

General provisions Article 11.9.1.

General provisions

Lumpy skin disease (LSD) virus (LSDV), belonging to the genus Capripoxvirus, may infect susceptible animals – bovines (*Bos indicus* and *B. taurus*) and water buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*) – and certain wild ruminants, which Wild ruminants do not play a significant epidemiological role.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, lumpy skin disease (LSD) is defined as an *infection* of bovines, hereafter ‘animal hosts’ and water buffaloes with lumpy skin disease virus (LSDV).

The following defines the occurrence of *infection* with LSDV:

- 1) LSDV has been isolated from a sample from an animal host ~~bovine or a water buffalo~~; or
- 2) antigen specific to capripoxviruses or nucleic acid specific to LSDV, excluding vaccine strains, has been identified in a sample from ~~a bovine or a water buffalo~~ an animal host showing clinical signs consistent with LSD, or epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed case, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association ~~or with or exposure to~~ contact with LSDV; or
- 3) antibodies specific to ~~LSDV~~ capripoxviruses, which are not the consequence of vaccination, have been detected in a sample from ~~a bovine or a water~~ an animal host ~~buffalo~~ that either shows clinical signs consistent with LSD, or is epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed case.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for LSD shall be 28 days.

United States	Comment category: General Proposed change: The incubation period for LSD is proposed as 28 days, however in some places throughout the chapter, 30 days is used. Recommend harmonizing the incubation period to 28 days throughout the chapter. Supporting evidence: n/a
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Standards for diagnosis and diagnostic tests, and vaccines, as well as and information on the epidemiology are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 11.9.2.

Safe commodities

When authorising import or transit of the following *commodities*, *Veterinary Authorities* should not require any LSD-related conditions regardless of the status of the animal population of the *exporting country*:

- 1) pasteurised ultra-high temperature (UHT) milk, and milk products thereof;
- 42) skeletal muscle meat of animals slaughtered in an approved slaughterhouse/abattoir and subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspections in accordance with Chapter 6.3., with favourable results;
- 3) heat-treated meat products in the hermetically sealed container with a F_0 value of 3 or above;

- 24) casings;
- 35) gelatine and collagen;
- 46) ~~tallow; rendered fat;~~
- 57) ~~processed~~ hooves and horns;
- 68) extruded dry pet food;
- 79) ~~protein meal.~~

Article 11.9.3.

Country or zone free from LSD

A country or a zone may be considered free from LSD when: ~~infection with LSDV is notifiable in the entire country, importation of bovines and water buffaloes and their commodities is carried out in accordance with this chapter, and either:~~

- 1) ~~LSD has been a notifiable disease in the entire country~~ ~~for at least the past two years;~~
- 2) ~~appropriate biosecurity and sanitary measures to prevent the introduction of infection have been in place; in particular, the importations or movements of relevant commodities into the country or zone have been carried out in accordance with this chapter or other relevant chapters of the Terrestrial Code, including Chapter 2.1. 'Import risk analysis';~~
- 3) ~~and either:~~
 - a) the country or zone is historically free as described in ~~point 2b) of~~ Article 1.4.6.; or
 - b) ~~i) for at least two years, in the country or zone, a vaccination programme aiming at eradication in the target population in accordance with Chapter 4.18. has been applied using vaccines in accordance with manufacturer's instructions;~~

