

## CHAPTER 1.1.

NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES AND  
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Article 1.1.1.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code* and in terms of Articles 5, 9 and 10 of the OIE Organic Statutes, every OIE Members of the organisation shall recognise the right of the *Headquarters* to communicate directly with the *Veterinary Authority* of its territory or territories.

All *notifications* and all information sent by the OIE to the *Veterinary Authority* shall be regarded as having been sent to the country concerned and all *notifications* and all information sent to the OIE by the *Veterinary Authority* shall be regarded as having been sent by the country concerned.

## Article 1.1.2.

1. Members shall make available to other Members, through the OIE, whatever information is necessary to minimise the spread of important animal *diseases* and to assist in achieving better worldwide control of these *diseases*.
2. To achieve this, Members shall comply with the *notification* requirements specified in Article 1.1.3.
3. To assist in the clear and concise exchange of information, reports shall conform as closely as possible to the official OIE *disease* reporting format.
4. Recognising that scientific knowledge concerning the relationship between disease agents and *diseases* is constantly developing and that the presence of an infectious agent does not necessarily imply the presence of a *disease*, Members shall ensure through their reports that they comply with the spirit and intention of point 1 above.
5. In addition to notifying new findings in accordance with Article 1.1.3., Members shall also provide information on the measures taken to prevent the spread of *diseases*; including quarantine measures and restrictions on the movement of *animals*, animal products and biological products and other miscellaneous objects which could by their nature be responsible for transmission of *disease*. In the case of *diseases* transmitted by *vectors*, the measures taken against such *vectors* shall also be specified.

## Article 1.1.3.

*Veterinary Authorities* shall, under the responsibility of the national Delegate, send to the *Headquarters*:

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1. in accordance with relevant provisions in the disease specific chapters, ~~notification from the national Delegate to the OIE~~ through WAHIS or by telegram, fax or e-mail, within 24 hours, of any of the following events:
  - a. first occurrence of a *listed disease* and/or *infection* in a country, a *zone* or a *compartment*;
  - b. re-occurrence of a *listed disease* and/or *infection* in a country, a *zone* or a *compartment* following a report declared the *outbreak* ended;
  - c. first occurrence of a new strain of a pathogen of an OIE *listed disease* in 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. an *emerging disease* with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential;
  - f. evidence of change in the epidemiology of a *listed disease* (including host range, pathogenicity, strain) in particular if there is a zoonotic impact;
2. weekly reports by telegram, fax or e-mail subsequent to a *notification* under point 1 above, to provide further information on the evolution of an incident which justified urgent *notification*; these reports should continue until the situation has been resolved through either the *disease* being eradicated or it becoming endemic so that six-monthly reporting under point 3 will satisfy the obligation of the Member to the OIE; in any case, a final report on the incident should be submitted;
3. a six-monthly report on the absence or presence, and evolution of *listed diseases listed by the OIE* and information of epidemiological significance to other Members;
4. an annual report concerning any other information of significance to other Members.

Article 1.1.4.

1. The *Veterinary Authority* of a territory in which an *infected zone* was located shall inform the *Headquarters* when this zone is free from the *disease*.
2. An *infected zone* for a particular *disease* shall be considered as such until a period exceeding the *infective period* specified in the *Terrestrial Code* has elapsed after the last reported *case*, and when full prophylactic and appropriate animal health measures have been applied to prevent possible reappearance or spread of the *disease*. These measures will be found in detail in the various chapters of Volume 2 of the *Terrestrial Code*.

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3. A Member may be considered to regain freedom from a specific *disease* when all conditions given in the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Code* have been fulfilled.
4. The *Veterinary Authority* of a Member which sets up one or several *free zones* shall inform the OIE giving necessary details, including the criteria on which the free status is based, the requirements for maintaining the status and indicating clearly the location of the *zones* on a map of the territory of the Member.

## Article 1.1.5.

1. The *Headquarters* shall send by telegram, fax, e-mail or *Disease Information* to the *Veterinary Authorities* concerned, all *notifications* received as provided in Articles 1.1.2. to 1.1.4.
2. The *Headquarters* shall dispatch to the Delegates information on new *outbreaks* of *listed diseases*.
3. The *Headquarters*, on the basis of information received and of any official communication, shall prepare an annual report concerning the application of the *Terrestrial Code* and its effects on *international trade*.

