

## CHAPTER 1.6.

**STATUS FOR OIE LISTED DISEASES:  
PROCEDURES FOR SELF DECLARATION AND  
FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY THE OIE**

**EU position**

**The EU can support the adoption of the modified chapter.**

Article 1.6.1.

**General principles**

Members may wish to make a self declaration as to the freedom of a country, *zone* or *compartment* from an OIE *listed disease*. The Member may inform the OIE of its claimed status and the OIE may publish the claim. Publication does not imply endorsement of the claim. The OIE does not ~~recognise~~ publish self declaration for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease (FMD), rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP).

Members may request official recognition by the OIE as to:

1. the risk status of a country or *zone* with regard to BSE;
2. the freedom of a country or *zone* from FMD, with or without vaccination;
3. the freedom of a country from rinderpest;
4. the freedom of a country or *zone* from CBPP.

The OIE does not grant official recognition for other *diseases*.

In these cases, Members should present documentation setting out the compliance of the *Veterinary Services* of the applicant country or *zone* with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and with the provisions of the relevant *disease* chapters in the *Terrestrial Code* and the *Terrestrial Manual*.

When requesting official recognition of disease status, the Member should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier providing the information requested (as appropriate) in Articles 1.6.2. (for BSE), 1.6.3. (for FMD), 1.6.4. (for rinderpest) or 1.6.5. (for CBPP).

The OIE framework for the official recognition and maintenance of disease status is described in Resolution N° XXII (administrative procedures) and Resolution N° XXIII (financial obligations) adopted during the 76th General Session in May 2008.

Article 1.6.2.

**Questionnaire on bovine spongiform encephalopathy****GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

Acceptance of this submission is based on the compliance of the *Veterinary Service* of the applicant country, *zone* or *compartment* with the provisions of Chapter 3.1. of the *Terrestrial Code* and the compliance of BSE

diagnostic laboratories with the provisions of Chapter 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. Documentary evidence should be provided to support this based on Chapter 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Article 11.6.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* Chapter on BSE prescribes the criteria to determine the BSE risk status of a the cattle population of a country, *zone* or *compartment*. This document is the means whereby a claim for negligible risk (Article 11.6.3.) or controlled risk (Article 11.6.4.) can be made to the OIE.

The document comprises the following:

- Section 1 – Risk assessment (see point 1 of Article 11.6.2.)
- Section 2 – Other requirements of points 2 to 4 of Article 11.6.2.
  - Ongoing awareness programme
  - Compulsory notification and investigation
  - Diagnostic capability
- Section 3 – Surveillance (Article 11.6.2. and Articles 11.6.20. to 11.6.22.)
- Section 4 – BSE history of the country, *zone* or *compartment* (Articles 11.6.3. and 11.6.4.).

N.B. Where, during the completion of this questionnaire, the submitting *Veterinary Service* provides documentation regarding the legislation under which it is mandated, it should provide the content of any legal act described (in one of the three official languages of OIE), as well as the dates of official publication and implementation. Submitting countries are encouraged to follow the format and numbering used in this document.

## **SECTION 1: RISK ASSESSMENT (see point 1 of Article 11.6.2.)**

### **Introduction**

The first step in determining the BSE risk status of the cattle population of a country, *zone* or *compartment* is to conduct a *risk assessment* (reviewed annually), based on Sections 2. and 3. and Chapter 4.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*, identifying all potential factors for BSE occurrence and their historic perspective.

### **Documentation guidelines**

This section provides guidance on the data gathering and presentation of information required to support the risk release and exposure assessments in respect of:

#### *Release assessment:*

1. The potential for the release of the BSE agent through importation of *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves*.
2. The potential for the release of the BSE agent through the importation of potentially infected live cattle.
3. The potential for the release of the BSE agent through the importation of potentially infected products of bovine origin.

*Exposure assessment:*

4. The origin of bovine carcasses, by-products and *slaughterhouse* waste, the parameters of the rendering processes and the methods of cattle feed production.
5. The potential for the exposure of cattle to the BSE agent through consumption of *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of bovine origin.