United States	Comment category: Deletion Proposed amended text: b) i) for at least two years, in the country or zone, a vaccination programme aiming at eradication in the target population in accordance with Chapter 4.18. has been applied using vaccines in accordance with manufacturer's instructions; Rationale: Vaccination of cattle with live attenuated vaccine has been shown to elicit a strong immune response and protection for at least 18 months, if not longer. It has also been shown that use of live-attenuated viruses during an active outbreak can result in recombinant field strains, further affecting the ability to differentiate infected from vaccinated animals. Currently, licensed DIVA-compatible (Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Animals) vaccines are not readily available. Because of these factors, freedom from LSD cannot be reliably demonstrated in vaccinated populations using passive surveillance, clinical surveillance, or active serological surveillance as referenced in Chapter 4.18 and, by reference, Chapter 1.4. Therefore, vaccination alone cannot be supported as an option for demonstration of freedom from disease. Supporting evidence: Hakobyan, Varduhi et al. "Duration of Immunity in Cattle to Lumpy Skin Disease Utilizing a Sheep Pox Vaccine." <i>Veterinary sciences</i> vol. 11,4 164. 5 Apr. 2024, doi:10.3390/vetsci11040164 Sprygin, Alexander et al. "Evidence of recombination of vaccine strains of lumpy skin disease virus with field strains, causing disease." <i>PloS one</i> vol. 15,5 e0232584. 13 May. 2020, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0232584
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ii) vaccination has been prohibited in the country or zone, and there has been no case for 18 months since the cessation of vaccination demonstrated using a clinical, virological and serological surveillance programme in accordance with Article 11.9.15.; or

iii) vaccination has been prohibited in the country or zone, and there has been no case for 30 months since the cessation of vaccination demonstrated using an active clinical surveillance programme in accordance with Article 11.9.15.

for at least three years, vaccination has been prohibited in the country or zone and a clinical surveillance programme in accordance with Article 11.9.15. has demonstrated no occurrence of infection with LSDV; or

e) for at least two years, vaccination has been prohibited in the country or zone and a clinical, virological and serological surveillance programme in accordance with Article 11.9.15. has demonstrated no occurrence of infection with LSDV.

In order to maintain its status, a country or zone free from LSD should:

1) comply with points 2) a) and b) above and vaccination continues to be prohibited;

United States	Comment category: General Proposed amended text: 1) <u>comply with points 2) a) and b) above and vaccination continues to be prohibited</u> Rationale: Recommend clarification on what points are being referenced in point 1 for a country or zone to maintain free status from LSD, since point 2 above does not have a) and b) subpoints. The reference to vaccination suggests perhaps point 3 was intended to comply with a. (historical freedom) "or" b. (no cases after vaccination program has ended) Supporting evidence: n/a
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2) conduct surveillance in accordance with Article 11.9.15.

A country or zone free from LSD that is adjacent to an infected country or zone should include a zone in which surveillance is conducted in accordance with Article 11.9.15.

~~A country or zone free from LSD will not lose its status as a result of introduction of seropositive or vaccinated bovines or water buffaloes or their commodities, provided they were introduced in accordance with this chapter.~~

Article 11.9.4.

Recovery of free status

1) When a case of LSD occurs in a country or zone previously free from LSD, one of the following waiting periods is applicable to regain free status:

a) when a *stamping-out policy* has been applied;

i) 1244 months after the cleaning and disinfection of the last infected establishment following the slaughter or killing of the last case, or after the last vaccination if emergency vaccination has been used, whichever occurred last, and during which period clinical, virological and serological surveillance conducted in accordance with Article 11.9.15. has demonstrated no occurrence of infection with LSDV;

United States	Comment category: Change Proposed amended text: i) 18-24 14 months after the <u>cleaning and disinfection of the last infected establishment following the slaughter or killing of the last case</u>, or after the last vaccination if emergency vaccination has been used, whichever occurred last, and during which period clinical, virological and serological <i>surveillance</i> conducted in accordance with Article 11.9.15. has demonstrated no occurrence of <i>infection</i> with LSDV; Rationale: Recommend change from 12 to 18 months. Regaining disease-free status post-emergency vaccination should follow the same timeframe as the initial declaration of disease freedom described in Article 11.9.3.3.b.ii. Scientifically, no distinction exists between initial and regained freedom for Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), given its transboundary, vector-borne nature and the constant risk of vector incursion. Favorable climate conditions in newly infected areas can facilitate overwintering in vectors and hosts. The duration of immunity induced after vaccination of cattle with live attenuated vaccine has been shown to elicit a strong immune response and protection for up to 18 months. The challenges of differentiating between a vaccinated animal and an infected animal could interfere with the virological and serological surveillance. Extending the period before declaration of freedom would allow antibodies to wane from use of the vaccine and increase confidence in the serological surveillance of the region. Supporting evidence: Haegeman, Andy et al. "Duration of Immunity Induced after Vaccination of Cattle with a Live Attenuated or Inactivated Lumpy Skin Disease Virus Vaccine." <i>Microorganisms</i> vol. 11,1 210. 13 Jan. 2023, doi:10.3390/microorganisms11010210 Hakobyan, Varduhi et al. "Duration of Immunity in Cattle to Lumpy Skin Disease Utilizing a Sheep Pox Vaccine." <i>Veterinary sciences</i> vol. 11,4 164. 5 Apr. 2024, doi:10.3390/vetsci11040164
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- ii) ~~24-26~~ 26 months after the cleaning and disinfection of the last infected establishment following the slaughter or killing of the last case, or after the last vaccination if emergency vaccination has been used, whichever occurred last, and during which period clinical *surveillance* alone conducted in accordance with Article 11.9.15. has demonstrated no occurrence of *infection* with LSDV;