## Article 1.1.6.

All ~~telegrams~~ telegrams or faxes sent by *Veterinary Authorities* in pursuance of Articles 1.1.3. and 1.1.5. shall receive priority in accordance with the circumstances. Communications by telephone, telegram or fax, sent in the case of exceptional urgency when there is danger of spread of a notifiable epizootic *disease*, shall be given the highest priority accorded to these communications by the International Arrangements of Telecommunications.

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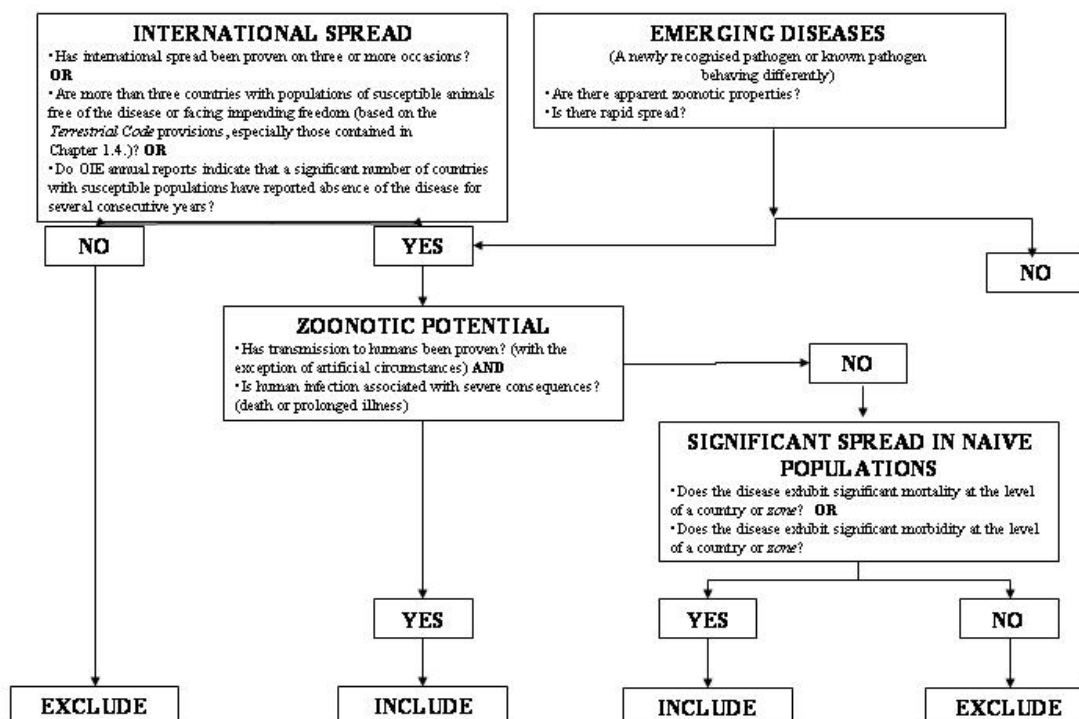
## CHAPTER 1.2.

Basic criteria	Parameters (at least one 'yes' answer means that the criterion has been met)
<b>International Spread</b>	Has international spread been proven on three or more occasions? <b>OR</b> Are more than three countries with populations of susceptible animals free of the <i>disease</i> or facing impending freedom (based on the relevant provisions of the <i>Terrestrial Code</i> , and in particular those contained in Chapter 1.4.)? <b>OR</b> Do OIE annual reports indicate that a significant number of countries with susceptible populations have reported absence of the <i>disease</i> for several consecutive years? <b>CRITERIA FOR LISTING DISEASES</b>
<b>Zoonotic Potential</b>	Has transmission to humans been proven? (with the exception of artificial circumstances) <b>AND</b> Is human infection associated with severe consequences? (death or prolonged illness)
<b>Significant Spread within Naïve Populations</b>	Does the <i>disease</i> exhibit significant mortality at the level of a country or a <i>zone</i> ? <b>OR</b> Does the <i>disease</i> exhibit significant morbidity at the level of a country or a <i>zone</i> ?
<b>Emerging Diseases</b>	Are there apparent zoonotic properties or is there a rapid spread? Article 1.2.1.

