GUIDELINES

Six-monthly report
on the absence or presence
of OIE-listed diseases

Aquatic Animals
2014 Version

It is highly recommended to use WAHIS for on-line notifications.

The completed six-monthly report should be submitted
to the Animal Health Information Department, OIE Headquarters
by e-mail or, if this is not feasible, by fax
as soon as possible just after the six-month period under review.
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These guidelines are aimed at helping Member Countries better understand the requirements of the notification system and its definitions in order to better fulfil their obligations arising from the revised terms of Article 1.1.3. of Chapter 1.1. entitled “Notification of diseases and epidemiological information”, of the Aquatic Animal Health Code adopted in May 2013, relating to regular reporting on the absence or presence of OIE-listed diseases, and in particular paragraph 3 of the said article stating what the Competent Authority shall, under the responsibility of the Delegate, send to the Headquarters of the OIE: “Six-monthly reports on the absence or presence and evolution of listed diseases and information of epidemiological significance to other Member Countries” (see Annex I).

Member Countries are encouraged to use the on-line notification application WAHIS (https://www.oie.int/wahis/) and are asked to use the paper forms only if they have real difficulties in accessing WAHIS due to recurrent internet connexion problems, so as to provide quickly the information.

This report is the core of the OIE Monitoring System. Four template forms are provided to notify the presence of an OIE-listed disease or infection/infestation. This design offers Member Countries more flexibility in providing information on OIE-listed diseases, according to the epidemiological situation of each OIE-listed disease present in the country and taking into account the frequency and nature of information produced by national animal disease surveillance and monitoring systems. However, the OIE strongly recommends the use of Template I to report information by first administrative division and by month, especially for diseases that are notifiable in your country.
HOW TO COMPLETE THE SIX-MONTHLY REPORT

The six-monthly report is in two parts:
- Part 1 is to indicate the presence or absence of each OIE-listed aquatic animal disease in your country during the period under report;
- Part 2 is for details of any OIE-listed aquatic animal diseases or infections/infestations present in your country during the period under report.

Part 1 of the report is entitled “Qualitative information for OIE-listed aquatic animal diseases”. The form entitled “Six-monthly report for the notification of the absence or presence of OIE-listed aquatic animal diseases” (see p 13) should be completed for all OIE-listed diseases either present or absent in your country. For each OIE-listed aquatic animal disease, please complete column 2 with the appropriate disease occurrence code (for details, see p 10) and tick in column 4 the control, prophylaxis and preventive measures applied (for details, see Annex II).

For diseases and infections/infestations reported present in your country during the reporting period, please indicate in column 5 the type of template forms you have chosen to report quantitative information on these diseases. Do not complete column 5 for diseases that have never been reported in your country or for diseases and infections/infestations that were not present during the six-month period under report.

Part 2 of the report is entitled “Quantitative information for OIE-listed aquatic animal diseases or infections/infestations present in the country”.

Please choose one of the four template forms according to the epidemiological situation of each OIE-listed aquatic animal disease or infection/infestation present in your country, taking into account the frequency and nature of information produced by your national animal disease surveillance and monitoring system.

These template forms are as follows:
- Template I: to be used to process data by first administrative division and by month.
- Template II: to be used to process data for the entire country by month.
- Template III: to be used to process data by first administrative division for the six-month period.
- Template IV: to be used to process data for the entire country for the six-month period.

Please note that the OIE recommends using Template I whenever possible to report diseases or infections/infestations present in your country, and especially for OIE-listed diseases (see from p 13 to p 15) that are notifiable in your country. Information should be provided by first administrative division and for each month of the reporting period.
PART 1

QUALITATIVE INFORMATION
FOR OIE-LISTED AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASES

Disease occurrence and control, prophylaxis and prevention measures
Indication of the type of report to use to notify diseases or infections/infestations present in the country

This part must be completed for all OIE-listed aquatic animal diseases
Columns 2 and 4 should be completed for all OIE-listed aquatic animal diseases

Column 2
DISEASE OCCURRENCE

Starting from 2009, the OIE’s on-line notification system, WAHIS (World Animal Health Information System), introduces the differentiation between certain disease occurrence codes to better describe disease situations among domestic and wild species. Countries are now requested to give more precision regarding present and absent diseases in domestic and wild species during a reporting period.

In column 2, you are requested to indicate if relevant two different codes to differentiate, when needed, domestic species and wild species.

Please enter for each disease for each category of species (domestic species, wild species) one of the following occurrence codes. If no information is available on an OIE-listed disease, please enter the appropriate code (“…”).