In each of the five areas of release and exposure assessment that follow, the contributor is guided in terms of the question, the rationale and the evidence required to support the country, *zone* or *compartment* status claim.

**Release assessment****1. The potential for the release of the BSE agent through importation of meat-and-bone meal or greaves**

*Question to be answered:* Has *meat-and-bone meal*, *greaves*, or feedstuffs containing either, been imported within the past 8 years? If so, where from and in what quantities?

*Rationale:* Knowledge of the origin of *meat-and-bone meal*, *greaves* or feedstuffs containing either *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves*, is necessary to assess the risk of release of BSE agent. *Meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* originating in countries of high BSE risk pose a higher release risk than that from low risk countries. *Meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* originating in countries of unknown BSE risk pose an unknown release risk.

This point is irrelevant if the exposure assessment outlined below in Article 11.6.27. indicates that *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* has not been fed, either deliberately or accidentally, in the past 8 years. Nevertheless, documentation should be provided on the control systems (including relevant legislation) in place to ensure that *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* has not been fed to cattle.

*Evidence required:*

- a) Documentation to support claims that *meat-and-bone meal*, *greaves* or feedstuffs containing either *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* have not been imported, OR
  - b) Documentation on annual volume, by country of origin, of *meat-and-bone meal*, *greaves* or feedstuffs containing them imported during the past 8 years.
  - c) Documentation describing the species composition of the imported *meat-and-bone meal*, *greaves* or feedstuffs containing them.
  - d) Documentation, from the *Veterinary Service* of the country of production, supporting why the rendering processes used to produce *meat-and-bone meal*, *greaves* or feedstuffs containing them would have inactivated, or significantly reduced the titre of BSE agent, should it be present.
- 2. The potential for the release of the BSE agent through the importation of potentially infected live cattle**

*Question to be answered:* Have live cattle been imported within the past 7 years?

*Rationale:* The release risks are dependent on:

Annex VII (contd)

- country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin and its BSE status, which will change as more data become available; this may result from the detection of clinical *disease*, or following active *surveillance*, or assessment of geographical BSE risk;
- feeding and management of the imported cattle in the country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin;
- use to which the *commodity* has been put as apart from representing risk of developing clinical *disease*, the *slaughter*, rendering and recycling in *meat-and-bone meal* of imported cattle represents a potential route of exposure of indigenous livestock even if *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*, or feedstuffs containing them, have not been imported;
- dairy versus meat breeds, where there are differences in exposure in the country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin because feeding practices result in greater exposure of one category;
- age at *slaughter*.

*Evidence required:*

- a) Documentation including tables on the country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin of imports. This should identify the country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin of the cattle, the length of time they lived in that country, *zone* or *compartment* and of any other country in which they have resided during their lifetime.
- b) Documentation including tables describing origin and volume of imports.
- c) Documentation demonstrating that risks are periodically reviewed in light of evolving knowledge on the BSE status of the country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin.

### 3. The potential for the release of the BSE agent through the importation of potentially infected products of bovine origin

*Question to be answered:* What products of bovine origin have been imported within the past 7 years?

*Rationale:* The release risks are dependent on:

- the origin of the cattle products and whether these products contain tissues known to contain BSE infectivity (Article 11.6.13.);
- country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin and its BSE status, which will change as more data become available; this may result from the detection of clinical *disease*, or following active *surveillance*, or assessment of geographical BSE risk;
- feeding and *management* of the cattle in the country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin;
- use to which the *commodity* has been put as apart from representing risk of developing clinical *disease*, the *slaughter*, rendering and recycling in *meat-and-bone meal* of imported cattle represents a potential route of exposure of indigenous livestock even if *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*, or feedstuffs containing them, have not been imported;
- dairy versus meat breeds, where there are differences in exposure in the country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin because feeding practices result in greater exposure of one category;
- age at *slaughter*.

*Evidence required:*

- a) Documentation on the country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin of imports. This should identify the country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin of cattle from which the products were derived, the length of time they lived in that country, *zone* or *compartment* and of any other country in which they have resided during their lifetime.
- b) Documentation describing origin and volume of imports.
- c) Documentation demonstrating that risks are periodically reviewed in light of evolving knowledge on the BSE status of the country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin.