Article 1.2.2.

The criteria in Article 1.2.1. above are applied according to the decision-making model shown below:

The criteria for the inclusion of a *disease* in the OIE List are as follows:



## Article 1.2.3.

The following *diseases* are included in the OIE List.

In case of modifications of this list of animal *diseases* adopted by the General Assembly, the new list comes into force on 1 January of the following year.

1. The following *diseases* are included within the category of multiple species *diseases*:

- Anthrax
- Aujeszky's disease
- Bluetongue
- Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)
- Brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*)
- Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*)
- Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever
- Echinococcosis/hydatidosis

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- Epizootic haemorrhagic disease
  - Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)
  - Foot and mouth disease
  - Heartwater
  - Japanese encephalitis
  - ~~Leptospirosis~~
  - New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
  - Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
  - Paratuberculosis
  - Q fever
  - Rabies
  - Rift Valley fever
  - Rinderpest
  - Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
  - Trichinellosis
  - Tularemia
  - Vesicular stomatitis
  - West Nile fever.
2. The following *diseases* are included within the category of cattle *diseases*:
- Bovine anaplasmosis
  - Bovine babesiosis
  - Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
  - Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
  - Bovine tuberculosis
  - Bovine viral diarrhoea
  - Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
  - Enzootic bovine leukosis

Annex 3 (contd)

- Haemorrhagic septicaemia
  - Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
  - Lumpy skin disease
  - Theileriosis
  - Trichomonosis
  - Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted).
3. The following *diseases* are included within the category of sheep and goat *diseases*:
- Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
  - Contagious agalactia
  - Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
  - Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)
  - Maedi–visna
  - Nairobi sheep disease
  - Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
  - Peste des petits ruminants
  - Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)
  - Scrapie
  - Sheep pox and goat pox.
4. The following *diseases* are included within the category of equine *diseases*:
- African horse sickness
  - Contagious equine metritis
  - Dourine
  - Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)
  - Equine infectious anaemia
  - Equine influenza
  - Equine piroplasmosis
  - Equine rhinopneumonitis

Annex 3 (contd)

- Equine viral arteritis
  - Glanders
  - Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis.
5. The following *diseases* are included within the category of swine *diseases*:
- African swine fever
  - Classical swine fever
  - Nipah virus encephalitis
  - Porcine cysticercosis
  - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
  - Swine vesicular disease
  - ~~Teschovirus encephalomyelitis (under study)~~
  - Transmissible gastroenteritis.
6. The following *diseases* are included within the category of avian *diseases*:
- Avian chlamydiosis
  - Avian infectious bronchitis
  - Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
  - Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)
  - Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*)
  - Duck virus hepatitis
  - ~~Fowl cholera~~
  - Fowl typhoid
  - Highly pathogenic avian influenza in birds and low pathogenicity notifiable avian influenza in poultry as defined in Chapter 10.4.
  - Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
  - ~~Marek's disease~~
  - Newcastle disease
  - Pullorum disease
  - Turkey rhinotracheitis.

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7. The following *diseases* are included within the category of lagomorph *diseases*:

- Myxomatosis
- Rabbit haemorrhagic disease.

8. The following *diseases* are included within the category of bee *diseases*:

- Acarapisosis of honey bees
- American foulbrood of honey bees
- European foulbrood of honey bees
- Small hive beetle infestation (*Aethina tumida*)
- *Tropilaelaps* infestation of honey bees
- Varroosis of honey bees.

9. The following *diseases* are included within the category of other *diseases*:

- Camelpox
  - = Chronic wasting disease
  - Leishmaniosis.
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## Annex 3 (contd)

~~CHAPTER 10.6.~~~~AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS~~~~Article 10.6.1.~~**General provisions**

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

~~Article 10.6.2.~~**Recommendations for the importation of birds for breeding or rearing**

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

1. showed no clinical sign of avian tuberculosis on the day of shipment;
2. come from *establishments* which are regularly inspected by the *Veterinary Authority* and which are recognised as being free from avian tuberculosis;

~~Article 10.6.3.~~**Recommendations for the importation of birds for slaughter**

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

1. showed no clinical sign of avian tuberculosis on the day of shipment;
2. come from *establishments* which are regularly inspected by the *Veterinary Authority* and are recognised as being free from avian tuberculosis; or
3. come from *establishments* in which no *case* of avian tuberculosis has been reported;
4. are not being eliminated as part of an eradication programme against avian tuberculosis.