Codes indicating disease presence in domestic species and / or in wild species

+  Positive occurrence of the disease expressed through clinical manifestations
+() Positive occurrence of the disease limited to one or more zones of the country

Codes indicating the presence of the infection/infestation in domestic species and / or in wild species

+? Identification of the presence of infection / infestation using diagnostic tests
+?() Identification of the presence of infection / infestation in one or more zones of the country using diagnostic tests.

Codes indicating disease absence in domestic species and / or wild species

-  Disease not reported in this period. In this case, indicate the date of the previous occurrence of the disease (d/m/y) if known.

For each absence, indicate the date of last occurrence of the disease in the concerned species (domestic species or wild species or both), regardless if it was present in domestic or in wild species. In other terms, the disease might have not been reported in domestic animals but reported in wild species during the reporting period. In this case in domestic animals use as occurrence code “-” and add the date of last occurrence of the disease and in wild animals use as occurrence code “+”, and vice versa.

As the occurrence can be different for domestic and wild species, 3 cases are possible: disease not reported in domestic animals but reported in wild species; disease not reported in domestic animals nor reported in wild species; disease reported in domestic animals but not reported in wild species. In other terms, the disease might have not be reported in domestic animals (in this case use as occurrence code “-” and add the date of last occurrence of the disease in domestic animals) but is reported in wild species during the reporting period (in this case use as occurrence code “+” during the reporting period).
Other codes in domestic and/or in wild species

? Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed.
?() Presence of the disease suspected but not confirmed, in one or more zones of the country.
... No information available on this disease.

Disease never reported (in both domestic species and wild species): It is not accepted to notify the disease as never reported if it was already reported in domestic species or wild animals and vice versa. Enter this occurrence code in both categories of species.

0000 Disease never reported

**Column 3**

Explanations for the species codes are given in Annex III.

**Column 4**

DISEASE CONTROL, PROPHYLAXIS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Tick the appropriate boxes for the disease control, prophylaxis and preventive measures applied in your country. Shaded boxes should not be ticked because the control measures are not applicable for the specific disease.

Definitions of the different control, prophylaxis and preventive measures are listed in Annex II.

**Note:** “Vaccination” means vaccination programmes covering an epidemiologically significant part of the target population.

“Number of animals vaccinated” means the number of animals vaccinated under a national vaccination programme only. Please do not confuse it with ring vaccination which is only done around a given outbreak(s).

Details of vaccination around outbreaks as part of an outbreak eradication measure should be entered in Part 2 entitled “Quantitative information for OIE-listed aquatic animal diseases or infections/infestations present in the country”.

**Column 5**

INDICATION OF THE TYPE OF TEMPLATE FORMS BEING USED TO REPORT DETAILS OF AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASES OR INFECTIONS/INFESTATIONS PRESENT IN THE COUNTRY

Tick the appropriate box to indicate the chosen type of template form to notify quantitative information for OIE-listed aquatic animal diseases or infections/infestations present in your country (for a more detailed explanation, see Part 2). As previously stated, Column 5 should not be completed for OIE-listed diseases that have never been reported in your country or for diseases or infections/infestations that have not been reported during the six-month period under report.
SIX-MONTHLY REPORT ON THE NOTIFICATION
OF THE ABSENCE OR PRESENCE OF OIE-LISTED AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASES

Report date (dd/mm/yyyy)  

Country

Year 2014

Period under report: January to June  July to December

Name of sender of the report

Address

Position of sender

Address (contd.)

Telephone

Fax

E-mail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. OIE-listed disease</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
<th>4. Control, prophylaxis and preventive measures</th>
<th>5. Type of template form, where the occurrence is +, +(), +? or +?()</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AQUATIC ANIMALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Occurrence code</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral haemorrhagic septicemia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring viraemia of carp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious haematopoietic necrosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 infectious salmon anaemia virus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISEASES OF FISH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Wild</th>
<th>pis</th>
<th>pis (wild)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viral haemorrhagic septicemia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring viraemia of carp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious haematopoietic necrosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 infectious salmon anaemia virus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AQUATIC ANIMALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection with <em>Aphanomyces invadans</em> (Epizootic ulcerative syndrome)</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>pis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>pis (wild)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection with <em>Gyrodactylus salaris</em></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>pis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>pis (wild)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red sea bream iridoviral disease</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>pis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>pis (wild)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koi herpesvirus disease</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>pis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>pis (wild)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection with salmonid alphavirus</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>pis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>pis (wild)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISEASES OF MOLLUSCS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection with <em>Bonamia ostreae</em></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>mol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>mol (wild)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection with <em>Bonamia exitiosa</em></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>mol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>mol (wild)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection with <em>Marteilia refringens</em></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>mol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>mol (wild)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection with <em>Perkinsus marinus</em></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>mol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>mol (wild)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection with <em>Perkinsus olseni</em></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>mol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>mol (wild)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection with <em>Xenohaliotis californiensis</em></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>mol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>mol (wild)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection with abalone herpesvirus</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>mol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>mol (wild)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. OIE-listed disease | 2. Species | 3. Notifiable disease | 4. Control, prophylaxis and preventive measures | 5. Type of template form, where the occurrence is +, +(), +? or +?( )

