INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY CODE

ZOO-SANITARY RULES RECOMMENDED
BY THE O.I.E.
FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE
IN ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Amended Edition
1982
ERRATA

Page
121  Article 2.4.3.10. - line 2
delete "free from", insert "infected with"

282  line 3
insert "2) egg traying:" subsequent numbers
change accordingly

384  lines 10 and 12 read:
"Avian Respiratory Mycoplasmosis"

385  line 2 reads:
"bovine embryos ....................... 158"

386  three last lines read:
"Epididymitis of rams: see Brucellosis
  caused by Br. ovis .................... 163
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  -requirements to import equine animals 195
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  -indirect fluorescent antibody test . 260
  -requirements to import equine animals 202"

389  second last line reads:
"Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis ........... 160"

390  lines 2, 3 and 4 read:
"Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis:
  -sheep flock free ..................... 164
  -live vaccine: norms ................ 251
  -requirements to import:"
PREFACE

This fourth 1982 Edition of the O.I.E. International Zoo-Sanitary Code is the product of work undertaken by the Office International des Epizooties since 1960 to facilitate international trade by harmonising national animal health Regulations.

The O.I.E. Permanent Commission, established in 1960 for the Study of Sanitary Regulations on the Importation and Exportation of Animals and Animal Products, was formed by: Dr. K.F. Wells (Canada) President; Dr. H. Gasse (France) Vice-President; and Dr. L. Blajan (France) Secretary General. It commenced its work by reviewing animal health Regulations in force in Member Countries.

The Commission then undertook the revision of the list, (appearing in Article 5 of the Internal Statutes of our Organisation) of diseases to be notified to the O.I.E. The important changes which took place in the evolution of infectious and parasitic diseases of animals since 1924 warranted this revision.

This was made possible by the assistance of Member Countries who, between 1963 and 1964, sent their proposals to the O.I.E.

The Committee of the O.I.E. gave its approval to two lists proposed by the Permanent Commission on Sanitary Regulations during its XXXIInd General Session in May 1964:

1) List A of diseases (fifteen in number) which are highly contagious pose particularly serious problems for the national or regional economy and which comprised, in addition to the nine diseases included in Article 5 of the Internal Statutes of the O.I.E.: Lumpy Skin Disease, Bluetongue, African Horse Sickness, African Swine Fever, Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis (Teschen Disease) and Newcastle Disease.
2) List B of diseases (forty in number), the consequences of which have a significant effect on farming or on the animals themselves but which do not represent the same threat as List A diseases.

For its part, the Central Bureau of the O.I.E. commenced the study of draft international Regulations.

These Regulations were to provide for all the necessary measures to prevent the spread of epizootic diseases hence facilitating international trade in live animals, animal semen and products of animal origin.

At its XXXIIIrd General Session in May 1965, "the Committee of the O.I.E. noted the draft International Zoo-Sanitary Regulations drawn up by the Central Bureau. It instructed the Director of the O.I.E. to pursue this work with the assistance of the Permanent Commission for the Study of Sanitary Regulations on the Importation and Exportation of Animals and Animal Products, as well as with the other specialist Commissions."

The practical results of this work are shown in the Resolution adopted in May 1968 by the Committee of the O.I.E. at its XXXVIth General Session under the chairmanship of Professor A. Rafyi:

"The Committee of the O.I.E., having examined the draft International Zoo-Sanitary Regulations at its Sessions on 13, 14 and 16 May 1968:

decided to amend the title of this document which shall henceforth be entitled "The International Zoo-Sanitary Code";

adopted the text of this Code with the reservation that it shall be amended in accordance with certain observations made and accepted at the above mentioned Sessions;

decided that the Bureau of the Commission for the Study of Zoo-Sanitary Regulations on the Importation and Exportation of Animals and Animal Products is responsible for updating this Code between General Sessions of the Committee of the O.I.E. To this effect, it shall receive proposals made by Delegates to the Directorate of the O.I.E.; those which it retains shall, following the Commissions' agreement, be submitted to the Committee for approval;

recommends that Member Countries put the arrangements contained in the said Code into practice".
The wording of the Chapters and Articles of the Code concerning the arrangements applicable to each of the diseases in List A, as well as to the Brucelloses and to Tuberculosis, was based on the following concepts:

The first article determines the conventional incubation period for the disease under consideration.

The following article offers the possibility to countries which are free from a highly contagious or exotic disease, to prohibit the importation of animals of susceptible species as well as of products derived from these animals.

Subsequent articles state the clauses which may be adopted by the importing country depending on the animal health status in the possible exporting country.

Thus, The Code offers all possibilities to the importing country for adopting the most satisfactory position with regard to the animal health status in the exporting country.

It should be noted that the International Zoo-Sanitary Code is not only based on work carried out by the Zoo-Sanitary Code Commission, but also on that of the other specialist Commissions.

In accordance with the Resolution adopted during the XXXVIth General Session of the Committee of the O.I.E., held in May 1968, in the intervals between the General Sessions of the Committee and during the General Sessions, the Bureau of the Code Commission holds working sessions and consultation Meetings devoted to the examination of comments and drafts for amendments to the text of the Code received by the Directorate of the O.I.E.

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

The Reports of the Permanent Code Commission, approved during the General Sessions of the Committee of the O.I.E., are communicated by the Directorate of the O.I.E. to Member Countries.

The 1982 International Zoo-Sanitary Code has been divided into eight Parts, as in the 1976 Edition.

In addition, it carries an Index which has been prepared to facilitate the consultation of this document.

Dr. L. BLAJAN
Director General
# INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY CODE

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No. 4 Pattern of (individual) sanitary Certificate for semen of animals of the bovine, bibovine, bubaline, ovine, caprine or porcine species intended for international trade

No. 5 Pattern of sanitary Certificate for meat of domestic animals of the bovine, bibovine, bubaline, equine, ovine, caprine or porcine species, or of poultry, intended for international trade

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DEFINITIONS

NOTIFICATIONS AND EPIZOOTIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ZOO-SANITARY ORGANISATION

ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES AND FORMALITIES
SECTION 1.1.

DEFINITIONS

Article 1.1.0.1.

In the application of this Code:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- "Apiary" means the collection of all hives situated in the same beekeeping establishment.
"Approved collecting centre" means premises or a place in which animals for breeding or rearing or for slaughter coming from different establishments or officially approved markets are collected together, and which meets the following requirements:

(a) it is under the control of an official Veterinarian;
(b) it is not located in an "infected zone" and is disinfected before and after use;
(c) it is used only for animals for breeding or rearing, or for slaughter, which conform with the conditions provided for 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 relevant Veterinary Administration and placed under its immediate control, where aeroplanes stay for a short period of time when they pass through 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 possibly in 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 journal edited by the Direction of the O.I.E.

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

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


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

"Committee" means the Committee of the Permanent Delegates to the O.I.E. of the Governments having adhered to the International Agreement creating the O.I.E.
"Container" means a transport appliance:
(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 fittings which make it easy to manipulate, particularly for its trans-shipment from one kind of transport to another;
(d) constructed in a water-tight way, easy to load and to unload and capable of being cleansed, disinfected and disinsectised;
(e) ensuring the comfort of the animals in conformity with the arrangements laid down by the Convention of the Council of Europe.

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

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

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

"Embryo" means a viable fecundated egg of a mammal.

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

"Exporting country" means a country from which animals, semen, embryos, fish, bees, birds' and fish hatching eggs, brood-combs of bees, animal products, biological products or pathological material are sent to a destination in another country.

"Fish" means breeding fish and their spawn.

"Fish farm" (pisciculture establishment): establishment in which fish for breeding or marketing are raised or kept.
- "Free zone" (of any of the under-mentioned diseases) means a clearly defined territory within a country in which no cases of the said disease have been reported during the period stated for each disease in this Code, and within which and at the borders of which official veterinary control is effectively applied for animals and animal products, and their transportation.

The definition of "Free zones" should be applied to the following diseases in List A: Foot-and-Mouth Disease; Rinderpest; Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia; Sheep Pox; Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera); African Swine Fever; Teschen Disease; Fowl Plague; Newcastle Disease.

- "Fresh meat" means meat which has not been subjected to any treatment irreversibly modifying 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, semen, embryos, fish, bees, birds' and fish hatching eggs, brood-combs of bees, animal products, biological products and pathological material.

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

- "Importing country" means a country to which animals, semen, embryos, fish, bees, birds' and fish hatching eggs, brood-combs of bees, animal products, biological products or pathological material are sent.

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

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

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

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

The definition of "Infected zone" should be applied to the following diseases in List A: Foot-and-Mouth Disease; Rinderpest; Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia; Sheep Pox; Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera); African Swine Fever; Teschen Disease; Fowl Plague; Newcastle Disease.

"International Agreement" means the Convention creating the OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EPIZOOTIES, signed 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, semen, embryos, fish, bees, birds' and fish hatching eggs, brood-combs of bees, animal products, biological products and pathological material.

"International sanitary Certificate" means a Certificate prepared by an official Veterinarian certifying 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 products of animal origin for use in animal feeding, for industrial use, or for pharmaceutical use, as well as biological products and pathological material, giving particulars of the measures taken to prevent the spread of epizootics. These Certificates shall conform to the patterns shown in Section 6.1. of this Code.

"International traffic" means importation, exportation and transit of animals, semen, embryos, fish, bees, birds' and fish hatching eggs, brood-combs of bees, animal products, biological products and pathological material.
"International Zoo-Sanitary Certificate" means a Certificate prepared by an official Veterinarian of the exporting country, certifying the state of good health of the animal or animals, fish and bees, and giving particulars where applicable 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 collective Certificates depending on the species of animals under consideration, or the particular conditions of the shipping; this term also applies to a Certificate covering semen, embryos, birds' and fish hatching eggs, brood-combs of bees, giving particulars of the measures taken to prevent the spread of epizootics. These Certificates shall conform to the patterns shown in Section 6.1. of this Code.

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

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

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

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

"Monthly Epizootic Circular" means the Circular (trilingual: French, English and Spanish) prepared and despatched each month by the O.I.E., presenting the number of officially reported new outbreaks of the compulsorily notifiable diseases included in List A, approved by the O.I.E. in May 1974, in tabular form by country and Region of the world.

"Observation" means the inspection carried out by the Veterinary Authority in order to ensure that an animal is free from the diseases considered in this Code; the inspection may call for clinical examination, allergic tests, laboratory tests and, generally, 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, appointed or authorised by the Veterinary Administration of the 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 planning, 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 requirements:
(a) it is under the control of an official Veterinarian;
(b) it is not located in an "infected zone" and is disinfected before and after use;
(c) it is used only for animals for breeding, rearing or slaughter which conform with the conditions provided for in this Code.


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

Where it cannot be defined in this way, the outbreak shall have to be considered as occurring in the part of the territory in which, taking local conditions into account, it cannot be guaranteed that both susceptible and unsusceptible animals have had no direct contact with affected or suspected cases there.
For example, in the case of certain 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 though 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 carcasses 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 responsible in the intervals between the General Sessions of the Committee of the O.I.E., for keeping this code up-to-date.

The Bureau of this Commission receives, through the Director General of the O.I.E., the proposals 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 shipping" means the place where the animals, semen, embryos, fish, bees, birds' and fish hatching eggs, brood-combs of bees, animal products, biological products and pathological material are loaded into the vehicle or handed to the agency 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 human consumption" means and includes egg products, milk, milk products, honey.

- "Products of animal origin destined for industrial use" includes raw hides and skins, fur, wool, hair, bristles, feathers, hooves and horns, bones and ground-up bones, blood, casings, fertilizer of animal origin, guano, as well as milk products when they are intended for industrial purposes.

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

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

"Quarantine Regulations" means all the measures relating to the entry and detention of the animals in the quarantine establishments or stations, 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 breeding animals (mammals and birds) intended for artificial insemination.

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

"Statistics" means the annual volume entitled "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, reported to the Central Bureau of the O.I.E. by the Veterinary Administrations of countries in their zoo-sanitary Bulletins.

"Statutes" means the Internal Statutes of the Office International des Epizooties, Appendix to the International Agreement creating the O.I.E. signed in Paris on 25 January 1924.
- "Transit country" means a country through which animals, semen, embryos, fish, bees, birds' and fish hatching eggs, brood-combs of bees, animal products, biological products and pathological material destined for an importing country, are transported or simply in which a stopover is made 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 or supervising the carrying out of the zoo-sanitary measures which it provides for.

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

- "Zoo-Sanitary Bulletins" means the periodical Reports published 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.

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** Since 1st January 1982, the Monthly Epizootic Circular, published by the O.I.E. is now entitled "O.I.E. Bulletin".
SECTION 1.2.

NOTIFICATIONS AND EPIZOOTIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Article 1.2.0.1.

In the application of this Code and according to Articles 5, 9 and 10 of the Internal Statutes of the Office International des Epizooties, Appendix to the International Agreement of 25 January 1924 creating the O.I.E., every Member Country of the Office International des Epizooties shall recognise the right of the Central Bureau of the O.I.E. to communicate directly with the Veterinary Administration of its territory or territories.

All notifications and all information sent by the O.I.E. to the Veterinary Administration shall be regarded as having been sent to the State concerned and all notifications and all information sent to the O.I.E. by the Veterinary Administration shall be regarded as having been sent by the State concerned.

Article 1.2.0.2.

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

1. the notification by telegram* to INTEREPIZOOTIES PARIS, within 24 hours at the latest following confirmation or suspicion of a new case or outbreak: firstly, of any of the diseases in List A, with the exception of Anthrax; secondly, of any of the following diseases in List B: Vesicular Stomatitis, Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis; thirdly, of any newly recognised disease in the country;

* Using, as far as possible, the pro forma proposed for a telegram of Notification to the O.I.E. in the annual Reports of the Director General of the O.I.E., the text of which is attached.
2. in a bi-monthly report to the Central Bureau of the O.I.E, Paris, according to a pattern adopted by the Committee, information on the incidence and evolution: firstly, of any of the diseases in List A, including Anthrax; secondly, of any of the following diseases in List B: Vesicular Stomatitis, Venezuela Equine Encephalomyelitis;

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

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

Article 1.2.0.3.

Notifications provided for in Article 1.2.0.2., 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 Veterinary prophylactic measures taken.

Article 1.2.0.4.

1. During the course of the epizootic disease, further notifications and information as provided for by Article 1.2.0.2. and Article 1.2.0.3. 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 the disease, in particular the measures taken to prevent its spread to other territories through the transport of animals, fish, bees, animal products, biological products and vegetable products.

In the case of epizootic diseases transmitted by insect vectors, the measures taken against such vectors shall also be specified.
Article 1.2.0.5.

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 freed from the disease.

2. A zone infected with a determined disease may be considered as being freed from it 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 possible reappearance or spread. These measures will be found in detail in the various chapters of Section 2.1. of this Code.

3. A country may be considered to be again free of a specific disease when all the conditions laid down in the corresponding chapters of Section 2.1. of this Code have been fulfilled.

4. The Veterinary Administration of a country which sets up one or several "free zones" shall notify it to the O.I.E., giving necessary particulars and indicating clearly the location of the zones on a map of the country.

Article 1.2.0.6.

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

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

Article 1.2.0.7.

The Central Bureau of the O.I.E. shall send by telegram, telex or letter to all the Veterinary Administrations concerned, all the notifications received as provided for in Articles 1.2.0.2. to 1.2.0.6.
Article 1.2.0.8.

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

Article 1.2.0.9.

The Central Bureau of the O.I.E. shall send out by Monthly Epizootic Circulars the number of new outbreaks of the compulsorily notifiable epizootic diseases in List A which was approved in May 1974 by the XLIInd 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, African Horse Sickness, Glanders, Dourine, Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera), African Swine Fever, Ticschen Disease, Swine Vesicular Disease, Fowl Plague, Newcastle Disease, and Rabies.

Article 1.2.0.10.

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

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

1) the date on which the last case of any of the diseases shown in List A was eliminated;

2) the sanitary measures taken to eradicate the diseases and the measures taken to attain a favourable situation.

3. The Central Bureau of the O.I.E., on the basis of information received and of any official communication, shall prepare an annual Report concerning the application of this Code and its effects on International Traffic. Information collected on the application of paragraph 2 shall be published in the annual Statistics of the O.I.E.
PROPOSED FORM FOR A TELEGRAM/TELEX NOTIFYING THE O.I.E. OF AN OUTBREAK

STATE PRIORITY
INTEREPIZOOTIES PARIS

Information by the dispatching Post Office Office of origin Serial No. Words Date Time handed in

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

Signature (code telegraphic address)
SECTION 1.3.

ZOO-SANITARY ORGANISATION

Article 1.3.0.1.

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

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

Article 1.3.0.2.

When justified by the amount of the international traffic and by the epizootiological situation, frontier posts and Quarantine Stations shall be provided with a Veterinary Service comprising personnel, material and premises as the case may be 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 carcasses of animals affected or suspected of being affected with an epizootic disease, and obtaining specimens of animal products suspected of contamination.

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

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

Article 1.3.0.4.

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

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

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

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

ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES AND FORMALITIES

Chapter 1.4.1.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. General arrangements concerning certification
   (ethics of certification)

Article 1.4.1.1.

Normalisation of international tradings in animals and animal products depends upon the combination of many factors which cannot be dissociated, and notably upon the knowledge:

a) of the zoo-sanitary position during the previous year or years and during the current year in possible exporting, transit and importing countries;

b) of the measures applied in the exporting country to control the main epizootic diseases and to maintain a good health status in the whole or part of its territory;

c) of technical guarantees and, more particularly, of the biological tests and any vaccinations applied to exported animals;

d) of programmes of prophylaxis already carried out or being carried out for the elimination of certain diseases from the whole or part of the territory of the possible exporting country.

Because of the likely variations of sanitary situations, various options are offered by the Code for the choice of importing countries and only by considering the sanitary situation in the exporting country and also in the transit
country or countries can the importing country precisely state
the requirements which are to be met for imports to be
allowed.

These requirements are mentioned in the zoo-sanitary
certificates the patterns of which, as approved by the
O.I.E., form the Sixth Part of this Code. Importing countries
should observe certain rules for laying down these requirements:

1. Importing countries should restrict their requirements
to conditions which are justified by sanitary reasons and
which are necessary to avoid any risk of transfer of one
or several diseases or, at least, to reduce those risks
to acceptable limits.

2. Certification should be as precise and as concise
as possible, and should clearly convey the wishes of the
importing country. For this purpose, prior consultation
between Veterinary Authorities of importing and exporting
countries is useful and even necessary. It enables settling
the exact requirements so that, the signing veterinarian
can, if necessary, be given a note of guidance settling
out the understanding between the Veterinary Authorities
involved.

3. In any case, certification should in addition be
based on the highest possible ethical rules, the most important
of which is that the professional integrity of the certifying
veterinarian must be respected and safeguarded.

It is essential not to include in the certificates
additional specific requirements which cannot be honestly
signed by a veterinarian. For example, these requirements
should not include certification of an area as being free
from diseases which are not notifiable and of the occurrence
of which the signing veterinarian is not necessarily informed.
Equally, to ask certification for events that will take
place after the document is signed is unacceptable when
these events are not under the direct control and supervision
of the signing veterinarian.

A number of diseases are not caused by a single infectious
agent. Certification of freedom from these syndromes based
on purely clinical freedom and herd history is of limited
value. This is also true of diseases for which there is
no specific diagnostic test, or the value of the test as
a diagnostic aid is limited.
Hence the necessity of the understanding and the note of guidance provided for in paragraph 2 above for the information of the signing veterinarian and for the safeguarding of his professional integrity.

4. The transmission by the Veterinary Authority of certificates or the communication of import permit requirements to persons other than the Veterinary Authorities of another country, necessitates that copies of these documents be sent to these Veterinary Authorities.

This essential requirement avoids the delays and difficulties which may arise between traders and Veterinary Authorities when the authenticity of the certificates or permits is not established.

Such information is usually the responsibility of central Veterinary Authorities. It can possibly, however, be the responsibility of Veterinary Authorities of the place of origin of the animals where it is agreed that the issue of certificates does not necessitate the approval of the central Veterinary Authority.

5. International tradings involve a continuing responsibility both ethical and moral. Therefore if within the normal incubation periods of the various diseases subsequent to an export taking place, the Central Authority becomes aware of the appearance or reappearance of a disease in a herd, there is an obligation for this Authority to notify this fact to the importing country, so that the imported stock might be inspected or tested and appropriate action be taken to limit the spread of the disease should it have been inadvertently introduced.

Equally, if a disease condition appears in imported stock, the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country should be informed so as to enable an investigation to be carried out, since it may be the first available information on the appearance of a disease outbreak in a previously free herd. The Veterinary Authorities of the importing country are entitled to be informed of the result of the investigation as indeed the source of the infection may in fact not be in the exporting country.

6. Visit of veterinary delegations to a foreign country.

When the Veterinary Authorities of a country wish to visit a foreign country for professional matters in which the Veterinary Authority of that country is interested, they should inform that Veterinary Authority of their wish.
B. Arrangements concerning transport (fittings, disinfection and disinsectisation of vehicles, welfare of animals, etc.)

Article 1.4.1.2.

1. These arrangements should be rendered compulsory in all countries either by legislative or regulatory texts and should be compiled with their modes of application in a manual, copies of which should be made available to all concerned.

General Arrangements

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

3. 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.

4. 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.

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

Particular arrangements for containers

6. 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 cross-infection, especially by litter. The use of straw should be avoided.
7. In the case of the transportation of products of animal origin, a partial opening should enable the necessary controls to be made.

8. 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.

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

10. In any case, it rests with each country to decide on the facilities it intends to give to the transit and importation operations of animals and animal products in containers.

Particular arrangements for the transport of animals by air

11. The stocking densities for the transport of animals in aircraft or containers should be determined by taking the following into consideration:

   a) the total square meters and cubic meters of available space for each animal;

   b) the height and other dimensions of the container and aircraft; and

   c) the ventilation capability of the aircraft whilst on the ground and during all stages of the flight.

   With regard to Bovines, Pigs and Sheep, the O.I.E. recommends that the space reserved for each animal in aircraft or containers which have been fitted for the separate transportation of several animals or for the transportation of groups of animals, comply with the densities specified in Appendices 5.10.1. (for Bovines) and 5.10.2. (for Pigs and Sheep) of the Code.

12. I.A.T.A. Regulations for live animals (approved by the O.I.E.) may be adopted if they do not conflict with national legislative arrangements. (Copies of these Regulations are obtainable from I.A.T.A. in Montreal, Canada.)
Article 1.4.1.3.

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

a) to avoid all unjustified inconvenience and to prevent causing any damage or injury to the health of people and animals;
b) to avoid the risk of fire;
c) to avoid causing any damage to the structure of the vehicle or to any of its appliances;
d) to prevent as far as possible any damage to animal products, birds' and fish hatching eggs, semen, brood-combs of bees, silkworms and also to the food-stuffs for the embarked livestock and baggage of the attendant.

Article 1.4.1.4.

1. On request, the Veterinary Authority shall issue the transporters with 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 shipper or exporter, the consignee and transporter or their respective representatives, a certificate showing the measures applied.

Article 1.4.1.5.

The Veterinary Authority should take all practical measures to prevent the discharge of any infective material into internal or territorial waters.
Article 1.4.1.6.

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 coming from countries considered as being infected with certain diseases.

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

ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE

Article 1.4.2.1.

Each country should only authorise the exportation from its territory of animals for breeding, rearing or slaughter which are correctly recorded, marked and identified and which come from an establishment free from the diseases in List A and not situated in an "infected zone" (of any of the diseases to which the exported animals are susceptible, or for which they could act as mechanical or biological vectors).

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 period of time before their departure, 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 any disease in List A or any other infectious disease by an official Veterinarian during the period of observation, the animals should be transported to the place of shipping in specially constructed vehicles, previously cleansed and disinfected, without delay and without coming into contact with other susceptible animals, unless these animals have sanitary guarantees 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 shipping;
- or to an officially approved market and from that market to the place of shipping;
- or to an officially approved market, from that market to an approved collecting centre and from that centre to the place of shipping.

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. (Hog Cholera), to African Swine Fever and to Teschen Disease.

Article 1.4.2.2.

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

- semen;
- embryos;
- birds' hatching eggs;

from farms, from breeding stations or from establishments which are officially controlled by the Veterinary Authority of the district of origin, free from the diseases in List A and not situated in an "infected zone" (in respect of the diseases capable of infecting the corresponding species).

Article 1.4.2.3.

Each country exporting animals, semen, embryos or birds' hatching eggs should inform the country of destination and when necessary the transit countries if, after exportation, a disease in List A occurs 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 1.4.2.4.

Before the departure of the animals, fish, semen, embryos, birds' and fish hatching eggs, bees, brood-combs of bees and silkworms, an official Veterinarian should, within the 24 hours before the shipping, provide a certificate conforming with the patterns approved by the O.I.E. as shown in English in Section 6.1. of this Code and worded in the languages agreed between the exporting country and the importing country, and when necessary, with the transit countries.

Article 1.4.2.5.

1. Before the departure 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 shall 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 shipping 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 entry into the vehicle of possible vectors or causas agents of infection.

Article 1.4.2.6.

1. Each country should only authorise the exportation from its territory of meat and products of animal origin destined for human consumption recognised as being sound and accompanied by an international sanitary certificate conforming with the patterns approved by the O.I.E. as shown in English in Section 6.1. of this Code and worded in the languages agreed between the exporting country and the importing country, and when necessary with the transit countries.
2. Products of animal origin destined for use in animal feeding, for pharmaceutical or for industrial use, should be accompanied by an international sanitary certificate conforming with the patterns approved by the O.I.E.
Chapter 1.4.3.

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

Article 1.4.3.1.

1. Any country through which the transit of animals, fish and bees has to be effected, and which normally carries out commercial transactions with the exporting country, should not refuse the transit subject to 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 a previously arranged and authorised itinerary in the transit country.

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

3. Any transit country may require the presentation of international zoo-sanitary certificates. Such a 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 of bees in transit is affected or infected with any of the compulsorily notifiable epizootic diseases, or if the international zoo-sanitary certificate is inaccurate and/or unsigned or does not apply to the animals, fish or bees.
In such a case, the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country shall be informed immediately thereby giving it an opportunity of checking the findings of or correcting the certificate.

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 vehicles or containers.

Article 1.4.3.2.

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

The unloading of animals in transit shall be permitted in the territory of the transit country only for purposes of watering and feeding or for welfare or other essential reasons 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 shall be informed of any unforeseen unloading in the transit country.

Article 1.4.3.3.

1. Any country through which the transit of the following must be made:
   - semen;
   - embryos;
   - birds' and fish eggs for hatching;
   - brood-combs of bees;
   - animal products;

   and which allows the importation of those products, should not refuse their transit, subject to the following 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 exit from 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 shall be informed immediately, thereby giving it 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 sealed vehicles or containers.

Article 1.4.3.4.

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

Article 1.4.3.5.

Aeroplanes must comply with the conditions required by the Veterinary Administrations, especially to prevent the risk of introduction of diseases transmitted by insects.
Article 14.3.6:

1. If, for reasons beyond the control of its captain, 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 captain of the ship or of the aeroplane, or his deputy, shall immediately notify the place of call or landing to the nearest Veterinary Authority or to any other public authority.

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

3. Except for the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 5. below, the animals and the attendants on board the ship or the aeroplane shall not be permitted to leave the vicinity of the docking place or landing place and the removal from the vicinity of any equipment or packing material accompanying them shall not be permitted.

4. When the measures possibly prescribed by the Veterinary Authority have been carried out, the ship or the aeroplane, with regard to the sanitary point of view, shall be permitted to proceed to the port or the airport at which he would normally have called or landed 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 captain of the ship or the aeroplane, or his deputy, shall take all necessary measures for maintaining the health and safety of the passengers, crew, attendants and animals on board.
Chapter 1.4.4.

ZOO-SANITARY MEASURES ON ARRIVAL

Article 1.4.4.1.

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

2. Any importing country may require sufficient advance notification regarding the proposed date of entry into its territory of all animals, fish or bees, stating the species, number, means of transport and frontier post. In addition, any importing country shall publish a list of the frontier posts supplied with the equipment required for carrying out control operations at importation and enabling the importation and transit traffic to be carried out in the most speedy and efficacious way.

3. Any importing country may prohibit the introduction into its territory of animals, fish or bees when the exporting country or the transit countries which precede it on the itinerary are considered as being infected with certain diseases capable of being transmitted to its own animals, fish or bees. In the case of transit countries, the prohibition should not apply to fish and bees which are transported in securely closed vehicles or containers.

4. Any importing country may prohibit the introduction into its territory of animals, fish or 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 shall be immediately notified thereby giving it an opportunity of checking the findings of or of correcting the certificate.

However, the importing country may prescribe 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 may take the following measures:

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

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

5. Animals, fish or bees, accompanied by an international zoo-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 regulations of the importing country to undergo various diagnostic tests before being admitted into the importing country;

- or be transported or taken to the premises to which they are consigned where they will remain under supervision of the local Veterinary Authority for a period fixed by the zoo-sanitary regulations 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 1.4.4.2.

1. Any importing country should only accept into its territory:
   - semen;
   - embryos;
   - birds' hatching eggs;
   - fish hatching eggs;
   - brood-combs of bees;
which are accompanied by an international zoo-sanitary certificate.

2. Any importing country may require sufficient advance notification regarding the proposed date of entry into its territory of any consignment of the above-mentioned products, stating the species, quantity, nature and packaging of the 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 countries which precede it on the itinerary, certain diseases exist which are considered by the country concerned as being capable of being introduced by these products.

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

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

Article 1.4.4.3.

1. Any importing country should only accept into its territory meat and products of animal origin destined for human consumption which have been 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 sufficient advance notification regarding 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 packaging of this meat and these products, and the name of the frontier post.

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

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

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 Authorities of the importing country shall cause this meat or these products to be returned or to be subjected to adequate treatment ensuring their innocuity. When the products are not returned, the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country shall be notified immediately, thereby giving it an opportunity of checking the findings.

Article 1.4.4.4.

1. Any importing country should only accept into its territory products of animal origin destined for use in animal feeding, for pharmaceutical use or for industrial use which are accompanied by an international sanitary certificate provided by the relevant Veterinary Authority of the exporting country.

2. Any importing country may require sufficient advance notification regarding the proposed date of entry into its territory of a consignment of products of animal origin destined for use in animal feeding, for pharmaceutical use or for industrial use, together with information on the nature, quantity and packaging of these products, and the name of the frontier post.
3. Any country may prohibit the importation into its territory of products of animal origin destined for use in animal feeding, for pharmaceutical use or for industrial use, when certain diseases exist in the exporting country which are considered by that 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 vehicles or containers.

4. When the international sanitary certificates are duly checked and found to be correct, the importation of the abovementioned products shall be permitted.

5. Any importing country may require that the products of animal origin destined for use in animal feeding, for pharmaceutical use or for industrial use 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 Authorities of the importing country may either return the products or cause them to be rendered safe.

When the products are not returned, the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country shall be notified immediately, thereby giving it an opportunity of checking the findings or of correcting the certificate.

Article 1.4.4.5.

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

(a) Unloading of 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 which is well isolated and near the frontier post.

(b) Unloading of the vehicle and immediate transportation of the litter, forage and any other contaminated accompanying material to an establishment assigned in advance for their destruction and the strict application of the sanitary measures required by the importing country.

(c) Disinfection of:
   (i) all the baggage of the attendants;
   (ii) all parts of the vehicle which were used in the transport, feeding, watering, moving and unloading of the animal or animals.

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

Article 1.4.4.6.

On arrival at a 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 the measures provided in Article 1.4.4.5.

Article 1.4.4.7.

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

The vehicle may then be allowed to enter.

Article 1.4.4.8.

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

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

1. An aeroplane 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.

   This should be considered direct transit provided that no offloading of animals and animal products takes place.

2. Any aeroplane 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 departure or during the flight.
Chapter 1.4.5.

MEASURES CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Article 1.4.5.1.

The importation of pathological material and biological products should require a special authorisation by the Veterinary Administration of the importing country laying down the conditions of importation.

Any pathological material or any biological product which does not satisfy these conditions should be returned or sterilised together with its packing.

Article 1.4.5.2.

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

- exact nature of the product and its packaging;
- the number of packages sent and the marks and numbers enabling their identification;
- date of despatch;
- method of transport used for consignment of products (ship, aircraft, railway wagon or road vehicle).

The consignee should notify the consigner 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 consigner fails to arrive by the anticipated date, the consignee should notify the Veterinary Authority of the receiving country and, at the same time, the consigner in the country of origin, so that any necessary action can be taken for investigation to be made without delay.
Article 1.4.5.3.

On 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 packaging stipulated for perishable biological material by the Universal Postal Convention established by the Universal Postal Union.

Article 1.4.5.4.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, vaccines containing live attenuated micro-organisms, or live attenuated (modified) viruses packaged or in bulk and sent in large quantities which render the conditions laid down in Article 1.4.5.3. practically inapplicable, should be packed in such a way that no outside contamination is possible (solid, well-sealed internal containers, solid and securely fastened protective boxes or cases, a sufficient amount of absorbent material, and labels marked: Perishable biological products — Dangerous — Not to be opened during transportation).

Article 1.4.5.5.

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

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

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.
ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH OF THE

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

Notification of a new case or outbreak of diseases in List A (except Anthrax) shall be made to the Central Bureau of the O.I.E. within 24 hours of the confirmation of such a case or outbreak*.