**Exposure assessment****4. The origin of bovine carcasses, by-products and slaughterhouse waste, the parameters of the rendering processes and the methods of cattle feed production**

*Question to be answered:* How have bovine carcasses, by-products and *slaughterhouse* waste been processed over the past 8 years?

*Rationale:* The overall risk of BSE in the cattle population of a country, *zone* or *compartment* is proportional to the level of known or potential exposure to BSE infectivity and the potential for recycling and amplification of the infectivity through livestock feeding practices. For the *risk assessment* to conclude that the cattle population of a country, *zone* or *compartment* is of negligible or controlled BSE risk, it must have demonstrated that appropriate measures have been taken to manage any risks identified. If potentially infected cattle or contaminated materials are rendered, there is a risk that the resulting *meat-and-bone meal* could retain BSE infectivity. Where *meat-and-bone meal* is utilized in the production of any cattle feed, the risk of cross-contamination exists.

*Evidence required:*

- a) Documentation describing the collection and disposal of fallen stock and materials condemned as unfit for human consumption.
- b) Documentation including tables describing the fate of imported cattle, including their age at *slaughter* or *death*.
- c) Documentation describing the definition and disposal of specified risk material, if any.
- d) Documentation describing the rendering process and parameters used to produce *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*.
- e) Documentation describing methods of animal feed production, including details of ingredients used, the extent of use of *meat-and-bone meal* in any livestock feed, and measures that prevent cross-contamination of cattle feed with ingredients used in monogastric feed.
- f) Documentation describing the end use of imported cattle products and the disposal of waste.
- g) Documentation describing monitoring and enforcement of the above.

Annex VII (contd)**5. The potential for the exposure of cattle to the BSE agent through consumption of meat-and-bone meal or greaves of bovine origin**

*Question to be answered:* Has *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of bovine origin been fed to cattle within the past 8 years (Articles 11.6.3. and 11.6.4. in the *Terrestrial Code*)?

*Rationale:* If cattle have not been fed products of bovine origin (other than milk or blood) potentially containing *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of bovine origin within the past 8 years, *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* can be dismissed as a risk.

In the case of countries applying for negligible risk status, it will be required to demonstrate that the ruminant feed ban has been effective for at least 8 years following the birth of the youngest *case*.

*Evidence required:*

- a) Documentation describing the use of imported *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*, including the feeding of any animal species.
- b) Documentation describing the use made of *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* produced from domestic cattle, including the feeding of any animal species.
- c) Documentation on the measures taken to control cross-contamination of cattle feedstuffs with the *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* including the risk of cross-contamination during production, transport, storage and feeding.
- d) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on the audit findings in rendering plants and feed mills processing ruminant material or mixed species containing ruminant material, related to the prohibition of the feeding to ruminants of *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*.

Year (information should be provided for each of the 8 years for effectiveness is claimed)	Type of plant (renderer or feed mill)	Number of plants processing ruminant material	Number of plants in (A) inspected	Total number of visual inspections in (B)	Total number of plants in (B) with infractions	Total number of inspected plants in (B) with sampling	Total number of plants in (C) with positive test results
		(A)	(B)			(C)	
Year 1	Renderer						
	Feed mill						
Year 2, etc.	Renderer						
	Feed mill						

## Annex VII (contd)

- e) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on the audit findings in rendering plants and feed mills processing non-ruminant material, related to the prohibition of the feeding of *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* to ruminants.

Year (information should be provided for each of the 8 years for effectiveness is claimed)	Type of plant (renderer or feed mill)	Number of plants processing ruminant material	Number of plants in (A) inspected	Total number of visual inspections in (B)	Total number of plants in (B) with infractions	Total number of inspected plants in (B) with sampling	Total number of plants in (C) with positive test results
		(A)	(B)			(C)	
Year 1	Renderer						
	Feed mill						
Year 2, etc.	Renderer						
	Feed mill						

- f) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on each plant above processing ruminant material or mixed species containing ruminant material with infractions, specifying the type of infraction and the method of resolution.