**AQUATIC ANIMALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occurrence code</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Notifiable disease</th>
<th>Disease monitoring</th>
<th>Screening</th>
<th>General surveillance</th>
<th>Targeted control inside the country</th>
<th>Stamping out</th>
<th>Modified stamping out</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Vaccination prohibited</th>
<th>Vaccination (routine)</th>
<th>Number of vaccinated animals</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Control of wildlife reservoirs</th>
<th>Control of arthropods</th>
<th>First administrative division by month</th>
<th>Entire country by month</th>
<th>Entire administrative division for 6 months</th>
<th>Entire country for 6 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infection with ostréid herpesvirus-1 microvariant</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>mol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>mol/wild</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISEASES OF CRUSTACEANS**

| Disease name | Domestic | Species | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---------|------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Taura syndrome | Domestic | cru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wild | cru/wild | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White spot disease | Domestic | cru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wild | cru/wild | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yellowhead disease | Domestic | cru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wild | cru/wild | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis | Domestic | cru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wild | cru/wild | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crayfish plague (Aphanomyces astaci) | Domestic | cru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wild | cru/wild | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White tail disease | Domestic | cru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wild | cru/wild | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infectious myonecrosis | Domestic | cru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wild | cru/wild | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Necrotising hepatopancreatitis | Domestic | cru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wild | cru/wild | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**DISEASES OF AMPHIBIANS**

| Disease name | Domestic | Species | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---------|------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* | Domestic | amp | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wild | amp/wild | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infection with ranavirus | Domestic | amp | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wild | amp/wild | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
PART 2

QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION FOR OIE-LISTED AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASES OR INFECTIONS/INFESTATIONS PRESENT IN THE COUNTRY

This section should only be used for OIE-listed diseases or infections/infestations present in your country during the reporting period.

Before choosing which template form is to be used for your report, please read carefully the type of information requested in each template form. As previously stated, the OIE recommends the use of Template I to report information by first administrative division for each month of the reporting period, especially for diseases that are notifiable in your country.

- Template I: Quantitative information by first administrative division by month
- Template II: Quantitative information for the entire country by month
- Template III: Quantitative information by first administrative division for the six-month period
- Template IV: Quantitative information for the entire country for the six-month period

Selected definitions extracted from the Glossary of the Aquatic Animal Health Code are given in Annex IV. Please read them before processing information.
**TEMPLATE I: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION BY FIRST ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION BY MONTH**

Name of OIE-listed aquatic animal disease:  

Precise identification of agent (strains, etc.) where applicable:  

**Measuring units:**  
Animals □ Kilogrammes □ Tonnes □

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>First administrative division</th>
<th>Number of new outbreaks</th>
<th>Total number of outbreaks</th>
<th>Species Code*</th>
<th>Total number of (according to the used measuring unit)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>susceptible animals</td>
<td>cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month 2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month 3</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month 4</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Month 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Annex III
INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEMPLATE I

Type the name of the OIE-listed disease (see OIE-listed diseases pages 13 to 15) in the space provided.

Provide details of the agent (strains, etc.) where applicable.

For each month of the six-month period under report (January to June or July to December) during which one or more outbreaks occurred, enter the name(s) of the first administrative division(s) affected, enter the number of new outbreak(s) of the disease or infection/infestation that occurred during the month and enter the total number of active outbreak(s) during the month. The total number of outbreaks is the number of outbreaks not eradicated by the end of the previous month (if any) plus the number of new outbreaks recorded during the month.

For the month(s) during which no outbreaks of the disease or infection/infestation occurred, enter 0 (zero) in the “new outbreaks” column. Then enter the number of outbreaks not eradicated by the end of the previous month, if any.

Enter the relevant species code(s) (see Annex III), tick the appropriate box to indicate the chosen measuring units (animals, kilograms or tonnes) and enter the numbers of susceptible animals, cases, deaths, animals destroyed, animals slaughtered, for each susceptible species and for each affected first administrative division, by applying the explanations given below:

- **Number of susceptible animals**: number of animals present in ongoing active outbreaks at the beginning of the month, if any, plus the number of animals in new outbreaks occurring during the month. If the exact number is not known, please give an estimate; if this is not possible, enter “...”. If more than one susceptible species is present, indicate the number of animals for each species.