* See Article 1.2.0.2.
CHAPTER 2.1.1.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Article 2.1.1.1.

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

Article 2.1.1.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

- an "infected zone" of Foot-and-Mouth Disease may be considered as being free from the disease when at least 30 days have elapsed after the "stamping out policy" and disinfection and no new case of the disease has been reported, or six months after the clinical cure or death of the last affected animal if a "stamping out policy" is not practised;

- a country in which a compulsory systematic vaccination programme has not yet been established, may be considered as being free from 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 shall be two years after the disappearance of the last case for countries in which effective sanitary measures are known to be in force and which have applied a compulsory systematic vaccination programme, using vaccines complying with the norms approved by the O.I.E.*, for large ruminants at least.

This waiting period shall be six months after the disappearance of the last case for countries which have a "stamping out policy" with or without compulsory systematic vaccination, using vaccines complying with the norms approved by the O.I.E.* for large ruminant at least.

* See Appendix 5.1.8.1.
A "free zone" of Foot-and-Mouth Disease may be considered as such if it can be ascertained that this disease has not been present in it for at least three years (this period being shortened to two years if compulsory systematic vaccination against Foot-and-Mouth Disease is practised) and if the following requirements are met:

(i) The zone must be delimited by natural barriers or by fencing, not necessarily of the game-proof variety.

Access to the zone must be guarded and its boundaries must be under permanent surveillance so as to prevent any illegal movement of animals.

(ii) The "free zone" must be large enough to provide exclusive supply for the "quarantine area" abattoir.

Animals present in the "free zone" at the time of its setting up must be marked with an identification approved for the zone.

(iii) Entry of animals into the "free zone" must be conditional on:

(a) placing them under preliminary observation in the vicinity of the "free zone";

(b) marking them with an identification approved for the "free zone".

(iv) Introduction of forage and straw into the "free zone" must be conditional upon the presentation of sanitary certificates attesting that they originate from regions where Foot-and-Mouth Disease is not present.

(v) If Foot-and-Mouth Disease occurs in the "free zone" the following arrangements must be provided for:

(a) Setting up, in a 50 km radius around the infected place, of a buffer zone, out of which animals can only be moved to the abattoir and into which the introduction of any animals shall be prohibited.

(b) All exports of meat must be stopped.

(c) Immediate notification of the outbreak by telegram to the importing countries and to the O.I.E.

(d) Typing of the virus strain by the national or regional veterinary Laboratory and sending to Pirbright (United Kingdom) for characterisation of the strain by the World Reference Laboratory for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
(e) Thorough investigation of the source of the infection.

(f) Restrictions in the buffer zone may be removed and exports of meat may be resumed:

- when 30 days have elapsed after the slaughter of the last case; or

- when six months have elapsed after the occurrence of the last case if a "stamping out policy" is not practised.

(vi) If Foot-and-Mouth Disease vaccination is compulsory, it shall be carried out with an inactivated vaccine complying with the innocuity and potency norms approved by the O.I.E.* and under the supervision of the Veterinary Authority:

(a) before entry of the animals into the "free zone", during the observation period provided for in paragraph (iii) above;

(b) all animals kept in the "free zone" shall be vaccinated at least once a year;

(c) if Foot-and-Mouth Disease occurs in the "free zone", ring vaccination shall be carried out in an area of at least 15 km in radius around the infected place.

(vii) All movement of animals (into and out of the "free zone") as well as veterinary operations (curative and preventive) performed must be recorded in an official register which shall be kept for at least three years.

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- A "quarantine area" may be considered as such under the following conditions:

(i) It shall be located within a "free zone" and delimited by fencing strong and dense enough to prevent its being passed through either by domestic animals or by small game.

(ii) There must be no wild game of species susceptible to Foot-and-Mouth Disease within the area.

(iii) Entry of animals into the "quarantine area" should be permitted only:

1) after they have been in the "free zone" for at least three months;

2) after they have been isolated for at least 15 days.

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* See Appendix 5.1.8.1.
(iv) Animals in the "quarantine area" shall be kept under observation before being sent to the abattoir in the said area.

(v) Official veterinary supervision of the "quarantine area" must be directly and permanently carried out by the Veterinary Authority.

(vi) Movement of persons must be restricted to those for whom entry into the "quarantine area" is an official duty.

(vii) Introduction of meat into the "quarantine area" must be restricted to meat originating from the abattoir of the said area and meeting veterinary export requirements.

(viii) If Foot-and-Mouth Disease occurs in the "quarantine area" the following arrangements must be provided for:

(a) All exports of meat and all slaughtering for export purposes must be stopped immediately.

(b) Immediate notification of the outbreak, by telegram, to the importing countries and to the O.I.E.

(c) Slaughter of all animals in the area for local consumption or for processing.

(d) Typing of the virus strain by the national veterinary Laboratory and sending to Pirbright (United Kingdom) for characterisation of the strain by the World Reference Laboratory for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

(e) Thorough investigation of the source of the infection.

(f) Introduction of animals into the "quarantine area" may be permitted only following agreement of the importing countries and, in any case, shall not be authorized until 30 days have elapsed after the last animal in the area has been slaughtered and disinfection has been completed.

(ix) All movement of animals and meat concerning the "quarantine area" and its abattoir, as well as veterinary operations (curative and preventive) performed must be recorded in an official register which shall be kept for at least three years.
Article 2.1.1.3.  

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, 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 embryos of domestic ruminants and porcine animals;

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

(g) of meat products prepared from domestic and wild ruminants and porcine animals which have not been subjected to a treatment recognized by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus*;

(h) of products of animal origin intended for human or animal consumption or for industrial purposes which do not meet the requirements provided for in Article 2.1.1.20.;

(i) of products of animal origin destined for pharmaceutical use;

(j) of non-sterile biological products;

(k) of unprocessed straw and hay.

* See Appendix 5.9.1.(a)
Article 2.1.1.4.

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

Article 2.1.1.5.

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

for domestic ruminants and porcine animals,

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

Article 2.1.1.6.

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

for wild ruminants and porcine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their shipping, the exported wild animals showed no clinical signs of Foot-and-Mouth Disease;

2) the exported wild animals come from a country free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease;

3) furthermore, 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 for at least 30 days since they were captured.
Article 2.1.1.7.

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

for domestic ruminants and porcine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their shipping, the animals showed no clinical signs of disease;

2) the animals were in the territory of the exporting country for the six months before their shipping, or since their birth;

3) the animals were kept for the last 30 days, or since their birth, in an establishment where no case of Foot-and-Mouth Disease had officially been declared during that period, and that that establishment of origin itself is not situated in an "infected zone" of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

For ruminants and porcine animals for breeding, the Certificate may possibly be completed by the attestation that:

1) the animals have been isolated in the establishment of origin for the 30 days prior to their shipping and subjected during that period, with negative results, to the diagnostic tests for Foot-and-Mouth Disease referred to in Appendices 5.1.8.2.; and/or

2) the animals have been kept, for the 30 days prior to their shipping to the country of destination, in a quarantine station and have been subjected during that period, with negative results, to the diagnostic tests for Foot-and-Mouth Disease referred to in Appendices 5.1.8.2.

Article 2.1.1.8.

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

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their shipping, the animals showed no clinical signs of Foot-and-Mouth Disease;

2) the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the 30 days prior to their shipping to the country of destination.

Article 2.1.1.9.

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

1) the animals have not been vaccinated against Foot-and-Mouth Disease; or

2) 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 of age; or

3) 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 Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus present in the exporting country and/or possibly against one or other types as required by the importing country.

The Certificate shall also precisely state the types and strains of virus used for the preparation of the vaccine. Vaccination should be carried out using exclusively inactivated Foot-and-Mouth Disease vaccines complying with the innocuity and potency norms approved by the O.I.E.*

Article 2.1.1.10

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

* See Appendix 5.1.8.1.
for semen of domestic ruminants or boars,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor animals showed no clinical signs of disease on the day of the collection and during the following 30 days;

2) they had been kept for more than six months prior to collection in a country free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Article 2.1.1.11.

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

for semen of domestic ruminants or boars,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Foot-and-Mouth Disease on the day of the collection and during the following 30 days;

2) the donor animals have not been vaccinated against Foot-and-Mouth Disease; or

3) they have been vaccinated using an inactivated vaccine complying with the innocuity and potency norms approved by the O.I.E.*;

4) the donor animals have been in the exporting country, for the 30 days before the collection was made and for the following 30 days, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre where no case of Foot-and-Mouth Disease had officially been declared during that period, and that establishment or Artificial Insemination Centre is not situated in a Foot-and-Mouth Disease "infected zone".

The Certificate may possibly be completed by the attestation that the donor animals were isolated for the 30 days prior to the collection of their semen and were subjected during that period, with negative results, to the diagnostic tests for Foot-and-Mouth Disease**.

* See Appendix 5.1.8.1.
** See Appendices 5.1.8.2.
Article 2.1.1.12.

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

for embryos of domestic ruminants and porcine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor females had been for at least 30 days before their departure to the approved collection premises (centre or establishment) in a country free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease and that they remained in the same herd during the 30 days before their departure to the approved collection premises;

2) the donor females and all other susceptible animals in the herd of origin showed no clinical signs of Foot-and-Mouth Disease within the 24 hours before their departure to the approved collection premises;

3) that the donor females had been fecundated with semen meeting the requirements provided for in Article 2.1.1.10. of this Chapter;

4) that the premises (centre or establishment), where the collection of the embryos was made, remained free of disease during the 30 days following the date of the collection.

Article 2.1.1.13.

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

for embryos of domestic ruminants and porcine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor females and all other susceptible animals in the herd of origin showed no clinical signs of disease within the 24 hours before the departure to the approved collection premises, and that no case of Foot-and-Mouth Disease was officially declared in the herd of origin during the 30 days following their departure;
2) the donor females were isolated in the establishment of origin for the 30 days before their departure to the approved collection premises and were subjected during that period, with negative results, to the diagnostic tests for Foot-and-Mouth Disease referred to in Appendices 5.1.8.2.;

3) the donor females have not been vaccinated against Foot-and-Mouth Disease; or

4) they have been vaccinated using inactivated vaccine;

5) the donor females had been fecundated with semen meeting the requirements provided for in Article 2.1.1.11. of this Chapter;

6) the donor females have been transported to the approved collection premises without passing through an infected zone, and that the collection premises remained free from disease during the 30 days following the date of the collection.

The Certificate shall also precisely state the types and strains of virus used for the preparation of the vaccine.

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

Article 2.1.1.14.

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 processed meat products of domestic ruminants or pigs,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of 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 in the country since their birth, or have been imported from a country free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Article 2.1.1.5.

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

* See Appendix 5.1.8.1.
for deboned meat of ruminants and pigs (excluding offal),

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate
attesting that:

1) the meat is from animals which have been kept in
   a "free zone" for at least three months;

2) the meat is from animals found to be healthy before
   and after slaughter, and slaughtered in an officially approved
   abattoir situated in the "quarantine area" of a "free zone".

Article 2.1.1.16.

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,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate
attesting that:

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

2) this abattoir is not situated in an "infected zone"
   of Foot-and-Mouth Disease;

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

Article 2.1.1.17.

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

for processed meat products from domestic ruminants or
pigs which have been subjected to one of the treatments
recognized by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the
Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus*,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate
attesting that:

* See Appendix 5.9.1.(a)
1) the whole consignment of the meat products is from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2) the meat products were subjected to the said treatment;

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

Article 2.1.1.18.

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

- for milk products destined for human consumption and for products of animal origin (from domestic or wild ruminants or porcine animals) destined for animal consumption, or for industrial purposes, the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals which were in the country since their birth, or which have been imported from a country free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Article 2.1.1.19.

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

  1) in the country since their birth or have been imported from a country free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease;

  2) slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.
Article 2.1.1.20.

In the case of importation of products of animal origin (domestic of wild ruminants or porcine animals) destined for human consumption, for animal consumption and for industrial purposes, from countries considered as being infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

1) for milk products,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products:

(a) are from animals which were not affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease;

(b) have been pasteurised or subjected to a heat treatment at least equal to pasteurization.

(Such certification may not be required if the products are transported for further processing to establishments controlled and approved by the Veterinary Administration);

2) for blood and meat meals,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the manufacturing method for these products included heating to a minimum temperature of 69°C.

(Such certification may not be required if the products are transported in leak-proof packages to establishments controlled and approved by the Veterinary Administration, where they will be subjected to a treatment capable of destroying the Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus);

3) for hooves, claws, bones and horns, hunting trophies or preparations destined for museums,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that they were completely dried and had no trace of skin, flesh or tendon on them;

4) for whole or ground hooves, claws, bones and horns, destined for industrial purposes or for animal consumption,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that they are being transported to establishments controlled and approved by the Veterinary Administration, where they will be subjected to a treatment capable of destroying the Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus.
5) for wool, coarse hair, bristles and other hair, as well as for raw hides and skins, the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

(a) these products are from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, before and after slaughter; or

(b) they have been subjected to a treatment capable of destroying the Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus*.

(Such certification may not be required if the products are transported to establishments controlled and approved by the Veterinary Administration, where they will be subjected to a treatment capable of destroying the Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus.)

Article 2.1.1.21.

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, the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products had been subjected to a temperature of at least 69°C during their preparation.

(Such certification may not be required if the products are transported in leak-proof containers to establishments controlled and approved by the Veterinary Administration.)

Article 2.1.1.22.

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

* See Appendix 5.9.1.(b)
for straw and forage used in packages,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that these articles:

1) have been subjected for at least 10 minutes in a closed chamber, to the action of steam at a minimum temperature of 80°C; or

2) have been subjected to the action of formalin fumes produced by its commercial solution at 35-40 p.100 in a chamber kept closed for at least 8 hours, at a minimum temperature of 19°C;

for straw and forage used as litter or as animal feed,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that these articles have not been harvested nor stored in an "infected zone" of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

(Such certification may not be required if the articles are kept in customs for at least three months, before being released for importation.)
CHAPTER 2.1.2.

RINDERPEST

Article 2.1.2.1.

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

Article 2.1.2.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

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

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

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

Article 2.1.2.3.

On 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 of:

a) all domestic ruminants for breeding, rearing or slaughter;

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

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

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

e) embryos of domestic ruminants;

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

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

h) products of animal origin destined for pharmaceutical use.

Article 2.1.2.4.

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

for domestic ruminants and porcine animals,

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

Article 2.1.2.5.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for wild ruminants and porcine animals,

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

Article 2.1.2.6.

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

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

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their embarkation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Rinderpest;

2) the animals were in the territory of the exporting country for the 21 days preceding their embarkation or since their birth, in an establishment in which no case of Rinderpest had officially been declared during that period, and that that establishment of origin is not situated in an "infected zone" of Rinderpest; and/or

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

Article 2.1.2.7.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Rinderpest, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for wild ruminants or porcine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their embarkation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Rinderpest;

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

Article 2.1.2.8.

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

1) the animals had not been vaccinated against Rinderpest; or

2) 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) 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 same certificate shall state precisely:

4) if the vaccination was carried out with an inactivated vaccine; or

5) if the vaccination was carried out with a modified "live" virus-vaccine; and

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 norms approved by the O.I.E. (See Appendix 5.1.2.).
Article 2.1.2.9.

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

for semen of domestic ruminants or boars,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

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

2) they had been in a country free from Rinderpest for more than 21 days prior to collection.

Article 2.1.2.10.

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

for semen of domestic ruminants or boars,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Rinderpest on the day of the collection nor during the following 21 days;

2) the donor animals had not been vaccinated against Rinderpest; or

3) they had been vaccinated with an inactivated vaccine; or

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

5) the donor animals were in the territory of the exporting country for the 21 days preceding the collection of semen, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre in which no case of Rinderpest had officially been declared during that period, and that that establishment or Centre is not situated in an "infected zone" of Rinderpest.
Article 2.1.2.11.

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

for embryos of domestic ruminants,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor females had spent at least 30 days in a country free from Rinderpest prior to their departure to the approved collection premises (centre or establishment) and that they had remained in the same herd during the 30 days before their departure to the approved collection premises;

2) the donor females and all other susceptible animals in the herd of origin showed no clinical signs of Rinderpest during the 24 hours prior to their departure to the approved collection premises;

3) the donor females had been fecundated with semen meeting the requirements provided for in Article 2.1.2.9. of this Chapter;

4) the premises (centre or establishment) where the collection of the embryos was made, remained free from disease during the 30 days following the date of the collection.

Article 2.1.2.12.

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

for embryos of domestic ruminants,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor females and all other susceptible animals in the herd of origin showed no clinical signs of disease within the 24 hours preceding their departure to the approved collection premises, and that no case of Rinderpest had officially been reported in the herd of origin during the 30 days following their departure:
2) the donor females were isolated in the establishment of origin for the 30 days preceding their departure to the approved collection premises and, during that period, were subjected with negative results, to the diagnostic tests for Rinderpest as stated in Appendix* ;

3) the donor females have not been vaccinated against Rinderpest ; or

4) they have been vaccinated using inactivated vaccine;

5) the donor females had been fecundated with semen meeting the requirements provided for in Article 2.1.2.10. of this Chapter ;

6) the donor females have been transported to the approved collection premises without passing through a Rinderpest-infected zone, and that the collection premises remained free of disease during the 30 days following the date of the collection.

The Certificate shall also precisely state the types and strains of the virus used for the preparation of the vaccine.

Vaccines against Rinderpest should be prepared and produced according to the norms approved by the O.I.E.**

Article 2.1.2.13.

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

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

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

* Appendix under study.
** See Appendix 5.1.2.
Article 2.1.2.14.

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

for meat products prepared with meat from domestic ruminants or pigs which have been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Rinderpest,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the whole consignment of meat comes from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2) the meat was subjected to the said treatment;

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

Article 2.1.2.15.

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

for products of animal origin (from domestic or wild ruminants or porcine animals) destined for industrial purposes,

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 Rinderpest.

Article 2.1.2.16.

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

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

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

Article 2.1.2.17.

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

for products of animal origin (domestic or wild ruminants or porcine animals) destined for industrial purposes,

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 adequate enough to destroy the Rinderpest virus;

2) for hooves, claws, bones and horns, hunting trophies or preparations destined for museums,

that they are completely dry and are without any trace of skin, flesh or tendon and/or have been subjected to an effective disinfection method;

3) for wool, bristles, coarse hair and other hair,

that these products do not come from an "infected zone" or that they have been subjected to a treatment likely to destroy the Rinderpest virus, in an approved establishment placed 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 disinfection method.
Article 2.1.2.18.

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

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

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products:

1) have been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the Rinderpest virus; or

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

3) are from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.
CHAPTER 2.1.3.

CONTAGIOUS BOVINE
PLEUROPNEUMONIA

Article 2.1.3.1.

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

Article 2.1.3.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

- a zone of a country infected with Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia may be considered as being free from the disease when at least 180 days have elapsed since the "stamping out policy" has been completed;

- a country may be considered as being free from Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia when it can be established that this disease is not present in it and that one year has elapsed since the disappearance of the last case, provided that a "stamping out policy" has been practised.

Article 2.1.3.3.

On 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, of:
a) all domestic animals of the bovine, bibovine or buffalo species for breeding, rearing or slaughter;

b) all wild animals of the bovine, bibovine or buffalo species destined for zoological gardens.

Article 2.1.3.4.

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

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

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

Article 2.1.3.5.

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

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

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the exported animals show no clinical signs of disease;

2) they come from a country free from Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia;

3) they were kept in a quarantine station for the 180 days before their embarkation if the country of origin has a common border with a country considered as being infected with Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia.
Article 2.1.3.6.

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

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

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

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

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

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

Article 2.1.3.7.

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

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

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

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

* See Appendix 5.1.1.2.
2) the animals were in the territory of the exporting country for the 180 days before their exportation, in an establishment where no case of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia had officially been declared during that period and that that establishment of origin is not situated in an "infected zone" of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia.

Article 2.1.3.8.

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

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

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

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

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

Article 2.1.3.9.

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

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

2) the animals had been vaccinated against Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia during the previous four months.*

In this case, paragraph 2) of Article 2.1.3.6. shall not be required.

* See Appendix 5.1.1.1.
Article 2.1.3.10.

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

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

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

1) which showed no lesions of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia;

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

LUMPY SKIN DISEASE*

Article 2.1.4.1.

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

Article 2.1.4.2.

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

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

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

Article 2.1.4.3.

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

for domestic animals of the bovine and bibovine species,

* Note: The Lumpy Skin Disease dealt with in this Chapter is that caused by group III virus, type Neethling.
the 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 2.1.4.4.

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

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

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the exported animals show no signs of disease;

2) they come from a country free from Lumpy Skin Disease;

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

Article 2.1.4.5.

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

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

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

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

2) the animals had not been vaccinated against Lumpy Skin Disease during the 30 days before their embarkation; or

3) the animals had been vaccinated against Lumpy Skin Disease during the previous three months;
4) 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 officially been declared during that period; or

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

Article 2.1.4.6.

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

for wild animals of the bovine and bibovine species,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

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

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

Article 2.1.4.7.

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

for semen of donor animals of the bovine or bibovine species,

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

Article 2.1.4.8.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Lumpy Skin Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for semen of animals of the bovine or bibovine species, the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

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

2) 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 no case of Lumpy Skin Disease had officially been declared during that period.

Article 2.1.4.9.

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

for products of animal origin (animals of the bovine or bibovine species) destined for industrial purposes, the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products come from animals which, since their birth or for at least the past 28 days, were in a country free from Lumpy Skin Disease.

Article 2.1.4.10.

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

for products of animal origin (animals of the bovine or bibovine species) destined for industrial purposes, the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the products have been subjected to a treatment capable of killing the Lumpy Skin Disease virus; and

2) for raw hides of animals of the bovine or bibovine species, they had been stored for at least 40 days before being exported.
CHAPTER 2.1.5.

ANTHRAX

Article 2.1.5.1.

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

Article 2.1.5.2.

On 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,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their exportation, they showed no clinical signs of Anthrax;

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

3) and/or, they had been vaccinated with an officially controlled vaccine* over 20 days and less than six months before their exportation.

Article 2.1.5.3.

On 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,

* See Appendix 5.1.3.
the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their embarkation, they showed no clinical signs of Anthrax;

2) they had been vaccinated with an officially controlled vaccine* over 20 days and less than six months before their exportation.

Article 2.1.5.4.

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

for products of animal origin (domestic or wild ruminants, porcine animals and equine animals) destined for use in animal feeding,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) these products originate from healthy animals;

2) the products have been subjected to treatment which is adequate for the destruction of both bacillary and spore forms of Bacillus anthracis.

Article 2.1.5.5.

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

for products of animal origin (domestic of wild ruminants, porcine animals and equine animals) destined for industrial purposes,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) these products originate from healthy animals;

2) the products have been subjected to treatment likely to destroy both bacillary and spore forms of Bacillus anthracis;

3) the products originate from areas where Anthrax is not prevalent.

* See Appendix 5.1.3.
CHAPTER 2.2.1.

SHEEP POX AND GOAT POX

Article 2.2.1.1.

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

Article 2.2.1.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

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

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

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

Article 2.2.1.3.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of the countries which are free from Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox 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

of all animals of the ovine and/or caprine species for breeding, rearing or slaughter.

Article 2.2.1.4.

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

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

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

Article 2.2.1.5.

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

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

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

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

2) the animals were in the exporting country for the 21 days preceding 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 an "infected zone" of Sheep Pox or Goat Pox; or

3) the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the 21 days preceding their departure for the country of their destination.
Article 2.2.1.6.

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

1) the animals had not been vaccinated against Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox;

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

The same certificate shall precisely state:

3) if the vaccination was carried out with an inactivated vaccine; or

4) if the vaccination was carried out with a modified "live" virus vaccine.

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

Article 2.2.1.7.

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

for semen of rams and/or he-goats,

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

Article 2.2.1.8.

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

for semen of rams and/or he-goats,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:
1) 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) the donor animals had not been vaccinated against Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox;

3) they had been vaccinated with an inactivated vaccine; or

4) they had been vaccinated with a modified "live" virus vaccine;

5) the donor animals were in the exporting country for the 21 days preceding the collection, 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 an "infected zone" of Sheep Pox and/or Goat Pox.

Article 2.2.1.9.

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

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

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

BLUETONGUE

Article 2.2.2.1.

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

Article 2.2.2.2.

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

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

b) of all wild ruminants;

c) of semen of domestic and wild ruminants;

d) of embryos of domestic ruminants.

Article 2.2.2.3.

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

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

2) for wild ruminants,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:

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

   b) furthermore, 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 quarantine and transportation.

Article 2.2.2.4.

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

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

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals show no signs of Bluetongue;

2) the animals reacted negatively to the complement fixation test carried out during the 30 days preceding their embarkation;

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

4) the animals were kept for the 40 days preceding 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 quarantine and transportation.
Article 2.2.2.5.

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

for wild ruminants,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals reacted negatively to the complement fixation test carried out during the 30 days preceding their embarkation;

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

Article 2.2.2.6.

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

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

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

Article 2.2.2.7.

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

for embryos of domestic ruminants,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:
1) for at least 40 days before their departure to the approved collection premises (centre or establishment) the donor females had been in a country free from Bluetongue and that they remained in the same herd during the 40 days before their departure to the approved collection premises;

2) the donor females and all other susceptible animals in the herd or origin showed no clinical signs of Bluetongue within the 24 hours before their departure to the approved collection premises;

3) the donor females had been fecundated with semen meeting the requirements provided for in Article 2.2.2.6. of this Chapter;

4) the premises (centre or establishment) where the collection of the embryos was made remained free from disease during the 40 days following the date of the collection.

Article 2.2.2.8

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

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

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

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

3) the donor animals and the semen itself were subjected to the diagnostic tests approved by the O.I.E.

Article 2.2.2.9.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Bluetongue, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for embryos of domestic ruminants,
the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary
Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor females and all other susceptible animals in the herd of origin showed no clinical signs of disease within the 24 hours before their departure to the approved collection premises, and that no case of Bluetongue had officially been reported in the herd of origin during the 40 days following their departure;

2) the donor females were tested with negative results by the agar gel precipitation and complement fixation tests on the date of the collection and again 40 days following the date of the collection;

3) the donor females had been fecundated with semen complying with the diagnostic tests approved by the O.I.E.;

4) the donor females were transported to the approved collection premises without passing through an infected zone and that the collection premises remained free of disease during the 40 days following the date of the collection.
CHAPTER 2.3.1.

AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

Article 2.3.1.1.

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

Article 2.3.1.2.

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

If a country considered as being free from African Horse Sickness imports horses from an infected country, it will not be considered as being infected itself, provided that such importation has been carried out in conformity with the provisions of Article 2.3.1.5.

Article 2.3.1.3.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of the countries which are free from African Horse Sickness may prohibit the introduction into or transit through their territory, directly or indirectly, from countries considered as being infected with African Horse Sickness, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and annual Statistics, the F.A.O./W.H.O./O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook and the I.B.A.R. Bulletins:
a) of all equine animals for breeding, working purposes and for slaughter;
b) of all wild equine animals;
c) of semen of domestic and wild equine animals.

Article 2.3.1.4.

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

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

2) for wild equine animals,
   the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting:
   a) that they show no clinical signs of African Horse Sickness;
   b) that they come from a country which is free from African Horse Sickness;
   c) furthermore, if the country of origin has a common frontier with a country considered as being infected with African Horse Sickness, that they have been kept in a quarantine station for 40 days where they were subjected to the diagnostic tests recommended by the O.I.E. and that they were under insect-free conditions during quarantine and transportation.

Article 2.3.1.5.

Importations of domestic or wild equine animals from countries considered as being infected with African Horse Sickness should only be permitted during the seasons when insect vectors are not active.
In the case of importation, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

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

2) the animals were kept in an insect-proof quarantine station for the 40 days preceding their exportation to the country of destination and that the animals reacted negatively to two complement fixation tests* carried out in a laboratory approved by the O.I.E. at an interval of at least 21 days and not more than 30 days; the second test should be carried out not more than 14 days before embarkation.

Article 2.3.1.6.

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

for semen of equine animals,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor animals showed no clinical signs of African Horse Sickness on the day of the collection and during the following 40 days;

2) they had been kept in a country free from African Horse Sickness for at least 40 days prior to collection.

Article 2.3.1.7.

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

for semen of equine animals,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

* See Appendix 5.3.1.
1) the donor animals showed no clinical signs of African Horse Sickness on the day of the collection and during the following 40 days;

2) the semen was collected during the seasons when insect vectors are not active;

3) the donor animals were subjected with negative results, unless vaccination had previously been carried out, to the diagnostic tests approved by the O.I.E. during the 30 days before collection of the semen;

4) the donor animals had not been vaccinated against African Horse Sickness; or

5) they had been vaccinated against African Horse Sickness.
CHAPTER 2.3.2.

GLANDERS

Article 2.3.2.1.

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

Article 2.3.2.2.

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

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

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals show no clinical signs of Glanders; and

2) the animals were, since their birth or for at least the past six months, in a country in which no case of Glanders had been reported for at least the previous six months;

3) the animals showed negative results to the mallein test and/or the complement fixation test carried out within 15 days before exportation.

Article 2.3.2.3.

On 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,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals had been kept for the previous six months in an establishment where no case of Glanders was reported during that period;

2) the animals showed negative results to the mallein test or the complement fixation test carried out 15 days before the above-mentioned certificate was issued.

Article 2.3.2.4.

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

for semen of equine animals,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor animals have been in a country free from Glanders since their birth or for at least the past six months; or

2) for at least the past six months the donor animals had been in an establishment where no case of Glanders was reported during that period; and

3) they showed negative results to the mallein and complement fixation tests which were carried out during that period.

Article 2.3.2.5.

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

for fresh meat of equine animals,

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

**DOURINE**

Article 2.3.3.1.

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

Article 2.3.3.2.

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

1) a "stamping out policy" has been applied for affected equine animals;

2) no clinical cases of the disease have been found during the last two years; and

3) stud horses have shown negative results to complement fixation tests carried out annually by an official laboratory over a two year period.

Article 2.3.3.3.

On 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,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals show no signs of Dourine; and
2) since their birth or for at least the past six months, the animals were in a country which has been free from Dourine for at least the past six months.

Article 2.3.3.4.

On 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,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals come from an establishment in which no case of Dourine has been reported during the past six months;

2) the animals show no signs of Dourine;

3) the animals showed negative results to the complement fixation test carried out 15 days before the above-mentioned certificate was issued.

Article 2.3.3.5.

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

for semen of equine animals,

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

Article 2.3.3.6.

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

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate
attesting that:

1) for at least the previous six months, the donor
animals have been in an establishment or an Artificial
Insemination Centre in which no case of Dourine had been
reported during that period;

2) the donor animals showed negative results to the
complement fixation test and that microscopic examination
of their semen was negative.
CHAPTER 2.4.1.

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER
(HOG CHOLERA)

Article 2.4.1.1.

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

Article 2.4.1.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

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

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

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

Article 2.4.1.3.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries free from Classical Swine Fever may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory, directly or indirectly, from countries considered as being infected
with Classical Swine Fever, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and annual Statistics, and in 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 have not been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Classical Swine Fever;

e) of products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use;

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

Article 2.4.1.4.

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

for domestic swine,

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

Article 2.4.1.5.

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

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

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

2) they come from a country which is free from Classical Swine Fever;

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

Article 2.4.1.6.

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

for swine for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

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

2) the animals were in the exporting country during the six weeks preceding their embarkation 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) the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the six weeks preceding their departure for the country of their destination.

Article 2.4.1.7.

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

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

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

2) the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the six weeks preceding their departure for the country of their destination.

Article 2.4.1.8.

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

1) the animals had not been vaccinated against Classical Swine Fever;

2) in the case of piglets, the mother sows had not been vaccinated against Classical Swine Fever; or

3) 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) if the vaccination was carried out with modified "live" virus vaccine;

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

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

Article 2.4.1.9.

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

- for semen of boars,
the 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 in a country free from Classical Swine Fever for more than the past six weeks.

Article 2.4.1.10.

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

for semen of boars,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor boars showed no clinical signs of Classical Swine Fever on the day of the collection;
2) the donor boars had not been vaccinated against Classical Swine Fever; or
3) they had been vaccinated with inactivated vaccine, or
4) they had been vaccinated with modified "live" virus vaccine;
5) 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 an "infected zone" of Classical Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.1.11.

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

for fresh pig meat,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of meat comes from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter and, that these animals were in a country free from Classical Swine Fever since their birth or for at least the past six weeks.
Article 2.4.1.12.

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

for 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,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the whole consignment of meat comes from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2) the meat has been subjected to the said treatment;

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

Article 2.4.1.13.

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

for fresh pig meat,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the meat to be imported bears the stamp showing that the whole consignment comes from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2) these abattoirs are not situated in an "infected zone" of Classical Swine Fever;

3) the meat is from animals which did not come from an "infected zone" of Classical Swine Fever;

4) the meat comes from animals which have not been vaccinated with a "live" virus vaccine.
Article 2.4.1.14.

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 industrial purposes,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals which were in a country free from Classical Swine Fever since their birth or for at least the past six weeks.

Article 2.4.1.15.

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

for products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

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

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

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

Article 2.4.1.16.