United States	Comment category: Change Proposed amended text: ii) 30-24 26 months after the <u>cleaning and disinfection of the last infected establishment following the slaughter or killing of the last case</u>, or after the last vaccination if emergency vaccination has been used, whichever occurred last, and during which period clinical <i>surveillance</i> alone conducted in accordance with Article 11.9.15. has demonstrated no occurrence of <i>infection</i> with LSDV; Rationale: Recommend a change from 24 to 30 months. Regaining disease-free status post-emergency vaccination should follow the same timeframe as the initial declaration of disease freedom described in Article 11.9.3.3.b.iii. Scientifically, no distinction exists between initial and regained freedom for Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), given its transboundary, vector-borne nature and the constant risk of vector incursion. Favorable climate conditions in newly infected areas can facilitate overwintering in vectors and hosts. Consequently, longer surveillance periods are required following emergency vaccination campaigns, especially in countries without active serological and virological surveillance. Supporting evidence: Owada, K., Mahony, T. J., Ambrose, R. K., Hayes, B. J., & Soares Magalhães, R. J. (2024). Epidemiological risk factors and modelling approaches for risk assessment of lumpy skin disease virus introduction and spread: Methodological review and implications for
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	risk-based surveillance in Australia. <i>Transboundary and Emerging Diseases</i>, 2024, Article 3090226. https://doi.org/10.1155/2024/3090226 Lubinga, J. C., Tuppurainen, E. S. M., Coetzer, J. A. W., Stoltz, W. H., & Venter, E. H. (2014). Evidence of lumpy skin disease virus over-wintering by transstadial persistence in <i>Amblyomma hebraeum</i> and transovarial persistence in <i>Rhipicephalus decoloratus</i> ticks. <i>Experimental and Applied Acarology</i>, 62(1), 77–90. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10493-013-9721-7
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- a) when a *stamping-out policy* is not applied, Article 11S.9.3. applies.
- 2) When preventive *vaccination* is conducted in a country or *zone* free from LSD, in response to a threat but without the occurrence of a *case* of LSD, free status may be regained eight months after the last vaccination when clinical, virological and serological *surveillance* conducted in accordance with Article 11.9.15. has demonstrated no occurrence of *infection* with LSDV.

United States	Comment category: Change Proposed amended text: When preventive <i>vaccination</i> is conducted in a country or <i>zone</i> free from LSD, in response to a threat but without the occurrence of a <i>case</i> of LSD, free status may be regained 12eight months after the last vaccination when clinical, virological and serological <i>surveillance</i> conducted in accordance with Article 11.9.15. has demonstrated no occurrence of <i>infection</i> with LSDV. Rationale: Recommend the change from 8 to 12 months. LSD transmission is highly seasonal, peaking in summer due to vector activity. Surveillance for an at-risk country should span a full calendar year to accurately capture peak prevalence. This is especially critical during vaccination campaigns, which can mask clinical signs. A shorter surveillance period encompassing only low-prevalence seasons risks premature disease-free declarations. For instance, in a study by Islam et al. the researchers observed the monthly LSD prevalence fluctuating from 0% (November–December) to 48.61% (June). In this example, if monitoring had begun from September onward, it would yield a maximum detected prevalence of only 17.64%, during a time where clinical observation may be obscured by recent vaccination. Extending surveillance to 12 months as we propose to point 2 above would ensure the inclusion of high-prevalence months (25–49% during the months of May–July) and significantly increase the probability of detecting active infection. Supporting evidence: Islam, M. S., Islam, M. A., & Rahman, M. M. (2023). Prevalence of lumpy skin disease in cattle at Kachua area of Bagerhat, Bangladesh. <i>IOSR Journal of Agriculture and Veterinary Science</i>, 16(9), 24–30. https://doi.org/10.9790/2380-1609012126
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Article 11.9.5.