- **Number of cases**: number of animals affected (infected animals, with or without clinical signs + animals that died from the disease, if any) in ongoing active outbreaks at the beginning of the month, if any, plus the number of animals affected in new outbreaks occurring during the month. If this number is not known, enter “...”.

- **Number of deaths**: number of animals that died from the disease during the month. If this number is not known, enter “...”.

- **Number of animals destroyed**: number of animals that were culled during the month and destroyed by incineration or burying. This number should not include the number of animals that died from the disease or were slaughtered.

- **Number of animals slaughtered**: number of animals that were slaughtered during the month with no restrictions on the use of the slaughter products such for human consumption.

- **Number of animals vaccinated around the outbreak(s)**: the total number of animals vaccinated in response to the outbreak(s) during the month, excluding vaccination undertaken as part of a routine vaccination programme (see Part 1). If more than one species has been vaccinated, indicate the number of animals vaccinated for each species.
## TEMPLATE II: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION FOR THE ENTIRE COUNTRY BY MONTH

Name of OIE-listed aquatic animal disease:

Precise identification of agent (strains, etc.) where applicable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measuring units:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Number of new outbreaks</th>
<th>Total number of outbreaks</th>
<th>Species Code*</th>
<th>Total number of (according to the used measuring unit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>susceptible animals</td>
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<td>cases</td>
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<td>deaths</td>
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<td>animals slaughtered</td>
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<td>animals vaccinated around the outbreak(s)</td>
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<td>Month 1</td>
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<td>Month 2</td>
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<td>Month 6</td>
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</tbody>
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*See Annex III
INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEMPLATE II

Type the name of the OIE-listed disease (see OIE-listed diseases pages 13 to 15) in the space provided.

Provide details of the agent (strains, etc.) where applicable.

For each month of the six-month period under report (January to June or July to December) during which one or more outbreaks occurred in your country, enter the number of new outbreak(s) of the disease or infection/infestation that occurred during the month and enter the total number of active outbreak(s) during the month. The total number of outbreaks is the number of outbreaks not eradicated by the end of the previous month (if any) plus the number of new outbreaks recorded during the month.

For the month(s) during which no outbreaks of the disease or infection/infestation occurred, enter 0 (zero) in the “new outbreaks” column. Then enter the number of outbreaks not eradicated by the end of the previous month, if any.

Enter the relevant species code(s) (see Annex III), tick the appropriate box to indicate the chosen measuring units (animals, kilograms or tonnes) and enter the numbers of susceptible animals, cases, deaths, animals destroyed, animals slaughtered, for each susceptible species and for the whole country, by applying the explanations given below:

- **Number of susceptible animals**: number of animals present in ongoing active outbreaks at the beginning of the month, if any, plus the number of animals in new outbreaks occurring during the month. If the exact number is not known, please give an estimate; if this is not possible, enter “...”. If more than one susceptible species is present, indicate the number of animals for each species.

- **Number of cases**: number of animals affected (infected animals, with or without clinical signs + animals that died from the disease, if any) in ongoing active outbreaks at the beginning of the month, if any, plus the number of animals affected in new outbreaks occurring during the month. If this number is not known, enter “...”. If more than one susceptible species is present, indicate the number of animals for each species.

- **Number of deaths**: number of animals that died from the disease during the month. If this number is not known, enter “...”.

- **Number of animals destroyed**: number of animals that were culled during the month and destroyed by incineration or burying. This number should not include the number of animals that died from the disease or were slaughtered.

- **Number of animals slaughtered**: number of animals that were slaughtered during the month with no restrictions on the use of the slaughter products such for human consumption.

- **Number of animals vaccinated around the outbreak(s)**: the total number of animals vaccinated in response to the outbreak(s) during the month, excluding vaccination undertaken as part of a routine vaccination programme (see Part 1). If more than one species has been vaccinated, indicate the number of animals vaccinated for each species.
### TEMPLATE III: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION BY FIRST ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD

**Measuring units:** Animals [ ] Kilogrammes [ ] Tonnes [ ]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of OIE-listed disease (precise identification of agent where applicable)</th>
<th>First administrative division</th>
<th>Number of new outbreaks</th>
<th>Total number of outbreaks</th>
<th>Species Code*</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total number of (according to the used measuring unit)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Code*</th>
<th>Total number of animals</th>
<th>Total number of cases</th>
<th>Total number of deaths</th>
<th>Total number of animals destroyed</th>
<th>Total number of animals slaughtered</th>
<th>Animals vaccinated around the outbreak(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

*See Annex III
INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEMPLATE III

In the first column, type the name of the OIE-listed disease (see OIE-listed diseases pages 13 to 15).