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

for products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1) for blood and meat meals, defatted bones, hooves and claws,

that these products had been subjected to a treatment capable of killing the virus of Classical Swine Fever;
2) for bristles,

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

3) for fertilizers of animal origin,

that they do not come from an "infected zone" of Classical Swine Fever; or

that they have been subjected to a treatment capable of killing the virus of Classical Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.1.17.

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

for products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

the 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 an "infected zone" of Classical Swine Fever and that detailed ante and post mortem examinations of these animals did not reveal any lesions of Classical Swine Fever;

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

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Article 2.4.2.1.

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

Article 2.4.2.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

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

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

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

Article 2.4.2.3.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries free from African Swine Fever may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory, directly or indirectly, from countries considered as being infected with African Swine Fever, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and annual Statistics, the F.A.O./W.H.O./O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook and the I.B.A.R. Bulletins:
a) of all domestic and wild porcine animals, particularly of the sus, potamochoerus, phacochoerus, hylochoerus species;

b) of semen of all domestic and wild porcine animals;

c) of fresh meat of domestic and wild porcine animals;

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

e) of products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use;

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

Article 2.4.2.4.

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

for domestic swine,

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

Article 2.4.2.5.

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

for wild animals of the porcine species,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no clinical signs of African Swine Fever on the day of their embarkation;

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

Article 2.4.2.6.

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

for swine for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no clinical signs of African Swine Fever on the day of their embarkation;

2) the animals were in the exporting country for the six weeks preceding their embarkation 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 "infected zone" of African Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.2.7.

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

for wild animals of the porcine species,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no clinical signs of African Swine Fever on the day of their embarkation;

2) the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the six weeks preceding their departure for the country of their destination;

3) the animals had shown negative results to diagnostic tests recommended by the O.I.E.
Article 2.4.2.8.

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

for semen of boars,

the 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 in a country free from African Swine Fever for more than six weeks before the collection of the semen.

Article 2.4.2.9.

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

for semen of boars,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

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

2) the donor boars were in the exporting country for the six weeks preceding the collection, 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 "infected zone" of African Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.2.10.

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

for fresh pig meat,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of meat comes from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter and, that these animals were in a country free from African Swine Fever since their birth or for at least the past six weeks.
Article 2.4.2.11.

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

for 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,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the whole consignment of meat comes from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2) it has been subjected to the said treatment; and

3) the necessary precautions had been taken to prevent contact of the meat after preparation with any source of the virus of African Swine Fever.

Article 2.4.2.12.

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

for fresh pig meat,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the meat to be imported bears the stamp showing that the whole consignment comes from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2) these abattoirs are not situated in an "infected zone" of African Swine Fever;

3) the meat is from animals which did not come from an "infected zone" of African Swine Fever.
Article 2.4.2.13.

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 industrial purposes,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from animals which were in a country free from African Swine Fever since their birth or for at least the past six weeks.

Article 2.4.2.14.

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

for products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

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

1) which were in a country free from African Swine Fever since their birth or for at least the past six weeks;

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

Article 2.4.2.15.

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

for products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1) for blood and meat meals, defatted bones, hooves and claws,
that these products have been subjected to a heat treatment capable of killing the virus of African Swine Fever;

2) for bristles,

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

Article 2.4.2.16.

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

for products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products:

1) have 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 do not come from an "infected zone" of African Swine Fever and that detailed examination of these animals did not reveal any lesions of African Swine Fever;

3) are from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.
CHAPTER 2.4.3.

ENZOOTIC PORCINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS (TESCHEN DISEASE)

Article 2.4.3.1.

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

Article 2.4.3.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

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

- a country shall be considered as being free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis when it can be established that this disease has not been present in it for at least the past three years.

This period shall be six months since the disappearance of the last case for countries in which a "stamping out policy" together with or without vaccination against Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis is practised.
Article 2.4.3.3.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory, directly or indirectly, from countries considered as being infected with Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and annual Statistics, and the F.A.O./W.H.O./O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook:

a) of all domestic or wild animals of the porcine species;

b) of semen of all domestic or wild porcine animals;

c) of fresh meat of domestic or wild porcine animals;

d) of meat products prepared with meat originating from domestic or wild porcine animals which has not been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis;

e) of products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use;

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

Article 2.4.3.4.

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

for domestic swine,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the exported swine show no clinical signs of disease and were in a country free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis since their birth or for at least the past 40 days.
Article 2.4.3.5.

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

for wild animals of the porcine species,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no clinical signs of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis on the day of their embarkation;

2) they come from a country which is free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis;

3) furthermore, if the country of origin has a common frontier with a country considered as being infected with Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, they were kept in a quarantine station for at least 40 days after their capture.

Article 2.4.3.6.

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

for swine for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no clinical signs of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis on the day of their embarkation;

2) the animals were in the exporting country for the 40 days preceding 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 "infected zone" of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis;

or

3) the animals were kept in a quarantine station for 40 days before their departure for the country of their destination.
Article 2.4.3.7.

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

for wild animals of the porcine species,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no clinical signs of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis on the day of their embarkation;

2) the animals were kept in a quarantine station during the 40 days preceding their departure for the country of their destination.

Article 2.4.3.8.

The international zoo-sanitary Certificate mentioned in Articles 2.4.3.6. and 2.4.3.7. may be completed by the attestation that:

1) the animals had not been vaccinated against Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis;

2) 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) whether the vaccination was carried out with modified "live" virus vaccine;

5) the types and strains of virus used for the preparation of the vaccine.

Vaccines against Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis should be prepared and produced in accordance with the standards approved by the O.I.E.
Article 2.4.3.9.

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

for semen of boars,

the 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 in a country free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis for more than the past 40 days.

Article 2.4.3.10.

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,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor boars showed no clinical signs of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis on the day of the collection;

2) the donor boars were in the exporting country for the 40 days preceding the collection, 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 "infected zone" of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis.

Article 2.4.3.11.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:
for fresh pig meat,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of meat comes from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter, and that these animals were in a country free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis since their birth.

Article 2.4.3.12.

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

for 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,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the whole consignment of meat comes from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2) the meat has been subjected to the said treatment;

3) the necessary precautions have been taken to prevent contact of the meat after preparation with any source of the virus of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis.

Article 2.4.3.13.

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

for fresh pig meat,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the meat to be imported 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) these abattoirs are not situated in an "infected zone" of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis;

3) the meat is from animals which did not come from an "infected zone" of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis.

Article 2.4.3.14.

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

for products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products come from animals which were in a country free from Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis since their birth.

Article 2.4.3.15.

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

for products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1) for blood and meat meals, defatted bones, hooves and claws,

that these products had been subjected to a heat treatment capable of destroying the virus of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis;

2) for bristles,

that they had been subjected to a treatment capable of destroying the virus of Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis, in an approved establishment under the control of the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country.
CHAPTER 2.4.4.

SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE

Article 2.4.4.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period for Swine Vesicular Disease shall be 28 days.

Article 2.4.4.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

- a zone of a country infected with Swine Vesicular Disease may be considered as being free from the disease when at least 60 days have elapsed since a "stamping out policy" and disinfection have been completed, or 12 months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if a "stamping out policy" has not been practised;

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

This period may be 9 months for countries in which a "stamping out policy" is practised.

Article 2.4.4.3.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries free from Swine Vesicular Disease may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory, directly or indirectly, from countries considered as being infected with Swine Vesicular Disease, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and annual Statistics, and the F.A.O./W.H.O./O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook:
a) of all domestic or wild animals of the porcine species;
b) of semen of all domestic or wild animals of the porcine species;
c) of fresh meat of domestic or wild animals of the porcine species;
d) of meat products prepared with meat originating from domestic or wild animals of the porcine species which has not been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease;
e) of products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use;
f) of products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes.

Article 2.4.4.4.

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

for domestic swine,

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

Article 2.4.4.5.

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

for wild animals of the porcine species,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no clinical signs of Swine Vesicular Disease on the day of their exportation;
2) they come from a country which is free from Swine Vesicular Disease;

3) furthermore, if the country of origin has a common frontier with a country considered as being infected with Swine Vesicular Disease, they were kept in a quarantine station for at least six weeks.

Article 2.4.4.6.

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

for swine for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no clinical signs of Swine Vesicular Disease on the day of their exportation;

2) the animals were in the exporting country for the six weeks preceding their exportation or since their birth, in an establishment where no case of Swine Vesicular Disease was officially declared during that period and, that that establishment of origin is not situated in an "infected zone" of Swine Vesicular Disease; or

3) the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the four weeks preceding their departure for the country of their destination and showed negative results to the serum-neutralisation test.

Article 2.4.4.7.

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

for wild animals of the porcine species,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no clinical signs of Swine Vesicular Disease on the day of their embarkation;
2) the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the four weeks preceding their departure for the country of their destination and showed negative results to the serum-neutralisation test.

**Article 2.4.4.8.**

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

for semen of boars,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the donor boars showed no clinical signs of Swine Vesicular Disease on the day of the collection and that they were in a country free from Swine Vesicular Disease for more than eight weeks.

**Article 2.4.4.9.**

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

for semen of boars,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor boars showed no clinical signs of Swine Vesicular Disease on the day of the collection and showed negative results to the serum-neutralisation test;

2) the donor boars were in the exporting country for the four weeks before the collection, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre where no case of Swine Vesicular Disease was officially declared during that period, and that that establishment or Centre is not situated in an "infected zone" of Swine Vesicular Disease.

**Article 2.4.4.10.**

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

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

Article 2.4.4.11.

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

for meat products prepared with meat originating from pigs which has been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the whole consignment of meat comes from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2) the meat has been subjected to the said treatment;

3) the necessary precautions have been taken to prevent contact of the meat after preparation with any source of the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease.

Article 2.4.4.12.

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

for fresh pig meat,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:
1) the meat bears the stamp showing that the whole consignment comes from animals slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2) these abattoirs are not situated in an "infected zone" of Swine Vesicular Disease;

3) the meat is from animals which did not come from an "infected zone" of Swine Vesicular Disease.

Article 2.4.4.13.

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

for products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products come from animals which were in a country free from Swine Vesicular Disease since their birth or for at least the past six weeks.

Article 2.4.4.14.

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

for products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

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

1) which were in a country free from Swine Vesicular Disease since their birth or for at least the past six weeks;

2) which were slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.
Article 2.4.4.15.

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

for products of porcine origin destined for industrial purposes,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1) for blood and meat meals, defatted bones, hooves and claws,
   that these products have been subjected to a treatment capable of destroying the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease;

2) for bristles,
   that they had been subjected to a treatment capable of destroying the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease, in an approved establishment under the control of the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country;

3) for fertilisers of animal origin,
   that they do not come from an "infected zone" of Swine Vesicular Disease or that they have been subjected to a treatment capable of destroying the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease.

Article 2.4.4.16.

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

for products of porcine origin destined for pharmaceutical use,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products:

1) have been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Swine Vesicular Disease;

2) are from animals which do not come from an "infected zone" of Swine Vesicular Disease and that detailed ante and post mortem examinations of these animals did not reveal any lesions of Swine Vesicular Disease;

3) are from animals slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter.
CHAPTER 2.5.1.

FOWL PLAGUE

Article 2.5.1.1.

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

Article 2.5.1.2.

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

a) for domestic or wild birds;

b) for day-old chicks, turkey poults, etc.;

c) for birds' hatching eggs;

d) for semen of domestic or wild birds;

e) for poultry meat;

f) for products originating from birds destined for industrial purposes;

similar arrangements as those provided in Chapter 2.5.2. of the Code concerning Newcastle Disease.

Article 2.5.1.3.

For the purposes of this Code:

- a zone of a country infected with Fowl Plague may be considered as being free from the disease when at least 21 days have elapsed since a "stamping out policy" and disinfection have been completed, or six months since the clinical recovery or the death of the last affected animal if a "stamping out policy" is not practised;
a country shall be considered as being free from Fowl Plague when it can be established that this disease has not been present in it for at least the past three years.

This period shall be six months since the disappearance of the last case for countries in which a "stamping out policy" together with or without vaccination against Fowl Plague is practised.
CHAPTER 2.5.2.

NEWCastle Disease

Article 2.5.2.1.

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

Article 2.5.2.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

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

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

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

Article 2.5.2.3.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory, directly or indirectly, from countries, considered as being infected with Newcastle Disease, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and annual Statistics, and the F.A.O./W.H.O./O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook and the I.B.A.R. Bulletins:
a) of all domestic or wild birds;  
b) of day-old chicks, turkey poults, etc.;  
c) of birds' hatching eggs;  
d) of semen of domestic or wild birds;  
e) of fresh meat of domestic or wild birds;  
f) of meat products prepared with meat originating from birds which has not been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being likely to destroy the virus of Newcastle Disease;  
g) of products originating from birds destined for industrial purposes.

Article 2.5.2.4.

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

for domestic birds,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the birds show no clinical signs of Newcastle Disease and were in a country free from Newcastle Disease since they were hatched or for at least the past 21 days;  
2) the birds have not been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease;  
3) the birds 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 2.5.2.5.

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

for wild birds,
the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the birds showed no clinical signs of Newcastle Disease on the day of their embarkation;

2) they come from a country which is free from Newcastle Disease;

3) they were kept in a quarantine station since their capture for at least the past 21 days.

Article 2.5.2.6.

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

for domestic birds,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the birds showed no clinical signs of Newcastle Disease on the day of their embarkation;

2) the birds come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

3) these establishments are recognised as being free from Newcastle Disease and, that they are not situated in an "infected zone" of Newcastle Disease; or

4) the birds have been kept in quarantine for at least 21 days or since hatching and have been subjected to the haemagglutination-inhibition test* with negative results;

5) the birds have not been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease; or

6) 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.**.

* See Appendix 5.5.6.2.
** See Appendix 5.5.6.1.
Article 2.5.2.7.

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

for wild birds,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the birds showed no clinical signs of Newcastle Disease on the day of their embarkation;

2) the birds were kept in a quarantine station for at least 21 days;

3) before being placed in quarantine, they were found to be free from Newcastle Disease, having reacted negatively to the haemagglutination-inhibition test.

Article 2.5.2.8.

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

for day-old chicks, turkey poults, etc.,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) they come from hatcheries situated in a country free from Newcastle Disease;

2) they, and their parents, have not been vaccinated with a modified "live" virus vaccine.

Article 2.5.2.9.

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

for day-old chicks, turkey poults, etc.,
the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) they come from hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

2) these hatcheries are recognised as being free from Newcastle Disease and are not situated in an "infected zone" of Newcastle Disease;

3) the birds have not been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease; or

4) they have been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease.

In the case, the Certificate shall state the date of vaccination and the nature of the vaccine used.

Article 2.5.2.10.

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

for birds' hatching eggs,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the eggs come from establishments and hatcheries which are situated in a country free from Newcastle Disease and which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority.

Article 2.5.2.11.

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

for birds' hatching eggs,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the eggs for hatching have been disinfected in accordance with 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;

* See Appendix 5.5.3.
2) these establishments and hatcheries are recognised as being free from Newcastle disease and, that they are not situated in an "infected zone" of Newcastle Disease;

3) the birds in the establishments of origin have not been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease;

4) the birds in the establishments of origin have been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease.

In this case, the Certificate shall state the date of vaccination and the nature of the vaccine used.

Article 2.5.2.12.

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

for semen of domestic or wild birds,

the 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 in a country free from Newcastle Disease for more than the past 21 days.

Article 2.5.2.13.

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

for semen of domestic or wild birds,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor birds showed no clinical signs of Newcastle Disease on the day of the collection;

2) the donor birds had not, at any time before the collection was made, been inoculated with Newcastle Disease "live" virus vaccine;

3) the donor birds were in the exporting country in an establishment which was regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;
4) this establishment is recognised as being free from Newcastle Disease and is not situated in an "infected zone" of Newcastle Disease.

Article 2.5.2.14.

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

for fresh poultry meat,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of meat comes from birds slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter, and that these birds were in a country free from Newcastle Disease since they were hatched of for at least the past 21 days.

Article 2.5.2.15.

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

for 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,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the whole consignment of meat comes from birds slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter, that it has been subjected to the said treatment; and

2) the necessary precautions have been taken to prevent contact of the meat after preparation with any source of the virus of Newcastle Disease.
Article 2.5.2.16.

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

for fresh poultry meat,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the whole consignment of meat comes from birds slaughtered in officially approved abattoirs and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2) the poultry comes from establishments which are free from Newcastle Disease and situated in an "free zone".

Article 2.5.2.17.

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

for products of avian origin destined for industrial purposes,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the products are from birds which were in a country free from Newcastle Disease since they were hatched or for at least the past 21 days.

Article 2.5.2.18.

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

for products of avian origin destined for industrial purposes,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

1) for meat meals and feather meals,

that these products had been subjected to a 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 2.6.1.

RABIES

Article 2.6.1.1.

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

Article 2.6.1.2.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Rabies for at least the past two years, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic carnivores, domestic ruminants, domestic equine animals and domestic swine which were in that country for an uninterrupted period of the previous six months or since their birth,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals show no signs of Rabies; and

2) have been for the past six months or since their birth in the exporting country where no case of Rabies has been found during the last two years.

Article 2.6.1.3.

In the case of importation from countries considered being free from Rabies for at least the past two years, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

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

1) the animals show no signs of Rabies;
2) the animals come from a country where no case of
Rabies has been found for the past two years.

Article 2.6.1.4.

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

for dogs and cats,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary
Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no signs of Rabies on the day
of their departure;
2) the animals had not been vaccinated against Rabies;
or
3) the animals had been vaccinated against Rabies
not less than one month and not more than one year before
exportation;

In such a case, the above-mentioned Certificate will
precisely state 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) the animals had been in premises for the six months
preceding their exportation where no case of Rabies had
officially been declared during that period.

These conditions may however be replaced by subjecting
the animals to a period of quarantine in accordance with
the regulations of the importing country.
Article 2.6.1.5.

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

for domestic ruminants, equine animals and porcine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no signs of Rabies on the day of their departure;

2) the animals spent the six months preceding their exportation in an establishment where no case of Rabies was reported for at least the past six months;

3) the animals had not been vaccinated against Rabies;

or

4) the animals had been vaccinated against Rabies, with an inactivated vaccine at least 15 days and not more than twelve months before exportation; or

5) the animals had been vaccinated with a 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 Veterinary Administrations.

Article 2.6.1.6.

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

for wild carnivores, wild ruminants, wild equine animals and wild porcine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals show no signs of Rabies;

2) the animals were kept under observation in a quarantine establishment after their capture.
ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE DISEASES IN O.I.E. LIST B

Notification of any new case or outbreak of Vesicular Stomatitis and Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis shall be made to the Central Bureau of the O.I.E. within 24 hours of the confirmation of such a new case or outbreak.

The existence and evolution of the other diseases in List B shall be notified to the O.I.E. in quarterly reports*.

* See Article 1.2.0.2.
CHAPTER 3.1.1.

ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUCOSIS

Article 3.1.1.1.

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

for cattle used for breeding or rearing

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals show no clinical signs of Enzootic Bovine Leucosis;

2) the animals come from a herd of cattle which is officially free from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis; or

3) the animals come from a country or part of the territory of this country which is free from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis.

Article 3.1.1.2.

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

for embryos of domestic ruminants

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor females and all other susceptible animals in the herd of origin showed no clinical signs of Enzootic Bovine Leucosis within the 24 hours preceding their departure to the approved collection premises;
2) the donor females come from a herd of cattle which is officially free from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis; or

3) the donor females come from a country or part of the territory of this country which is free from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis; or

4) the donor females were isolated for at least four months before their departure to the approved collection premises and were subjected to serological tests* (or haematological tests for bovines over two years old), with negative results, at the beginning and at the end of this period.

Article 3.1.1.3.

Herd of cattle which is officially free from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis

To be considered as officially free from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis, a herd of cattle must satisfy the following requirements:

1) a) No clinical or serological evidence of Enzootic Bovine Leucosis has been found in the herd during the course of the last two years;

   b) All cattle over two years old have been subjected to two serological or haematological tests, with negative results, within the last twelve months with an interval of at least four months between each test.

2) Animals introduced into the herd must:

   a) come from a country or part of the territory of this country** declared to be free from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis or from a herd of cattle which is officially free from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis; or

* See Appendix 5.1.7.1.
** The part of the territory thus defined shall correspond to a geographical or administrative entity possessing an administrative veterinary organisation capable of taking and controlling the appropriate measures.
b) have been isolated for at least four months and subjected to serological* or haematological tests, with negative results, at the beginning and at the end of this period. If the second test coincides with calving, it must be postponed for at least forty days.

Article 3.1.1.4.

Country or part of the territory of a country** which is free from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis

A country or part of the territory of this country may be considered as being free from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis on condition that the notification to the official Authority of tumours of organs and lymph nodes present in cattle is compulsory and leads to the slaughter of animals or to their removal from the area in the case where the disease is confirmed by serological tests and tissue cultures carried out by an official veterinary laboratory and:

1) a) when 99.9% of the herds are recognised as being officially free from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis; or

b) that, for at least the last five years, Enzootic Bovine Leucosis has not affected more than 0.05% of the herds, the finding of a leucotic tumour giving rise to a serological examination of the herds concerned (herds in which tumours have been found and herds likely to have been affected);

2) when cattle introduced into the country or into part of the territory of this country are accompanied by a veterinary Certificate attesting their compliance with the provisions of paragraph 2), Article 3.1.1.3. (above).

* See Appendix 5.1.7.1.

** The part of the territory thus defined should correspond to a geographical or administrative entity possessing an administrative veterinary organisation capable of taking and controlling the appropriate measures.
CHAPTER 3.1.2.

BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

Article 3.1.2.1.

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

for cattle for breeding and rearing (except castrated males),

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the exported cattle for breeding and rearing showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of their embarkation and come from a herd where no clinical case of Brucellosis has been observed for the past six months;

2) these cattle come from a country or an area of a country which is free from Bovine Brucellosis, or from a herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis, and that these were subjected to a serological test with negative results within the 30 days prior to their departure; or

3) the cattle come from a herd of cattle which is free from Brucellosis and were subjected to a serum-agglutination and a complement fixation test with negative results within the 30 days prior to their departure.

4) if the cattle come from a herd other than those mentioned above, 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 the departure of the animals. In pregnant females, the second serological test shall be carried out two weeks after calving.
Article 3.1.2.2.

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

for cattle for slaughter (except castrated males),

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the cattle:

1) showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of their embarkation;

2) are not being eliminated in the course of a Brucellosis control programme;

3) come from a country or an area of a country which is free from Bovine Brucellosis; or

4) come from a herd of cattle which is officially free from Brucellosis; or

5) come from a herd of cattle which is free from Brucellosis; or

6) were subjected with negative results to a serological test carried out within the 30 days prior to their departure.

Article 3.1.2.3.

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

for semen of bulls,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of the collection;

2) the donor animals come from a herd of cattle which is officially free from Brucellosis; or

3) the donor animals come from a herd of cattle which is free from Bovine Brucellosis;

4) the serum-agglutination test carried out within the 30 days before collection of semen was negative;
5) there are no Brucella agglutinins in their semen;
6) the donor animals found to be free from Brucellosis, were, for the 60 days before the collection was made, in an Artificial Insemination Centre the herd of which is officially free from Brucellosis.

Article 3.1.2.4.

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

for bovine embryos,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor females and all other susceptible animals in the herd of origin showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis within the 24 hours before their departure to the approved collection premises;

2) the donor females come from a country or an area of a country which is free from Bovine Brucellosis, or from a herd of cattle which is officially free from Brucellosis; or

3) the donor females come from a herd of cattle which is free from Brucellosis; and

4) within the 30 days before their entry into the approved collection premises, the donor females were subjected to a serum-agglutination test, and/or a complement fixation test with negative results.

Article 3.1.2.5.

Country or area of a country which is free from Bovine Brucellosis

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

1) the disease or the suspicion of the disease is compulsorily notifiable;
2) the whole cattle population of this country or area is under official veterinary control and when it has been ascertained that the rate of Brucellosis infection does not exceed 0.2% of the herds of cattle in the country or the area under consideration;

3) each herd is periodically subjected to serological tests, combined or not with the ring test, for Brucellosis;

4) no animal has been vaccinated against Brucellosis for at least the past three years;

5) all reactors are slaughtered;

6) animals introduced into the free area must only come from herds which are officially free from Brucellosis or from herds free from Brucellosis. This condition may, however, be waived for animals which had not been vaccinated and were subjected with negative results to two serological tests carried out at an interval of 30 days before being introduced into the herd. In pregnant females, the second serological test shall be carried out 14 days after calving.

In countries where all herds of cattle have been qualified as officially free from Brucellosis and where no reactors have been found for the last five years, the system for further control may be decided by the country in question.

Article 3.1.2.6.

Herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis

To be qualified as officially free from Brucellosis, a herd of cattle must comply with the following conditions:

1) be under official veterinary control;

2) contain no animals which have been vaccinated against Brucellosis for at least the past three years;

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

4) all cattle over the age of one year (except the castrated males) have given negative results to the serological tests carried out in the whole herd in accordance with the requirements set up by the Veterinary Administration of the country concerned.
These conditions, however, do not apply to countries which are free from Bovine Brucellosis provided all herds of cattle have been qualified as officially free from Brucellosis, and where no reactors have been found for the last five years;

5) additions to the herd must only come from herds which are officially free from Brucellosis. This condition may, however, be waived for animals which had not been vaccinated, coming from a herd free from Brucellosis, provided that serum-agglutination and complement fixation tests carried out within the 30 days before their introduction into the herd gave negative results. In pregnant females, the serological tests shall be carried out 14 days after calving.

Article 3.1.2.7.

Herd of cattle free from Brucellosis

A herd of cattle shall be considered as being free from Brucellosis when it complies with the following conditions;

1) be under official veterinary control;

2) be subjected to vaccination or not;

3) if a live vaccine is used in female cattle, vaccination must be carried out between three and six months of age, in which case these female cattle must be permanently identified;

4) cattle over one year old are controlled as provided for in paragraph 4) of the definition of a herd of cattle officially free from Brucellosis; however, cattle under 30 months old which have been vaccinated before being six months old with a live vaccine may show at the serum-agglutination test a titre of not more than 30 agglutinating I.U. per ml, with the complement fixation test giving a negative result;

5) all cattle which may have been introduced into the herd come from a herd which is officially free from Brucellosis or from a herd which is free from Brucellosis, or from a country or an area of a country which is free from Brucellosis.

This condition may not be required if the animals were isolated and subjected with negative results to two serological tests carried out at an interval of 30 days before being introduced into the herd. In pregnant females, the serological tests shall be carried out 14 days after calving.
CHAPTER 3.1.3.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Article 3.1.3.1.

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

for cattle for breeding or rearing,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no clinical signs of Tuberculosis on the day of their embarkation;

2) the animals, during the three months before their embarkation, 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) the animals gave negative reactions to an intradermal tuberculin test carried out 30 days before their embarkation, and come from a country which is officially free from Tuberculosis (see Article 3.1.3.9.); or

4) the animals gave negative reactions to an intradermal tuberculin test carried out 30 days before their embarkation and come from a herd which is officially free from Tuberculosis (see Article 3.1.3.10.).

Article 3.1.3.2.

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

* See Appendix 5.1.5.
for cattle for slaughter,

the same arrangements as those provided for in Article 3.1.3.1 for the importation of cattle for breeding and rearing, or the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals gave negative reactions to an intradermal tuberculin test carried out within 30 days before their exportation;

2) the animals come from a herd which is officially free from Tuberculosis; or

3) the animals come from a country which is officially free from Tuberculosis.

For 2) and 3) above, the international zoo-sanitary Certificate may attest that:

4) the animals are not being eliminated as part of a national epizootic diseases eradication programme:

Article 3.1.3.3.

On 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,

the 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 embarkation.

Article 3.1.3.4.

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

for pigs for breeding and rearing,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:
1) the animals showed no clinical signs of Tuberculosis on the day of their embarkation; and/or

2) the animals gave, within 30 days before their embarkation, 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) the animals come from a country or a herd which is officially free from Bovine Tuberculosis.

Article 3.1.3.5.

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

for pigs for slaughter,

the same arrangements as those provided for in Article 3.1.3.4. for the importation of pigs for breeding and rearing, or the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals come from a country or a herd which is officially free from Tuberculosis.

In this case, the international zoo-sanitary Certificate may state:

2) that these pigs are not being eliminated as part of a national epizootic diseases eradication programme.

Article 3.1.3.6.

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

for semen of bulls or of boars,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor animals showed no clinical signs of Tuberculosis on the day of the collection;

2) 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) the donor animals, recognised as being free from Tuberculosis, were in the exporting country during the 30 days before the collection of the semen, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre where all the cattle are officially free from Bovine Tuberculosis.

Article 3.1.3.7.

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

for bovine embryos,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor females and all other susceptible animals in the herd of origin showed no clinical signs of Bovine Tuberculosis within the 24 hours before their departure to the approved collection premises;

2) the donor females come from a herd which is officially free from Tuberculosis;

3) the donor females gave negative reactions to an intradermal tuberculin test carried out within the 30 days before their departure to the approved collection premises and that, during that period, the animals were kept isolated.

Article 3.1.3.8.

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

for fresh meat of cattle and pigs,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the whole consignment of meat comes from animals which were subjected to ante and post mortem veterinary inspections and were found to be free from Tuberculosis.
Article 3.1.3.9.

**Country officially free from Tuberculosis**

**Definition:**

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

Article 3.1.3.10.

**Herd officially free from Tuberculosis**

**Definition:**

A herd of cattle officially free from Tuberculosis is one which complies with the following conditions:

a) all the cattle in the herd are free from clinical signs of Tuberculosis;

b) all the cattle in the herd over six weeks old have shown negative reactions to at least two official intradermal tuberculin tests carried out at an interval of six months, the first test being at six months following eradication of Tuberculosis from the herd;

c) the only cattle introduced into the herd are animals which have been certified by an official Veterinarian as having shown negative reactions to the intradermal tuberculin test carried out within 30 days before being introduced, and/or as coming from a herd of cattle officially free from Tuberculosis;


d) each animal in the herd of cattle is subjected to annual intradermal tuberculin tests in order to ensure the absence of Tuberculosis.

This intradermal tuberculin testing may be applied only every two years in countries officially free from Tuberculosis.

* to specify
CHAPTER 3.2.2.

OVINE AND CAPRINE BRUCELLOSIS (Br. melitensis and Br. ovis)

Brucellosis caused by Br. melitensis

Article 3.2.2.1.

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

for sheep or goats for breeding and rearing (except castrated males),

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the exported sheep or goats for breeding or rearing:

1) showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of their shipping;

2) come from a country or an area of a country which is free from Br. melitensis; or

3) come from a sheep or goat flock which is free from Brucellosis caused by Br. melitensis and, that the sheep or goats over six months of age have been isolated and subjected to biological diagnostic tests* with negative results, within the 30 days before their exportation; or

4) in case they come from a country or an area of a country or a flock other than those stated in paragraphs 2) and 3) above;

have been isolated and subjected with negative results to two series of biological diagnostic tests* carried out at an interval of 30-60 days, the second test being carried out within the 15 days before the shipment of the animals.

* The biological diagnostic tests to be carried out are those which are approved by the O.I.E. They shall be performed and evaluated according to the norms agreed by the O.I.E. (see Appendix 5.2.1.).
Article 3.2.2.2.

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

for sheep or goats for slaughter (except castrated males),

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the sheep or goats for slaughter:

1) showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of their shipping;

2) come from a sheep or goat flock free from Brucellosis, or have been subjected to biological diagnostic tests* with negative results, within the 30 days before their exportation.

Article 3.2.2.3.

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

for semen of rams or he-goats,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the donor animals:

1) showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of the collection;

2) come from a flock which is free from Brucellosis caused by \textit{Br. melitensis};

3) were kept in the territory of the exporting country for the 60 days preceding the collection of the semen, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre the flock of which is free from Brucellosis;

4) have been subjected to biological diagnostic tests* with negative results, within the 30 days before the collection of the semen;

5) that their semen does not contain any \textit{Brucella melitensis} nor Brucella antibodies.

* The diagnostic tests to be carried out are those which are approved by the O.I.E. They should be performed and evaluated according to the norms agreed by the O.I.E. (see Appendix 5.2.1.).
Country (or area of a country) which is free from Brucellosis caused by Br. melitensis

A country (or an area of a country) is considered as being free from Brucellosis caused by Br. melitensis when:

1) The occurrence or suspected occurrence of Brucellosis caused by Br. melitensis is compulsorily notifiable.

2) All flocks of sheep and goats in this country (or this area) are under official veterinary control; and
   a) no case of Brucellosis caused by Br. melitensis has been reported during at least the past three years; or
   b) for countries where the disease has been reported during the past three years, annual serological screenings carried out on a significant number of flocks have shown that the level of infection does not exceed 0.1% of the total number of flocks for at least the past year.

3) Vaccination against Br. melitensis is prohibited in this country or area for at least the past three years.

4) All infected animals are slaughtered.

Sheep or goat flock which is free from Brucellosis caused by Br. melitensis

A sheep or goat flock is considered as being free from Brucellosis caused by Br. melitensis when it complies with the following requirements:

1) It is under official veterinary control.

2) No clinical evidence of Brucellosis caused by Br. melitensis has been found in this flock for at least the past year.

3) Sheep and goats are permanently identified; females are or are not subjected to vaccination against Br. melitensis.