~~Article 10.6.4.~~**Recommendations for the importation of wild avian species destined for zoological gardens**

Annex 3 (contd)

~~Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that prior to shipment, the birds showed no clinical sign of avian tuberculosis and, as far as can be determined, had not been exposed to avian tuberculosis.~~

~~Article 10.6.5.~~**Recommendations for the importation of hatching eggs**

~~Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the hatching eggs:~~

- ~~1. come from establishments and/or hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;~~
- ~~2. come from establishments and/or hatcheries which are recognised as being free from avian tuberculosis;~~
- ~~3. were shipped in clean and unused packages.~~

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## Annex 3 (contd)

~~CHAPTER 10.7.~~~~DUCK VIRUS ENTERITIS~~~~Article 10.7.1.~~**General provisions**

~~For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for duck virus enteritis (DVE) shall be 7 days (chronic carriers occur).~~

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

~~Article 10.7.2.~~**Recommendations for the importation of ducks**

~~*Veterinary Authorities* of *importing countries* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the birds:~~

- ~~1. showed no clinical sign of DVE on the day of shipment;~~
- ~~2. come from *establishments* which are regularly inspected by the *Veterinary Authority*;~~
- ~~3. come from *establishments* which are recognised as being free from DVE;~~
- ~~4. have not been vaccinated against DVE; or~~
- ~~5. were vaccinated against DVE (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination should also be stated in the *certificate*).~~

~~Article 10.7.3.~~**Recommendations for the importation of day-old ducks**

~~*Veterinary Authorities* of *importing countries* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *day old birds*:~~

- ~~1. come from *establishments* and/or hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the *Veterinary Authority*;~~
- ~~2. have not been vaccinated against DVE; or~~

Annex 3 (contd)

3. ~~were vaccinated against DVE (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination should also be stated in the *certificate*);~~
4. ~~are the progeny of parent *flocks* which:~~
  - a. ~~come from *establishments* and/or hatcheries which are recognised as being free from DVE;~~
  - b. ~~come from *establishments* and/or hatcheries in which vaccination against DVE is not practised on the parent stock; or~~
  - c. ~~come from *establishments* and/or hatcheries in which vaccination against DVE is practised on the parent stock;~~
5. ~~were shipped in clean and unused packages.~~

~~Article 10.7.4.~~**~~Recommendations for the importation of hatching eggs of ducks~~**

~~*Veterinary Authorities* of *importing countries* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *hatching eggs*:~~

1. ~~have been disinfected in conformity with the standards referred to in Chapter 6.4.;~~
2. ~~come from *establishments* and/or hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the *Veterinary Authority*;~~
3. ~~were shipped in clean and unused packages.~~

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## Annex 3 (contd)

~~CHAPTER 10.9.~~~~FOWL CHOLERA~~~~Article 10.9.1.~~**General provisions**

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for fowl cholera (FC) shall be 14 days (chronic carriers occur).

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

~~Article 10.9.2.~~**Recommendations for the importation of domestic birds**

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

- ~~1. showed no clinical sign of FC on the day of shipment;~~
- ~~2. come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the *Veterinary Authority*;~~
- ~~3. come from establishments which are recognised as being free from FC;~~
- ~~4. have not been vaccinated against FC; or~~
- ~~5. were vaccinated against FC (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination should also be stated in the certificate).~~

~~Article 10.9.3.~~**Recommendations for the importation of day-old birds**

*Veterinary Authorities* of *importing countries* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *day-old birds*:

- ~~1. come from establishments and/or hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the *Veterinary Authority*;~~
- ~~2. have not been vaccinated against FC; or~~

Annex 3 (contd)

3. ~~were vaccinated against FC (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination shall also be stated in the certificate);~~
4. are the progeny of parent *flocks* which:
  - a. ~~come from establishments and/or hatcheries which are recognised as being free from FC;~~
  - b. ~~come from establishments and/or hatcheries in which vaccination against FC is not practised on the parent stock; or~~
  - c. ~~come from establishments and/or hatcheries in which vaccination against FC is practised on the parent stock;~~
5. ~~were shipped in clean and unused packages.~~