If one or more outbreaks occurred during the six-month period under report, enter the name of the first administrative division(s) affected, then enter the number of new outbreak(s) of the disease or infection/infestation that occurred during the six-month period and enter the total number of active outbreak(s) during the same period. The total number of outbreaks is the number of outbreaks not eradicated by the end of the previous six-month period, if any, plus the number of new outbreaks recorded during the six-month period under report.

Enter the relevant species code(s) (see Annex III), tick the appropriate box to indicate the chosen measuring units (animals, kilograms or tonnes) and enter the numbers of susceptible animals, cases, deaths, animals destroyed, animals slaughtered, for each susceptible species and for each affected first administrative division, by applying the explanations given below:

- **Number of susceptible animals**: number of animals present in ongoing active outbreaks at the beginning of the six-month period, if any, plus the number of animals in new outbreaks occurring during the six-month period. If the exact number is not known, please give an estimate; if this is not possible, enter “...”. If more than one susceptible species is present, indicate the number of animals for each species.

- **Number of cases**: number of animals affected (infected animals, with or without clinical signs + animals that died from the disease, if any) in ongoing active outbreaks at the beginning of the six-month period, if any, plus the number of animals affected in new outbreaks occurring during the six-month period. If this number is not known, enter “...”.

- **Number of deaths**: number of animals that died from the disease during the six-month period. If this number is not known, enter “...”.

- **Number of animals destroyed**: number of animals that were culled during the six-month period and destroyed by incineration or burying. This number should not include the number of animals that died from the disease or were slaughtered.

- **Number of animals slaughtered**: number of animals that were slaughtered during the six-month period with no restrictions on the use of the slaughter products such for human consumption.

- **Number of animals vaccinated around the outbreak(s)**: the total number of animals vaccinated in response to the outbreak(s) during the six-month period, excluding vaccination undertaken as part of a routine vaccination programme (see Part 1). If more than one species has been vaccinated, indicate the number of animals vaccinated for each species.
# TEMPLATE IV: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION FOR THE ENTIRE COUNTRY FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD

**Measuring units:** Animals ☐ Kilogrammes ☐ Tonnes ☐

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of OIE-listed disease (precise identification of agent where applicable)</th>
<th>Number of new outbreaks</th>
<th>Total number of outbreaks</th>
<th>Species Code*</th>
<th>Total number of (according to the used measuring unit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>susceptible animals cases deaths animals destroyed animals slaughtered animals vaccinated around the outbreak(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Annex III*
INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEMPLATE IV

In the first column, type the name of the OIE-listed disease (see OIE-listed diseases pages 13 to 15).

If one or more outbreaks occurred in your country during the six-month period under report, enter the number of new outbreak(s) of the disease or infection/infestation that occurred during the six-month period and enter the total number of active outbreak(s) during the same period. The total number of outbreaks is the number of outbreaks not eradicated by the end of the previous six-month period, if any, plus the number of new outbreaks recorded in your country during the six-month period under report.

Enter the relevant species code(s) (see Annex III), tick the appropriate box to indicate the chosen measuring units (animals, kilograms or tonnes) and enter the numbers of susceptible animals, cases, deaths, animals destroyed, animals slaughtered, for each susceptible species and for the whole country, by applying the explanations given below:

- **Number of susceptible animals**: number of animals present in ongoing active outbreaks at the beginning of the six-month period, if any, plus the number of animals in new outbreaks occurring during the six-month period. If the exact number is not known, please give an estimate; if this is not possible, enter “...”. If more than one susceptible species is present, indicate the number of animals for each species.

- **Number of cases**: number of animals affected (infected animals, with or without clinical signs + animals that died from the disease, if any) in ongoing active outbreaks at the beginning of the six-month period, if any, plus the number of animals affected in new outbreaks occurring during the six-month period. If this number is not known, enter “...”.

- **Number of deaths**: number of animals that died from the disease during the six-month period. If this number is not known, enter “...”.

- **Number of animals destroyed**: number of animals that were culled during the six-month period and destroyed by incineration or burying. This number should not include the number of animals that died from the disease or were slaughtered.

- **Number of animals slaughtered**: number of animals that were slaughtered during the six-month period with no restrictions on the use of the slaughter products such for human consumption.