4) If vaccination against Brucellosis is carried out on all or some of the sheep and goats, such vaccination shall only be performed by using a vaccine complying with the norms approved by the O.I.E.* and only on female animals between four and six months of age.

* See Appendix 5.2.2.
Brucellosis caused by Br. ovis
(Epididymitis of rams)

Article 3.2.2.6.

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

for sheep for breeding and rearing (except castrated males),

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the exported sheep for breeding or rearing:

1) showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of their shipment;

2) come from a sheep flock which is free from Brucellosis caused by Br. ovis and, if they are over six months of age, have been isolated and subjected to biological diagnostic tests* with negative results, within the 30 days prior to their exportation; or

3) in case they come from a flock other than that stated in paragraph 2) above:

have been isolated and subjected to two series of biological diagnostic tests* with negative results, carried out at an interval of 30-60 days, the second test being carried out within the 15 days before the shipment of the animals.

Article 3.2.2.7.

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

for semen of rams,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the donor animals:

* The diagnostic tests to be carried out are those which are approved by the O.I.E. They should be performed and evaluated according to the norms agreed by the O.I.E. (see Appendix 5.2.1.).
1) showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of the collection;
2) come from a flock which is free from Brucellosis caused by Br. ovis;
3) were kept in the territory of the exporting country for the 60 days before collection of the semen, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre the sheep flock of which is free from Brucellosis caused by Br. ovis;
4) were subjected to biological diagnostic tests* with negative results, within the 30 days before the collection of the semen;
5) that their semen does not contain any Br. ovis nor Brucella antibodies.

Article 3.2.2.8.

Sheep flock which is free from Brucellosis caused by Br. ovis

A sheep flock is considered as being free from Brucellosis caused by Br. ovis when it complies with the following requirements:

1) It is under official veterinary control.
2) No clinical evidence of Brucellosis caused by Br. ovis has been found in this flock for at least the past year.
3) Sheep are permanently identified; males are or are not vaccinated against Br. ovis.
4) If vaccination against Brucellosis is carried out on all some of the sheep, such vaccination shall only be performed by using a vaccine complying with the norms approved by the O.I.E.**

* The diagnostic tests to be carried out are those which are approved by the O.I.E. They should be performed and evaluated according to the norms agreed by the O.I.E. (See Appendix 5.2.1.)
** See Appendix 5.2.2.
CHAPTER 3.3.1.

VESICULAR STOMATITIS

Article 3.3.1.1.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of countries which are free may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory of all equine, bovine and porcine animals and deers, coming directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with Vesicular Stomatitis, 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.

Article 3.3.1.2.

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

1) for domestic horses, cattle and pigs,

   the 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 from Vesicular Stomatitis where they have been since their birth or for at least the past 21 days;

2) for wild equine, bovine and porcine animals, and deers,

   the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

   a) the animals show no clinical signs of Vesicular Stomatitis; furthermore, if the country of origin has a common frontier with a country considered as being infected with Vesicular Stomatitis;
b) the animals were kept protected from arthropods in a quarantine station for 21 days and that they were subjected to the complement fixation test, the result of which was negative.

Article 3.3.1.3.

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

for domestic horses, cattle and pigs,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Vesicular Stomatitis;

2) the animals reacted negatively to the complement fixation test carried out within the 30 days before their exportation;

3) the animals were in the exporting country for the 21 days before their exportation, in an establishment where no case of Vesicular Stomatitis had occurred; or

4) the animals were kept in a quarantine station, protected from arthropods, for the 21 days before their exportation.

Article 3.3.1.4.

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

for wild equine, bovine and porcine animals, and deers,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Vesicular Stomatitis;

2) the animals were kept in a quarantine station, protected from arthropods, for the 21 days before their exportation;

3) during their quarantine, the animals were subjected, with negative results, to the complement fixation test for the diagnosis of Vesicular Stomatitis.
CHAPTER 3.3.2.

VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

Article 3.3.2.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period for Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis shall be 21 days.

Article 3.3.2.2.

For the purposes of this Code, a country which has formerly been infected with Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis may again be considered as free when three years have elapsed since the last clinical case of the disease.

Article 3.3.2.3.

On 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 Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, Monthly Epizootic Circulars and annual Statistics, and the F.A.O./W.H.O./O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook:

   a) of all equine animals for breeding, working purposes or for slaughter;
   b) of all wild equine animals;
   c) of semen of domestic and wild equine animals.
Article 3.3.2.4.

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

for domestic equine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the animals show no clinical signs of disease and come from a country which is free from Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis where they have been since their birth or for at least the past 40 days.

Article 3.3.2.5.

In the case of importation from countries with previous experience of Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis, in which no cases of the disease have occurred during the last two years, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for domestic equine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

a) for vaccinated animals,

   i) the animal(s) was (were) vaccinated more than two months before being exported;

   ii) the animal(s) has (have) been subjected to quarantine in the country of origin under official veterinary supervision for two weeks prior to export and has (have) remained clinically healthy;

   iii) the animal(s) is (are) isolated in the importing country for ten days under official veterinary supervision. Any animal which shows a rise in temperature shall be subjected to a blood test aimed at the isolation of live virus;

b) for un-vaccinated animals,

   i) the animal(s) was (were) subjected to a serum-neutralisation test with negative results within two weeks of the date of export;
ii) the animal(s) has (have) been subjected to quarantine in the country of origin under official veterinary supervision for two weeks prior to export and has (have) remained clinically healthy;

iii) the animal(s) is (are) isolated in the importing country for ten days under official veterinary supervision. Any animal which shows a rise in temperature shall be subjected to a blood test aimed at the isolation of live virus.
CHAPTER 3.3.3.

INFECTION EQUINE ANAEMIA

Article 3.3.3.1.

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

for equine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Infectious Anaemia;

2) the animals were subjected with negative results to an immuno-diffusion test (Coggins test)* during the 30 days before exportation;

3) no case of Infectious Equine Anaemia has been reported in the premises where the animals were kept during the three months before their exportation.

* See Appendix 5.3.2.
CHAPTER 3.4.1.

PORCINE BRUCELLOSIS

Article 3.4.1.1.

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

for swine for breeding and rearing,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the exported swine:

1) showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of their shipping;

2) come from a herd of swine which is free from Brucellosis;

3) were subjected to a serological test* with negative results, within the 30 days preceding their exportation.

Article 3.4.1.2.

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

for swine for slaughter,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that the exported swine:

1) come from a herd of swine which is free from Brucellosis;

or

2) are not being eliminated as part of a Brucellosis control programme.

* See Appendix 5.1.4.2. (paragraphs 1) and 2)).
Article 3.4.1.3.

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

for semen of boars,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the donor boars:

1) showed no clinical signs of Brucellosis on the day of the collection;

2) come from a herd of swine free from Brucellosis;

3) have been subjected to a serological test with negative results, within the 30 days before the collection of the semen and, that the semen from these boars contains no Brucella agglutinins;

4) were kept in the territory of the exporting country for the 60 days before the collection of the semen, in an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre the herd of which is free from Brucellosis.

Article 3.4.1.4.

Herd of swine free from Brucellosis

A herd of swine is considered as being free from Brucellosis when:

1) It is under official veterinary control.

2) During the past three years, no animal in the herd has been found to be infected with Brucellosis, necessary laboratory examinations being carried out for all suspected cases.

3) The cattle kept in the same establishment are officially free or free from Brucellosis.
CHAPTER 3.4.2.

TRICHINOSIS IN PIGS

Article 3.4.2.1.

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

for fresh meat of pigs,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the whole consignment of meat comes from pigs slaughtered in an officially approved abattoir and found to be healthy before and after slaughter;

2) the meat was subjected to a trichinoscopic examination with negative results; or

3) the meat is from pigs which have been born and bred in a country where the absence of Trichinosis is confirmed by routine investigation; or

4) the meat has been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being capable of destroying all the larvae of the parasite.
CHAPTER 3.5.1.

PSITTACOSIS

Article 3.5.1.1.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory, directly or indirectly, from countries considered as being infected with Psittacosis, 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 birds of the Psittacidae family.

Article 3.5.1.2.

In the case of importation of birds of the Psittacidae family, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require the presentation of an international zoosanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their exportation, the birds showed no clinical signs of Psittacosis;

2) they were placed under veterinary supervision for the 45 days before exportation and subjected to preventive treatment against Psittacosis with chlortetracycline.
CHAPTER 3.6.1.

TULARAEMIA

Article 3.6.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period for Tularaemia (in hares) shall be 15 days.

Article 3.6.1.2.

For the purposes of this Code:

- a zone infected with Tularaemia may be considered as being free again when at least one year has elapsed since the disappearance of the disease and when a bacteriological survey on ticks within the infected zone gave negative results or, when regular serological examinations on hares and rabbits from that zone were negative;

- a country may be considered as being free from Tularaemia when it can be established that this disease has not been present in it for at least the past two years and when bacteriological or serological surveys in previously infected zones gave negative results.

Article 3.6.1.3.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of free countries may prohibit the introduction into or the transit through their territory of all live hares originating directly or indirectly from countries considered as being infected with Tularaemia, the occurrence of which is customarily reported in the O.I.E. Information Notes, quarterly Epizootic Circulars and annual Statistics and, the F.A.O./W.H.O./O.I.E. Animal Health Yearbook.
Article 3.6.1.4.

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

for live hares,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals do not come from an infected zone;

and

2) having been freed from parasites (ticks), they were kept under sanitary supervision for the 15 days preceding exportation (quarantine) and showed no signs of Tularaemia and/or were subjected to a serological test, with negative results, carried out in accordance with the norms agreed by the O.I.E.
CHAPTER 3.7.1.

RHABDOVIRAL INFECTIONS OR VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIAS OF SALMONIDS

Diseases of Salmonids caused by one of the following Rhabdoviruses:
- Egtved virus, type I (Zwillenberg and Jensen, 1965)
- Egtved virus, type II (Vestergård-Jørgensen, 1972)
- virus 23/75 (de Kinkelin - Le Berre, 1977)
- virus of Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis (IHN) (Amend, 1969).

Article 3.7.1.1.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require the presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

a) for live Salmonids and their spawning products (eggs and sperm):

1) the fish farm, from which the fish and (or) their spawning products originate, is subjected to an official sanitary control carried out according to the norms agreed by the O.I.E.*; and

2) this farm is certified as being free from pathogenic organisms of the fish diseases included in the Code (CPF) and meets the requirements of paragraph III.1 of the above-mentioned norms; or

3) this farm is certified as being free from Rhabdoviral Infections (caused by any type of Rhabdovirus) and possibly also from other diseases included in the Code and stated in the Certificate and that it meets the requirements of paragraph III.2 of the above-mentioned norms (SDF farm);

* See Appendix 5.7.1.
b) for live Salmonids alone originating from a fish farm which is not subjected to official sanitary control or does not comply with the norms agreed by the O.I.E.:

- the fish do not show any clinical signs of the fish diseases provided for or not in the Code (w.c.s.)*.

* The O.I.E. recommends that such fish should be reserved for human consumption.
CHAPTER 3.8.1.

INTERNAL ACARIASIS OF BEES

Article 3.8.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the incubation period for Internal Acariasis shall be 60 days*.

Article 3.8.1.2.

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

for bees (worker bees, queen bees, drones),

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their exportation, the exported 'bees show no symptoms of Internal Acariasis;

2) the bees were raised in and come from an apiary which has been officially approved and controlled for at least the past two years by the Authority of the sanitary circumscription responsible for the application of the sanitary measures and special breeding techniques recommended by the O.I.E.**

3) the breeding apiary of origin meets the requirements for sanitary surveillance recommended by the O.I.E.**

* Not including the wintering period which may vary according to country.
** See Appendix 5.8.1.
CHAPTER 3.8.2.

VARROASIS

Article 3.8.2.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the pre-patent period for Varroasis shall be nine months*.

Article 3.8.2.2.

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

for the brood-comb, and
for bees (worker bees, queen bees, drones),

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) at the time of their exportation, the exported brood-combs, as well as the bees (worker bees, queen bees, drones) show no signs of the presence of Varroa;

2) during the exportation period, all colonies from the hives of origin, have been subjected to special diagnostic examinations and that these examinations did not reveal any signs of the presence of Varroa;

3) the incubator and bees originate exclusively from an apiary situated in the centre of a zone of 50 km in radius, in which special diagnostic examinations have shown the absence of Varroasis for at least the past two years.

4) the breeding apiary of origin meets the requirements for sanitary surveillance recommended by the O.I.E.**

* Not including the wintering period which may vary according to country.

** See Appendix 5.8.1.
CHAPTER 3.8.3.

AMERICAN FOUL BROOD
( or "MALIGNANT FOUL BROOD"

Article 3.8.3.1.

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

Article 3.8.3.2.

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

for the brood-comb, and
for accompanying bees (worker bees, queen bees, drones),

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) at the time of their exportation, the exported brood-combs show no symptoms of American Foul Brood and, that the accompanying bees meet the sanitary requirements provided for in this Code, in particular in Articles 3.8.1.2., 3.8.2.2. and 4.8.1.2.;

2) the breeding apiary of origin has been officially approved and controlled for at least the past two years by the Authority of the circumscription responsible for the application of the sanitary measures and special breeding techniques recommended by the O.I.E.**;

3) the breeding apiary of origin meets the requirements for sanitary surveillance recommended by the O.I.E.**

* Not including the wintering period which may vary according to country.

** See Appendix 5.8.1.
CHAPTER 3.9.1.

ECHINOCOCOSIS - HYDATIDOSIS

Article 3.9.1.1.

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

in the case of the importation of dogs and cats as well as other domestic or wild carnivores

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that, before their departure, the animals had been subjected to a treatment which is recognised as being efficient.
FOURTH PART. 4.

ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE DISEASES
IN O.I.E. LIST C

Notification of the existence and evolution of diseases in List C shall be made to the Central Bureau of the O.I.E. in annual reports*.

* See Article 1.2.0.2. and Section 8.1. : "Provisional Alphabetical List of the Diseases in the Code".
CHAPTER 4.1.1.

INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS
INFECTIOUS PUSTULAR VULVO-VAGINITIS
BALANOPOSTHITIS (IBR-IPV)

Article 4.1.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period for the disease (IBR-IPV) shall be 21 days.

Article 4.1.1.2.

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

for cattle for breeding or rearing,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals showed no clinical signs of the disease (IBR - IPV) on the day of their exportation;

2) there was no recorded history of the occurrence of the disease in the herd of origin of the animals, and/or that no clinical cases of that disease were found in that herd during an inspection carried out within the 30 days before the date of their shipment;

3) no vaccination, using either live or inactivated vaccine, has been carried out on the animals of the herd;
4) all animals in the herd of origin were subjected to an approved serological test* with negative results within the 60 days before their exportation; and/or

5) the animals intended for export were subjected, during the 40 days quarantine (in a quarantine station), to two serological tests carried out at an interval of three weeks, whereby no increase in the titre was demonstrated; or

6) the animals intended for export were isolated in the establishment of origin for the 40 days prior to their exportation and that, during that period, they were subjected to a serological test with negative results;

7) the animals intended for export have not been vaccinated against the disease; or

8) these animals have been vaccinated against Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis after having been subjected with negative results to the serum-neutralisation tests.

The Certificate shall state whether the vaccination was carried out using:

- an inactivated vaccine; or
- a modified live virus-vaccine**.

Article 4.1.1.3.

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

for semen of bulls,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the donor animals:

1) showed no clinical signs of the disease (IBR - IPV);

2) were subjected to a serological test, with negative results, within the 30 days prior to the collection of the semen and, come from an establishment or an Artificial Insemination Centre which is clinically healthy and in which the bulls are inspected (regularly and at least once a year) using the serum-neutralisation test, with negative results; and/or

*See Appendix 5.1.10.

**However, in the present state of knowledge, the O.I.E. considers that the use of modified live virus-vaccine should not be recommended in free or only slightly infected countries or regions.
3) attesting that, at the time of its preparation, this semen was subjected, with negative results, to a virological examination, the method of which is established by the Veterinary Administrations of the importing and exporting countries.

Article 4.1.1.4.

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

for embryos of cattle for breeding,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the semen intended for the fecundation of the donor cow was collected under the conditions provided for in Article 4.1.1.3. above;

2) the donor cow comes from a herd complying with the conditions provided for in paragraphs 1), 2), 3), 4), 5) or 6) of Article 4.1.1.2. above;

3) the approved collection premises are themselves considered as being free, and that the susceptible animals kept therein show no clinical signs of the disease at the time of the introduction of the donor females nor during the 30 days which follow the collection of embryos.
CHAPTER 4.1.2.  

LEPTOSPIROSIS

Article 4.1.2.1.

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

for domestic equine animals, ruminants and pigs for breeding and rearing,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their shipping, the exported animals showed no clinical signs of Leptospirosis;

2) no clinical signs of Leptospirosis were observed in the herd of origin of the animals within the 90 days before their shipment;

3) within the 30 days before their shipment, the exported animals were subjected to a dark-ground microagglutination test* showing a titre below 1/100 for the serotypes as determined by the interested parties; or

4) the exported animals were subjected before being quarantined (for 30 days) to a dark-ground microagglutination test* showing a titre below 1/100, and to a second dark-ground microagglutination test three weeks after the first one during the quarantine, with the same negative results; or

5) the exported animals were given two injections of dihydrostreptomycin (25 mg per kg of live weight) at an interval of 14 days, the second injection being given on the day of the shipment.

* See Appendix 5.1.9.
CHAPTER 4.1.3.

JOHNE'S DISEASE

Article 4.1.3.1.

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

for domestic ruminants for breeding or rearing,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) no clinical case of Johne's Disease has been observed for at least the past five years in the herd of origin;

2) on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Johne's Disease;

3) the animals were subjected within the 30 days before their exportation to an allergic test with Johnin or avian tuberculin, the result of which was negative;

4) the animals were subjected within the 30 days before their exportation to a complement fixation tests, the result of which was negative.
CHAPTER 4.1.4.

TRICHOMONAS INFECTION

Article 4.1.4.1.

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

for bovine breeding animals destined for rearing,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the exported animals show no clinical signs of Trichomonas Infection;

2) there is no case of Trichomonas Infection in the herd of origin; and/or

3) for females which have been served, the direct microscopic examination and culture of vaginal mucus have shown negative results.

Article 4.1.4.2.

In addition to the conditions stated in the preceding Article, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for bulls destined for natural service or for artificial insemination,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) they have never been used for natural service; or

2) they have only served virgin heifers; or

3) direct microscopic and cultural examinations of preputial specimens from them were carried out and the results were negative.
On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

**for semen of bulls,**

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor bulls have never been used natural service; or

2) they have only served virgin heifers;

3) there is no case of Trichomonas Infection in the establishment or the Artificial Insemination Centre where the donor bulls are kept;

4) direct microscopic and cultural examinations of preputial specimens from the donor bulls were carried out and the results were negative.
CHAPTER 4.1.5.

BOVINE GENITAL
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS

Article 4.1.5.1.

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

for female bovine animals destined for rearing and breeding,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) they are virgin heifers; or

2) no case of Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis has been reported in the herd of origin; and/or

3) for females which have been served, culture of vaginal mucus has been negative.

Article 4.1.5.2.

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

for bulls destined for rearing and breeding,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) they have never been used for natural service; or

2) they have only served virgin heifers; or

3) their herd of origin is not infected with Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis;

4) cultures of semen and preputial specimens and/or the research of the causal agent of Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis carried out following the Adler technique were negative.
Article 4.1.5.3.

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

for semen of bulls,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the donor bulls have never been used for natural service; or

2) they have only served virgin heifers; or

3) there is no case of Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis in the establishment or Artificial Insemination Centre where donor bulls are kept;

4) cultures of semen and preputial specimens from the donor bulls gave negative results.
CHAPTER 4.2.1.

CONTAGIOUS AGALACTIA

Article 4.2.1.1.

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

for sheep and goats for breeding or rearing or slaughter,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their embarkation, the exported animals showed no clinical signs of Contagious Agalactia;

2) 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) the animals were kept in a quarantine station for the 21 days prior to their departure for the country of their destination.
CHAPTER 4.3.1.

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

Article 4.3.1.1.

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

for equine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Equine Encephalomyelitis;

2) the animals showed no clinical signs of Equine Encephalomyelitis during the three months before their exportation;

3) no case of Equine Encephalomyelitis was confirmed during the three months before their exportation in the places where the animals were kept; or

4) the animals were kept protected from arthropods in a quarantine station for the 21 days prior to their exportation; or

5) the animals had been vaccinated with an officially controlled vaccine more than 15 days and less than one year ago.
CHAPTER 4.3.2.

EQUINE VIRAL RHINOPNEUMONITIS
AND EQUINE VIRAL ARTERITIS

Article 4.3.2.1.

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

for equine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate issued by an official Veterinarian attesting that:

1) on the day of their exportation and for the three months prior to their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis or Equine Viral Arteritis;

2) he has not been aware of any case of Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis or Equine Viral Arteritis in the places where the animals were kept for the three months prior to their exportation.
CHAPTER 4.3.3.

INFECTIOUS EQUINE ABORTION

Article 4.3.3.1.

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

For equine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate issued by an official Veterinarian attesting that:

1) he has not been aware of any case of Infectious Abortion of mares in the places where the animals were kept for the three months prior to their exportation;

2) within the 30 days preceding their exportation, the animals were subjected to a serum-agglutination test for the diagnosis of Salmonella abortus equi, with negative results (titre not greater than 1/300).
CHAPTER 4.3.4.

HORSE POX

Article 4.3.4.1.

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

for equine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate issued by an official Veterinarian attesting that:

1) on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Horse Pox;

2) he has not been aware of any case of Horse Pox in the places where the animals were kept for the three months prior to their exportation.
CHAPTER 4.3.5.

MANGE OF HORSES

Article 4.3.5.1.

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

for equine animals,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate issued by an official Veterinarian attesting that:

1) on the day of their exportation, the animals showed no clinical signs of Mange;

2) he has not been aware of any case of Mange of Horses in the places where the animals were kept for the three months prior to their exportation.
CHAPTER 4.3.6.

CONTAGIOUS EQUINE METRITIS

Article 4.3.6.1.

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

for stallions and mares considered to be free*,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) they show no signs of Contagious Equine Metritis;
2) ** they have had no contact:
   - directly, through coitus with an infected animal of their species; or
   - indirectly, by passing through an infected establishment;
3) within the 30 days prior to their shipment, they gave negative results to laboratory bacteriological tests performed and interpreted in accordance with the norms approved by the O.I.E.***

Article 4.3.6.2.

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

for stallions and mares which have formerly shown signs of the disease or ** which have been in contact

1) directly, through coitus with an infected animal of their species; or

* Definitions:
  Stallion: male animal of the equine species of breeding age
  Mare: female animal of the equine species of breeding age
** For countries where an official control Organisation is available
*** See Appendix 5.3.3.
2) indirectly, by passing through in an infected establishment,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that they have been recognized as not being contagious using the control procedure described in Appendix*, the animals having been, from the beginning of the tests, protected against any possibility of contagion.

Article 4.3.6.3.

On the application of Articles 4.3.6.1. and 4.3.6.2. of this Chapter, "infected establishment" means premises where Contagious Equine Metritis has occurred within the two preceding months and where neither cleaning nor disinfection has been carried out or, where infected equine animals are still present.

* Appendix under study.
CHAPTER 4.3.7.

EQUINE PIROPLASMOSIS

Article 4.3.7.1.

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

for equine animals imported on a permanent basis from countries which are infected or suspected of being infected,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their shipping, the animals show no clinical signs of Equine Piroplasmosis;

2) the serological complement fixation test or the indirect immunofluorescence test, carried out within the 30 days before their departure, in accordance with the specifications recommended by the O.I.E.*, was negative;

Article 4.3.7.2.

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

for equine animals imported on a temporary basis from countries which are infected or suspected of being infected,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their shipment, the animals show no clinical signs of Equine Piroplasmosis;

* See Appendices 5.3.4.1. and 5.3.4.2.
2) the serological complement fixation test or the indirect immunofluorescence test, carried out within the 30 days before their departure, in accordance with the specifications recommended by the O.I.E.* was negative; or

these animals were given specific preventive treatment; or

importation of these animals will take place under protection of a treatment against external parasites (ticks), and will be carried out during a period of the year when ticks are not active in the importing country.

* See Appendices 5.3.4.1. and 5.3.4.2.
CHAPTER 4.4.1.

ATROPHIC RHINITIS OF SWINE

Article 4.4.1.1.

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

for pigs for breeding or rearing,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their embarkation, the exported animals showed no clinical signs of Atrophic Rhinitis;

2) 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 during the past year.

*
CHAPTER 4.5.1.

MAREK'S DISEASE

Article 4.5.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period for Marek's Disease shall be four months.

Article 4.5.1.2.

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

for hens,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the birds come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

2) the birds have been vaccinated against Marek's Disease, in which case the Certificate shall state the date of vaccination and the nature of the vaccine used; or

3) the birds have not been vaccinated against Marek's Disease and that the establishments of origin are recognised as having been free from Marek's disease for at least the past two years.

Article 4.5.1.3.

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

for day-old chicks,
the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) they come from approved poultry establishments and hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority*;

2) they have been vaccinated against Marek's Disease.

The Certificate shall state the dates of vaccinations and the nature of the vaccine used.

Article 4.5.1.4.

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

for birds' hatching eggs,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the hatching eggs have been disinfected under official veterinary control** and that they come from poultry establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

2) the birds in the establishments of origin are vaccinated against Marek's Disease.

The Certificate shall state the date of vaccination and the nature of the vaccine used.

Article 4.5.1.5.

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

for products of avian origin destined for industrial purposes,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting:

for meat meals and feather meals,

* The approved hatcheries should meet certain equipment and working requirements in order to avoid contamination of chicks at hatching (chamber for the disinfection of eggs, shower for the personnel, air-filtration, etc.).

** See Appendix 5.5.3.
that these products have been subjected to a heat treatment capable of destroying the virus of Marek's Disease; for feathers and downs, that these products have been subjected to a treatment recognised by the O.I.E. as being capable of destroying the virus of Marek's Disease.
CHAPTER 4.5.2.

**AVIAN RESPIRATORY MYCOPLASMOSIS**

*(*M. gallisepticum*)

**Article 4.5.2.1.**

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

- for hens and turkeys,
  - the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:
    1) within 48 hours of shipment, the birds did not show any clinical signs of Mycoplasmosis gallisepticum;
    2) these birds come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;
    3) these establishments are recognised as being free from Mycoplasmosis gallisepticum; and/or
    4) the birds have been kept in quarantine for 28 days and have been subjected, at the beginning and the end of that period, to serum-agglutination tests, with negative results, using an antigen prepared in accordance with the norms agreed by the O.I.E.*

**Article 4.5.2.2.**

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

- for day-old chicks of hens and turkeys,
  - the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

* See Appendices 5.5.4.1. and 5.5.4.2.
1) the day-old chicks show no symptoms of disease;
2) the day-old chicks come from hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;
3) the day-old chicks originate exclusively from eggs produced by birds from breeding establishments which are free from Mycoplasmosis gallisepticum;
4) the day-old chicks are transported in unused packages.

Article 5.4.2.3.

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

for hens' and turkeys' hatching eggs,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the hatching eggs come from breeding establishments (and hatcheries) which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;
2) the hatching eggs originate from birds from breeding establishments which are free from Mycoplasmosis gallisepticum;
3) the hatching eggs are correctly identified;
4) the hatching eggs have been disinfected before shipment, in accordance with the norms agreed by the O.I.E.*;
5) the hatching eggs are dispatched in unused packages.

Article 4.5.2.4.

Breeding establishment free from Mycoplasmosis

A breeding establishment (and a hatchery) shall be considered as being free from Mycoplasmosis on the following conditions:

1) that it is placed under official veterinary control;
2) that it does not include any bird which has been vaccinated against M. gallisepticum;

* See Appendix 5.5.3.
3) that 5% of the birds, with a maximum of 100 birds by different age groups present in the breeding establishment are subjected to an official "test" (serum-agglutination) at the age of 10, 18 and 26 weeks, and afterwards every four weeks, with negative results; the results of at least the last two tests carried out on adult birds should be negative;

4) that all introduced birds come from a breeding establishment which is free from Mycoplasmosis gallisepticum.
CHAPTER 4.5.3.

PULLORUM DISEASE

Article 4.5.3.1.

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

for domestic birds,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their exportation, the birds showed no clinical signs of Pullorum Disease;

2) the birds come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

3) these establishments are recognised as being free from Pullorum Disease; and/or

4) the birds have been subjected to the Pullorum agglutination test* with negative results; and/or

5) the birds were kept in quarantine for at least 21 days.

Article 4.5.3.2.

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

for day-old chicks,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

* See Appendix 5.5.2.
1) the chicks come from breeding establishments or hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

2) these establishments are recognised as being free from Pullorum Disease.

Article 4.5.3.3.

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

for birds' hatching eggs,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the hatching eggs come from breeding establishments and hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

2) the breeding establishments and hatcheries are recognised as being free from Pullorum Disease.
CHAPTER 4.5.4.

INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE

(GUMBORO DISEASE)

Article 4.5.4.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the maximum incubation period for Infectious Bursal disease shall be 7 days.

Article 4.5.4.2.

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

for hens,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the birds show no clinical signs of Infectious Bursal Disease;

2) the birds come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

3) the birds have been vaccinated against Infectious Bursal Disease; or

4) the birds have not been vaccinated against Infectious Bursal Disease and that the establishments are recognised as being free from Infectious Bursal Disease following tests for the detection of precipitating antibodies.

In case of vaccination, the Certificate shall state the date of vaccination and the nature of the vaccine used*.

* See Appendix 5.5.5.
Article 4.5.4.3.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being free from Infectious Bursal Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require: for day-old chicks,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the chicks come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

2) these establishments are recognised as being free from Infectious Bursal Disease following tests for the detection of precipitating antibodies;

3) in these establishments, vaccination is not practised on the parent stock;

4) the chicks are free from maternal antibodies.

Article 4.5.4.4.

In the case of importation from countries considered as being infected with Infectious Bursal Disease, Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require: for day-old chicks,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the chicks come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;

2) these establishments are situated in a zone which is recognised as being free from Infectious Bursal Disease and are themselves recognised as being free from Infectious Bursal Disease following tests for the detection of precipitating antibodies;

3) in these establishments, vaccination against Infectious Bursal Disease is not practised on the parent stock; or

4) the chicks have not been vaccinated; or

5) the chicks have been vaccinated; or

6) vaccination against Infectious Bursal Disease is practised on the parent stock; and
7) the presence of parental precipitins has been recognised in the chicks.

The Certificate shall state the dates of the vaccinations carried out and the nature of the vaccine used.

Article 4.5.4.5.

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

for birds' hatching eggs,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the hatching eggs have been disinfected under official veterinary control 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) the hatcheries are approved by the Veterinary Authority as meeting the construction and working requirements recommended by the O.I.E. (air-tight premises with air filtration).

* See Appendix 5.5.3.
CHAPTER 4.6.1.

MYXOMATOSIS

Article 4.6.1.1.

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

for domestic rabbits,

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) the animals show no signs of Myxomatosis;

2) the animals were in the exporting country, for the six months before their exportation of since their birth, in an establishment where no case of Myxomatosis was officially confirmed during that period.

Article 4.6.1.2.

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

for skins and fur of domestic and wild rabbits,

the presentation of an international sanitary Certificate attesting that the skins and fur were subjected to a treatment (drying and tanning) recognised by the O.I.E. as being capable of destroying the virus of Myxomatosis.
CHAPTER 4.7.1.

INFECTIOUS PANCREATIC NECROSIS
OF SALMONIDS (IPN)

Infection caused by a virus having some characteristics in common with those of the Reovirus group. At present at least 3 serotypes exist: VR 299 (Wolf, Snieszko and Pyle, 1960), Sp and Ab (Vestergård - Jørgensen and Kehlet, 1971); Sp serotype is the most prevalent.

Article 4.7.1.1.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require the presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

a) for live Salmonids and their spawning products (eggs and sperm),

1) the fish farm, from which the fish and (or) their spawning products originate, is subjected to an official sanitary control carried out in accordance with the norms agreed by the O.I.E.*; and

2) this farm is certified as being free from pathogenic organisms of the fish diseases included in the Code (CPF) and meets the requirements of paragraph III.1 of the above-mentioned norms; or

3) this farm is certified as being free from Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmonids (IPN) and possibly also from other diseases included in the Code which may be specified and that it meets the requirements of paragraph III.2 of the above-mentioned norms (SDF farm);

* See Appendix 5.7.1.
b) for live Salmonids alone, originating from a fish farm which is not subjected to official sanitary control or does not comply with the norms agreed by the O.I.E.:

- the fish do not show any clinical signs of fish diseases provided for or not in the Code (w.c.s.)*.

* The O.I.E. recommends that such fish be reserved for human consumption.
CHAPTER 4.7.2.

