................................................................
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)
by the following means of transportation : ......................................
Name and address of exporter : ....................................................
Name and address of consignee : ...................................................

IV. - Sanitary certificate

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies that the products described above satisfy the requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease :
   - article 59 *
   - article 61 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

2° - Rinderpest :
   - article 75 *
   - article 77 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

* Delete where not applicable
3° - Anthrax:
   - article 102 *
   - article 103 *

4° - Classical Swine Fever:
   - article 151 *
   - article 153 *

5° - African Swine Fever:
   - article 167 *
   - article 169 *

6° - Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis (Teschen Disease):
   - article 184 *
   - article 185 *

Official stamp:
Made at . . . . . . on . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . .
Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate N° 21

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR DOMESTIC BIRDS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country :
Ministry of :
Service :
Veterinary control post :

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>
<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 :
Origin of the animals :

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination :
Name and address of consignee :
Means of transportation :
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 requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

1° - Fowl Plague :
   - article 191 § - paragraph § : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 193 § - paragraph § : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

§ Delete where not applicable ./..
2° - Newcastle Disease:
- article 191 - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
- article 193 - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

3° - Pullorum Disease:
- article 249 - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

Official stamp: Made at ........ on ...........
Name and address of Veterinarian .......
Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate N° 22

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR WILD BIRDS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : .................................................................
Ministry of : ..............................................................................
Service : .................................................................................
Veterinary control post : ..............................................................

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 : ....................................................
Origin of the animals : ..............................................................

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination : ............................................................
Name and address of consignee : ..................................................
Means of transportation : ...........................................................
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 requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

1° - Fowl Plague :
   - article 192 + paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 194 + paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3°

+ Delete where not applicable
2° - Newcastle Disease:
   - article 192 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 194 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

3° - Psittacosis:
   - article 248 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

Official stamp:  
Made at . . . . . . on . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . .
Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
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 : ....................................................................... 
Veterinary control post : ......................................................

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 * : ..........................................
or of the hatchery * : ................................................................
Name and address of exporter : .................................................................

III. - Destination of the birds or eggs for hatching

Country of destination : ........................................................................
Name and address of consignee : ................................................................
Means of transportation : ........................................................................
Condition of shipment : .......................................................................... 

IV. - Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows :

a) The day-old chicks *, turkey chicks * or the eggs of birds for hatching * come from an establishment * or a hatchery * which is regularly inspected.

b) The day-old chicks *, turkey chicks * or the eggs of birds for hatching * come from an establishment * or a hatchery * which satisfies the requirements of the articles hereafter of the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

* Delete where not applicable
1° - Fowl Plague:
- article 195 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
- article 196 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
- article 197 +
- article 198 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

2° - Newcastle Disease:
- article 195 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
- article 196 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
- article 197 +
- article 198 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

3° - Pullorum Disease:
- article 250 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
- article 251 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°

Official stamp: Made at . . . . . . . . on . . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . . .
Signature: 

+ Delete where not applicable
PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR SEMEN OF BIRDS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country
Ministry of
Service

I. - Information concerning the animal

Species
Breed
Age
Place of birth
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

Artificial Insemination Centre
Name and address of the owner

IV. - Destination of the semen

Exact postal address of the consignee
Method of transportation
Name and address of the Centre or the person exporting the semen
Name and address of the consignee

V. - Sanitary certificate

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animal (cock or *) 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 *) from which the semen was collected satisfies the requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

* Delete where not applicable
1° - Fowl Plague :
   - article 199 
   - article 200 
   - paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

2° - Newcastle Disease :
   - article 199 
   - article 200 
   - paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°

3° - Pullorum Disease :
   - article 249 
   - paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5°

Official stamp: Made at . . . . . . on . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . .
Signature:

+ Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate No 25

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR MEAT OF POULTRY
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: ..........................................................
Ministry of: ..................................................................
Service: ........................................................................
Veterinary control post: .....................................................

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

Address(es) and number(s) of veterinary approval of the approved abattoir(s):
.......................................................................................

III. - Destination of the meat

The meat is being sent from ................................................
(place of dispatch)
to: ..................................................................................
(Country and place of destination)
by the following means of transportation: ..........................
Name and address of exporter: .............................................
Name and address of consignee: ............................................