- **Number of animals vaccinated around the outbreak(s)**: the total number of animals vaccinated in response to the outbreak(s) during the six-month period, excluding vaccination undertaken as part of a routine vaccination programme (see Part 1). If more than one species has been vaccinated, indicate the number of animals vaccinated for each species.
NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INFORMATION


The Competent Authority shall, under the responsibility of the Delegate, send to the Headquarters of the OIE:

1. In accordance with relevant provisions in the disease specific chapters, notification through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) or by fax or e-mail within 24 hours of any of the following events:
   a) first occurrence of a listed disease in a country, a zone or a compartment;
   b) re-occurrence of a listed disease in a country, a zone or a compartment following a report that declared an outbreak ended;
   c) first occurrence of a new strain of a pathogen of a listed disease new to a country, a zone or a compartment;
   d) a sudden and unexpected increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality of a listed disease prevalent within a country, a zone or a compartment;
   e) evidence of change in the epidemiology of a listed disease (including host range, pathogenicity, strain) in particular if there is a zoonotic impact;
   f) an emerging disease with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential.

In deciding whether findings justify immediate notification (within 24 hours), Member Countries must ensure that they comply with the obligations of Chapters 5.1. and 5.2. (especially Article 5.1.1.), to report developments that may have implications for international trade.

2. Weekly reports subsequent to a notification under point 1 above, to provide further information on the evolution of the event which justified the notification. These reports should continue until the disease has been eradicated or the situation has become sufficiently stable so that six-monthly reporting under point 3 will satisfy the obligation of the Member Country to the OIE; in any case, a final report on the event should be submitted.

3. Six-monthly reports on the absence or presence and evolution of diseases listed by the OIE, and findings of epidemiological significance to other Member Countries.

4. Annual reports concerning any other information of significance to other Member Countries.

Although Member Countries are only required to notify listed diseases and emerging diseases according to points 1 to 4 above, they are encouraged to inform the OIE of other animal health events of epidemiological significance.
ANNEX II

DISEASE CONTROL, PROPHYLAXIS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES
Definitions and Codes

Use the following codes to indicate the disease control, prophylaxis and prevention measures in force in your country:

**Notifiable disease - * **
National legal obligation to report any suspected or confirmed case of the disease to the relevant authorities.

**Precautions at the borders - Qi**
Measures applied at border posts to prevent introduction of the disease into a country: quarantine, requirement that a certificate specifying the health status of their country, zone or herd of origin be presented with the animals or products, or that control tests be carried out with favourable results before loading, etc.

**Disease monitoring - M**
On-going programmes to detect changes in the prevalence of disease in a given population and in its environment.

**Screening - Te**
Diagnostic tests carried out systematically either within the framework of a control programme for the disease, or for qualifying herds/flocks as free from the disease in all or part of the national territory.

**General Surveillance - Gsu**
Continuous investigation of a given population to detect the absence or the occurrence of disease for control purposes without investigating part of the population. An example of general surveillance is the routine investigation of disease reports by the field veterinary services.

**Targeted Surveillance - Tsu**
Continuous investigation of a given population to detect the absence or the occurrence of disease for control purposes and which involve the investigation of a part of the population. An example is the use of serological surveys of the population in which a test is used to detect antibodies to a specific disease.

**Movement control inside the country - Qi**
Measures aimed at avoiding the spread of the disease within a country: diagnostic tests in the herd of origin before loading, certificates accompanying animals in transit specifying the health status of the herd of origin, controls on entry into a new herd or an abattoir, etc.

**Stamping out - S**
Killing the aquatic animals that are affected, those suspected of being affected in the population and those in other populations that have been exposed to infection by direct or indirect contact of a kind likely to cause the transmission of the pathogenic agent. All these aquatic animals on an infected site should be killed and the carcasses destroyed by burning or burial, or by any other method that will eliminate the spread of infection through the carcasses or products of the aquatic animals destroyed. This policy should be accompanied by cleansing and disinfection procedures as defined in the Aquatic Code. Fallowing should be for an appropriate period determined by risk assessment.

**Stamping out (Modified ~) - Sp**
Application of only part of the measures described for “Stamping out” (e.g. slaughter of sick animals only) [Please specify measures adopted].

**Zoning - Z**
Delineation (by regulatory means) of free, surveillance and/or buffer, and infected zones within the country for disease control purposes.

**Vaccination prohibited - Vp**
Use of a vaccine to control the disease is prohibited under any circumstances.

**Routine vaccination - V**
Vaccination programme covering an epidemiologically significant part of the target population in the entire territory or in specifically delineated zones (see “Zoning”).