SPRING VIRAEMIA OF CARP

Article 4.7.2.1.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require the presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

a) for common Carp (Cyprinus carpio),

1) the fish farm, from which the fish originate, is subjected to an official sanitary control carried out in accordance with the norms agreed by the O.I.E.*; and

2) this farm is certified as being free from pathogenic organisms of the fish diseases included in the Code (CPF) and meets the requirements of paragraph III.1 of the above-mentioned norms; or

3) this farm is certified as being free from Spring Viraemia of Carp and possibly also from other diseases included in the Code which may be specified and that it meets the requirements of paragraph III.2 of the above-mentioned norms (SPF farm);

b) for live Carp alone, originating from a fish farm which is not subjected to official sanitary control or does not comply with the norms agreed by the O.I.E.:

- that the fish do not show clinical signs of fish diseases provided for or not in the Code (w.c.s.)**.

* See Appendix 5.7.1.

** The O.I.E. recommends that such fish be reserved for human consumption.
CHAPTER 4.7.3.

MYXOSOMIASIS OF SALMONIDS

Article 4.7.3.1.

On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, competent Administrations of importing countries should require the presentation of a Certificate issued by the competent Authority attesting that:

a) for live Salmonids and Salmonids' hatching eggs,

1) the fish farm, from which the fish or eggs originate, is subjected to an official sanitary control carried out in accordance with the norms agreed by the O.I.E.*; and

2) this farm is certified as being free from pathogenic organisms of the fish diseases included in the Code (CPF) and meets the requirements of paragraph III.1 of the above-mentioned norms; or

3) this farm is certified as being free from Myxomatosis of Salmonids and possibly also from other diseases included in the Code which may be specified and that it meets the requirements of paragraph III.2 of the above-mentioned norms (SDF farm);

b) for live Salmonids alone, originating from a fish farm which is not subjected to official sanitary control or does not comply with the norms agreed by the O.I.E.:

- the fish do not show clinical signs of fish diseases provided for or not in the Code (w.c.s.)**.

* See Appendix 5.7.1.

** The O.I.E. recommends that such fish be reserved for human consumption.
CHAPTER 4.8.1.

NOSEMOSIS OF BEES

Article 4.8.1.1.

For the purposes of this Code, the incubation period for Nosemosis shall be 60 days*.

Article 4.8.1.2.

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

for bees (worker bees, queen bees, drones),

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) on the day of their shipment, the exported bees show no symptoms of Nosemosis;

2) the bees were raised in and come from an apiary which is officially approved and controlled by the Authority of the circumscription of origin responsible for the application of the sanitary measures and special breeding techniques recommended by the O.I.E.**;

3) the breeding apiary of origin meets the requirements for sanitary surveillance recommended by the O.I.E.**

* Not including the wintering period which may vary according to countries.

** See Appendix 5.8.1.
CHAPTER 4.8.2.

E U R O P E A N  F O U L  B R O O D  
( o r  "B E N I G N A N T  F O U L  B R O O D")

Article 4.8.2.1.

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

Article 4.8.2.2.

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

for the brood-comb, and

for accompanying bees (worker bees, queen bees, drones),

the presentation of an international zoo-sanitary Certificate attesting that:

1) at the time of their shipment, the exported brood-combs of bees show no symptoms of European Foul Brood and, that the accompanying bees meet the sanitary requirements provided for in this Code, in particular in Articles 3.8.1.2., 3.8.2.2. and 4.8.1.2.

2) the breeding apiary of origin has been officially approved and controlled for at least the past two years by the Authority of the circumscription responsible for the application of the sanitary measures and special breeding techniques recommended by the O.I.E.**

3) the breeding apiary of origin meets the requirements for sanitary surveillance recommended by the O.I.E.**

* Not including the wintering period which may vary according to countries.
** See Appendix 5.8.1.
FIFTH PART. 5.

APPENDICES

O.I.E. NORMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING:

- biological products (preparation and control);
- diagnostic tests for certain diseases;
- sanitary control (hygiene, disinfection, sanitary improvements) and the certification of certain breeding establishments;
- disinfection and disinsectisation;
- conditions applicable to the transportation of animals.
N.B.

In accordance with Parts 2, 3 and 4 of the Code, these appendices are classed under the following headings:

5.1. Diseases of large ruminants
5.2. Diseases of small ruminants
5.3. Diseases of equine animals
5.4. Diseases of porcine animals
5.5. Diseases of birds
5.6. Diseases of rodents (as a reminder)
5.7. Diseases of fish
5.8. Diseases of bees
5.9. Disinfection and disinsectisation
5.10. Stocking densities for transport
5.11. Diseases caused by Anaerobes
APPENDIX 5.1.1.1.

REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTAGIOUS BOVINE
PLEUROPNEUMONIA VACCINE (LIVE)

PART A : MANUFACTURING REQUIREMENTS

1. Definitions

1.1. Descriptive definition

The Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia vaccine (live) is a preparation of live attenuated Mycoplasma mycoides organisms. The preparation shall satisfy all the requirements formulated below.

1.2. Terminology

Seed lot: A quantity of live attenuated M. mycoides organisms processed together, adequately characterised and of uniform composition. A seed lot is intended to provide the seed cultures needed for the production of a large number of successive batches of vaccine.

Final bulk: The complete vaccine present in one single container from which the final containers are filled.

Vaccine lot: The vaccine in final containers filled from the same final bulk and therefore of uniform composition.

Filling lot: A collection of sealed final containers, comprising part or all of a vaccine lot, which is homogeneous with respect to the risk of contamination during filling, any further processing and sealing. A filling lot must therefore have been filled during one working session and, if the vaccine is dried, all the containers must have been dried together.

2. General manufacturing requirements

The general manufacturing requirements contained in the revised Requirements for Biological Substances No 1 (General Requirements for Manufacturing Establishments and Control Laboratories) Part A, of the World Health Organization shall apply to establishments manufacturing Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia vaccine in addition to those specified in this appendix.

to the following:

The area where virulent M. mycoides organisms are handled shall be separate from the area for the production of vaccine. The two areas shall be staffed by separate personnel or, alternatively, adequate decontamination procedures shall be applied to personnel moving from the former area to the latter.

3. Production control

3.1. Control of source materials

3.1.1. Strains of M. mycoides

Strains of M. mycoides used in vaccine production shall be identified by historical records, which shall include information on the origin of the strains and on their subsequent handling. The strain or strains selected shall have been shown to be suitable for the region and type of cattle for which the vaccine is intended using the inoculation route prescribed by the manufacturer. The strains shall have been shown to yield vaccine which is safe and which confers an immunity in cattle of at least one year’s duration.

The strains shall be those which have been approved by the national or regional control authority (see Part B, Section 1).

3.1.2. Culture medium

If the culture medium used contains serum or other animal products, such serum or animal products shall either: (a) be heated to at least 56°C for at least 30 minutes before being incorporated in the medium or treated by a method at least as effective in destroying extraneous pathogens, or (b) be shown by appropriate tests to be free from pathogens.

3.1.3. Seed lot system

The production of vaccine shall be based on the seed lot system. A seed lot shall be part of or shall be derived from a culture that has been used to produce a vaccine that has been shown, on administration to cattle under field conditions, to be safe and to confer an immunity of at least one year’s duration; a seed lot shall not be more than three culture passages from such a culture.

1. Suitable strains T1 and KH3J can be obtained from the W.H.O. Mycoplasma Reference Center, Aarhus, Denmark.

2. Except for strain KH3J, which is the only suitable strain for N’dama cattle and which may confer an immunity of shorter duration.
Seed lots shall be prepared under conditions which satisfy the requirements of Part A, Section 2, 4 and 6.

Seed lots shall be freeze-dried and shall be stored at a temperature of -20°C or lower.

3.1.4. Tests on seed lots

Each seed lot shall satisfy the requirements of Part A, Section 5. In addition, a vaccine prepared from the seed lot shall be tested for safety and efficacy as follows:

Cattle used for these tests shall be representative of the cattle to be vaccinated, shall be obtained from areas free from the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia and shall preferably be over 24 months of age and in good health. The cattle shall be indelibly identified and held in quarantine under veterinary supervision for at least 4 weeks. If any clinical sign of disease is observed, the cattle shall not be used until the cause of the abnormality is determined and found to be irrelevant to the proper performance of the tests. Serum shall be taken from each animal at the beginning and at the end of the quarantine period; the sera shall be tested by the complement fixation test for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia and only cattle showing negative sera to this test shall be used.

Safety test. A quantity of the vaccine containing a number of organisms equal to at least 10 times the recommended field dose shall be injected subcutaneously into the flank of each of at least 10 cattle. The seed lot passes the test if the cattle show no unusual clinical reactions during an observation period of at least four weeks and show no lung lesions on post-mortem examination at the end of this period.

Efficacy test: Each of at least 10 cattle shall be injected with a quantity of the vaccine containing the same number of organisms as the recommended field dose. At least 10 other cattle shall be kept as controls. After an interval of at least 2 months, all the cattle shall be challenged by contact with infected cattle. At least one donor animal should be used for every three being challenged. Challenge should be maintained for 3 months and any donors which die should be replaced.

1. The agar gel-diffusion test may be used in addition.
2. Does not apply to KH3J vaccine.
The seed lot passes the tests if the animal injected with the vaccine prepared from it show no clinical or serological reactions and at post-mortem examination show no lesions of Pleuropneumonia, while at least 80% of the control animals show typical lesions at post-mortem examination.¹

3.2. Control of final bulk

The final bulk shall be derived from a seed lot which satisfies the criteria of Part A, Section 3.1.3. and 3.1.4. The final bulk shall be no more than three culture passages from such a seed lot.

4. Filling and Containers

The requirements concerning filling and containers given in Part A, Section 4 of the revised Requirements for Biological Substances N°1 (General Requirements for Manufacturing Establishments and Control Laboratories) of the World Health Organization² shall apply in addition to the following:

All containers of the final vaccine shall be made of a material demonstrated to the satisfaction of the national or regional control authority to have no deleterious effect on the vaccine and shall be sterilized before being filled.

5. Control tests on final product

5.1. Identity test

An identity test shall be performed on at least one labelled container from each filling lot using an appropriate test to demonstrate the presence of M. mycoides.

5.2. Test of freedom from contamination

Samples of each filling lot shall be tested for bacterial and mycotic sterility according to the requirements given in Part A, Section 5 of the Requirements for Biological Substances N°6 (General Requirements for the Sterility of Biological Substances) of the World Health Organization³ and for freedom from other mycoplasma.

5.3. Estimation of Mycoplasma content

A count shall be performed on each filling lot to determine the number of viable M. mycoides organisms per adult cattle dose. The filling lot passes the test if this dose contains at least $10^7$ viable organisms in a dose not exceeding 1ml.

5.4. Innocuity test

Each vaccine lot shall be tested for innocuity by being injected into guinea-pigs and/or mice by a method approved by the national or regional control authority.

6. Records

The requirements given in Part A, Section 6 of the revised Requirements for Biological Substances No 1 (General Requirements for Manufacturing Establishments and Control Laboratories) of the World Health Organisation shall apply.

7. Samples

The requirements given in Part A, Section 7 of the revised Requirements for Biological Substances No 1 (General Requirements for Manufacturing Establishments and Control Laboratories) of the World Health Organisation shall apply.

8. Labelling

Each container and each package shall be clearly identified by a label. The information given on the labels shall be determined by the national or regional control authority and shall include the name of the product, the name of the manufacturer, the number of the filling lot, the recommended dose and route of administration, the conditions of storage and expiry date. In addition, either the label or a leaflet in the package shall show the nature and amount of any added substance present in the vaccine, any contra-indications to the use of the vaccine, and shall specify that the vaccines should be kept in as cool a place as possible and protected from direct exposure to sunlight during use.

1. Vaccines prepared from the KH3J strain should contain at least $10^8$ viable organisms per dose.
9. Distribution

A filling lot shall not be distributed until it and the vaccine lot, final bulk and seed lot, from which it was derived, have met all the conditions and passed all the tests specified in these requirements. However, in an emergency or when the expiry date is reached before the completion of the tests, a filling lot may be distributed before the completion of the tests for freedom from contamination, Mycoplasma content and innocuity specified in parts 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4. In this case, these tests shall be completed as soon as possible after which the national or regional control authority shall be informed of their results; for the purposes of the International Zoo-sanitary Code, an animal shall be regarded as having been vaccinated satisfactorily only if the vaccine used passes the tests.

During distribution the vaccine shall be kept as cool as possible and protected from direct exposure to sunlight.

10. Storage and expiry date

Stocks of vaccine shall be kept in darkness at a temperature below 10°C. Liquid vaccines shall not be frozen.

The expiry date shall be determined by the length of time during which the viable count may be expected to remain at or above the minimum specified in Section 5.3. under normal conditions of storage and use. This length of time shall be determined by performing viable counts at intervals on representative vaccine lots.

II. NATIONAL OR REGIONAL CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

1. General requirements

The general requirements for control laboratories given in Part B of the revised Requirements for Biological Substances № 1 (General Requirements for Manufacturing Establishments and Control Laboratories) of the World Health Organization¹ shall apply.

The national or regional control authority shall give directions to manufacturers concerning the strain of *M. mycoides* to be used in the vaccine production and shall require the collection of field evidence regarding the safety and efficacy of each manufacturer's product.

2. Release and certification

A vaccine lot shall be released only if it fulfills Part A of these requirements.

A statement signed by an appropriate official of the national or regional control authority shall be provided at the request of the manufacturing establishment and shall certify whether or not the lot of vaccine in question meets all national or regional control requirements as well as Part A of these requirements. Furthermore, the certificate shall state the date of completion of the tests and the lot number.

APPENDIX 5.1.1.2.

THE COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST
FOR CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA

Most workers use, with minor changes, the technique of CAMPBELL and TURNER published in "The Australian Veterinary Journal" 1953, 29, 154.
NORMS CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION AND CONTROL
OF VACCINES AGAINST RINDERPEST

Vaccines against Rinderpest referred to in Articles 2.1.2.8. and 2.1.2.10. should be prepared in accordance with the Requirements for Rinderpest Cell Culture Vaccine (Live) and Rinderpest Vaccine (Live), Requirements for Biological Substances No. 19, World Health Organization, Technical Report Series, 1970, No. 444, and should in particular conform to those Requirements in respect of the control of source materials, production methods and precautions, sterility, freedom from adventitious agents, identity, virus content, safety, efficacy and stability.
NORMS CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION AND CONTROL
OF VACCINES AGAINST ANTHRAX

Vaccines against Anthrax referred to in Articles 2.1.5.2. and 2.1.5.3. should be prepared in accordance with the Requirements for Anthrax Spore Vaccine (Live - for Veterinary Use), Requirements for Biological Substances No. 13, World Health Organisation, Technical Report Series, 1967, No. 361, and should in particular conform to those Requirements in respect of control of source materials, production methods and precautions, freedom from contamination, safety, immunogenicity, identity, number of cultivable spores and stability.
APPENDICES 5.1.4.

NORMS CONCERNING BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

APPENDIX 5.1.4.1.

NORMS CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION AND CONTROL OF LIVE VACCINE AGAINST BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

The live vaccine used against Bovine Brucellosis should be strain 19 vaccine; it should be prepared in accordance with the Requirements for Brucella abortus Strain 19 Vaccine (Live - for Veterinary Use), Requirements for Biological Substances No 20, World Health Organization, Technical Report Series No 444, and should in particular conform to those Requirements in respect of control of source materials, production methods and precautions, freedom from contamination, identity, dissociation, number of viable organisms, reactivity in guinea-pigs, antigenicity, immunogenicity and stability.
NORMS CONCERNING INTERPRETATION
OF SEROLOGICAL TESTS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS
OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

For the application of the measures provided for in Chapter 3.1.2. on Bovine Brucellosis, serological tests should be interpreted as
follows:

1) In respect of slow serum-agglutination, by negative result is meant a titre below 30 agglutinating International Units per millilitre.

2) In respect of the complement fixation test, by negative result is meant a titre below 20 International Units.

3) In respect of slow serum-agglutination, for females vaccinated between three and six months of age, by negative result is meant a titre below 80 International Units.

4) In respect of the complement fixation test, for females vaccinated between three and six months of age, by negative result is meant a titre below 30 International Units.
APPENDIX 5.1.5.

NORMS CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION AND CONTROL
OF TUBERCULINS

Tuberculins used for performing the tests specified in the Code
should be prepared in accordance with the Requirements for
Tuberculins, Requirements for Biological Substances № 16, World
Health Organization, Technical Report Series, 1968, № 384; and
should in particular conform to those Requirements in respect
of source materials, production methods and precautions, added
substances, freedom from contamination, identity, safety, potency
and freedom from sensitizing effect.
NORMS CONCERNING INACTIVATED RABIES VACCINES

Inactivated vaccines shall comply with the specifications for effective inactivation, innocuity and potency of the W.H.O. Requirements for Rabies Vaccines for Human Use. The potency of such vaccines in relation to the potency of the International Reference Preparation of Rabies Vaccine shall be determined by the NIH test\(^1\). The potency ratio in relation to the Reference Preparation shall be not less than 1.0. Each vaccine shall be shown to produce immunity lasting for at least one year in each of the species of animals in which the vaccine is to be used. Each vaccine shall be shown to remain stable under the recommended conditions of storage until the stated time of expiry.

\(^{1}\) See Laboratory Techniques in Rabies, 3rd Ed. (1973), W.H.O. Monograph Series No. 23, p. 279.
APPENDIX 5.1.7.

**PROVISIONAL NORMS FOR THE INTERPRETATION OF HAEMATOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUCOSIS**

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<th>Dubious result (2nd test necessary)</th>
<th>Positive result</th>
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</table>
APPENDIX 5.1.7.1.

SEROLOGICAL TEST FOR ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUCOSIS (EBL)

(1) Tests shall be carried out by the double-radial-diffusion technique in agar.

(2) The antigen used shall contain the specific glycoproteins of EBL virus.

(3) Antigens should be standardised against a standard positive antiserum and a reference antigen.

(4) The test may be performed in a gel consisting of 0.7 to 1.5% agar, 7 to 8.5% sodium chloride and buffer at pH 7.2 to 8.6. Good results may be obtained by using 15 ml. of medium in Petri dishes of 9 cm. diameter and by cutting wells of 5 mm. diameter separated by distances of 3 mm. from edge to edge.

(5) Positive and negative control sera shall be included in each test. A test shall be regarded as invalid if these do not give the expected results.

(6) The test should be incubated at 20° to 27°C in a closed, moist chamber and read at 24, 48 and 72 hours.

(7) The test shall be read according to the criteria applicable to double-radial-diffusion tests.
SPECIFICATIONS FOR INACTIVATED FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE VACCINES

The vaccines are prepared and produced according to the particular methods of various producers but they should comply with the following norms:

I. INOCUITY

1. Control of inactivation in cell cultures (control during manufacturing)

A control of inactivation in cell cultures shall be made, if possible, before adding the adjuvant.

When inactivation is carried out in the presence of adjuvant, elution of the virus will be made before inoculation of tissue cultures.

Susceptible cells will be inoculated with the inactivated virus. For this purpose the inoculated virus may be concentrated.

Two successive passages will be performed at an interval of 3 days. These cells of the three successive cultures must remain free from any specific cytopathic effect.

2. Control in cattle (control of the final product)

Inoculated each of three cattle in not less than 20 places in the tongue, the cattle being not less than 6 months old, coming from regions free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, which have never been vaccinated and whose serum does not contain Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus antibodies. Inoculate intradermally into the tongue, using 0.1 ml of the vaccine at each point. Observe the animal for not less than 4 days, no Foot-and-Mouth Disease lesions should occur. At the end of the observation time infect into the same animals by the route prescribed on the label, three full doses of the vaccine. Observe the animals for 6 days. No lesions of the foot or tongue occur and any reaction at the site of infection remains small.
II. POTENCY

The vaccines must contain not less than 3 PD50 per dose for each valency incorporated in the vaccine or, alternatively, the K index must be not less than 1.2 or each valency.

The PD50 shall be determined for each valency by injecting 3 serial dilutions in carbonate buffer to three groups of 5 cattle, aged 18 to 30 months and fully susceptible. Three weeks later, all vaccinated animals and two similar control animals are given intradermalingual inoculation, in each of 2 places, of 5,000 ID50 of virulent virus of the same strain as that used for the preparation of the vaccine. Not less than 8 days later, the animals are slaughtered and examined. Protection means the absence of secondary lesions. The controls must show generalisation to at least three feet.
APPENDICES 5.1.8.2.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS FOR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

APPENDIX 5.1.8.2.(a)

DETECTION OF THE FMD VIRUS

BY THE USE OF THE PHARYNGEAL CURETTE

(THE PROBANG TEST)

Technique and Identification of the FMD Virus

I. TECHNIQUE

1. Collection

Animals should be sampled after being allowed to drink. The curette used consists of a metal cup with a bevelled lip mounted at the end of a flexible spring steel wire. The size of cup chosen depends on the species and size of animal to be sampled. The curette is passed through the mouth over the tongue into the pharynx and by short movements to and fro, the surface epithelium of the walls of the pharynx and soft palate are scraped. The cup is then passed into the upper portion of the oesophagus and withdrawn, preferably after the animal has made a swallowing movement.

The sample, comprising 5-10 ml of fluid, is diluted two-fold in a diluent which contains M/12.5 phosphate buffer, antibiotics and 0.001 % phenol red indicator. The medium should have a pH of 7.2. The sample and medium are thoroughly mixed by gentle shaking.

Samples should be immediately refrigerated or frozen after collection. If they are to be more than a few hours in transit, dry ice or liquid nitrogen must be used as refrigerant.

Between animals, the curette should be disinfected. This is best carried out, after rinsing, by dipping it for 15 minutes in a container holding 10 litres water with either 250 ml chloros at 48°C or in a solution of 1/500 citric acid. Detergent should be added to the solution together with an indicator to show that the pH is maintained below 5. After disinfection, the curette should successively be passed through three containers of clean water.
2. Treatment of the samples

In certain cases it may be an advantage to treat the samples with a fluorocarbon, which will dissociate virus from antibodies if these are present. Fluorocarbon treatment is carried out by adding 20% of trichlortrifluorothane and treating in a Universal mixer for 3-4 minutes before centrifuging at 4,000 g for 20-30 minutes.

3. Inoculation and examination of cell cultures

The supernatant is inoculated into primary cell cultures of calf thyroid, which are highly susceptible to FMD virus. These cultures are prepared by warm trypsinisation of thyroid glands which have been stripped of their fibrous fatty capsule and cut into small fragments.

Several cycles of 30 minutes of trypsinisation free the cells, which are washed, counted and cultured in Eagle's Basal Medium to which has been added amino acids and vitamins to give twice the normal concentration to these constituents. 10% tryptose broth (Difco) and calf serum can be added. The medium is changed on the 4th or 5th day.

The inoculated cultures are observed microscopically for 5 days. The presence of FMD virus is shown by cytopathogenic effects, which in the unfixed preparation appear as cells which are rounded-up and refractile and are arranged in groups which later become confluent.

II. IDENTIFICATION OF FMD VIRUS

After passage to confirm the specificity of the cytopathogenic effect, the culture fluid is subjected to the rapid complement fixation test (Kolmer) and unweaned mice are inoculated intraperitoneally. The specificity of death of mice is determined by subjecting a suspension of muscle to a complement fixation test.
APPENDIX 5.1.8.2.(b)

TEST FOR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ANTIBODIES BY SERUM NEUTRALISATION IN MICROPLATES

I. MATERIALS

1. Microplates with flat-bottomed cups, 96 cups.
   Micropipettes AM 81 (OSI) for the distribution of
   Medium )
   Virus ) 0.05 ml per cup
   Cells )
   Microdilutors, 0.05 ml.
   Pipettes, flasks, tubes.

2. Medium for the dilution of the cell suspension
   Either HLY (5 g lactalbumin/litre
   (12 % foetal calf serum (inactivated)
   (Antibiotics
   Or MEM ) ä ä
   ( RPM1 )
   ( 1 % glutamine
   ( 12 % foetal calf serum (inactivated)
   ( Antibiotics

3. Cells
   Cells of the pig kidney cell line IB-RS-2 at a concentration of
   10^6 cells per ml, 0.05 ml used per cup.

4. Sera
   Sera for test are inactivated for 30 minutes at 56°C.
   12 sera per plate.
   0.05 ml of dilutions 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 and 1/16.

5. Virus
   Virus : 100 TCD50 in 0.05 ml en each cup.
II. TECHNIQUE AND INTERPRETATION

1. The sera are first distributed in 0.05 ml amounts of dilutions 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 and 1/16.

2. The virus is added in 0.05 ml amounts.

3. Neutralisation proceeds for 1 hour at 37°C, the plates being covered and spread out, not stacked, in the incubator.

4. The cells are added, 0.05 ml of suspension (at $10^7$ ml) to each cup.

   The plates are covered with adhesive plastic film and placed in the incubator at 37°C, spread out and not stacked.

5. Staining is carried out on the morning of the 3rd day.

   (a) Fixation: 30 minutes in a 10% formol saline solution. The plates are immersed in the solution, then shaken and the excess of fixing solution removed.

   (b) Staining: The plates are placed in a methylene blue solution with formalin for 30 minutes.

   (c) Rinsing in tap water for a few moments.

6. Reading

   Positive reaction - blue colour in the cups.

   Negative reaction - empty cups.

7. Interpretation

   Positive reaction from the 1/16 dilution onward.
APPENDIX 5.1.9.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DIAGNOSTIC TESTS

FOR LEPTOSPIROSIS

The diagnosis of Leptospirosis should be based on the dark-ground microagglutination test.

The antigens used should be well-grown, 6 to 14 day old cultures (in Johnson and Harris modified Ellinghausen medium or a medium with equivalent properties).

Antigens should be prepared from standard strains obtained from a W.H.O. International Leptospirosis Reference Centre and corresponding to the various serogroups.

The leptospira in the antigens should not autoagglutinate and should show typical leptospiral movement. No other organisms should be present.

The concentration of organisms in each antigen should be about $2 \times 10^8$ per ml.

Each time the test is performed, a standard positive serum should be used. This should be of known titre and should have been checked for specificity against the appropriate international reference reagents or against sera that have themselves been checked against these reagents.
NEUTRALISATION TEST FOR INFECTIOUS
BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS ANTIBODIES

(1) Sera for test shall be inactivated at 56°C for 30 min.

(2) Antigen shall be prepared from a strain of virus cytopathic for the test system used, usually primary bovine kidney cells or the MDBK (Madin Darby Bovine Kidney) cell line. The Oxford and Colorado strains have been shown to be suitable.

(3) Cell cultures for antigen production are harvested when cytopathic changes are maximal. The cells are frozen and thawed, cell debris is removed by centrifugation and the supernatant is pooled, distributed into aliquots and either freeze-dried or stored at -60°C or below.

(4) A fresh aliquot of antigen is thawed for each test and the virus is diluted to contain an estimated 100 cell-culture infective doses -50 per volume of antigen used in the test (e.g. per 0.025 ml).

(5) Inactivated sera can be screened undiluted. If titrations are required, sera are diluted by two-fold dilution steps to, for example, 1/128. An equal volume of antigen, for example 0.025 ml, is added. At least 4 cell cultures shall be used for each dilution of each serum.

(6) The serum-antigen mixtures are incubated at 37°C for a sufficient length of time to give optimal sensitivity. A volume of cell culture (containing an adequate number of cells) equal to that of the serum-antigen mixture is then added to each mixture.

(7) Results are read after further incubation at 37°C for a period chosen to give optimal sensitivity.

(8) A control titration of the virus content of the antigen is performed at the same time as the test.

(9) A positive control serum is titrated along with the sera under test.
(10) If either (8) or (9) give unexpected results, the test is regarded as invalid.

(11) Undiluted sera showing neutralization in 50 % or more of the cell cultures are regarded as positive.

(12) Other neutralization tests may be used provided that they have a sensitivity at least equal to that of the method defined above.
SPECIFICATIONS FOR DIAGNOSTIC TESTS
FOR OVINE AND CAPRINE BRUCELLOSIS

A. Brucellosis caused by Br. melitensis

(1) For safety reason, Br. abortus antigens should be used. They should be standardized in the same way as the antigens used in the tests for Bovine Brucellosis using the same standard sera.

(2) The complement fixation test should be used. The Rose Bengal test and the slow serum-agglutination test, using 5% sodium chloride, may be used in addition.

(3) For the evaluation of these tests, a negative result is represented by a level of less than 10 i.u. per ml of serum in the complement fixation test and a level of less than 15 i.u. in the slow serum-agglutination test.

B. Brucellosis caused by Br. ovis

(1) The complement fixation test using specific Br. ovis antigen should be used.

(2) In the evaluation of the test, 50% inhibition of haemolysin at a serum dilution of 1/40 should be regarded as positive and at a dilution of 1/20 as doubtful.

The techniques for performing these tests for Brucellosis caused by Br. melitensis and Br. ovis are described in "Laboratory Techniques in Brucellosis", World Health Organization, 2nd edition, 1977.
APPENDIX 5.2.2.

NORMS CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION AND CONTROL OF THE LIVE VACCINE AGAINST OVINE AND CAPRINE BRUCELLOSIS

The live vaccine used against Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis should be strain Rev 1 vaccine; it should be prepared in accordance with the Requirements for Brucella melitensis Strain Rev 1 Vaccine (Live – for Veterinary Use), Requirements for Biological Substances № 25, World Health Organization, Technical Report Series № 610, 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.
COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST FOR THE
DIAGNOSIS OF AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

The antigen is prepared from the brains of one-month-old mice inoculated intracerebrally with a neurotropic strain of the virus. This can be done using the following method of BOURDIN (National Veterinary Research Laboratory, Dakar, Senegal). The brains are frozen and then ground in Veronal buffer at the rate of 10 brains for 12 ml of buffer. The resulting suspension is centrifuged for one hour at 10,000 rpm at 4°C. The supernatant constitutes the antigen. It is used preferably without further modification but may be inactivated with beta-propiolactone. Inactivation may be effected by adding 0.1 ml of a 3% solution of beta-propiolactone in distilled water to each 0.9 ml of antigen and shaking the mixture for 3 hours at room temperature in a ventilated cabinet and for 18 hours at 4°C. One may also use CASALS method¹.

In the absence of an international standard serum, the antigen should be titrated against a locally prepared positive control serum.

Sera should be heated for 30 minutes at 60°C. To avoid anticomplementary effects, sera should be separated from the blood as soon as possible, in particular sera from asses. Positive and negative control sera should be used in the test.

One may use either a macro-technique or a micro-technique. In both cases, the final point is represented by 50% haemolysis.

To one volume of doubling dilutions of serum, add one volume of antigen as indicated by titration so that there are two units. Mix and leave for 15 minutes at room temperature.

Add two volumes of complement containing five units, mix, cover the plates and leave for 18 hours at 4°C. The complement should be titrated in the presence of antigen to take into account all anticomplementary effects. After leaving the plates for a further 15 minutes at room temperature, add one volume of sensitised sheep erythrocytes diluted to 3%. Mix and incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes, mixing again after 15 minutes of incubation. If plates are used, centrifuge the plates for 5 minutes at 1,500 rpm at 4°C.
For performing the gel immuno-diffusion test intended for the diagnosis of Infectious Equine Anaemia (Coggins test) mentioned in the Code, one may use techniques (in Petri dishes, on plates, ...) the value of which is similar and antigens of various origin (spleen extract, various cell cultures) giving satisfactory results.

With a view to harmonisation of the interpretation of results obtained in various countries, laboratories performing this test should use a reference serum to check the sensitivity level of their technique. This reference serum is sterile, heat treated and freeze-dried. It is prepared by the Reference Committee and contains the amount of precipitating antibody which is considered to be the minimum level that should be detected by all laboratories performing this test. This level constitutes the positivity limit accepted for the interpretation of the test.

Officially approved laboratories may obtain the reference serum from the corresponding reference centre.

Test sera intended to help maintaining a good level of detection of antibodies in the laboratories may be obtained under the same conditions.


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Appendix 5.3.3.

Diagnosis of Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM)

Isolation of Haemophilus Equigenitalis

The diagnosis of CEM shall be made in a laboratory recognised as being competent by the Central Veterinary Authority.

A. Sampling:

1. In the mare, it is advised that swabs be taken at the beginning of the oestrous cycle.

These are carried out on three occasions at seven-day intervals during the 30 days preceding exportation, from the following sites:

a) The clitoral fossa and the clitoral sinuses, before washing the perinaeal area;

b) The endometrial area if the cervix can be penetrated, otherwise the cervical canal after thorough washing of the perinaeal area.

2. In the stallion swabs shall be taken on at least three occasions, without prior washing, at intervals not less than 2 days, during the 30 days preceding exportation, from the following sites:

a) the penile sheath;

b) the urethra;

c) the urethral fossa; and

d) the pre-ejaculatory fluid (if possible).

B. Transport Conditions to the laboratory:

1. Each swab shall be placed separately, immediately after being taken, in the Amies Medium or in a similar medium ensuring the preservation of the organism. Ideally, the sample should be in the laboratory within 24 hours of being taken. The samples shall be transported either at freezing point or below a temperature of +4°C.
2. Amies Transport Medium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium chloride</td>
<td>0.2 g</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Calcium chloride</td>
<td>0.1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monopotassium Phosphate</td>
<td>0.2 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodium Phosphate</td>
<td>1.5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Thioglycollate</td>
<td>1.0 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal, finely powdered</td>
<td>10.0 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agar</td>
<td>3.6 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Culture Media:

Each swab shall be inoculated into each of the following media:

1) Peptone agar medium completed by:
   a) Cystine : 300 mg per litre or Hydrochloric Cystine : 100 mg per litre;
   b) Sodium sulphate : 200 mg per litre;
   c) Heated horse or sheep blood : 2 - 5%;
   N.B. : The medium shall not include glucose
   d) Antifungic
      (Amphotericin (Fungizone Squibb) : 5 mg per litre; or Nystatin : 100 International Units per millilitre).

