

Council Directive 92/66/EEC of 14 July 1992 introducing
Community measures for the control of Newcastle disease

Article 5

1 Once the presence of Newcastle disease in poultry has been officially confirmed on a holding, the Member States shall ensure that the competent authority requires, in addition to the measures listed in Article 4 (2), the following measures to be undertaken:

- a all poultry on the holding shall without delay be killed on the spot. The poultry which have died or been killed and all eggs shall be destroyed. These operations shall be carried out in a way which minimizes the risk of spreading disease;
- b any substance or waste, such as animal feed, litter or manures liable to be contaminated, shall be destroyed or treated appropriately. This treatment, carried out in accordance with the instructions of the official veterinarian, shall ensure the destruction of any Newcastle-disease virus present;
- c where poultry from the holding have been slaughtered during the presumed incubation period of disease the meat from those poultry shall wherever possible be traced and destroyed;
- d hatching eggs laid during the presumed incubation period which have been moved from the holding shall be traced and destroyed; but poultry which have already hatched from the eggs shall be placed under official surveillance; table eggs laid during the presumed incubation period which have been moved from the holding shall wherever possible be traced and destroyed, unless they have previously been properly disinfected;
- e after carrying out operations listed under (a) and (b), the buildings used for housing poultry, their surroundings, the vehicles used for transport and all equipment likely to be contaminated shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of Article 11;
- f no poultry shall be reintroduced to the holding until at least 21 days after completion of operations provided for under (e);
- g an epizootiological inquiry shall be carried out in accordance with Article 7.

2 The competent authority may extend the measures provided for in paragraph 1 to other neighbouring holdings should their location, their configuration, or contact with the holding where the disease has been confirmed give reason to suspect possible contamination.

3 Where a strain of Newcastle-disease virus with an ICPI (intracerebral pathogenicity index) greater than 0,7 and lower than 1,2 is isolated in a flock of poultry that presents no clinical signs of Newcastle disease and it has been demonstrated by the Community reference laboratory referred to in Article 15 that the virus isolate in question derives from an attenuated live Newcastle-disease vaccine, the competent authority may grant a derogation from the requirements under (a) to (f), of paragraph 1, provided that the holding concerned is placed under official surveillance for 30 days and must require in particular that:

- the provisions of Article 4 (2) (a), (b), (d), (e) and (f) are applied,
- no poultry may leave the holding except to be taken directly to a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.

The competent authority responsible for this slaughterhouse must be informed of the intention to send poultry there for slaughter and as soon as the poultry arrive at the slaughterhouse they shall be kept and slaughtered separately from other poultry.

4 Fresh meat from the poultry referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article must carry the health mark provided for in Article 5 (1) of Directive 91/494/EEC.

Status: EU Directives are published on this site to aid cross referencing from UK legislation. Since IP completion day (31 December 2020 11.00 p.m.) no amendments have been applied to this version.

5 The provisions laid down in paragraph 3 shall be subject to a review taking into account developments in scientific research with a view to adopting harmonized rules for the use of Newcastle-disease vaccines in the Community.