**Treatment - T**
Application of veterinary drugs to affected animals for the purpose of controlling or curing the infection infestation. It could be used exceptionally as a symptomatic palliative treatment for viral diseases aiming at controlling secondary infections in endemic situations in certain countries.

**Control of wildlife reservoirs - Cr**
Programmes to reduce the potential for wild species to transmit the disease to domestic animals and/or human beings (control of wildlife populations, vaccination of target wild species, etc.).
### SPECIES CODES

#### AQUATIC ANIMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>pis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild fish</td>
<td>pis (wild)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crustaceans</td>
<td>cru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild crustaceans</td>
<td>cru (wild)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molluscs</td>
<td>mol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild molluscs</td>
<td>mol (wild)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphibians</td>
<td>amp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild amphibians</td>
<td>amp (wild)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** when you use fish, crustaceans, molluscs and amphibians, these are produced by culture. For measuring units, please use the same unit by disease and between semesters (animals, kilogrammes or tonnes).
GENERAL DEFINITIONS


For the purposes of the Aquatic Code:

Aquaculture
means the farming of aquatic animals with some sort of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc.

Aquaculture establishment
means an establishment in which amphibians, fish, molluscs or crustaceans for breeding, stocking or sale are raised or kept.

[...]

Aquatic animals
means all life stages (including eggs and gametes) of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and amphibians originating from aquaculture establishments or removed from the wild, for farming purposes, for release into the environment, for human consumption or for ornamental purposes.

[...]

Case
means an individual aquatic animal infected by a pathogenic agent, with or without clinical signs.

Case definition
is a set of criteria used to distinguish a case animal or an epidemiological unit from a non-case.

[...]

Compartment
means one or more aquaculture establishments under a common biosecurity management system containing an aquatic animal population with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or diseases for which required surveillance and control measures are applied and basic biosecurity conditions are met for the purpose of international trade. Such compartments must be clearly documented by the Competent Authority(ies).

Competent Authority
means the Veterinary Authority or other Governmental Authority of a Member Country having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of aquatic animal health and welfare measures, international health certification and other standards and recommendations in the Aquatic Code in the whole territory.

[...]
Diagnosis

means determination of the nature of a disease.

Disease

means clinical or non clinical infection with one or more of the aetiological agents of the diseases referred to in the Aquatic Code.

Disinfectants

means chemical compounds capable of destroying pathogenic microorganisms or inhibiting their growth or survival ability.

Disinfection

means the application, after thorough cleansing, of procedures intended to destroy the infectious or parasitic agents of diseases of aquatic animals, including zoonoses; this applies to aquaculture establishments (i.e. hatcheries, fish farms, oyster farms, shrimp farms, nurseries, etc.), vehicles, and different equipment/objects that may have been directly or indirectly contaminated.

Early detection system

means an efficient system for ensuring the rapid recognition of signs that are suspicious of a listed disease, or an emerging disease situation, or unexplained mortality, in aquatic animals in an aquaculture establishment or in the wild, and the rapid communication of the event to the Competent Authority, with the aim of activating diagnostic investigation by the Aquatic Animal Health Services with minimal delay. Such a system will include the following characteristics:

a. broad awareness, e.g. among the personnel employed at aquaculture establishments or involved in processing, of the characteristic signs of the listed diseases and emerging diseases;

b. veterinarians or aquatic animal health professionals trained in recognising and reporting suspicions of disease occurrence;

c. ability of the Aquatic Animal Health Services to undertake rapid and effective disease investigation based on a national chain of command;

d. access by the Aquatic Animal Health Services to laboratories with the facilities for diagnosing and differentiating listed diseases and emerging diseases;

e. the legal obligation of private veterinarians or aquatic animal health professionals to report suspicions of disease occurrence to the Competent Authority.

Epidemiological unit

means a group of animals that share approximately the same risk of exposure to a pathogenic agent with a defined location. This may be because they share a common aquatic environment (e.g. fish in a pond, caged fish in a lake), or because management practices make it likely that a pathogenic agent in one group of animals would quickly spread to other animals (e.g. all the ponds on a farm, all the ponds in a village system).

Fallowing

means, for disease management purposes, an operation where an aquaculture establishment is emptied of aquatic animals susceptible to a disease of concern or known to be capable of transferring the pathogenic agent, and, where feasible, of the carrying water. For aquatic animals of unknown susceptibility and those agreed not to be capable of acting as carriers of a disease of concern, decisions on fallowing should be based on a risk assessment.
Free compartment
means a compartment that fulfils the requirements for self-declaration of freedom from disease with respect to the disease(s) under consideration, according to the relevant chapter(s) in the Aquatic Code.