~~Article 10.9.4.~~

**Recommendations for the importation of hatching eggs of domestic birds**

~~Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the hatching eggs:~~

1. ~~have been disinfected in conformity with the standards referred to in Chapter 6.4.;~~
2. ~~come from establishments and/or hatcheries which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority;~~
3. ~~were shipped in clean and unused packages.~~

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## Annex 3 (contd)

~~CHAPTER 10.12.~~~~MAREK'S DISEASE~~~~Article 10.12.1.~~**General provisions**

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for Marek's disease (MD) shall be 4 months.

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

~~Article 10.12.2.~~**Recommendations for the importation of chickens**

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

- ~~1. showed no clinical sign of Marek's disease on the day of shipment;~~
- ~~2. come from an *establishment* which is regularly inspected by the *Veterinary Authority*;~~
- ~~3. have not been vaccinated against MD and come from an *establishment* which has been free from MD for at least the past 2 years; or~~
- ~~4. were vaccinated against MD (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination should also be stated in the *certificate*);~~

~~Article 10.12.3.~~**Recommendations for the importation of day-old birds**

*Veterinary Authorities* of *importing countries* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *day-old birds*:

- ~~1. come from *establishments* which are regularly inspected by the *Veterinary Authority* and from hatcheries which comply with the standards referred to in Chapter 6.4;~~
- ~~2. were vaccinated against MD (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination should also be stated in the *certificate*);~~
- ~~3. were shipped in clean and unused packages.~~

~~Article 10.12.4.~~**Recommendations for the importation of hatching eggs of chickens**

~~Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the hatching eggs:~~

- ~~1. have been disinfected in conformity with the standards referred to in Chapter 6.4.;~~
- ~~2. come from establishments which are regularly inspected by the Veterinary Authority and from hatcheries which comply with the standards referred to in Chapter 6.4.;~~
- ~~3. come from establishments in which vaccination against MD is practised (the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination should also be stated in the certificate);~~
- ~~4. were shipped in clean and unused packages.~~

~~Article 10.12.5.~~**Recommendations for the importation of meat meals and feather meals**

~~Veterinary Authorities of importing countries 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 MD virus.~~

~~Article 10.12.6.~~**Recommendations for the importation of feathers and down**

~~Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that these products have been processed to ensure the destruction of the MD virus.~~

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## Annex 3 (contd)

~~CHAPTER 15.5.~~

~~TESCHOVIRUS ENCEPHALOMYELITIS  
(PREVIOUSLY ENTEROVIRUS  
ENCEPHALOMYELITIS, TESCHEN  
DISEASE, TOLFAN DISEASE) (UNDER STUDY)~~

~~Article 15.5.1.~~**General provisions**

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for teschovirus encephalomyelitis shall be 40 days.

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

~~Article 15.5.2.~~**Teschovirus encephalomyelitis free country**

A country may be considered free from teschovirus encephalomyelitis when it has been shown that teschovirus encephalomyelitis 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 teschovirus encephalomyelitis.

~~Article 15.5.3.~~**Teschovirus encephalomyelitis infected zone**

A *zone* shall be considered as infected with teschovirus encephalomyelitis until:

1. at least 40 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 15.5.4.~~**Recommendations for importation from teschovirus encephalomyelitis free countries**

Annex 3 (contd)for domestic pigs

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

- ~~1. showed no clinical sign of teschovirus encephalomyelitis on the day of shipment;~~
- ~~2. were kept in a country free from teschovirus encephalomyelitis since birth or for at least the past 40 days.~~

~~Article 15.5.5.~~

**Recommendations for importation from teschovirus encephalomyelitis free countries**for wild pigs

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

- ~~1. showed no clinical sign of teschovirus encephalomyelitis on the day of shipment;~~
- ~~2. come from a country free from teschovirus encephalomyelitis;~~

~~if the country of origin has a common border with a country considered infected with teschovirus encephalomyelitis:~~