IV. - Attestation of wholesomeness

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The meat (*), packages of meat (*) referred to above is (are) stamped,
thereby attesting that the whole of the meat is from animals slaughtered in ap-
proved abattoirs.

b) The meat is considered to be fit for human consumption.

c) The meat satisfies the requirements of the articles hereafter of the
International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

* Delete where not applicable
1° - Fowl Plague:
   - article 201
   - article 202
   - article 203 - paragraph

2° - Newcastle Disease:
   - article 201
   - article 202
   - article 203 - paragraph

Official stamp: Made at . . . . . . on . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . . .
Signature:

+ Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate N° 26

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR PRODUCTS OF POULTRY ORIGIN
DESTINED FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : 
Ministry of : 
Service : 
Veterinary control post :

I. - Identification of the products

Type of products :
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)
by the following means of transportation :
Name and address of exporter :
Name and address of consignee :

IV. - Sanitary certificate

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies that the products described above satisfy the requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

1° - Fowl Plague :
   - article 204 +
   - article 205 +

+ Delete where not applicable
2° - Newcastle Disease:
- article 204 *
- article 205 *

Official stamp:

Made at . . . . . . on . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . . .
Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate N° 27

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR DOMESTIC OR WILD CARNIVORE

Exporting country : .................................................................
Ministry of : ..............................................................................
Service : ...................................................................................
Veterinary control post : ..............................................................

I. - Identification of the animal

Species : ...................................................................................
Breed : ....................................................................................
Coat : ......................................................................................
Sex : .......................................................................................
Date of birth : ............................................................................
Number in Stud Book * : .............................................................

II. - Origin of the animal

Name and address of the owner * : ..............................................
Name and address of the exporter * : ...........................................

III. - Destination of the animal

Country of destination : ..............................................................
Name and address of the consignee : ..........................................  
Means of transportation : ...........................................................

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.

b) The animal satisfies the requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:

- Rabies :
  - article 207 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
  - article 208 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
  - article 209 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4°
  - article 211 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

* Delete where not applicable
It has been vaccinated on (date) with an inactivated vaccine *
or a "live" modified virus-vaccine *
the serial number of manufacture of which is
and the number of control by the official services is
dose and route of administration

Official stamp : Name and address of Veterinarian
Made at on
Signature :

* Delete where not applicable
PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR RABBITS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : .................................................................
Ministry of : ...........................................................................
Service : ...................................................................................
Veterinary control post : ...........................................................

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 : ..................................................
Origin of the animals : ............................................................

III. - Destination of the animals

Country of destination : ..........................................................
Name and address of consignee : ..............................................
Means of transportation : ......................................................

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 requirements of the article hereafter of the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :
- Myxomatosis :
  - article 252 - paragraph * : 1° - 2°

Official stamp :  
Made at . . . . . . on . . . . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . . .
Signature :

* Delete where not applicable
PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR PRODUCTS OF RABBIT ORIGIN
DESTINED FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : ..............................................................
Ministry of : .................................................................
Service : ..............................................................
Veterinary control post : ........................................

I. - Identification of the products

Type of products : ..............................................................
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)
by the following means of transportation : ................................
Name and address of exporter : ........................................
Name and address of consignee : ........................................

IV. - Sanitary certificate

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies that the products described
above satisfy the requirements of the article hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

- Myxomatosis :
  - article 253

Official stamp : Made at . . . . . . on . . . . . . .
Name and address of Veterinarian . . .
Signature :
Pattern of Certificate N° 30

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR FISH FOR BREEDING
AND FISH EGGS FOR HATCHING
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : .................................................................
Ministry of : ...........................................................................
Service : ..................................................................................
Veterinary control post : .........................................................

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 : ..............................................
Origin of the fish : ..............................................................
Origin of the fish eggs for hatching : ......................................