Free zone
means a zone that fulfils the requirements for self-declaration of freedom from disease with respect to the disease(s) under consideration according to the relevant chapter(s) in the Aquatic Code.

Frontier post
means any international airport or any port, railway station or road post open to international trade.

Incidence
means the number of new outbreaks of disease within a specified period of time in a defined aquatic animal population.

Infected zone
means a zone in which a disease has been diagnosed.

Infection
means the presence of a multiplying or otherwise developing or latent pathogenic agent in a host. This term is understood to include infestation where the pathogenic agent is a parasite in or on a host.

Infective period
means the longest period during which an affected aquatic animal can be a source of infection.

Listed diseases
means diseases that are referred to in Chapter 1.3. of the Aquatic Code. (Synonym: diseases listed by the OIE.)

Notification
means the procedure by which:

a. the Veterinary Authority informs the Headquarters,
b. the Headquarters inform Veterinary Authorities of Member Countries
of the occurrence of a disease, according to the provisions of Chapter 1.1.
Outbreak

means an occurrence of one or more cases in an epidemiological unit.

[...]

Prevalence

means the total number of infected aquatic animals expressed as a percentage of the total number of aquatic animals in a given aquatic animal population at one specific time.

[...]

Protection zone

means a zone established to protect the health status of aquatic animals in a free country or free zone, from those in a country or zone of a different aquatic animal health status, using measures based on the epidemiology of the disease under consideration to prevent spread of the pathogenic agent into a free country or free zone. These measures may include, but are not limited to, vaccination, movement control and an intensified degree of surveillance.

Quarantine

means maintaining a group of aquatic animals in isolation with no direct or indirect contact with other aquatic animals, in order to undergo observation for a specified length of time and, if appropriate, testing and treatment, including proper treatment of the effluent waters.

[...]

Sanitary measure

means a measure, such as those described in various Chapters of the Aquatic Code, destined to protect aquatic animal or human health or life within the territory of the OIE Member Country from risks arising from the entry, establishment and/or spread of a hazard.

[...]

Stamping-out policy

means the carrying out under the authority of the Competent Authority, on confirmation of a disease, of preventive aquatic animal health measures, consisting of killing the aquatic animals that are affected, those suspected of being affected in the population and those in other populations that have been exposed to infection by direct or indirect contact of a kind likely to cause the transmission of the pathogenic agent. All these aquatic animals, vaccinated or unvaccinated, on an infected site should be killed and the carcasses destroyed by burning or burial, or by any other method that will eliminate the spread of infection through the carcasses or products of the aquatic animals destroyed.

This policy should be accompanied by cleansing and disinfection procedures as defined in the Aquatic Code. Fallowing should be for an appropriate period determined by risk assessment.

[...]

Surveillance

means a systematic series of investigations of a given population of aquatic animals to detect the occurrence of disease for control purposes, and which may involve testing samples of a population.
Susceptible species

means a species of aquatic animal in which infection has been demonstrated by natural cases or by experimental exposures to the pathogenic agent that mimics the natural pathways for infection. Each disease chapter in the Aquatic Code and the Aquatic Manual contains a list of currently known susceptible species.

Target population

means, for the purposes of demonstrating freedom from infection, the population of interest, usually made up of all aquatic animals of species susceptible to a specified pathogenic agent in a defined country, zone or aquaculture establishment.

Targeted surveillance

means surveillance targeted at a specific disease or infection.

Territory

means land and water under jurisdiction of a country.

[...]

Unit

means individually identifiable elements. This is a generic concept used to describe, for example, the members of a population, or the elements selected when sampling. In these contexts, examples of units include individual animals, ponds, nets, cages, farms, villages, districts, etc.

[...]

Veterinary Authority

means the Governmental Authority of a Member Country, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and para-professionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of aquatic animal health and welfare measures, international aquatic animal health certification and other standards and recommendations in the Aquatic Code in the whole territory.

[...]

Zone

means a portion of one or more countries comprising:

a. an entire water catchment from the source of a waterway to the estuary or lake, or
b. more than one water catchment, or
c. part of a water catchment from the source of a waterway to a barrier that prevents the introduction of a specific disease or diseases, or
d. part of a coastal area with a precise geographical delimitation, or
e. an estuary with a precise geographical delimitation,

that consists of a contiguous hydrological system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or diseases. The zones must be clearly documented (e.g. by a map or other precise locators such as GPS co-ordinates) by the Competent Authority(ies).
These guidelines are also available on the web site dedicated to the Delegates to the OIE under the section “Disease Notification Documents”
https://web.oie.int/delegatesite/eng/manuels/en_manuels.php