2) Peptone agar medium as above completed by: Streptomycin Sulphate : 200 mg per litre.

D. Incubation

The different inoculated media shall be incubated at 37°C in a humid atmosphere enriched with 5 - 10% carbon dioxide for at least two days. If growth is nil or slow, prolong incubation by 24-48 hours.

A control strain of Haemophilus equigenitalis shall be cultivated simultaneously to control the media.

(Strain NCTC 11184 from the National Collection of Type Cultures, Central Public Health Authority, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5HT.)
E. Identification

Suspect colonies are isolated and sub-cultured to identify the organism which is an immobile Gram negative coccobacillus; is catalase, cytochrome oxidase and phosphatase positive; is asaccharolytic; requires added carbon dioxide (5-10%) for growth. Final confirmation should be by agglutination with known high titre CEM antisera (raised in rabbits).

REFERENCES

APPENDIX 5.3.4.1.

COMPLEMENT FIXATION TESTS FOR EQUINE PIROPLASMOSIS

1. Each sample of serum shall be subjected to two such tests, one using antigen prepared from Babesia caballi and the other using antigen prepared from Babesia equi.

2. Antigens are prepared from red blood cells obtained from horses at or preferably before the peak of parasitaemia. If possible from 3 to 7% of the red blood cells should carry piroplasms when B. caballi antigen is being prepared and from 60 to 85% should do so when B. equi antigen is being prepared.

3. In order to maintain its specificity, B. equi antigen must be prepared from a horse passage as close to an original field isolation as possible and certainly not from beyond the seventh passage.

4. To prepare antigen, the red cells are lysed and the antigenic material is concentrated and washed by centrifugation. Antigen may be freeze-dried using polyvinyl pyrrolidone (1% to 5% w/v) as a stabilizer.

5. Freeze-dried antigens have been found to remain stable for at least 6 years at 4°C. Antigens stored in the frozen state lose potency and specificity.

6. The optimum dilution of each batch of antigen is determined by titration against reference sera of known specificity and titre.

7. The test is performed using 2 haemolytic doses (100%) of complement.

8. Sera to be tested are diluted 1/5. A reaction of 50% fixation at this dilution is regarded as positive.

9. A full set of controls must be used in each test including control antigen prepared from normal horse cells.
Notes:

a) Donkey serum often reacts with normal horse cells. If this occurs, the reaction may be eliminated by adsorption;

b) Zebra serum is often anticomplementary. Such sera may be tested by the indirect immunofluorescent antibody test.

References:


APPENDIX 5.3.4.2.

INDIRECT FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TEST
FOR EQUINE PIROPLASMOSIS

1. Each sample of serum shall be subjected to two tests, one using antigen prepared from Babesia caballi and the other using antigen prepared from Babesia equi.

2. Antigens are prepared by making films of erythrocytes from horses infected with single infections of B. caballi or B. equi.

3. Blood for antigen should be taken from horses with patent infections before the peak of parasitaemia, and ideally when the parasitaemia is between 5% and 20%. The erythrocytes should be washed three times in phosphate-buffered saline of pH 7.2 (PBS), with centrifugation between each wash, and finally resuspended in PBS.

4. The films should be made on clean, de-greased microscope slides and they should cover the slide evenly. Antigen slides should be thoroughly air-dried immediately, wrapped individually and stored in sealed plastic containers containing silica gel. They can then be stored at -20°C for up to one year.

5. For use, the antigen slides may be fixed in cold, dry acetone and de-haemoglobinised with distilled water. If the slides have been properly air-dried and maintained in a perfectly dry state, fixation is not usually necessary.

6. The test sera are applied at appropriate dilutions to the antigen slides which are then incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes followed by several washes in PBS. An anti-horse-globulin antiserum, raised in rabbits and conjugated with fluorescein isothiocyanate, is then applied to the antigen slide which is then incubated as before and washed in PBS.

7. The intensity of fluorescence of the parasites within the erythrocytes is then assessed with the aid of fluorescence microscopy.

8. Sera diluted at 1/80 and above, showing strong fluorescence of the parasites, are usually considered positive.
9. Estimating the intensity of fluorescence demands experience on the part of the observer. It is advisable to include positive and negative reference sera as controls with each batch of sera tested. Due consideration to the patterns of fluorescence in the positive and negative controls is important.
Whether produced in animals or in cell cultures, the vaccines shall comply with the World Health Organization Requirements for Biological Substances № 1 (General Requirements for Manufacturing Establishments and Control Laboratories) and № 8 (General Requirements for the Sterility of Biological Substances) and with the following specifications:

1. **Vaccinal Strain**

The vaccinal strain must not possess any observable residual pathogenicity for pigs.

This innocuity implies:

a) the absence of pathological changes, in particular the absence of leucopenia, in piglets of three to five weeks of age, born of non-immunised sows, inoculated with ten times the vaccinal dose;

b) innocuity for the foetus: this shall be demonstrated by the vaccination of sows at different stages of pregnancy;

c) non-transmissibility: this shall be demonstrated by the continued susceptibility of unvaccinated pigs maintained in close and prolonged contact with vaccinated subjects;

d) freedom from contaminating micro-organisms including viruses;

1. Footnote: The choice of a strain which can be differentiated in the laboratory from wild strains by one or more markers is highly recommended. For example, by its adaptation to a particular species of animals (guinea-pig, rabbit) or tissue culture system, by an optimum temperature of multiplication below 36°C or by its inability to multiply on first passage in PK 15 cell cultures, as shown by a lack of specific reaction in the immunofluorescence test.
e) stability of attenuation: after six serial passages from pig to pig, the vaccinal strain shall have maintained its innocuous characteristics.

2. Finished Vaccine

a) Each batch of vaccine shall be prepared from a vaccinal strain which complies with the above specifications. In addition, each batch shall itself be tested for compliance with specifications 1 (a) and 1 (d) above and shall meet those specifications.

b) A test for activity shall be performed on each batch of vaccine. One fiftieth of the vaccinal dose shall protect all the vaccinated pigs against an injection of virulent virus which kills susceptible controls. The virulent virus shall be given at least two weeks after vaccination.
The immuno-electro-osmophoresis test or the indirect immuno-fluorescence test shall be used and shall be conducted and interpreted as described in the following extracts from the Laboratory Manual for Research on Classical and African Swine Fever, 1976, Commission of the European Communities.

In addition, the haemadsorption test shall be performed on any pig showing fever during quarantine. This test is also described in the extracts from the Laboratory Manual.

(1) HAEMADSORPTION TEST

Material:

a) Leucocyte cultures of pig.

b) Suspension of different organs from the pigs which died suspect (spleen, lung, lymph nodes).

c) Equipment for bleeding (needle 100/18 or 120/20), neutral plastic tube for transfusion, transfusion apparatus (Jouvelet as used in human medicine, mechanical defibrinator of 1,000 ml).

d) Centrifuge and centrifuge bottle of 500 ml.

e) Heparin.
Methods:

A. Preparation of leucocyte cultures for Haemadsorption Test (HAD)

a) Leucocyte cultures starting from defibrinated blood (recommended to obtain large number of cultures)

1. The blood is obtained from the vena of pigs weighing 40 to 100 kg using a transfusion apparatus. The blood is placed in a mechanical defibrinator of 1,000 ml and is shaken for 15 minutes. The amount of blood extracted is 20 ml per kg body weight. From each 1,000 ml of blood, 300 tubes of culture with pure serum are prepared.

2. The defibrinated blood is transferred with the transfusion apparatus to 500 ml centrifuge bottles.

3. Centrifugation at 2,500 rpm for 20 minutes.

4. The serum is transferred to an Erlenmeyer flask of 500 ml with the help of the transfusion apparatus.

5. The superficial layer of the sediment is collected. This layer contains the leucocytes mixed in a part of the red cells. The layer is recovered with brief and repeated aspirations with a 10 ml pipette.

For aspiration one uses the vacuum or the Bergmann propipette.

For each 250 ml of blood, 4 to 5 ml of the superficial layer are obtained. The red cells collected with the leucocytes serve for the reaction.

6. The recovered leucocytes are added to the serum. The suspension is homogenized by shaking. The cellular concentration is checked (4 to 6,000,000 leucocytes per ml). The suspension may be used in 50% dilution with Earle's solution, but it is recommended to use the serum in its pure state.

7. The suspension is distributed into the tissue culture tubes (160 x 16 mm) at a rate of 1.5 ml per tube.

8. Incubation at 37°C in inclined position. The cellular transformation in macrophages is produced between 48 to 72 hours. They may be used for the haemadsorption reaction between 2 and 8 days. However, for diagnosis routine, only cultures between 2 and 4 days are used because of their greater sensitivity.
This method is recommended to obtain the large number of cultures which are necessary for routine diagnosis on a large scale. With this method all manipulations of the blood are performed in a closed cycle to prevent contamination.

An important factor for the reliability and specificity is the use of serum from the same donor pig as the leucocytes. This avoids the non-specific agglutination reactions.

b) Leucocyte cultures starting from heparined blood (recommended to obtain small number of cultures).

1. The blood is obtained from the anterior vena cava by means of an heparinized syringe (4 mg per 10 ml of blood). Mix well to avoid coagulation. One must use non-toxic heparin.
2. Distribute in glass tubes (40 ml per tube of 190 x 20 mm).
3. The tubes are placed in an inclined position (45°) and incubated at 37°C for 30 to 45 minutes.
4. When sedimentation velocity begins to reduce, the supernatant that contains the leucocytes is removed and mixed with an equal volume of Earle's or Hank's solution.
5. Distribute in tissue culture tubes (1.5 ml per tube).
6. Incubation at 37°C. The cellular transformation to macrophages occurs 48 to 72 hours after the start of incubation.

This method is recommended for the preparation of small amounts of leucocyte cultures with a limited number of red cells. These cultures conserve the fibrin. When the heparin is toxic, the cellular suspension must be centrifugated at 1,000 rpm for 10 minutes. Discard the supernatant. The cellular sediment is resuspended in the same volume of new nutritive fluid (Earle's or Hank's solution with donor pig serum to equal parts).

B. Inoculation of the leucocyte cultures

1. A 20% suspension is made in Hanks' solution from the spleen or other organs with a grinding type TenBroek.
2. Centrifugate the suspension for 20 minutes at 4,000 rpm.
3. The supernatant is removed and antibiotics are added (4,000 I.U. penicillin and 3 mg streptomycin), then keep for 2 hours at room temperature.
4. Inoculation of 3 culture tubes per sample with 0.2 ml of the supernatant per tube.

C. Reading and interpretation

For the observation of the culture tubes the red cells sedimented are removed by a gentle rotation of the tube in its longitudinal axis.

Daily observation for the appearance of HAD and cytopathogenic effect on inoculated cultures. The first reading is performed 14 to 16 hours post-inoculation. The following readings occur every 24 hours.

The period of reading extends until the appearance of HAD or a cytopathogenic effect without HAD, a period of 8 to 10 days, if no changes are observed in the culture.

The pictures of HAD are present in the form of a halo (rosette) of red cells around the leucocytes. The cytopathogenic effect is shown by a marked reduction in the number of cells attached on the walls of the tube, compared with the non-infected control cultures.

When HAD appears, the diagnosis is positive for African Swine Fever. When the cytopathogenic effect is seen without HAD, it may be produced by the toxicity of the inoculum.

To differentiate between the cytopathogenic effect of the virus and the inoculum toxicity, the cellular sediment is tested by direct immunofluorescence (see combined method with haemadsorption and immunofluorescence). When the results of immunofluorescence are negative, sub-inoculations to new leucocyte cultures are performed.

(2) COMBINED HAEMADSORPTION AND IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE
ON LEUCOCYTE CULTURES, FOR IDENTIFICATION OF HAEMADSORBING AND NON-HAEMADSORBING STRAINS OF ASF VIRUS

Introduction:

This method permits the isolation and identification of haemadsorbing and non-haemadsorbing strains of ASF virus. It permits to differentiate the specific cytopathic effect from possible cytotoxic effect of the inoculum or the cytopathic effect produced by other viruses (Aujeszky).
Material:
a) Leucocyte cultures (prepared according to the method described for the Haemadsorption Test).
b) Inoculum.
c) Fluorescent conjugate anti-ASF (prepared according to the method described in the Immunofluorescence Test).
d) Buffered glycerine pH 8 (1 volume of glycerine + 2 volumes of carbonate-bicarbonate buffer).
e) Microscopic equipment (A. Leitz-Ortholux microscope, mercury arc lamp HBO-200, KP-490 exciter filter, 06-1 barrier filter, 25x objective lens and 6x oculars. Dry condensator dark field D. 0.80).

Methods:
All the procedures described in the methods for the Haemadsorption Test are undertaken.

When the leucocyte cultures inoculated with suspicious samples show cytopathic effect without haemadsorption or when the cultures show no changes during the observation period (10 days) the following procedures should be undertaken:

1. Centrifugation of the supernatant of the inoculated leucocyte cultures. The supernatant of the three inoculated tubes are mixed. An aliquot is kept for sub-inoculations, the rest is mixed with 4 volumes of Hanks' solution and centrifugated at 1,000 rpm for 15 minutes.

2. The supernatant is removed, the sediment with the cells is spread on coverslips.

3. Fix for 15 minutes (desiccation).

4. Stain with the anti-ASF conjugate by the usual method (30 minutes at 37°C in a humidified chamber) described in the direct immunofluorescence method.

5. Reading and interpretation of the results. The presence of macrophages showing fluorescent inclusions permits a positive diagnosis of ASF. In negative cases sub-inoculations to new leucocyte cultures are performed with the supernatant fluid of cultures.
With this method only three culture tubes from each sample are necessary for all haemadsorption reading, for immunofluorescence on cellular sediment and for sub-inoculations if necessary.

References:


(3) ASF ANTIBODY DETECTION IN SERUM FROM SUBCLINICAL AND CHRONIC FORMS BY INDIRECT IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE

Introduction:

The indirect immunofluorescence for the antibody detection in the serum is very useful for the in vivo diagnosis of the ASF chronic forms with insidious evolution (C. SANCHEZ BOTIJA, A. ORDAS and J.G. GONZALES, 1970).

The sensitivity of this method is 91% in ASF chronic pig sera compared with other methods (immuno-electro-osmophoresis, radial immunodiffusion and agar gel diffusion precipitation).

Material:

a) Serum from suspect pigs.
b) Antigen on coverslips.
c) Rabbit anti-swine IgG conjugate.
d) P.B.S. at pH 7.2.
e) Buffered glycerine.
Methods:
They are the same methods as described in "Rapid methods for the diagnosis of ASF by identification of specific IgG antibody extracted from tissues of dead pigs".

References:
(The translation of an extract of this paper is appended.)

(4) RAPID METHOD FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF ASF CARRIERS
BY IMMUNO-ELECTRO-OSMOPHORESIS

Introduction:
The persistence of ASF in enzootic areas has produced changes in the biological properties of the virus. Whereas an increase of subacute, chronic forms and carriers were observed. The diagnosis of the chronic forms and particularly of carriers is very important for the control and the eradication of a disease.
The in vivo diagnosis of these forms is realised by the identification of serum antibodies.
The ASF serum antibodies can be demonstrated by several methods: complement fixation, agar gel diffusion precipitation, indirect immunofluorescence, immuno-electro-osmophoresis and radial immunodiffusion.
The most sensible and rapid methods are the indirect immunofluorescence and immuno-electro-osmophoresis.
The immuno-electro-osmophoresis is of great value for Prospection of large numbers of suspicious animal sera (carriers). This method was tested on experimental disease by PAN et al. (1972). Subsequently its sensitivity was studied in Spain on sera collected during natural outbreaks (PAN et al., 1974).
Actually this method is applied in Spain for the detection of carriers.
The immuno-electro-osmophoresis permits specific antibody detection on serum in 30 minutes.
Material:

a) Electrophoresis equipment (electrophoresis chamber, power supply for 500 volts, frames, hole pattern cutter).

b) Veronal acetate buffer pH 8.6 and ionic strength 0.1 (sodium barbital 13.38 g, sodium acetate (3H₂O) 8.83 g, distilled water 1,500 ml. Adjusting to pH 8.6 with concentrated hydrochloric acid).

c) Agarose 0.6 % in veronal buffer.

d) ASF antigen.

e) Sodium azide.

f) Positive control sera.

g) Glass slides (2.5 x 10 cm).

h) P.B.S. pH 7.2.

Methods:

a) Preparation of agarose (0.6 %)

1. One part of veronal acetate buffer are mixed with two parts of distilled water (ionic strength 0.033).

2. Agarose 0.6 % and sodium azide 0.1 % is added to the veronal buffer.

3. Place in a water bath at 100°C. The gel must be transparent.

4. Distribute in bottles of 40-60 ml stored at +2 - +4°C until time for use.

b) ASF antigen

1. M.S. cell-line (monkey kidney cell line) is grown in Roux, Pyrex or Povitsky bottles.

2. When the monolayer is confluent, the bottles are inoculated with the ASF adapted virus at an infection concentration of 5/1. Absorption during two hours. After this period maintenance medium (Yle with 2 % calf serum) is added and incubated at 37°C.

3. When strong cytopathic effect is apparent, generally about 48-72 hours, the culture fluid and cells are collected.

4. Centrifugation at 1,000 g. for 30 minutes.
5. The packed cells are resuspended in two volumes of P.B.S. pH 7.2 and sonicated for 2 minutes in an ice-bath.

6. Centrifugation at 40,000 g. for 30 minutes.

7. The supernatant is collected and used as antigen.

8. The specificity ant titer of the antigen is tested with standard pig antisera.

c) Immuno-electro-osmophoresis test procedure:

1. The frames, each one with 6 slides, are placed on a plane table.

2. A small amount of melted gel is introduced at the junctures of the slides and the frame. Pour 10 ml of the liquid agarose for each frame section to form a uniform layer.

3. When agarose is gellified, place it in a humidified chamber for stabilisation.

4. Cut holes in the gel coat over each slide. The holes are 3 mm in diameter and spaced to give a distance of 10 mm.

5. The gel plugs are removed by suction. After, the reactants are placed in the appropriate holes.

6. The frames are accommodated in the electrophoresis chamber and 400 volts are applied for 30 minutes.

7. When the run is completed, the frames are removed from the chamber and the results are read over indirect light.

8. The frames are washed in 2 % NaCl solution for 24 hours. After they are washed for one hour in distilled water then the final reading is taken.

Interpretation of results:

- Each line of precipitation observed between antigen and antibody is considered as positive.

- The efficiency of the immuno-electro-osmophoresis is very similar to the indirect immunofluorescence test, to the radial immunodiffusion test and higher than the agar gel diffusion precipitation test.

- The positivity obtained with the immuno-electro-osmophoresis is 90 % on sera collected from subacute and chronic outbreaks of ASF.
This method is the most rapid for the detection of antibodies.

References:


(5) INDIRECT IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE TECHNIQUE

A) PREPARATION OF THE ANTIGEN IN CELL CULTURES

a) Leucocyte culture - In these first trials, we have preferably employed leucocyte cultures prepared according to the usual techniques for the identification of the ASF virus. The leucocytes were obtained from defibrinated or heparined blood (6, 7, 14, 15). The cultures were prepared in usual culture tubes without coverslips and in Leighton tubes with coverslips. The red cells dragged along during the recovery of the leucocytes are removed from the cultures by withdrawing the nutritive medium after 24 hours of incubation, washing with Hanks' solution at 37°C and renewing the medium with the same solution to which 50% of normal pig serum is added. The presence of red cells and phagocytosis make the reading of results difficult by the indirect technique. Some tubes containing red cells are kept for the control of infection by haemadsorption.

We have used well grown leucocyte cultures, four to six days old, in order to eliminate the autofluorescence of certain series of leucocytes which appear during the first phases of cultivation when they are not well grown.
Other cell systems have been also used (pig kidney cultures, choroid plexus, pig testis, bovine foetus kidney and, mainly, the PK-15 cell line and the BHK-21 cell line).

b) Virus - For the infection of leucocyte cultures we have chosen a strain of the ASF virus known for its ability to produce abundant inclusions in the cytoplasm of the macrophages. A 20 % suspension of the spleen of a pig which died from ASF following experimental infection was used. This suspension was kept at -70°C in 2 ml phials. The titre of the 20 % suspension following thawing was 10^6 HAD50/0.2ml in leucocyte culture.

For the infection of other cell systems, a virus adapted to pig kidney cell culture was used.

c) Infection of the leucocyte cultures - Each culture was inoculated with 0.2 ml of a 1/10 dilution of the 20% spleen suspension. Incubation at 37°C until the control cultures containing red cells show a haemadsorption in 50% of the leucocytes (approximately 48 hours.)

d) Selection and storage of the viral antigen preparations for indirect immunofluorescence - When the cultures are made in Leighton tubes, two coverslips are removed forty-eight hours post-inoculation. Following washing in PBS, they are fixed with pure acetone at room temperature and stained by the direct technique using the anti-ASF conjugate according to the usual method (P.H. BOOL, A. ORDAS and C.S. BOTIJA (1)).

If the cultures of these test coverslips show 30 to 50% of the cells with fluorescence inclusion bodies well shaped and clearly visible in the cytoplasm of the macrophages, they are considered as acceptable for the indirect immunofluorescence test and the coverslips of the other tubes are removed. Following fixation with acetone, they are kept at -20°C as a reserve stock of viral antigen on coverslips until use. The leucocyte cultures without a sufficient number of bodies and containing the viral antigen in granular form or diffusely distributed in the cytoplasm are not acceptable for this indirect technique.
When the leucocyte cultures are made in usual tubes without coverslips, after forty-eight hours of incubation post inoculation the fluids of three cultures are collected in a centrifuge tube, an equal volume of PBS is added and centrifugation is carried out for twenty minutes at 1,000 rpm to collect the cellular sediment. The supernatant is decanted and centrifugation is again carried out with 10 ml of PBS, pH 7.2. Finally, the sediment is homogenized in 0.5 to 1 ml of PBS. This sediment contains a large number of macrophages released from the tube by the cytopathic effect of the inoculated virus.

A small drop of the sediment is placed and spread onto two very clean coverslips. Following desiccation and fixation with acetone, these coverslips are stained by the direct method. If these test preparations show 30 to 50% of the macrophages with well shaped and visible fluorescent inclusions, the cultures are considered as acceptable and the sediment of the remaining cultures is then collected by centrifugation of the fluid.

Preparations are made with the cellular sediment of all pooled tubes by spreading small drops on very clean coverslips. These preparations are dried, fixed with acetone and kept at -20°C until use. The output of this method is very great. A small number of cultures permits to obtain cellular sediment for the preparation of a large amount of coverslips with macrophages containing the viral antigen.

e) Preparation of the antigen in PK-15 cell line

PK-15 cell line cultures on coverslips are used in Leighton tubes after three days of incubation. The nutritive medium of the tubes is removed and the tubes are inoculated with 0.4 ml of ASF virus adapted to growth in pig kidney cells. After two hours at 37°C for the adsorption of the virus, 2 ml of fresh medium are added and incubation at 37°C is carried out during three days. The medium used was Earle's medium + lactalbumin hydrolysate (0.5%) + calf serum (10%).

Two cultures (coverslips) are removed from the tubes, washed in PBS, fixed with acetone for fifteen minutes and stained by the direct technique with an anti-ASF conjugate.
If the cellular layer shows 40 to 50% of the cells with fluorescent inclusions, it is considered to be acceptable as antigen and the remaining cultures are removed from the tubes, washed and fixed with acetone as stated above and kept at -20°C as a reserve stock of antigen until use for the indirect immunofluorescence. The same technique is used for the BHK-21 cell line.

B) INDIRECT STAINING

Rabbit anti-swine IgG serum and rabbit anti-swine IgG conjugate, used for the staining, were prepared according to the methods described by BOOL et al. (1) in an earlier publication.

The test serum, at appropriate dilutions (beginning from 1/10) in PBS, pH 7.2 is placed on the coverslips with the viral antigen for sixty minutes at 37°C in a humidified chamber, using two coverslips per dilution. The surplus of serum is eliminated by three quick washings and three washings of five minutes in PBS.

Staining is effected with the rabbit conjugate for thirty minutes at 37°C. The surplus of conjugate is removed by three quick washings and two washings of five minutes. Setting on buffered glucerin at pH 8.6.

Coverslips containing the viral antigen treated with an anti-ASF serum, normal pig serum and PBS were used as controls.

C) INTERPRETATION

Sera are considered as positive when the treated cultures show fluorescent inclusions bodies in the cytoplasma of infected macrophages.

References (extracts):


APPENDIX 5.5.1.

STANDARDISATION OF METHODS OF CONTROL
OF MYCOPLASMAL ANTIGENS

For information on the standardisation of Mycoplasma gallisepticum antigen, see Appendix 5.5.4.2.
A. The control procedures which are described below concern bacterial suspensions, stained and with addition of antisepsics, 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 homogeneous and show at microscopical examination clearly individualised gram negative germs, corresponding by their form to *Salmonella pullorum*. It should be sterile according to W.H.O. Requirements (Requirements for Biological substances No. 6, *Wld. Hlth. Techn. Rep. Ser.* No. 200, Geneva 1960).

3. **pH**
   The pH of the antigen should be comprised between 6.5 and 7.

4. **Cell concentration**
   Cell concentration should be approximately 3 – 5% in volume.

5. **Staining substances**
   Only blue or violet staining substances should be used. The amount of staining substances should be selected so that the substances may be fixed by the bacteria and that the suspension fluid contains no excessive staining substance.
6. Sensitivity:
Volumes of 0.05 ml of antigen should react with equal volumes of two test sera containing, respectively, 0.5 International Units of Anti-S. pullorum Serum (Standard Form S) and 0.5 International Units of Anti-S. pullorum Serum (Variant Form V) as determined by comparative assay with the International Standards for Anti-S. pullorum Sera (Standard Form S and Variant Form V). The correct concentration of serum may be obtained by dilution if necessary.

In each case, at least 50% agglutination should develop within one minute at 35-40°C or within two minutes at room temperature.

7. Specificity:
The specificity should be controlled using following monospecific antisera:

- 9 - 123 - 122 and 01 -

as well as a serum from a healthy hen.

With the first 3 sera a distinct agglutination should be obtained within one minute after heating at 35-40°C or within two minutes at room temperature. Neither monospecific 01 serum nor serum from non-infected hens can produce any flocculation.

8. Validity:
The antigen should keep the characteristics mentioned in B.2.-B.7. until the expiry date stated by the manufacturers.

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.
A major source of contamination within the hatchery is the low sanitary condition of hatching eggs on arrival at the hatchery.

1. SANITATION OF HATCHING EGGS

a) The litter in the laying house should be kept dry and in good condition. The nest box litter should be clean and adequate in quantity.

b) Eggs should be collected at frequent intervals in cleaned and disinfected containers.

c) The dirty eggs should be collected in a separate container and should not be used for hatching purposes.

d) The clean eggs should be fumigated immediately after collection. Fumigation is simple and safe provided the necessary precautions are taken. The methods recommended are described in Section 7.

e) The fumigated eggs should be stored in a cool place on the farm separately from the non-fumigated eggs for a limited period of time.

f) The eggs should be transported to the hatchery in new and clean cases which have been fumigated or sanitized with a liquid disinfectant (see Table I). The cleaning and disinfection of vehicles must be a regular part of the hatchery routine.

2. SANITATION OF THE HATCHERY BUILDING

a) The choice of a suitable isolated geographical location facilitates sanitation and disease control. The building should be located as far as possible from other buildings housing livestock, and poultry in particular.

b) The hatchery buildings should include physical separation of all work areas. If possible, separate ventilation should be provided for the major hatchery operations, namely, the rooms
for:

1) egg receiving and egg storage;
2) fumigation;
3) setting or initial incubation;
4) hatching;
5) sorting, sexing and placing chicks in boxes;
6) material storage, including egg and chick boxes, egg flats, box pads, chemicals and other items;
7) facilities for washing equipment and disposal of waste;
8) room for employees to have meals; and
9) office.

c) The hatching design should be based on a suitable work flow and air circulation. This permits air flow and the personnel and equipment involved to move in one direction only.

d) Windows, ventilators and open areas should be screened against flies, other insects and vermin.

3. SANITATION OF THE AREA SURROUNDING THE HATCHERY

a) The area adjacent to the hatchery buildings should be surrounded by a security fence and a gateway to control all traffic.

b) Wild birds, domestic and wild animals must be excluded from the hatchery area. A programme for fly control is necessary.

The following treatment should be carried out where flies are likely to be troublesome:

All inside surfaces of the building, i.e., ceilings, walls, including doors and windows, should be treated with an insecticidal spray which leaves a residual film poisonous to flies. This treatment should be done at the beginning of the fly season. The treatment will last from two to three months. Further treatment may or may not be necessary.

Insecticides containing either 1% fenchlorphos, 1% fenitrothion, 1% bromophos or 1% iodofenphos are suitable. These may be used as an emulsion made up from concentrate diluted with water, but on many surfaces, particularly porous ones, a water dispersible powder formulation will be more effective.

The sprays should be applied with a pneumatic sprayer.

c) The hatchery area should be maintained free from all hatchery waste, refuse of all kinds and discarded equipment.
d) Approved disposal methods and adequate drainage must be available.

4. THE HATCHERY PERSONNEL AND VISITORS

a) Clean coveralls or overalls, hats and footwear must be provided for all personnel and visitors entering the hatchery.

b) A disinfectant foot-bath for footwear is necessary. Washing the hands in disinfectant solution or with soap and water should be required.

c) The hatchery personnel and visitors should have no contact with other poultry or poultry products.

5. SANITATION DURING THE HANDLING OF EGGS AND CHICKS

a) Egg handlers in the hatchery should wash their hands with soap and water and change to clean outer garments before handling hatching eggs received from the poultry farm.

b) Chick sexers and chick handlers must wash and disinfect their hands, change into clean protective clothing and boots before commencing work in the hatchery. Hands must be washed carefully between different lots of chicks.

c) Day-old chicks or other poultry must be delivered or distributed in new chick boxes; or, in used boxes which have been cleaned, disinfected or fumigated.

d) The chicks should be delivered directly from the hatchery by personnel wearing sanitized outer clothing. Outer clothing should be changed between farms.

e) The delivery truck must be cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before each delivery of chicks.

6. GENERAL CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

All hatchery equipment, tables, and all horizontal surfaces in rooms must be promptly and thoroughly vacuumed, cleaned, washed, brushed, rinsed with clean water and finally disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

7. FUMIGATION OF HATCHING EGGS, AND HATCHERY EQUIPMENT

Formaldehyde gas has been used for many years for the disinfection of hatching eggs and hatchery equipment. As a fumigant, formaldehyde gas has proved to be a very effective means of destroying micro-organisms and viruses on eggs, eggs cases, chick boxes, hatching machines and other hatchery equipment, provided these items have been subjected to preliminary cleaning. When the correct mixture of formalin and potassium permanganate is used, a dry brown powder will remain after the reaction is completed.
At the present time, there is lack of uniform opinion on the optimum concentration of formaldehyde required for the sanitation of eggs and hatchery equipment. In general, three levels of concentration have been used. Also, two methods of use have been adopted.

A. METHOD I

Concentration (a):

53 ml formalin (37.5%) and 35 gms potassium permanganate per cubic metre of space.

This can be expressed as:
5 1/4 oz. by volume (148.5 ml) formalin (37.5%) and 3 1/2 oz. by weight (98 gms) potassium permanganate per 100 cubic feet (2.8 cubic metres) of space.

Concentration (b):

43 ml formalin (37.5%) and 21 gms potassium permanganate per cubic metre of space.

This can be expressed as:
4 oz. by volume (120 ml) formalin (37.5%) and 2 oz. (60 gms) potassium permanganate per 100 cubic feet (2.8 cubic metres) of space.

Concentration (c):

45 ml formalin (40 %) and 30 gms potassium permanganate per cubic metre of space.

This can be expressed as:
4 1/2 oz. by volume formalin and 3 oz. potassium permanganate per 100 cubic feet.

Procedure

Fumigation of hatching eggs and equipment should be carried out in a special chamber or in a room or building constructed of impermeable material which can be made as airtight as possible. A fan is necessary to circulate the gas during fumigation and to expel it after fumigation is completed.

The total volume of the room is determined accurately from the internal measurements. The space occupied by trays, or eggs, or articles to be fumigated, is to be disregarded. The quantities of materials required are based on the total volume.
Place in the centre of the floor, one or preferably several large metal basins, metal trays or containers of earthenware, enameware, asbestos or other non-inflammable material.

**PLASTIC OR POLYTHENE CONTAINERS ARE NOT TO BE USED,** due to the heat generated by the chemical reaction. Due to a possible fire hazard, the containers should slope outwards. Also, the containers must be large enough so that the two chemicals occupy no more than one quarter of the volume of the container. Preferably, the container should have a capacity of at least ten times the volume of the total ingredients.

The eggs should be placed on wire racks, in wire baskets or on cup-type egg flats stacked in a manner that will permit air circulation and exposure to the formaldehyde gas.

