

CHAPTER 14.8.
PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS

Article 14.8.1.

General provisions

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for the peste des petits ruminants (PPR) shall be 21 days.

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 14.8.2.

PPR free country

A country may be considered free from PPR when it has been shown that PPR has not been present for at least the past 3 years.

This period shall be 6 months after the *slaughter* of the last affected animal for countries in which a *stamping-out policy* is practised with or without vaccination against PPR.

Article 14.8.3.

PPR infected zone

A *zone* shall be considered as infected with PPR until:

1. at least 21 days have elapsed after the confirmation of the last *case* and the completion of a *stamping-out policy* and *disinfection* procedures, or
2. 6 months have elapsed after the clinical recovery or death of the last affected animal if a *stamping-out policy* was not practised.

Article 14.8.4.

Trade in commodities

Veterinary Authorities of PPR free countries may prohibit importation or transit through their territory, from countries considered infected with PPR, of the following *commodities*.

1. domestic and wild ruminants;
2. semen of ruminants;
3. embryos/ova of ruminants;
4. *fresh meat* of domestic and wild ruminants;
5. *meat products* of domestic and wild ruminants which have not been processed to ensure the destruction of the PPR virus;

6. products of animal origin (from ruminants) intended for use in animal feeding or for agricultural or industrial use which have not been processed to ensure the destruction of the PPR virus;
7. products of animal origin (from ruminants) intended for pharmaceutical or surgical use which have not been processed to ensure the destruction of the PPR virus;
8. *pathological material* and biological products (from ruminants) which have not been processed to ensure the destruction of the PPR virus.

Article 14.8.5.

Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries

for domestic small ruminants

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of PPR on the day of shipment;
2. were kept in a PPR free country since birth or for at least the past 21 days.

Article 14.8.6.

Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries

for wild ruminants

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of PPR on the day of shipment;
2. come from a PPR free country;

if the country of origin has a common border with a country considered infected with PPR:

3. were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 21 days prior to shipment.

Article 14.8.7.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with PPR

for domestic small ruminants

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of PPR on the day of shipment;
2. were kept since birth, or for the past 21 days, in an *establishment* where no *case* of PPR was officially reported during that period, and that the *establishment* was not situated in a PPR *infected zone*; and/or
3. were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 21 days prior to shipment;
4. have not been vaccinated against PPR; or

5. were vaccinated against PPR:
 - a) not less than 15 days and not more than 4 months prior to shipment in the case of *animals for breeding or rearing*; or
 - b) not less than 15 days and not more than 12 months prior to shipment in the case of *animals for slaughter*.

Article 14.8.8.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with PPR

for wild ruminants

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of PPR on the day of shipment;
2. were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 21 days prior to shipment.

Article 14.8.9.

Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries

for semen of domestic small ruminants

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the donor animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of PPR on the day of collection of the semen and during the following 21 days;
2. were kept in a PPR free country for not less than 21 days prior to collection.

Article 14.8.10.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with PPR

for semen of domestic small ruminants

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the donor animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of PPR on the day of collection of the semen and during the following 21 days;
2. were kept in the *exporting country* for the 21 days prior to collection, in an *establishment or artificial insemination centre* where no case of PPR was officially reported during that period, and that the *establishment or artificial insemination centre* was not situated in a PPR *infected zone*;
3. have not been vaccinated against PPR; or
4. were vaccinated against PPR.

Article 14.8.11.

Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries

for embryos of domestic small ruminants and cervids

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor females were kept in an *establishment* located in a PPR free country at the time of collection of the embryos;
2. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 4.7., 4.8. and 4.9., as relevant.

Article 14.8.12.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with PPR

for embryos of domestic small ruminants and cervids

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor females:
 - a) were kept in an *establishment* to which no animals had been added for the 21 days prior to collection;
 - b) and all other animals in the *establishment* showed no clinical sign of PPR at the time of collection of the embryos and during the following 21 days;
 - c) have been vaccinated against PPR not less than 21 days and not more than 4 months prior to collection; or
 - d) have not been vaccinated against PPR and were subjected to a diagnostic test for PPR with negative results at least 21 days after collection;
2. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 4.7., 4.8. and 4.9., as relevant.

Article 14.8.13.

Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries

for fresh meat or meat products of domestic small ruminants

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals:

1. which have been kept in the country since birth, or have been imported from a PPR free country;
2. which have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for PPR with favourable results.

Article 14.8.14.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with PPR

for meat products of domestic small ruminants

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the entire consignment of *meat products* comes from animals which have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for PPR with favourable results;
2. the *meat products* have been processed to ensure the destruction of the PPR virus;
3. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the meat with any source of PPR virus.

Article 14.8.15.

Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries

for products of animal origin (from small ruminants) intended for use in animal feeding or for agricultural or industrial use

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products come from animals which have been kept in a PPR free country since birth or for at least the past 21 days.

Article 14.8.16.

Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries

for products of animal origin (from small ruminants) intended for pharmaceutical or surgical use

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products come from animals:

1. which have been kept in a PPR free country since birth or for at least the past 21 days;
2. which have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for PPR with favourable results.

Article 14.8.17.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with PPR

for meal and flour from blood, meat, defatted bones, hooves, claws and horns (from small ruminants)

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products have been processed using heat treatment to ensure the destruction of the PPR virus.

Article 14.8.18.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with PPR

for hooves, claws, bones and horns, hunting trophies and preparations destined for museums (from small ruminants)

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products:

1. were completely dried and had no trace on them of skin, flesh or tendon; and/or
2. have been adequately disinfected.

Article 14.8.19.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with PPR

for wool, coarse hair and other hair (from small ruminants)

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products:

1. come from animals which have not been kept in a PPR *infected zone*; or
2. have been processed to ensure the destruction of the PPR virus, in premises controlled and approved by the *Veterinary Authority* of the *exporting country*.

Article 14.8.20.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with PPR

for raw hides and skins (from small ruminants)

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products:

1. come from animals which have not been kept in a PPR *infected zone*; or
2. have been adequately disinfected.

Article 14.8.21.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with PPR

for products of animal origin (from small ruminants) intended for pharmaceutical or surgical use

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products:

1. have been processed to ensure the destruction of the PPR virus; or
2. come from animals which did not come from a PPR *infected zone*;
3. come from animals which have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for PPR with favourable results.