- ~~3. were kept in a quarantine station for the 40 days prior to shipment.~~

~~Article 15.5.6.~~

**Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with teschovirus encephalomyelitis**for domestic pigs

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

- ~~1. showed no clinical sign of teschovirus encephalomyelitis on the day of shipment;~~

Annex 3 (contd)

2. ~~were kept since birth, or for the past 40 days, in an *establishment* where no *case* of teschovirus encephalomyelitis was officially reported during that period, and that the *establishment* of origin was not situated in a teschovirus encephalomyelitis *infected zone*; or~~
3. ~~were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 40 days prior to shipment;~~
4. ~~have not been vaccinated against teschovirus encephalomyelitis; or~~
5. ~~were vaccinated against teschovirus encephalomyelitis, not less than 30 days and not more than one year prior to shipment (the nature of the vaccine used, whether inactivated or modified live virus, and the virus types and strains included shall also be stated in the certificate).~~

~~Article 15.5.7.~~~~**Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with teschovirus encephalomyelitis**~~~~for wild pigs~~

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

1. ~~showed no clinical sign of teschovirus encephalomyelitis on the day of shipment;~~
2. ~~were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 40 days prior to shipment;~~
3. ~~have not been vaccinated against teschovirus encephalomyelitis; or~~
4. ~~were vaccinated against teschovirus encephalomyelitis, not less than 30 days and not more than one year prior to shipment (the nature of the vaccine used, whether inactivated or modified live virus, and the virus types and strains included shall also be stated in the certificate).~~

~~Article 15.5.8.~~~~**Recommendations for importation from teschovirus encephalomyelitis free countries**~~~~for semen of pigs~~

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

1. ~~showed no clinical sign of teschovirus encephalomyelitis on the day of collection of the semen;~~

## Annex 3 (contd)

2. were kept in a country free from teschovirus encephalomyelitis for not less than 40 days prior to collection.

~~Article 15.5.9.~~

**~~Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with teschovirus encephalomyelitis~~**

~~for semen of pigs~~

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

1. showed no clinical sign of teschovirus encephalomyelitis on the day of collection of the semen;
2. were kept in the ~~exporting country~~, for the 40 days prior to collection, in an ~~establishment or artificial insemination centre~~ where no case of teschovirus encephalomyelitis was officially reported during that period, and that the ~~establishment or artificial insemination centre~~ was not situated in a teschovirus encephalomyelitis ~~infected zone~~.

~~Article 15.5.10.~~

**~~Recommendations for importation from teschovirus encephalomyelitis free countries~~**

~~for fresh meat of pigs~~

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

1. which have been kept in a country free from teschovirus encephalomyelitis since birth or for at least the past 40 days;
2. which have been slaughtered in an approved ~~abattoir~~ and have been subjected to ante mortem and post mortem inspections for teschovirus encephalomyelitis with favourable results.

~~Article 15.5.11.~~

**~~Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with teschovirus encephalomyelitis~~**

~~for fresh meat of pigs~~

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

1. which have not been kept in a teschovirus encephalomyelitis ~~infected zone~~;

Annex 3 (contd)

2. which have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* not situated in a teschovirus encephalomyelitis ~~infected zone~~ and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for teschovirus encephalomyelitis with favourable results.

~~Article 15.5.12.~~

**~~Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with teschovirus encephalomyelitis~~**

~~for meat products of pigs~~

*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 teschovirus encephalomyelitis with favourable results;
2. the *meat products* have been processed to ensure the destruction of the teschovirus encephalomyelitis virus;
3. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *meat* with any source of teschovirus encephalomyelitis virus.

~~Article 15.5.13.~~

**~~Recommendations for importation from teschovirus encephalomyelitis free countries~~**

~~for products of animal origin (from pigs) 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 country free from teschovirus encephalomyelitis since birth or for at least the past 40 days.

~~Article 15.5.14.~~

**~~Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with teschovirus encephalomyelitis~~**

~~for meal and flour from blood, meat, defatted bones, hooves and claws (from pigs)~~

*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 teschovirus encephalomyelitis virus.

~~Article 15.5.15.~~

**~~Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with teschovirus encephalomyelitis~~**

Annex 3 (contd)

for bristles

~~Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that these products have been processed to ensure the destruction of teschovirus-encephalomyelitis virus, in premises controlled and approved by the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country.~~

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— text deleted