An electric or hot water heater should be available in the chamber to maintain the temperature at 75°F to 100°F (20°C to 38°C). Water pans or other equipment should be available to provide a relative humidity of 70% or higher.

Place the required amount of potassium permanganate into the containers **BEFORE** adding the formalin.

Pour the required amount of formalin into the potassium permanganate in the containers.

Leave the chambers as quickly as possible and close the door. Some operators may wish to use a gas mask when pouring the formalin into the containers.

The door of the chamber should be securely closed and permanently labelled to prevent accidental opening.

The fans should be operated to circulate the formaldehyde and the fumigation time should be 20 minutes.

After 20 minutes the gas should be expelled through a controlled vent leading to the outside of the building.

The door may be opened to facilitate expelling the formaldehyde to the outside.

**B. 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 relative humidity of the chamber is sufficiently high (60 to 80%).

10 grams paraformaldehyde powder or pellet is used per cubic metre of space.

C. WARNING

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 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 or higher and humidity 80%).

Formaldehyde gas rapidly loses its efficiency at low temperatures or in a very dry atmosphere.

8. FUMIGATION PROCEDURES AT THE HATCHERY

A. Fumigation of Eggs in Setting Machines

Eggs should be fumigated within 12 hours after setting and after the temperature and humidity has returned to normal operating levels. The temperature of the machines must remain at the operating level.

The setting machine doors and ventilators should be closed, but the circulation fan should be kept operating.

After fumigation for 20 minutes, the ventilators should be opened to the normal operating position in order to release the gas.

WARNING

Do not fumigate eggs that have been incubated for 24 to 96 hours, because this can result in embryo mortality.
B. Fumigation of Eggs in Hatching Machines

This is a common practice in certain areas and under certain conditions. The eggs should be fumigated after being transferred from the setting machine to the hatching machine and before 10% of the chicks have begun to break the shell. After transfer of the eggs, the hatching machines are permitted to return to normal operating temperatures and humidity. The ventilators are closed and fumigation is conducted with the fans running. In some countries, the standard amounts of formalin (53 ml) and potassium permanganate (35 g) per cubic metre are used. Fumigation time is 20 minutes. In other countries, 0.8 cc formalin (37.5%) is added to 0.4 gram potassium permanganate for each cubic foot of space; or 25 ml formalin to 12.5 gram potassium permanganate per cubic metre. Fumigation time is 20 minutes.

C. Fumigation of Empty Setting and Hatching Machines

Following removal of all the eggs or the chicks and the subsequent cleaning and disinfection of the empty machine, the disinfected egg trays are replaced and the machine prepared for the next batch of incubating eggs.

The doors and ventilators should be closed and the temperature and humidity returned to normal operating levels. Fumigation time should be at least three hours or preferably overnight, using the standard amounts of formalin and potassium permanganate (Concentration (a)).

The machines should be well ventilated before use to remove any residual fumigant.

WARNING

The above fumigation procedure applies to a machine in which there are no hatching eggs. Eggs and chicks cannot be fumigated using the above fumigation time.

D. Neutralization of Formaldehyde Gas

This can be conducted with a 25% solution of ammonium hydroxide using an amount not more than one half the volume of formalin used. The ammonia can be spread on the floor of the machine and the doors closed quickly.
TABLE I

PROPERTIES AND USES OF DISINFECTANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPERTIES</th>
<th>CHLORINE</th>
<th>IODINE</th>
<th>PHENOL</th>
<th>QUATS</th>
<th>FORMALDEHYDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bactericidal</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacteriostatic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungicidal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virucidal</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Matter*</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use Area

| Hatchery Equipment  | +        | +      | +      | +     | +            |
| Water Disinfection  | +        | +      | -      | +     | -            |
| Personnel           | +        | +      | -      | +     | -            |
| Egg Washing         | +        | -      | -      | +     | +            |
| Floor               | -        | -      | +      | +     | +            |
| Foot Baths          | -        | -      | +      | +     | -            |
| Rooms               | +        | +      | +      | +     | +            |

Quats = Quaternary ammonium compounds

* = Number of + indicates degree of affinity for organic material and the corresponding loss of disinfecting action

+ = Positive property

- = Negative property

± = Limited activity for specific property
APPENDICES 5.5.4.

NORMS CONCERNING THE DIAGNOSIS OF AVIAN MYCOPLASMOSIS

APPENDIX 5.5.4.1.

PROCEDURE TO BE APPLIED FOR THE SEROLOGICAL TEST

(a) In defining flocks as being free from Mycoplasma gallisepticum infection, the rapid plate agglutination test should be used as a screening test. Samples giving a positive reaction in this test should be retested using the haemagglutination-inhibition (HI) test.

(b) Consideration should be given to following the same procedure in testing groups of birds for export. This could, perhaps, be permitted as an alternative procedure at the discretion of the importing country.

(c) Doubtful results should be checked by performing tests with M. synoviae antigen since infection with this organism sometimes causes cross reactions.
SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM AND MYCOPLASMA SYNOVIAE ANTIGENS

A. Mycoplasma gallisepticum antigens

To establish the absence of *M. gallisepticum* infection, antigens prepared from S6 strains* shall be used in all cases. Antigens prepared from other strains may be used in addition when necessary.

(1) *M. gallisepticum* antigens for the agglutination test:

The methods of control described below apply solely to suspensions of *M. gallisepticum* stained with a suitable dye and containing preservative and intended for use in the rapid plate agglutination test with blood or serum.

On microscopic examination, the antigen appears as a homogeneous suspension without floccules or precipitates.

It is free from contamination with bacteria and fungi.

The pH is between 6.5 and 7.0.

It is stored at 5°C±3°C.

It is warmed to room temperature before use.

After the antigen has been allowed to "age" for 2 to 4 weeks, the sensitivity of the antigen is determined with respect to the W.H.O. International Reference Preparation of Anti-*Mycoplasma gallisepticum* Serum or a reference preparation which has been calibrated in International Units by comparative assay with the International Reference Preparation. A positive reaction is recognised by the formation of coloured floccules and the clearing of the suspending medium, on adding to 0.05 ml of antigen an equal volume of doubling dilutions of the Reference Preparation. Agglutination must be clearly visible with the dilution containing 2.5 International Units. It must appear in the 30 seconds following mixing and at the end of 2 minutes, comprise at least 50% of the cellular suspension.


- A suitable strain may be obtained from the F.A.O./W.H.O. International Reference Centre for Animal Mycoplasms, University of Aarhus, Denmark.
Specificity shall be controlled with respect to the Reference Preparation and negative sera* originating from chickens known to be free from infection.

The criteria described above shall continue to apply until the expiry date declared by the manufacturer.

(2) M. gallisepticum antigens for the haemagglutination inhibition test:

The test shall be performed with live, actively growing cultures.

The antigen is free from contamination with bacteria and fungi.

The HA titre of the antigen is determined, the 50% HA unit being defined as that amount of antigen giving 50% haemagglutination in the test system employed.

The test shall be performed by the following method or a method having equivalent sensitivity as determined by tests with known positive sera.

Into each of two wells of a perspex W.H.O. agglutination tray is placed 0.2 ml of a 1 in 5 dilution in PBS of the serum. To one well is added 0.2 ml of antigen containing four 50% HA units, and to the other, 0.2 ml PBS. The reagents are mixed and allowed to stand at room temperature. After 10 minutes, 0.2 ml of a 1% suspension in PBS of thrice-washed chicken red blood cells is added, and after mixing the plates are allowed to stand at room temperature for 50 minutes. The mixtures are then observed for haemagglutination. Sera giving non-specific haemagglutination must be adsorbed to remove all non-specific haemagglutinins so that a clear button is obtained in the control well without HA antigen. The adsorption is carried out by incubating 1 ml of the serum dilution with 6 to 8 drops of packed washed chicken red blood cells. The cells are removed after incubation at 37°C for 10 minutes, and the supernatant tested for haemagglutinating activity. Known positive and negative sera should be included with each set of tests. The presence of haemagglutinating antibodies in the serum is indicated by the absence of haemagglutination in the test and control wells.

* Suitable sera may be obtained from the F.A.O./W.H.O. International Reference Centre for Animal Mycoplasms, University of Aarhus, Denmark.
B. Mycoplasma synoviae antigens

To establish the absence of M. synoviae infection, antigens prepared from the WVU 1853* strain or an equivalent strain shall be used.

(1) M. synoviae antigens for the agglutination test:
The specifications of the first six paragraphs and the last paragraph under A (1) apply.

(2) M. synoviae antigens for the haemagglutination-inhibition test:
The specifications at A (2) apply.

C. Additional comments

Sera giving non-specific reactions to the agglutination test do not give a positive reaction in the HI test using live HA antigen and the only occasion when a true positive agglutination reaction is not accompanied by a positive HI reaction is during the first 2 to 3 weeks of infection. The HI test is the more reliable test and is easier to read with consistency.

Positive reactions to the agglutination test should be confirmed by the demonstration of HI antibodies provided that the initial 2 to 3 weeks after infection have passed.

Samples of serum should not be frozen and should be free from haemolysis and contamination to avoid non-specific reactions. Samples should be tested within 3 days of bleeding because mycoplasma antibodies deteriorate on storage. Sera may be inactivated at 56°C for 30 minutes.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE
(GUMBORO DISEASE) LIVE VACCINES

Such vaccines are prepared from attenuated strains and are used principally for immunizing young chicks.

The strains of virus used in live vaccines shall be attenuated to the point of no longer causing either clinical signs or significant lesions in the bursa of Fabricius. This degree of innocuity shall be verified in SPF chicks. The stability of attenuation shall be confirmed by performing a series of 6 serial passages in SPF chicks.

The potency of the vaccine shall be sufficient to protect 90% of SPF chicks from clinical disease which have been vaccinated at 7 days of age, against a challenge infection*, carried out at least 10 days later, which causes the death of at least 50% of control birds of the same age and origin and which causes severe lesions of the bursa in all the surviving control birds.

* Strain 52/70 may be used for this test. BYGRAVE A.C. and FARAGHER J.T. (1970): "Mortality associated with Gumboro disease." Veterinary Record, 86, 758-759.
SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEWCASTLE DISEASE VACCINES


In particular, vaccines shall comply with the recommendations concerning the selection of the vaccine seed strain, preparation of vaccine seed, source materials, production facilities, propagation of virus, potency and other tests, virus content and virus characteristics.
SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE HAEMAGGLUTINATION-INHIBITION TEST
FOR NEWCASTLE DISEASE

(1) Antigens shall be prepared from strains of virus that do not elute rapidly from red blood cells. For example, the F and Herts 33 strains have been found to be satisfactory but the B1 and Beaudette C strains less so.

(2) It is recommended that the antigen be diluted so that the amount used in each unit of test is four times that quantity which agglutinates 50% of the red blood cells in the test system.

(3) Sera shall be inactivated by heating at 56°C for 30 minutes.

(4) Red blood cells shall be derived from adult fowls fully susceptible to Newcastle Disease as determined by the absence of specific haemagglutins from their sera. A mixture of cells from at least four fowls shall be used. The cells shall be washed three times by centrifugation. A 1% cell suspension is recommended.

(5) Positive and negative control sera shall be incorporated in each test. A test is considered to be valid only if the control sera give the expected results.

(6) The positive control serum shall be calibrated in International Units by performing a series of comparative titrations with the International Reference Preparation of Anti-Newcastle-Disease Serum or a national or local reference serum which has itself been calibrated in International Units.

(7) Sera containing more than 40 International Units per ml. shall be considered to be positive.

References


I. AIMS OF THE CONTROL

The purpose of official sanitary control in fish farming is to obtain a good health status of these establishments so as to stop or limit the losses caused by diseases and improve the value of their productions, notably by facilitating their admittance to international trade.

Firstly, this control concerns:

1) fish of the Salmonidae family belonging to the following genera: Salmo, Salvelinus and Oncorhynchus, and the following diseases: Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemias (i.e. Rhabdoviral infections), Pancreatic Necrosis, Myxosomiasis;

2) one species of the Cyprinidae family: the Carp (Cyprinus carpio), for the following disease: Spring Viraemia.

From this point of view, official sanitary control should enable preparing a certificate on the basis of officially defined and regularly applied norms.

II. GENERAL CONDITIONS

In each country, official sanitary control should be backed by regulations dealing especially with the fish diseases included in the Code and containing the following provisions:

1) frequent inspections of fish farms subjected to the control;

2) laboratory examinations carried out as soon as the evolution of one of the diseases dealt with in the Code is suspected there and, performed in laboratories equipped for the specific demonstration of pathogens likely to cause those diseases;

3) for farmers subjected to the control, the obligation to introduce into their establishments only live or dead products if their sanitary status is equal to or higher than that existing in the said establishment.
4) for farmers as well as for laboratories responsible for diagnosis, the obligation to notify the official service of any suspected occurrence of one of the diseases dealt with in the Code; and

5) prophylactic measures preventing the contamination of pisciculture establishments by fish for restocking from open waters, by only introducing products into open waters if their sanitary status is equal to or higher than that existing in the said establishment.

III. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS - DEFINITION OF THE SANITARY LEVELS OF PISCICULTURE ESTABLISHMENTS

The definitions specified hereafter apply to establishments as well as to fish originating from these establishments following a surveillance period of at least two years. They take into account the conditions of water supply of the fish farms.

Three sanitary levels are provided for:

1) Establishments recognised as being free from pathogens of the fish diseases included in the Code (Code Pathogen Free = CPF)

This definition applies to pisciculture establishments subjected to official sanitary control for at least the previous two years, in which none of the pathogens of the fish diseases included in the Code were revealed during the controls and the water supply of which makes it impossible for contamination to occur through wild fish or restocking fish carrying these pathogens.

2) Establishments free from specified fish diseases included in the Code (Specific Diseases Free = SDF)

This definition applies to establishments subjected to control for at least the previous two years, in which the causal agent of a disease or agents of several diseases included in the Code were not revealed during the controls, irrespective of the water supply system of these establishments.

3) Establishments which do not comply with the above norms but are subjected to control, and the fish of which do not show clinical signs of the fish diseases included in the Code (without clinical signs = w.c.s).

The Code recommends that such fish without clinical signs should be reserved for human consumption.

IV. REQUIREMENTS FOR FISH ORIGINATING FROM ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH ARE NOT SUBJECTED TO OFFICIAL SANITARY CONTROL

The O.I.E. recommends that fish originating from establishments which are not subjected to official control should not be admitted in international trade unless:
1) they have the minimum size accepted for being delivered for consumption; and

2) an official sanitary certificate issued by the relevant Authority attests that before being exported they were recognised as being free from clinical signs of fish diseases.

V. REQUIREMENTS FOR FISH OR FISH EGGS OF WILD ORIGIN

1) Wild fish can be assimilated to animals which do not originate from an establishment subjected to official sanitary control. Therefore, they are subject to inspection ascertaining the absence of clinical signs and to the barred zoo-sanitary certificate (No. 17).

2) Eggs of wild fish can only be certified if they originate from a controlled establishment where the first part of their hatching takes place. They are then accompanied by the sanitary certificate corresponding to the sanitary status of the fish farm concerned.

3) The Code recommends that eggs of wild fish should be disinfected before being introduced into the water of the fish farm to which they are destined.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

1) Countries interested in international trade in fish should communicate to each other their respective sanitary arrangements and allow the possible visit of experts nominated by any country wishing to ascertain the way control procedures are performed.

2) On the application of the measures provided for in this Code, relevant Administrations of importing countries lay down the sanitary level accepted by their own country according to its policy concerning fish production and ichthyopathology.

VII. PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE SANITARY CONTROL OF FISH FARMS, SAMPLING AND DISINFECTION

1) Operations in the field

A. Sanitary inspection of fish farms:

Frequent visits should be made, choosing the most favourable period for the development of diseases included in the Code: for salmonid farms, when the temperature of the water is between +7 and +14°C and, for carp farms, when the temperature rises from +15°C to +20°C. From the moment when the sanitary system comes into effect on a fish farm where no suspect mortality is recorded/or which has just been sanitised, the minimum number of visits per year which is suggested is four for a period of 3 years.

Frequent inspection enabling the detection of any abnormal situation is the most important part of the sanitary system.
B. Sampling:

During these inspections, fish showing any abnormal signs should be examined on the spot and sampled while still alive to be sent to the specialised laboratory immediately if the presence of one of the diseases included in the Code is suspected.

Previous examination of animals using simple techniques (post mortem examination and microscopic examination of fresh or stained smears) is recommended to avoid the accumulation of specimens in laboratories which will necessarily be few in number.

Collected specimens should preferably be sent still alive to the diagnostic laboratory by the most rapid means. The packaging of specimens are stated in a special norm.

Statistically defined sampling according to the population to be inspected may be carried out if the bases chosen are indicated. On the other hand, the number of specimens arriving at the laboratory is likely to be so high that only a few countries may be able to process those samples. It is therefore recommended that this sampling procedure should be used in exceptional cases only.

For example, during the first inspection carried out in an establishment which has just joined sanitary control or at the forming of a high-grade stock.

2) Laboratory procedures

The general methodology of control is based upon diagnostic procedures aiming at the demonstration of pathogens by a specific technique.

For the diseases included in the Code, the diagnostic techniques consist therefore in extracting the virus from the organs with a view to isolating and identifying it.

The whole set of procedures may be depicted in the following schema:
SPECIMEN
GRINDING - DILUTION 1:10

CENTRIFUGATION 4 000 g - 10 minutes

VIRUS EXTRACTION
- Residue
- Supernatant
  (FILTRATION 0.45 micron) (1)
  INOCULATION INTO TISSUE CULTURE (2)

VIRUS ISOLATION

Cytopathogenic Effect
- specific
- non specific
  (orientation)
  Chloroform Treatment
  SERONEUTRALIZATION
- Positive Diagnosis
- New Serotype or New Virus

VIRUS IDENTIFICATION

"In vitro" studies

(1) Not essential since it lowers the viral titre due to adhesion of virus particles to the filter.

(2) The cell system chosen depends on the host. RTG may be used for all viruses of Salmonids but EPC and FHM give better results for isolation of rhabdoviruses. For the checking of carp EPC and FHM should be chosen.
Cell lines:
The following are the cell lines recommended for the isolation of the viruses mentioned in the Code:

- Rainbow Trout Gonads or RTG.2 (WOLF and QUIMBY, 1962; No. CCL 45 of the ATCC)
- Fathead Minnow or F.H.M. (GRAVELL and MALSBERGER, 1965; No. CCL 42 of the ATCC)
- Epithelium Papulosum cyprini or E.P.C. (FIJAN).

The conditions for cultivation are given in the references and, from this point of view, E.P.C. cells are identical to F.H.M. Modifications of these cultivation conditions giving levels of cell growth or virus growth equal to or higher than the mentioned references are acceptable.

The incubation temperature recommended for cell cultures following their inoculation is +15°C.

Identification of the viruses:
It is based either on serum-neutralisation in cell culture (CASALS, 1967) or on immunofluorescence (VESTERGÅRD-JØRGENSEN and MEYLING, 1972).

On the other hand, it will be possible to agree upon any other technique for identification on the occasion of the annual Meetings of the O.I.E., of expert meetings or simply through an agreement between the sanitary Authorities of the countries involved in trade.

3) Conditions for the transport of samples (GERARD, 1975)

A. Dispatching or transport of live fish:
Abnormal animals are placed in a plastic bag containing water with oxygen above.

The amount of water introduced into the bag should be about 1/3 of its capacity, the fish should be just immersed.

The bag shall be surrounded with plastic sacks containing ice and held tight with sawdust or wood chips in an isothermic packing, strengthened by a wooden box capable of withstanding shocks.
B. Sending of dead fish:

This sending procedure decreases the probabilities of achieving diagnosis because fish putrefies rapidly. Dispatching of dead fish should only concern diseased animals which have been captured alive. They shall be wrapped dried up in an aluminium sheet and placed in an isothermic packing refrigerated by ice contained in water-tight plastic bags. Whole animals should not be frozen.

C. Sending of fish organ samples:

These are also dispatched in refrigerated isothermic packings after having been placed in small bottles (30 ml) with a large neck hermetically closed.

Organs may be previously frozen if the dates do not allow them to be dispatched immediately.
4) **Disinfection**:

**A. Procedure for the disinfection of eyed eggs of cultivated fish of the Salmonidae family**

In conformity with the requirements for certification contained in Appendix II of the Draft International Convention for the Control of Communicable Fish Diseases, each batch of eyed eggs of cultivated fish of the Salmonidae family shall be disinfected immediately prior to shipment. The disinfectant used shall be an approved organic iodine* compound of proven efficacy in the destruction of viruses (IPN, IHN, VHS) and certain bacterial fish pathogens (e.g. aeromonads, vibrios, myxobacteria) which may be carried on the surface of such eyed eggs.

The approved organic iodine compound is freshly diluted in water to give a final effective concentration of 75-100 ppm available iodine (as free $I_2$)**. The eyed eggs are exposed to this freshly prepared disinfectant solution for a period of five minutes. To ensure maximum virucidal activity, the pH of the water with which the disinfectant is diluted is adjusted to approximately neutral (pH 7.0). Organic matter in the water should be absent, or reduced to a minimum, during the time in which the eggs are immersed in the disinfectant solution.

When disinfecting eggs a sufficient volume of disinfectant solution must be used. In preparing the solution, it is important that the quantity of the final dilution of the approved compound, in relation to the volume of eggs, should be 50 l (15 gallons) of solution per 100,000 eggs (or 10 volumes of disinfectant to one volume of eggs).

**Notes**:

(1) An approved organic iodine compound is marketed by a number of commercial firms but the "approved iodine compound" is polyvinylpyrrolidoneiodine (PVP-I) containing 1% available iodine.

(2) Freshly prepared aqueous solutions of the approved iodine compound are amber in colour. When the amber colour fades, due to inactivation or elimination of the available iodine, the solution is considered to have lost its effectiveness as a disinfectant and must not be used again.

* or an equivalent substance.
** or to 50 ppm for 15 minutes.
### B. Disinfectants recommended for use in fish farming
(J.P. GERARD, 1974) (see table below)

**TABLE OF DISINFECTANTS AVAILABLE IN FISH FARMING PRACTICE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICALS</th>
<th>DOSES</th>
<th>SUITABLE FOR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quaternary ammonium compounds</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>Hands and material likely to be deteriorated by other products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quicklime</td>
<td>2000 to 5000 kg/ha</td>
<td>Earthen channels and ponds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium cyanamide</td>
<td>5000 kg/ha</td>
<td>Earthen channels and ponds. Effective against Myxosomiasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (in form of Sodium hypo- chlorite)</td>
<td>0.6° solution (1900 ppm of Cl₂)</td>
<td>Short duration disinfection of fish farming kit, rearing and hauling facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.015° solution (47.5 ppm of Cl₂)</td>
<td>Long duration disinfection (24 hours or more)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodine (in form of an iodophor)</td>
<td>250 ppm</td>
<td>Same as for quaternary ammonium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxyde</td>
<td>1 litre per 6 sq.m. of the following mixture:</td>
<td>Spray on concrete troughs and ponds surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sod. hydroxyde 100g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teepol 10g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slake lime 1000g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water 10l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Disinfection of containers used for the transportation of live fish and fish eggs

Tanks and other containers used for the transportation of live fish must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to each shipment by using an effective method of disinfection. The following procedure is acceptable:

1) Thorough mechanical cleaning with a rinsing machine under pressure, using a 0.2% sodium hydroxide solution;

OR

by thorough manual scrubbing with a brush, using a 0.2% sodium hydroxide solution;

OR

by other methods of equivalent efficiency.

2) Following cleaning, the tank or other container is thoroughly disinfected by spraying with formalin (commercial grade) diluted 1:50 in water.

Containers used in the transportation of fish eggs must be of a disposable type, and these must always be destroyed by incineration immediately following their use. When disposable containers are used it is essential that they should be new, and previously unused.

References:


FIJAN (N.) : Veterinary College, Heinzelova 55, 41001 Zagreb, Yugoslavia (not published).


APPENDIX 5.8.1.

ARRANGEMENTS RECOMMENDED FOR THE SANITARY CONTROL
OF BEE DISEASES

In each country, official sanitary control of diseases of bees should be backed by an organisation comprising:
- an organisation for permanent sanitary surveillance;
- approval of breeding apiaries for export trade;
- measures for cleaning, disinfection and disinsectisation of apicultural equipment;
- rules precisely stating the requirements for issuing the international zoo-sanitary Certificate.

A. Organisation for permanent official sanitary surveillance of apiaries

Permanent official sanitary surveillance of apiaries should be under the authority of the Veterinary Administration and should be performed either by representatives of this Administration or by representatives of an approved organisation, with the possible assistance of bee-keepers specially trained to qualify as "health inspectors and advisers".

The official surveillance service thus established should be entrusted with the following tasks:

1) visits to apiaries:
   (a) annual visits during the most appropriate periods for the detection of diseases;
   (b) unexpected visits to apiaries where breeding or transport operations are carried out for trade or transfer to other regions, or any other purpose whereby diseases could be spread, as well as to apiaries located in the vicinity of the former ones;
   (c) special visits for sanitary surveillance to sectors where breeding apiaries have been approved for exportation purposes;
2) collecting of samples required for the diagnosis of contagious diseases and sending of these samples, for that purpose, to an official laboratory. The results of laboratory examinations should be obligatorily communicated within the shortest delay to the veterinary service of the circumscription;

3) application of sanitary measures, comprising in particular treatments of colonies of bees, as well as disinfection of the equipment and possibly the destruction of affected or suspect colonies and of the contaminated equipment so as to ensure rapid eradication of any outbreak of a contagious disease.

B. Approval of breeding apiaries for export trade

The apiaries must:

1) Be situated in the centre of an area delimited as follows and in which:

(a) no case of Varroasis has been reported for at least the past two years within a radius of 50 km;

(b) no case of any other contagious disease of bees (O.I.E. Lists B and C) has been reported for at least the past eight months within a radius of 5 km.

2) Have received for at least the past two years visits by a health inspector and adviser, systematically carried out at least three times a year (in spring, during the breeding period and in autumn), for examination of the hives containing bees and of all the apicultural equipment, and for the collection of samples sent to an official laboratory.

Bee-keepers must:

3) Immediately notify the Veterinary Authority of the circumscription of any suspicion of a contagious disease of bees in the breeding apiary and in other apiaries in its neighbourhood.

4) Not introduce into the apiary any apicultural animal, material or product originating from another apiary unless sanitary control has been previously performed by the Veterinary Authority of the circumscription.

5) Apply special breeding and despatch techniques to ensure protection against any outside contamination, especially for the breeding and sending of queen-bees and accompanying bees and to enable retesting in the importing country.
6) Collect at least every 10 days, during the breeding and despatch period, samples from breeding material, brood-combs, queen-bees and bees, (including possibly separately raised accompanying bees) to be sent to an official laboratory.

C. Recommendations concerning sanitation and disinfection of apicultural equipment

Veterinary Administrations of exporting countries are requested to regulate the use of products and means for sanitation and disinfection of apicultural equipment in their own country, taking into account the following guidelines:

Any apicultural equipment kept in an establishment which has been recognised as being affected with a contagious disease of bees shall be subjected to sanitary measures ensuring the elimination of pathogens.

In all cases, these measures comprise the initial cleaning and scraping of the equipment, followed by sanitation or disinfection according to the disease concerned.

The kind of equipment (hives, small hives, combs, extractor, small equipment, appliances for handling or storage) shall also be taken into account in the choice of procedures to be applied.

Infected or contaminated equipment which cannot be subjected to the above-mentioned measures must be destroyed, preferably by burning. Any equipment in bad condition, especially hives, as well as larvae in combs affected with Varroasis, American Foul Brood or European Foul Brood, shall obligatorily be destroyed by burning.

The products and means used for sanitation and disinfection shall be recognised as being effective by the official sanitary Authority and shall be used in such a manner as to exclude any risk of soiling the equipment which could eventually affect the health of bees or adulterate the products of the hive.

When these procedures are not performed, the products shall be kept away from the bees and sheltered from any contact with apicultural equipment and products.

Waste water from the cleaning, sanitation and disinfection of apicultural equipment shall be kept away from the bees at all times and poured out in a sewer or in an unused well.
D. Preparation of the international zoo-sanitary Certificate for the exportation of:

Hives containing bees, swarms, consignments of bees (worker bees or drones), queen bees (with accompanying bees), brood-combs, royal cells etc.

This document shall be prepared in accordance with the pattern shown in Certificate No. 18.
RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING
DISINFECTION AND DISINSECTISATION

Veterinary Authorities are requested to draw up regulations in their respective countries concerning the use of disinfectants and insecticides 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 treated.

2. Disinfectants and insecticides should be authorised only after thorough tests have been carried out under field conditions.

3. The following should be considered:
   a) few universal disinfectants exist;
   b) 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% active chlorine appears necessary for satisfactory disinfection;
   c) the Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus is easily destroyed by a high or low pH but the disinfectants used might be caustic or corrosive in concentrated form;
   d) the tuberculous bacillus is very resistant to disinfectants and a high concentration is required to destroy the organism, as well as prolonged action;
   e) no matter what substances are used, disinfection techniques should comprise the following:
      (i) thorough soaking of bedding and litter as well as faecal matters with the disinfectant;
(ii) washing and cleaning by careful scrubbing and brushing of the ground, floors and walls;

(iii) then further washing with the disinfectant;

(iv) washing and disinfecting of the outside of vehicles; these washings will be carried out, if possible, with liquids applied under pressure and the washing, disinfecting or destroying of articles used for tying up the animals (ropes, reins, etc.) should not be omitted.
PROCEDURES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FMD VIRUS

APPENDIX 5.9.1.(a)

PROCEDURES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FMD VIRUS IN MEAT

The procedures for the destruction of viruses present in meat are as follows:

1. Canning

Meat in tins is subjected to heat treatment and sealed. The degree of heat is defined as that sufficient to preserve the meat without refrigeration.

2. Thorough cooking

Meat, previously deboned and defatted, shall be subjected to heating such that, when cut, it is seen to be thoroughly cooked.

After cooking, it shall be packed and handled in such a way that it cannot be exposed to a source of virus.

3. Drying after salting

When "rigor mortis" is complete, the meat must be deboned, salted with cooking salt (NaCl) and completely dried. It must not deteriorate at ambient temperature.

"Drying" is defined in terms of the ratio between water and protein which must not be greater than 2.25:1.
PROCEDURES FOR THE DESTRUCTION
OF FMD VIRUS IN ANIMAL PRODUCTS

1. Wool and hair
   a) Industrial washing, which consists in the immersion of the wool in a series of baths of water, soap and soda or potash.
   b) Chemical depilation by means of slaked lime or sodium sulphide.
   c) Fumigation in formaldehyde in a hermetically sealed chamber for at least 24 hours. The most practical method is to place potassium permanganate in containers (which must NOT be made of plastic or polyethylene) and add commercial formol; the amounts of formol and potassium permanganate are, respectively, 53 ml and 35 g per cubic metre of the chamber.

2. Bristles
   a) Boiling for at least 1 hour.
   b) Immersion for at least 24 hours in a 1% solution of formaldehyde prepared from 30 g commercial formol per litre of water.

3. Leather and raw skins
   Salted for 7 days in sea salt with the addition of sodium carbonate to 2%.
HYGIENIC PRECAUTIONS RELATIVE TO
CARRYING OUT DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND
VACCINATIONS ON EQUINES

Blood samples for serological surveys, the injection of vaccines, notably anti-influenza vaccines, are generally carried out on groups of animals.

In order to avoid passing on one disease of an animal to another at this stage, and mainly passing on Infectious Anaemia, the use of individual sterile instruments (needle, syringe) for each animal should be considered a professional obligation.
## STOCKING DENSITIES FOR AIR TRANSPORT

**BOVINES**

Densities quoted below for average weights up to 399 lb or 199 kg only apply to aircraft with ventilation which is boosted whilst on the ground.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average weight per animal in lb</th>
<th>Space required per animal in sq. ft.</th>
<th>Average weight per animal in kg</th>
<th>Space required per animal in square metres</th>
</tr>
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<td>100-149</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>50-74</td>
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</tr>
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<td>150-199</td>
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<td>1700-1749</td>
<td>16.00</td>
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<td>1750-1799</td>
<td>16.30</td>
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<td>1800 and above</td>
<td>16.70</td>
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</table>
### STOCKING DENSITIES FOR AIR TRANSPORT

**PIGS AND SHEEP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average weight per animal in lb</th>
<th>Space required per animal in sq. ft.</th>
<th>Average weight per animal in kg</th>
<th>Space required per animal in square metres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 - 99</td>
<td>2.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>400 - 449</td>
<td>6.24</td>
<td>200 - 224</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES:

1. Stocking densities may be increased by 10% on direct flights under specially favourable conditions.

2. Reduced stocking density will be necessary in the case of sheep in heavy wool.
APPENDIX 5.11.1.(a)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF VACCINES AND SERA AGAINST CLOSTRIDIAL INFECTIONS

I. Titration of antitoxins $\alpha$, $\beta$ and $\epsilon$

See: International Units of toxins and antitoxins defined by the W.H.O. and Procedures followed in different pharmacopoeia (e.g. European Pharmacopoeia, British Pharmacopoeia Veterinary, Code of Federal Regulations, U.S.A., ...).