III. - Destination

Country of destination : ......................................................
Name and address of consignee : .............................................
Means 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 requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

./.
1° - Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmonids:
   - article 254 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
   - article 255 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3°

2° - Haemorrhagic Septicaemia of Rainbow Trout:
   - article 256 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
   - article 257 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°

3° - Infectious Dropsy of Carp:
   - article 258 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
   - article 259 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°

4° - Furunculosis of Salmonids:
   - article 260 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3°
   - article 261 + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3°

5° - Myxosomatosis of Salmonids:
   - article 261 bis + - paragraph + : 1° - 2°
   - article 261 ter + - paragraph + : 1° - 2° - 3°

Official stamp: Made at . . . . . . . . . on . . . . . . . .
(Name and address) . . . . . . . . . .
Signature: . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

+ Delete where not applicable
Pattern of Certificate No 31

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR BEES AND LARVAE OF BEES
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: .................................................................
Ministry of: .................................................................
Service: .................................................................
Veterinary control post: .................................................................

I. - Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Breed and variety</th>
<th>Peculiarities mark or age or weight, etc.</th>
<th>Kind</th>
<th>Packing material</th>
<th>Accompanying products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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: .................................................................
Method and means 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 requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning:
1° - Internal Acarasis (*Acarapis woodi internus*) and Nosemosis (*Nosema apis*) of Bees:
   - article 263 - paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°

2° - American and European Foul Brood:
   - article 265 - paragraph : 1° - 2° - 3° - 4° - 5° - 6°
Pattern of Certificate N° 32

PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
DESTINED FOR PHARMACEUTICAL USE
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country :
Ministry of :
Service :
Veterinary control post :

I. - Identification of the products

Type of products :
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)
by the following means of transportation :
Name and address of exporter :
Name and address of consignee :

IV. - Sanitary certificate

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies that the products described above satisfy the requirements of the articles hereafter contained in the International Zoo-sanitary Code concerning :

1° - Foot-and-Mouth Disease :
   - article 60 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
   - article 62 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

* Delete where not applicable
2° - Rinderpest:
  - article 76 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
  - article 78 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

3° - Classical Swine Fever:
  - article 152 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
  - article 154 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

4° - African Swine Fever:
  - article 168 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2°
  - article 170 * - paragraph * : 1° - 2° - 3°

Official stamp:

Made at . . . . . . . on . . . . . . . .

Name and address of Veterinarian . . . .

Signature:

* Delete where not applicable
ANNEX I

PROCEDURES APPROVED BY THE O.I.E.
FOR THE DISINFECTION OF BIRDS' EGGS FOR HATCHING

(Article 198 of the International Zoo-sanitary Code)

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 (2.8 cubic metres) of air space
- 3 oz (85 gms) Potassium Permanganate

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 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.
ANNEX II

ARRANGEMENTS RECOMMENDED
FOR THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLES 262-265
OF THE INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY CODE

The following arrangements are recommended for the application of Articles 262-265:

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.
SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE INTERNATIONAL

ZOO-SANITARY CODE

MAY 1973

---

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EPIZOOTIES

12, rue de Prony - PARIS 17ème
"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.
2° - NEW ARTICLES

SECTION II

NOTIFICATIONS AND EPIZOOTIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Article 7 (new wording)

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.

SECTION IV

ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES AND FORMALITIES

Chapter I

General arrangements

Article 15 bis

(Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 without modification).

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 18 bis

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 tradings in animals and products of animal origin.
3° - NEW ANNEXES
Vaccines against Rinderpest referred to in Articles 70 and 72 should be prepared in accordance with the Requirements for Rinderpest Cell Culture Vaccine (Live) and Rinderpest Vaccine (Live), Requirements for Biological Substances N°: 19, World Health Organization, Technical Report Series, 1970, N°: 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 N° V

NORMS CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION AND CONTROL
OF LIVE VACCINE AGAINST BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS
APPROVED BY THE O.I.E.

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 N°: 20, World Health Organization, Technical Report Series N°: 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.
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, XII₂ and XII₃ are present in the antigen. The O₁ factor should be absent.

2. **Sterility:**
   The antigen should be homogenous 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. Ref. Series 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. Sensibility:

The antigen should react with a test serum containing antibodies against factors 9, 12, and 123. For this purpose, 0.01 ml of serum and 0.05 ml of antigen must be mixed; a distinct agglutination should appear within one minute after heating at 35-40°C or within two minutes at the room temperature.

7. Specificity:

The specificity should be controlled using following monospecific antisera:

- 9 - 123 - 122 and O1 -

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 O1 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 N° VII

RECOMMENDATION OF THE O.I.E.

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.).