Recommendations for importation of bovines from countries or zones free from LSD

For bovines and water buffaloes

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

- 1) showed no clinical signs of LSD on the day of shipment;
- 2) come from a country or *zone* free from LSD.

Recommendations for importation of bovines from countries or zones ~~not free from~~infected with LSDV

For bovines and water buffaloes

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

- 1) showed no clinical signs of LSD on the day of shipment;
- 2) were kept since birth, or for the past **3060** days prior to shipment, in an **epidemiological untestablishment** where no case of LSD occurred during that period;

United States	Comment category: Change Proposed amended text: 2) were kept since birth, or for the past 563060 days prior to shipment, in an epidemiological untestablishment where no case of LSD occurred during that period Rationale: Recommend a change to a holding time equal to 2 incubation periods (of 28 days each) prior to shipment of unvaccinated animals from countries affected by LSD. A two incubation holding period has been standard protocol for other diseases in the WOAHP Terrestrial Code. Furthermore, this change aligns with 2 incubation period chapter recommendations for the similar disease, sheeppox & goatpox, based upon factors including higher environmental persistence of these viruses and limitations to their clinical detection in affected animals. Recommend similar updates to point 3b in this Article (11.9.6), point 1b in Article 11.9.8 and point 1b in Article 11.9.10. Supporting evidence: n/a
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- 3) **either,**
 - a) were vaccinated against LSD **using a live attenuated vaccine** according to manufacturer's instructions between **3060** days and one year prior to shipment; **or**
- 4) ~~were demonstrated to have antibodies at least 30 days after vaccination;~~
- 5) **b)** were kept in a ~~quarantine station~~ **quarantine centre** for the 28 days prior to shipment during which time they were subjected to an agent identification test with negative results;

United States	Comment category: Change Proposed amended text: 3 b) were kept in a quarantine station quarantine centre for the 5628 days prior to shipment during which time they were subjected to an agent identification test with negative results Rationale: As described for point 2 under Article 11.9.6. Recommend similar updates to point 3b in this Article (11.9.6), point 1b in Article 11.9.8 and point 1b in Article 11.9.10. Supporting evidence: n/a
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- 4) **were protected from vectors at all times during transportation until point of exit.**

Article 11.9.7.

Recommendations for importation of semen of bovines from countries or zones free from LSD

For semen of bovines and water buffaloes

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

- 1) the donor animals:
 - a) showed no clinical signs of LSD on the day of collection;
 - b) were kept in a free country or zone for at least 28 days prior to collection;
- 2) the semen was collected, processed and stored in accordance with Chapters 4.6. and 4.7.

Article 11.9.8.

Recommendations for importation of semen of bovines from countries or zones ~~not free~~ infected with from LSDV

For semen of bovines and water buffaloes

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

- 4) 1) the donor males:
 - a) showed no clinical signs of LSD on the day of collection and the following 28 days;
 - b) were kept for the 3060 days prior to collection in a *semen collection centre* where no case of LSD occurred during that period;

United States	Comment category: Change Proposed amended text: 1 b) were kept for the 563060 days prior to collection in a <i>semen collection centre</i> where no case of LSD occurred during that period; Rationale: As described for point 2 under Article 11.9.6. Supporting evidence: n/a
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c) EITHER:

- i) were vaccinated regularly against LSD using a live attenuated vaccine according to manufacturer's instructions, the first *vaccination* being administrated at least 3060 days prior to the first semen collection; ~~and or~~

- ii) ~~were demonstrated to have antibodies against LSDV at least 30 days after vaccination;~~

