

CHAPTER 1.2.

**CRITERIA FOR THE INCLUSION OF  
DISEASES, INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS  
IN THE OIE LIST**

Article 1.2.1.

**Introduction**

This chapter describes the criteria for the inclusion of diseases, *infections* and *infestations* in Chapter 1.3.

The objective is to support Member Countries by providing information needed to take appropriate action to prevent the transboundary spread of important animal diseases, including zoonoses. This is achieved through transparent, timely and consistent *notification*.

Each *listed disease* normally has a corresponding chapter that assists Member Countries in the harmonisation of disease detection, prevention and control and provides standards for safe *international trade* in *animals* and their products.

The requirements for *notification* are detailed in Chapter 1.1.

Principles and methods of validation of diagnostic tests are described in Chapter 1.1.6. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 1.2.2.

The criteria for the inclusion of a disease, *infection* or *infestation* in the OIE list are as follows:

- 1) International spread of the pathogenic agent (via live *animals* or their products, *vectors* or fomites) has been proven.

AND

- 2) At least one country has demonstrated freedom or impending freedom from the disease, *infection* or *infestation* in populations of susceptible *animals*, based on the provisions of Chapter 1.4.

AND

- 3) Reliable means of detection and diagnosis exist and a precise *case* definition is available to clearly identify *cases* and allow them to be distinguished from other diseases, *infections* or *infestations*.

AND

4)

- a) Natural transmission to humans has been proven, and human infection is associated with severe consequences.

OR

- b) The disease has been shown to have a significant impact on the health of domestic *animals* at the level of a country or a *zone* taking into account the occurrence and severity of the clinical signs, including direct production losses and mortality.

OR

- c) The disease has been shown to, or scientific evidence indicates that it would, have a significant impact on the health of *wildlife* taking into account the occurrence and severity of the clinical signs, including direct economic losses and mortality, and any threat to the viability of a *wildlife* population.

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NB: FIRST ADOPTED IN 2004; MOST RECENT UPDATE ADOPTED IN 2017.