II. Control of vaccine against Black-Quarter (Blackleg)

a) Caused by Cl. chauvoei:

1. Control of the safety of anaculture

   The test is carried out on two mice of 18 - 22 grams and on two guinea-pigs of 250 - 400 grams.

   0.2 ml of anaculture is administered i/m to each mouse and 2 ml of anaculture is administered i/p to each guinea-pig. The injected animals are then put under observation for a period of ten days.

   All symptoms characteristic of the infection by Cl. chauvoei should be absent.

2. Control of vaccine potency

   It is carried out on ten guinea-pigs of 250 - 400 grams, on five guinea-pigs of the same weight serving as a control group of the virulence of the challenge strain.

   The ten animals to be vaccinated receive, at intervals of 21 or 28 days, two subcutaneous injections of a vaccine content corresponding to the minimal dose recommended in practice. Fourteen days after the second infection, all vaccinated animals and the control group receive 1 MLD of a solution of CaCl$_2$ at 5% and of clean culture of Cl. chauvoei*.

* For the test, it is advised to use a strain of a known pathogenicity.
The observation lasts five days; 100% of the vaccinated animals should survive without showing any signs whatsoever of infection due to Cl. chauvoei. The control animals should die 48 to 72 hours after the injection.

(If one of the vaccinated guinea-pigs dies, the test can be recommenced but no deaths are accepted amongst the vaccinated animals during the second test.)

b) Caused by Cl. septicum:

1. Control of the safety of anaculture
   
   Same test as for the Cl. Chauvoei vaccine.

2. Control of vaccine potency
   
   Indirect test by titration of the antitoxin carried out on rabbits
   
   At intervals of 21 or 28 days, ten rabbits of three to six months each receive two subcutaneous injections of a vaccine content corresponding to the minimal dose recommended in practice. Fourteen days after the second injection a blood sample is taken, equal quantities of sera obtained for the titration of antitoxin (see method for titration of antigangrenous sera, Brit. Pharm. (Vet.) App. XIV B p. A12) are mixed together.

   The antitoxin titre should be at least 2.5 IU/ml.

   Direct test by virulent challenge
   
   Mice or guinea-pigs may be used for this test. At intervals of 21 or 28 days, ten animals of the selected species receive two subcutaneous injections of the following doses of vaccine:

   Mice: 0.1 ml; guinea-pigs: 1 ml.

   Five animals serve as a control group for the virulence of the challenge strain.

   Fourteen days after the second injection, the vaccinated animals and control animals are inoculated with 1 to 5 LD50 of virulent spores of Cl. septicum.

   The observation lasts five days.

   Only the animals in the control group die within 48 hours.

   None of the vaccinated animals should die.

   (The test can be carried out a second time if one of the vaccinated animals succumbs to the infection.)
IV. Control of the vaccine against Bacillary Hemoglobinuria caused by Cl. haemolyticum (oedematiens D)

1. Safety:
   See supra: oedematiens B.

2. Potency:
   a) Indirect procedure: see III a) 2. - same protocol.
   b) Direct test on guinea-pigs

   Four groups of five guinea-pigs of 3 - 500 grams are used; one of the groups is used as a control group. Three groups receive two subcutaneous injections, at intervals of 21 or 28 days, of the diluted vaccine at 1:10 (1st group); at 1:33 (2nd group) and at 1:100 (3rd group). Fourteen days later, all the animals, the control group included, are injected subcutaneously with 100 LD 50 of Cl. oedematiens D spores suspended in glycerol at 50% added to 5% of CaCl2.

   All the animals in the 1st group should survive. In the 2nd and 3rd groups, survival should be at the rate of 50%. The animals in the control group should die.

V. Control of the vaccine against Cl. sordellii infection

1. Safety:
   See supra: Cl. chauvoei

2. Potency:
   a) Indirect control by titration of antitoxin in guinea-pigs

   Identical protocol to that of the vaccine against Necrotic Hepatitis caused by Cl. oedematiens B.

   Result: a satisfactory vaccine should give a titre of 0.2 IU/ml of serum.

   b) Direct protection test of the mouse

   Ten mice receive two subcutaneous injections of 0.5 ml of vaccine at three-week intervals. Fourteen days later they, and a group of five control mice, receive an i.m. injection of 10 MLD of virulent spores or of toxin.

   Result: 75 to 100% of the vaccinated mice should survive. The mice from the control group should die within three days.
III. Control of the vaccine against Necrotic Hepatitis

a) Due to Cl. oedematiens B:

1. Safety of anaculture

Inject two white mice of 18 - 22 grams intravenously with 0.5 ml of anaculture and, two guinea-pigs intradermally with 0.2 ml of the same product. The mice are observed for a period of 10 days and the guinea-pigs for 72 hours. No signs of toxaemia should be observed in the mice and no lesions of necrosis in the guinea-pigs.

2. Vaccine potency

Indirect test by titration of the antitoxin in rabbits (or guinea-pigs)

Ten rabbits of three to six months or ten guinea-pigs of 250 - 400 grams are used. At intervals of 21 or 28 days the animals receive two subcutaneous injections of a vaccine content corresponding to the minimal dose recommended in practice (rabbits) (or half of this dose if guinea-pigs are used).

After fourteen days, blood is taken from each animal and the sera and antitoxin titre are pooled, in accordance with an internationally accepted procedure (Brit. Pharm. (Vet.) App. XIVB p. A10).

A satisfactory vaccine should give an antitoxin of 3.5 IU for the rabbits (and of 15 IU for the guinea-pigs).

b) Direct protection test of the mouse:

For this test four groups of ten white mice of 18 - 22 grams are used. They are injected subcutaneously at intervals of 21 or 28 days with two doses of 0.5 ml of normal vaccine and in increasing dilutions (in a bouillon or in a physiological solution) (1/1 - 1/3 - 1/9 - 1/27).

After fourteen days the virulent challenge is carried out by injecting s.c. or i.v. a toxin quantity equivalent to 500 MLD, in a volume of 0.5 ml.

The dilution which protects 50% of the mice is calculated. For a good vaccine, this dilution should be equal or superior to 1/5.
VI. Control of anti-tetanus vaccine:

1. Safety:

Same protocol for the vaccine against Black-Quarter (above). However, the observation is prolonged to fourteen days for the mice and twenty-one days for the guinea-pigs. No animals should show signs characteristic of tetanus intoxication.

2. Potency:

a) Indirect test on rabbits or guinea-pigs

Same protocol for the vaccine against Black-Quarter caused by Cl. oedematiens B.

Result: A good vaccine should give a titre of 2.5 IU of antitoxin for the rabbit and a titer of 7.5 IU for the guinea-pig (10 IU and 30 IU respectively for vaccine destined for horses).

b) Direct protection test of the guinea-pig

Principle: Find the dilution of vaccine, 1 ml of which protects the guinea-pigs against the injection, which is to take place 28 days later, of an amount of toxin equal to 50 paralysing doses 50% (50 PD 50).

For a good vaccine this dilution should be ± 1/50°.

For the preliminary titration, the test toxin of the four groups of four guinea-pigs would be used, into which the concentrated toxin is injected respectively (titrating 50 PD 50 / ml) and the dilutions 1 : 16, 1 : 50 and 1 : 60 of this toxin.

For the control of the vaccine, three groups of ten guinea-pigs of 250 — 350 grams are used; they receive a subcutaneous injection of 1 ml of vaccine diluted respectively at 1/20° to 1/50° and to 1/125°.

The test consisting in the inoculation of 50 PD 50 of toxin is carried out 28 days after the vaccination.

The guinea-pigs are observed for four days.

A good vaccine should protect 50% of the guinea-pigs from the 1/50° dilution.
APPENDIX 5.11.1.(b)

POTENCY TESTING OF Cl. BOTULINUM ANTITOXIN
AND TOXOID (ANATOXIN)

I. Control of sera and vaccines against Botulism

a) Cl. botulinum antitoxin

1. Titration of the antiserum (for preventive and therapeutic use): 0.25 ml of tenfold dilutions of the antiserum are mixed with 0.25 ml botulinum toxin containing a small amount of toxin, e.g. 25-50 LD$_{50}$ or 10-20 LD$_{100}$ and these mixtures are incubated for 1 1/2 hours at 37°C. Then 0.5 ml of the mixtures are injected i.p. in groups or 5 (or more) mice. Mice are observed for 7 days and deaths are recorded.

The titre of the antitoxin can now be expressed in accordance with standard statistical method.

2. The first titration may be followed by a second, using smaller steps in the dilutions. This is done when a more precise titre is wanted. For instance 0.25 ml antiserum 1:1000 1:2500, 1:5000, 1:7500 and 1:10 000 are mixed with 0.25 ml botulinum toxins (same amount of toxins as in I.a) 1.

If the antitoxin will be used for diagnostic and typing purposes (Cl. botulinum cultures and other toxic material), it is very important that monospecific antitoxins are used.

This means that the botulinum antitoxin may only contain the homologous antibodies and may not contain antibodies against the other botulinum toxins nor against other clostridial toxins (e.g. tetanus toxin), because this can be the cause of false conclusions.

This is very important, e.g. in differentiating between botulinum toxin type C or D. The specificity is tested with the same principle as is described under I.a) 1. (a toxin neutralization test): 0.25 ml undiluted antitoxin may not show antibodies if tested against very low doses of the heterologous toxins, e.g. against 5 LD$_{50}$. 
It is advisable to test the producer animal before the immunization procedure is started.

b) Cl. botulinum vaccines

The vaccine potency test is generally performed in mice. Groups of 10 mice of 14 - 16 grams are injected with a dilution of the vaccine (1:4, 1:8, 1:16, 1:32) in a volume of 0.2 ml subcutaneously. The dilutions contain the same amount of Al(OH)$_3$ or alun as the original vaccine.

Three weeks later the vaccinated mice and unvaccinated control mice are challenged by intraperitoneal infection of 0.5 ml toxin containing 25 LD$_{50}$ (or 10 LD$_{100}$). This toxin dose is controlled in the unvaccinated mice, e.g. 5 mice receive 25 LD$_{50}$ and 5 mice 0.25 LD$_{50}$.

The mice are observed for one week. From the vaccine dilution 1:8 a certain percentage (e.g. 80%) of the mice have to survive and 50% from dilution 1:16. For control purposes a vaccine with known potency can be included in the same test.
SIXTH PART. 6.

SECTION 6. 1.

PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES

APPROVED BY THE O.I.E.
Pattern of Certificate No. 1

O.I.E./W.H.O./F.A.O.

CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION ANTIRABIQUE

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION AGAINST RABIES

pour CHIENS .......................... for DOGS
et CHATS ............................. and CATS

Note

Le présent certificat ne fait pas obstacle aux dispositions
en vigueur pour l'entrée dans certains pays. Prière de
titre la Section V.

This certificate may not be sufficient to meet all
the entry requirements of the countries of destination.
Please read Section V.
Autorisation d'impression délivrée par* :
Printing authorised by* :

Pour être valable, le présent certificat doit porter un numéro d'ordre perforé à chaque page.
To be valid, this certificate must bear a number perforated on each page.

* Indiquer l'autorité gouvernementale responsable.
Here insert the competent national authority.
I. PROPRIÉTAIRE / OWNER

Nom et adresse
Name et address ............................................................
..................................................................................
..................................................................................
..................................................................................
..................................................................................

II. SIGNALEMENT / DESCRIPTION

Espèce
Species of animal ............................................................

Age ou date de naissance (si possible)
Age or date of birth (where known) ......................................

Sexe
Sex ..........................................................

Race
Breed ..........................................................

Couleur
Colour ..........................................................

Espèce et dessin du pelage / Signes particuliers
Coat type and marking / Distinguishing marks ....................
..................................................................................
..................................................................................
..................................................................................

No de tatouage (si possible)
Tattoo No. (where present) ..............................................
Le soussigné certifie avoir vacciné contre la rage, l'animal décrit à la page 3, comme il est indiqué ci-après. Au moment de la vaccination, l'animal a été reconnu en bonne santé.

The undersigned declares herewith that he has vaccinated the animal described on page 3, against Rabies as shown below. The animal was found to be healthy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>1. Name of vaccine</td>
<td>1. Manufacturing laboratory</td>
<td>Signature and stamp of Veterinary Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Attenuated or inactivated</td>
<td>2. Batch No.</td>
<td>Authentification officielle*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Government authentification*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* Voir Section V : Passage de frontière - 3ème paragraphe.

* See Section V : Frontier crossing - 3rd paragraph.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Vaccin utilisé / Vaccine used</th>
<th>N° du lot / Batch No.</th>
<th>Signature et cachet du vétérinaire / Signature and stamp of Veterinary Surgeon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Vaccin utilisé / Vaccine used</td>
<td>N° du lot / Batch No.</td>
<td>Signature et cachet du vétérinaire / Signature and stamp of Veterinary Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Autres vaccinations**

**Other vaccinations**
Pays d'origine
Country of origin ..........................................................

Pays dans lesquels l'animal a été conduit, selon les déclarations du propriétaire (indiquer les dates)
Countries visited as declared by the owner (give dates) ..........................................................
V. PASSAGE DE FRONTIERE / FRONTIER CROSSING

1. Le propriétaire de l'animal doit, avant de se rendre à l'étranger avec celui-ci, s'assurer des conditions sanitaires imposées par les autorités du pays de destination, le présent certificat ne faisant pas obstacle aux dispositions en vigueur dans certains pays.

The owner of the animal must, before going abroad with it, make sure of the veterinary requirements laid down by the Authorities of the destination country, as this certificate may not be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the country of destination.

2. Le présent certificat est valable pendant douze mois à compter du 30ème jour après la date de la première vaccination ; dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de la période de validité, pendant douze mois après la date de la revaccination.

This certificate is valid for 12 months from the 30th day after the first vaccination; in the case of revaccination within the validity period, for 12 months from the date of revaccination.

3. Si le vétérinaire dont la signature et le cachet figurent dans la colonne (4), page 4, n'est pas un vétérinaire ayant un mandat officiel, le contre-seing et le cachet d'un vétérinaire de l'autorité vétérinaire responsable doivent être apposés dans la colonne (5).

If the veterinarian signing and stamping column (4) on page 4 is not an authorised veterinarian, his signature must be authenticated in column (5) by the signature and stamp of a veterinarian of the competent national authority.

4. Le présent certificat doit être imprimé et rempli en français et en anglais, et éventuellement dans la langue du pays d'origine.

This certificate must be printed and completed in French and English and, if necessary, the language of the country of origin.
Pattern of Certificate No. 2

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE*
FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS (FOR BREEDING OR REARING) OR WILD ANIMALS
OF THE BOVINE, BIBOVINE, BUBALINE, OVINE, CAPRINE OR PORCINE
SPECIES INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : ......................................................
Ministry of : ..............................................................
Department : ..............................................................
Province or District, etc. : ..........................................

I. Identification of the animal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official</th>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ear mark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Origin of the animal

Name and address of exporter : ........................................
Place of origin of the animal : ......................................

III. Destination of the animal

Country of destination : ..............................................
Name and address of consignee : .....................................
Nature and identification of means of transport : .............

* It is recommended to establish individual certificates.
IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animal described above and examined on this day does not show any clinical signs of disease;

b) The animal satisfies the following requirements:

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
Pattern of Certificate No. 3

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

Exporting country : ......................................................
Ministry of : ...............................................................
Department : ..............................................................
Province or District, etc. : ..............................................

I. Number and identification of the animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official ear mark</th>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

II. Origin of the animals

Name and address of exporter : ........................................
Place of origin of the animals : ....................................

III. Destination of the animals

Country of destination : .............................................
Name and address of consignee : ....................................
Nature and identification of means of transport : .............

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animals described above and examined on this
day do not show any clinical signs of disease ;
b) The animals satisfy the following requirements:

Official stamp:

Issued at ............... on ...........
Name and address of Veterinarian
..........................................
..........................................

Signature:

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
Pattern of Certificate No. 4

PATTERN OF (INDIVIDUAL) SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR SEMEN OF ANIMALS
OF THE BOVINE, BIBOVINE, BUBALINE, OVINE, CAPRINE OR PORCINE
SPECIES INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: ...................................................
Ministry of: ..........................................................
Department: ..........................................................
Province or District, etc.: ...........................................

I. Information concerning the donor 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 packaging of exported semen: .................

III. Origin of the semen
Name and address of exporter (Artificial Insemination Centre or exporting owner): ..................................

IV. Destination of the semen
Name and exact postal address of consignee: ..............
Nature and identification of method of transportation: ....

* Zootechnical information supplied by: .......................
V. Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) the donor animal (bull, zebu, buffalo, ram, he-goat, boar) did not show any clinical signs of disease on the day of the collection;

b) the donor animal satisfies the following requirements:

Official stamp:

Issued at ................. on ..........  
Name and address of Veterinarian

..................................................  
..................................................

Signature:

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR MEAT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF THE BOVINE, BIBOVINE,
BUBALINE, EQUINE, OVINE, CAPRINE OR PORCINE SPECIES,
OR OF POULTRY, INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : ..................................................
Ministry of : ..........................................................
Department : ..........................................................
Province or District, etc. : ...........................................

I. Identification of the meat
Type of portions of meat : ..........................................
Type of package : ....................................................
Number of objects 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 cutting-up establishment(s) : ........................

III. Destination of the meat
The meat is being sent from ....................................
(place of dispatch)
to .................................................................
(country and place of destination)
Nature and identification of means of transport : ............
Name and address of exporter : ..................................
Name and address of consignee : .................................

* Delete where not applicable.
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 all the meat comes from animals or birds 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 establishment.

d) The meat satisfies the following requirements :

Official stamp :

Issued at ............ on ............
Name and address of Veterinarian

Signature :

------------------

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
**Pattern of Certificate No. 6**

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

Exporting country: ..................................................
Ministry of: ..........................................................
Department: ..........................................................
Province or District, etc.: ..........................................

I. Identification of the products
Type of products: ..................................................
Number of packages: ..............................................
Identification marks: .............................................
Net weight: ..........................................................

II. Origin of the products
Address of the establishment of origin: ......................
.................................................................

III. Destination of the products
The above-mentioned products are being sent from ...........
(place of dispatch)
to .................................................................
(country and place of destination)
Nature and identification of means of transport: ............
Name and address of exporter: ................................
Name and address of consignee: ...............................
IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies that the products described above satisfy the following requirements: *

Official stamp:

Issued at ............... on ...........
Name and address of Veterinarian
................................................................
................................................................

Signature:

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
PATTERN OF (INDIVIDUAL) ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR
DOMESTIC EQUINE ANIMALS (FOR BREEDING AND REARING) OR WILD
EQUINE ANIMALS INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: .............................................................
Ministry of: .................................................................
Department: .................................................................
Province or District, etc.: ................................................

I. Identification of the animal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Marks and description</th>
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</table>

II. Origin of the animal

Name and address of exporter: ..............................................
Place of origin of the animal: ............................................

III. Destination of the animal

Country of destination: ....................................................
Name and address of consignee: ..........................................  
Nature and identification of means of transport: .................

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animal described above and examined on this day does not show any clinical signs of disease;
b) The animal satisfies the following requirements:

Official stamp:

Issued at ............ on ............
Name and address of Veterinarian
........................................
........................................

Signature:

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR EQUINE ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: ..................................................
Ministry of: ..........................................................
Department: ..........................................................
Province or District, etc.: ..........................................

I. Number and identification of the animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Marks and description</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

II. Origin of the animals

Name and address of exporter: ............................... Place of origin of the animals: ..........................

III. Destination of the animals

Country of destination: ...................................... Name and address of consignee: ......................... Nature and identification of means of transport: ........

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animals described above and examined on this day do not show any clinical signs of disease;
b) The animals satisfy the following requirements:

Official stamp:

Issued at ............... on ........
Name and address of Veterinarian
........................................
........................................
........................................

Signature:

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
Pattern of Certificate No. 9

PATTERN OF (INDIVIDUAL) SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR SEMEN OF EQUINE ANIMALS (STALLIONS OR DONKEY STALLIONS)
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country : ..........................................
Ministry of : ..........................................
Department : ..........................................
Province or District, etc. : ..........................................

I. Information concerning the donor 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 packaging of exported semen : ..........................................

III. Origin of the semen
Name and address of exporter (Stud, Stallion Station or exporting owner) : ..........................................

IV. Destination of the semen
Name and exact postal address of consignee : ..........................................
Nature and identification of means of transport: ..........................................

* Zootechnical information supplied by : ..........................................

V. Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The donor animal (stallion or donkey stallion) did not show any clinical sign of disease on the day of the collection;

b) The donor animal (stallion or donkey stallion) satisfies the following requirements:

Official stamp:

Issued at ............ on ............
Name and address of Veterinarian


Signature:

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
Pattern of Certificate No. 10

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

Exporting country: ...........................................
Ministry of: ..................................................
Department: ..................................................
Province or District, etc.: .................................

I. Number and identification of the birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

II. Origin of the birds

Name and address of exporter: ............................
Place of origin of the birds: ............................

III. Destination of the birds

Country of destination: ....................................
Name and address of consignee: ...........................
Nature and identification of means of transport: .......
Type of containers: ........................................

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The birds described above and examined on this day do not show any clinical signs of disease;
b) The birds satisfy the following requirements:

Official stamp:

Issued at .......... on ........
Name and address of Veterinarian
........................................
........................................

Signature:
Pattern of Certificate No. II

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

Exporting country: ......................................................
Ministry of: ..............................................................
Department: ..............................................................
Province or District etc.: .............................................

I. Number and identification of the birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

II. Origin of the birds

Name and address of exporter: ......................................
Place of origin of the birds: ......................................

III. Destination of the birds

Country of destination: .............................................
Name and address of consignee: ....................................
Nature and identification of means of transport: ..............
Type of containers: ..................................................

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The birds described above and examined on this day do not show any clinical signs of disease;
b) The birds satisfy the following requirements:

Official stamp:

Issued at ............... on ............
Name and address of Veterinarian
........................................
........................................
........................................

Signature:

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
Pattern of Certificate No. 12

PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR DAY-OLD CHICKS,
DAY-OLD TURKEY CHICKS, ETC. AND BIRDS' HATCHING EGGS,
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: ..................................................
Ministry of: ..........................................................
Department: ..........................................................
Province or District, etc.: ...........................................

I. Number and identification of the birds or hatching eggs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Breed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Origin of the birds or hatching eggs
Name and address of the establishment of origin*: ...........
or of the hatchery*: ............................................
Name and address of exporter: .................................

III. Destination of the birds or hatching eggs
Country of destination: .........................................
Name and address of consignee: ...............................Nature and identification of means of transport: ...........
Type of containers: ............................................

IV. Sanitary information
The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

---------------
* Delete where not applicable.
2. a) The day-old chicks*, turkey chicks* or the birds' hatching eggs* come from an establishment* or a hatchery* which is regularly inspected;

b) The day-old chicks*, turkey chicks* or the birds' hatching eggs* come from an establishment* or a hatchery* which satisfies the following requirements: **

Official stamp:

Issued at .............. on ............
Name and address of Veterinarian

Signature:

* Delete where not applicable.

** These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
PATTERN OF SANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR SEMEN OF BIRDS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: ....................................................
Ministry of: ...................................................................
Department: .................................................................
Province or District, etc.: ..............................................

I. Information concerning the donor bird*
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 packaging of exported semen: ............

III. Origin of the semen
Name and address of the exporting Centre or owner: ....
..............................................................................

IV. Destination of the semen
Name and exact postal address of consignee: ............
Nature and identification of means of transport: ........

* Zootechnical information supplied by: ....................
V. Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The donor bird* does not show any clinical signs of disease on the day of the collection;

b) the donor bird* satisfies the following requirements:**

Official stamp:

Issued at ............... on ............
Name and address of Veterinarian

......................................
......................................
......................................

Signature:

------------------
* State precisely the type of bird.

** These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR WILD CARNIVORES

Exporting country: .........................................................
Ministry of: .................................................................
Department: .................................................................
Province or District, etc.: .................................................

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: ....................................
Nature and identification of means of transport: ..................

IV. Sanitary information
The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:
  a) The animal described above and examined on this
day does not show any clinical sign of disease.

* Delete where not applicable.
b) The animal satisfies the following requirements:

Official stamp:

Issued at ................ on ........
Name and address of Veterinarian
........................................
........................................
........................................

Signature:
PATTERN OF ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR RABBITS
INTENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exporting country: .................................................................
Ministry of: .................................................................
Department: .................................................................
Province or District, etc.: ...........................................

I. Number and identification of the animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

II. Origin of the animals

Name and address of exporter: ..........................................
Place of origin of the animals: ...........................................

III. Destination of the animals

Country of destination: ..........................................
Name and address of consignee: ..........................................
Nature and identification of means of transport: ..............

IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

a) The animals described above and examined on this day do not show any clinical signs of disease;
b) The animals satisfy the following requirements:

Official stamp:

Issued at .......... on ...........
Name and address of Veterinarian

Signature:

* These conditions are agreed between the Veterinary Services of the importing and exporting countries in accordance with the options provided in the Code.
Pattern of Certificate No. 16

PATTERN OF INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE
FOR LIVE FISH, FISH EGGS AND SEMEN
ORIGINATING FROM ESTABLISHMENTS SUBJECTED TO
OFFICIAL SANITARY CONTROL

Exporting country: ............................................................
Ministry of: .................................................................
Department: .................................................................
Province or District, etc.: ..............................................

I. Identification of the products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Live fish</th>
<th>Eyed eggs</th>
<th>Semen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Species</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>//////</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>//////</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total weight</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>//////</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Producing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>establishment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Destination

Country of destination: ................................................
Name and address of consignee: ....................................
Nature and identification of means of transport: ............
III. Sanitary information

I, the undersigned, certify as follows:

The live fish, fish eggs and semen in the present consignment originate from an establishment which has been officially recognised as being:

a) * Free from the pathogens mentioned in the International Zoo-Sanitary Code (C.P.F.) ;
b) * Free from the following diseases included in the Code (S.D.F.) ;
c) * Without clinical signs of disease (w.c.s.).

Official stamp:

Issued at ............ on ............
Name and address of Health Inspector

........................................
........................................
........................................

Signature:

Note:

It is recommended that the following text be printed in small type on the back of the edition of this Certificate used in practice:

1) List and definitions of the Diseases included in the Code:
   a) Rhabdoviral Infections or Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemias of Salmonids
      Infections of Salmonids caused by one of the following Rhabdoviruses: Egtved virus, type I, Egtved virus, type II, virus 23/75, virus of Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis (IHN).
   b) Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis of Salmonids (IPN)
      3 serotypes: VR 299, Ab and Sp.
   c) Spring Viraemia of Carp.
   d) Myxosomiatisation of Salmonids.

2) Definitions of health status:
   C.P.F.: See Appendix 5.7.1., p. 297.
   S.D.F.: See Appendix 5.7.1., p. 297.
   w.c.s.: See Appendix 5.7.1., p. 297.

* Delete inapplicable paragraphs on account of the option agreed between the responsible sanitary Services of the importing and exporting countries.
**Pattern of Certificate No. 17**

**PATTERN OF INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE**

**FOR LIVE FISH WHICH DO NOT ORIGINATE FROM AN ESTABLISHMENT SUBJECTED TO OFFICIAL SANITARY CONTROL**

Exporting country: ............................................................
Ministry of: .................................................................
Department: .................................................................
Province or District, etc.: ..............................................

**I. Identification of the products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Live fish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specie's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total weight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. Destination**

Country of destination: ................................................
Name and address of consignee: ....................................
Nature and identification of means transport: ..............

* Pisciculture establishment (fish farm) or open waters of capture for wild fish.
III. Sanitary information

I, the undersigned, certify as follows:

The live fish in the present consignment do not show any clinical signs of disease at inspection.

Official stamp:

Issued at .............. on ...........
Name and address of the Health Inspector
 ................................................
 ................................................

Signature:
Pattern of Certificate No. 18

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

Exporting country: ..............................................................
Ministry of: .................................................................
Department: ................................................................
Province or District, etc.: ..................................................

I. Identification

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

II. Origin

Name and address of exporter: ........................................
Name and address of producing bee-keeper: ......................
Place of origin of the bees, products and material: ..........

III. Destination

Country of destination: ..............................................
Name and address of consignee: .....................................
Nature and identification of means of transport: .............

* Hive with bees, swarm, consignment of bees (worker bees, drones), queen bees, brood-combs, royal cells, etc.
IV. Sanitary information

The undersigned official Veterinarian certifies as follows:

1) At the time of their exportation, the exported bees and/or brood-combs showed no symptoms of any of the contagious Bee diseases included in O.I.E. Lists B and C.

2) The breeding apiary of origin is officially approved and controlled by the Authority of the circumscription responsible for the application of the sanitary measures and special breeding techniques recommended by the O.I.E.

3) The breeding apiary of origin has been recognised as being free from contagious Bee diseases for at least the past two years with regard to Varroasis and for at least the past eight months with regard to the other Bee diseases in Lists B and C.

4) In the circumscription of origin, the arrangements for sanitary surveillance, as recommended by the O.I.E., have been permanently applied for at least the past two years under the control of the veterinary service or of a sanitary service operating under its authority.

5) The packing material and accompanying products come directly from the exporting breeding apiary and have not been in contact with diseased bees or brood-combs, nor with any products or equipment which are contaminated or extraneous to the exporting apiary.

Official stamp:

Issued at ............ on ...............  
Name and address of Veterinarian  
........................................  
........................................  
........................................  

Signature:
SEVENTH PART. 7.

SECTION 7. 1.

TRANSITORY ARRANGEMENTS
SECTION 7.1.

TRANSITORY ARRANGEMENTS

During the period necessary for implementing this Code, the following arrangements should be adopted:

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

In order to facilitate international trade in animals and animal products, together with the indispensable sanitary guarantees, it seems desirable that all countries:

1) should take the necessary measures to eliminate the diseases provided for in this Code with priority being given, if necessary and feasible, to the export zones of animals and animal products;

2) should prepare a survey of the existing infrastructure with the object of modernising the equipment of frontier-posts, quarantine stations, international airports, abattoirs, depots, etc., with particular regard to disinfection and disinsectisation, as well as the destruction and sterilisation of dangerous products;

3) should proceed with the harmonisation of import and export regulations so that the measures recommended in this Code can be applied:

   a) before and at departure;

   b) during the journey between the place of departure in the exporting country and the place of arrival in the importing country and during transit; and

   c) on arrival;

for the animals and animal products.
B. Study of the various possibilities concerning international trade contained in this Code for Veterinary Administrations according to the epizootiological position in their respective countries.

Consultations should take place between Veterinary Administrations of the importing and exporting countries with a view to:

1) the choice, among the arrangements applicable to each of the diseases considered in this Code, of those which are best adapted to their respective epizootiological position;

2) the adoption of these arrangements as a technical basis for trade in animals and animal products between the countries concerned.

C. Study of the possibilities for the development of international trade (on a world-wide scale) in animals and animal products by methodically using the patterns of Certificates approved by the O.I.E.

1) Study of the patterns of Certificates given in the Code.

This study may be carried out jointly and in consultation between the Veterinary Administrations of the countries concerned, the General Directorate of the O.I.E. and the Secretariat of the O.I.E. Permanent International Zoo-sanitary Code Commission.

2) Communication by Veterinary Administrations to the Central Bureau of the O.I.E., for recording in the archives and for publication in the O.I.E. annual Statistics, of precise information concerning:

   a) the complete absence in their territory of one or several of the diseases in O.I.E. Lists A, B or C considered in this Code;

   b) as the case may be, of a disease or diseases which has or have formerly existed in the country, the date of its or their disappearance.
EIGHTH PART. 8.

SECTION 8. 1.

PROVISIONAL ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE DISEASES CONSIDERED
IN THE CODE
### EIGHTH PART. 8.

#### SECTION 8. 1.

PROVISIONAL ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE DISEASES CONSIDERED IN THE CODE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>African Swine Fever</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2.4.2.</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1.5.</td>
<td>82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atrophic Rhinitis of Swine</td>
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<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avian Respiratory Mycoplasmosis <em>(M. gallisepticum)</em></td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bluetongue</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classical Swine Fever <em>(Hog Cholera)</em></td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>4.3.6.</td>
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<td>2.3.3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echinococcos-Hydatidosis</td>
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<td>3.9.1.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enzootic Bovine Leucosis</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3.1.1.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enzootic Porcine Encephalomyelitis <em>(Teschen Disease)</em></td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine Encephalomyelitis</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>4.3.1.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Equine Piroplasmos</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>202</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equine Viral Arteritis <em>(and Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis)</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3.2.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis <em>(and Equine Viral Arteritis)</em></td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>4.3.2.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>List</td>
<td>Part</td>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Page</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot-and-Mouth Disease</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1.1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foul Brood (American or Malignant)</td>
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<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.8.2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fowl Plague</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2.5.1.</td>
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<td>2.2.1.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Pox</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis, Balanoposthitis (IBR-IPV))</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1.1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro Disease)</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Infectious Equine Anaemia</td>
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<td>217</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internal Acariasis of Bees</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3.8.1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johne's Disease</td>
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<td>Leptospirosis</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>4.1.2.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>4.7.3.</td>
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<td>Newcastle Disease</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2.5.2.</td>
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<td>Nosemosis of Bees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porcine Brucellosis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Psittacosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
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<td>Rabies</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Rhabdoviral Infections (or Viral</td>
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<td>Haemorrhagic Septicaemias) of</td>
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