~~OR~~ OR

- iii) ii) were subjected to a serological test to detect antibodies specific to capripoxviruses ~~LSDV~~, with negative results, at least every 28 days throughout the collection period and one test 21 days after the final collection for this consignment; ~~and or~~

United States	Comment category: Change Proposed amended text: ii) were subjected to a serological test to detect antibodies specific to capripoxviruses LSDV, with negative results, at least every 28 days throughout the collection period and one test 21 days after the final collection for this consignment; and or Rationale: Recommend restoring “and” to have points ii) AND iii) required under point 1c of Article 11.9.8. The severity and duration of viraemia from LSD infection can vary depending on the host's immune response, the virulence of the virus strain, and other factors such as co-infections. In some cases, viraemia may be transient, with the virus being rapidly cleared from the bloodstream by the host immune system. The incubation period is also highly variable. Additionally, the length of the viremia does not correlate with the severity of clinical signs, animals can be viremic with or without clinical signs. PCR can only detect infection during periods of viremia. Using PCR alone at the commencement, conclusion and every 28 days during semen collection may miss the viremic period for lumpy skin disease. Supporting evidence: https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC12036493/ https://ojvr.org/index.php/ojvr/article/view/213/201
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~~iv~~ iii) were subjected to agent detection by PCR conducted on blood samples collected at commencement and conclusion of, and at least every 28 days during, semen collection for this consignment, with negative results;

1) ~~the semen to be exported was subjected to agent detection by PCR;~~

2) 2) the semen was collected, processed and stored in accordance with Chapters 4.6. and 4.7.

Article 11.9.9.

Recommendations for importation of bovine embryos of bovines from countries or zones free from LSD

For embryos of bovines and water buffaloes

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

- 1) the donor females:
 - a) showed no clinical signs of LSD on the day of collection of the embryos;
 - b) kept for at least 28 days prior to collection in a free country or zone;
- 2) the embryos were collected, processed and stored in accordance with Chapters 4.8., 4.9. and 4.10., as relevant;
- 3) the semen used for the production of the embryos complied with Articles 11.9.7. and 11.9.8., as relevant.

Article 11.9.10.

Recommendations for importation of bovine embryos of bovines from countries or zones ~~not free~~infected with ~~from~~ LSDV

For embryos of bovines and water buffaloes

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

- 1) the donor females:
 - a) showed no clinical signs of LSD on the day of collection and the following 28 days;
 - b) were kept in an *establishment* where no case of LSD occurred during the ~~30~~60 days prior to collection;

United States	Comment category: Change Proposed amended text: 1 b) were kept in an <i>establishment</i> where no case of LSD occurred during the 563060 days prior to collection; Rationale: As described for point 2 under Article 11.9.6. Supporting evidence: n/a
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- a) EITHER:
 - i) were vaccinated regularly against LSD using a live attenuated vaccine according to manufacturer's instructions, the first *vaccination* being administrated at least ~~30~~60 days prior to the first collection; ~~and/or~~
 - ii) ~~were demonstrated to have antibodies against LSDV at least 30 days after vaccination; OR~~
 - iii) were subjected to a serological test to detect antibodies ~~specific~~ specific to capripoxviruses ~~LSDV~~, with ~~negative~~ negative results, on the day of collection and at least 21 days after collection;

- b) ~~were subjected to agent detection by PCR with negative results on a blood sample on the day of collection;~~
- 2) the semen used for the production of the embryos complied with Articles 11.9.7. and 11.9.8., as relevant;
- 3) the embryos were collected, processed and stored in accordance with Chapters 4.8., 4.9. and 4.10.

Article 11.9.11.

Recommendations for the importation of bovine milk and milk products except products listed in Article 11.9.2.

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

- 1) ~~have been derived from animals in a country or zone free from LSD;~~

OR

- 2) ~~were subjected to pasteurisation or any combination of control measures with equivalent performance as described in the Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Milk and Milk Products.~~

- 1) have been derived from animals in a country or zone free from LSD; or

- 2) originated have been derived from animals kept in establishments that which at the time of milk collection were not infected or suspected of being infected with LSDV~~subjected to restrictions due to LSD;~~

- 2) were subjected to one of the following treatments:

- a) pasteurisation;

- b) pH maintained at less than 6 for more than one hour;

- c) any combination of control measures with equivalent performance.

Article 11.9.12.

Recommendations for importation of meal and flour from blood, meat other than skeletal muscle, or meat products~~bones~~ except products listed in Article 11.9.2. from bovines and water buffaloes

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

- 1) that these products were derived from animals in a country or zone free from LSD; or
- 2) that
 - a) the products were processed using heat treatment to a minimum internal temperature of 65°C for at least 30 minutes;
 - b) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *commodities* with any potential source of LSDV.

Article 11.9.13.

Recommendations for importation of hides of bovines and water buffaloes

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

- 1) these products were derived from animals that had been kept in a country or zone free from LSD since birth or for at least the past 28 days;

OR

- 2) these products were:
 - a) derived from animals which had undergone ante- and post-mortem inspections in accordance with Chapter 6.3. with favourable results; and
 - b) dry-salted or wet-salted for a period of at least 14 days prior to dispatch; or
 - c) treated for a period of at least seven days in salt (NaCl) with the addition of 2% sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃); or
 - d) dried for a period of at least 42 days at a temperature of at least 20°C; and
- 3) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *commodities* with any potential source of LSDV.

Article 11.9.14.

Recommendations for importation of other animal products ~~of animal origin~~ from bovines and water buffaloes

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

- 1) these products were derived from animals that have been kept in a country or *zone* free from LSD since birth or for at least the past 28 days; or
- 2) these products were processed to ensure the destruction of the LSDV and the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *commodities* with any potential source of LSDV.

Article 11.9.15.

Surveillance

1. General principles of surveillance

A Member Country should justify the *surveillance* strategy chosen as being adequate to detect the presence of *infection* with LSDV even in the absence of clinical signs, given the prevailing epidemiological situation in accordance with Chapter 1.4. and Chapter 1.5. and under the responsibility of the *Veterinary Authority*.

The *Veterinary Services* should implement programmes to raise awareness among farmers and workers who have day-to-day contact with livestock, as well as *veterinary paraprofessionals*, *veterinarians* and diagnosticians, who should report promptly any suspicion of LSD.

In particular Member Countries should have in place:

- a) a formal and ongoing system for detecting and investigating *cases*;
- b) a procedure for the rapid collection and transport of samples from suspected *cases* to a *laboratory* for diagnosis;
- c) a system for recording, managing and analysing diagnostic and *surveillance* data.

2. Clinical surveillance

Clinical *surveillance* is essential for detecting *cases* of *infection* with LSDV and requires the physical examination of susceptible animals.

Surveillance based on clinical inspection provides a high level of confidence of detection of disease if a sufficient number of clinically susceptible animals is examined regularly at an appropriate frequency

and investigations are recorded and quantified. Clinical examination and *laboratory* testing should be pre-planned and applied using appropriate types of samples to clarify the status of suspected *cases*.

3. Virological and serological surveillance

An active programme of *surveillance* of susceptible populations to detect evidence of *infection* with LSDV is useful to establish the status of a country or *zone*. Serological and molecular testing of bovines ~~and water buffaloes~~ may be used to detect presence of *infection* with LSDV in naturally infected animals.

The study population used for a serological survey should be representative of the target population (population at risk) in the country or *zone* and should be restricted to susceptible unvaccinated animals. Identification of vaccinated animals may minimise interference with serological *surveillance* and assist with recovery of free status.

4. Surveillance in high-risk areas

Disease-specific enhanced surveillance in a free country or zone should be carried out over an appropriate distance from the border with an infected country or zone, based upon geography, climate, history of infection and other relevant factors. The surveillance should be carried out over a distance of at least 20 kilometres from the border with that country or zone, but a lesser distance could be acceptable if there are relevant ecological or geographical features likely to interrupt the transmission of LSDV. A country or zone free from LSD may be protected from an adjacent infected country or zone by a protection zone established and maintained in accordance with Chapter 4.4.