Year (information should be provided for each of the 8 years for effectiveness is claimed)	Type of plant (renderer or feed mill)	Plant ID	Nature of infraction	Method of resolution	Follow-up results
Year 1	Renderer	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
	Feed mill	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
Year 2, etc.	Renderer				
	Feed mill				

- g) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on each plant above processing non-ruminant material with infractions, specifying the type of infraction and the method of resolution.

Year (information should be provided for each of the 8 years for effectiveness is claimed)	Type of plant or (renderer feed mill)	Plant ID	Nature of infraction	Method of resolution	Follow-up results
Year 1	Renderer	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
	Feed mill	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
Year 2, etc.	Renderer				
	Feed mill				

- h) Documentation explaining why, in light of the findings displayed in the preceding four tables, it is considered that there has been no significant exposure of cattle to the BSE agent through consumption of *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of bovine origin.
- i) Documentation of husbandry practices (multiple species farms) which could lend themselves to cross-contamination of cattle feed with meat-and-bone meal and greaves destined to other species.

## **SECTION 2: OTHER REQUIREMENTS (see points 2 to 4 of Article 11.6.2.)**

### **1. Awareness programme (see point 2 of Article 11.6.2.)**

*Questions to be answered:*

- o Is there an awareness programme?
- o What is the target audience?
- o What is the curriculum and how long has it been in place?
- o Is there a contingency and/or preparedness plan that deals with BSE?

*Rationale:*

An awareness programme is essential to ensure detection and reporting of BSE, especially in countries of low prevalence and competing differential diagnoses.



*Evidence required:*

- a) Documentation indicating when the awareness programme was instituted and its continuous application and geographical coverage.
- b) Documentation on the number and occupation of persons who have participated in the awareness programme (veterinarians, producers, workers at auctions, *slaughterhouses*, etc.).
- c) Documentation of materials used in the awareness programme (the manual, supportive documents, or other teaching materials).
- d) Documentation on the contingency plan.

**2. Compulsory notification and investigation (see point 3 of Article 11.6.2.)***Questions to be answered:*

- o What guidance is given to veterinarians, producers, workers at auctions, *slaughterhouses*, etc.) in terms of the criteria that would initiate the investigation of an animal as a BSE suspect? Have these criteria evolved?
- o What were the date and content of the legal act making notification of BSE suspects compulsory?
- o What are the measures in place to stimulate notification, such as compensation payments or penalties for not notifying a suspect?

*Rationale:*

The socio-economic implications associated with BSE require that there be incentives and/or obligations to notify and investigate suspect *cases*.

*Evidence required:*

- a) Documentation on the date of official publication and implementation of compulsory notification. Including a brief description of incentives and penalties.
- b) Documentation on the manual of procedures for investigation of suspect *animals* and follow-up of positive findings.

**3. Examination in an approved laboratory of brain or other tissues collected within the framework of the aforementioned surveillance system (see point 4 of Article 11.6.2.)***Questions to be answered:*

- o Are the diagnostic procedures and methods those described in Chapter 2.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Manual*?
- o Have these diagnostic procedures and methods been applied through the entire *surveillance* period?

*Rationale:*

The OIE only recognizes for the purpose of this submission samples that have been tested in accordance with the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Annex VII (contd)*Evidence required:*

- a) Documentation as to the approved laboratories where samples of cattle tissues from the country, *zone* or *compartment* are examined for BSE. (If this is located outside the country, information should be provided on the cooperation agreement).
- b) Documentation of the diagnostic procedures and methods used.
- c) Documentation that the diagnostic procedures and methods have been applied through the entire *surveillance* period.

**SECTION 3: BSE SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING SYSTEM (see point 4 of Article 11.6.2.)***Questions to be answered:*

- o Does the BSE *surveillance* programme comply with the guidelines in Articles 11.6.20. to 11.6.22. of the *Terrestrial Code*?
- o What were the results of the investigations?

*Rationale:*

Point 4 of Article 11.6.2. and Articles 11.6.20. to 11.6.22. prescribe the number of cattle, by subpopulation, that need to be tested in order to ensure the detection of BSE at or above a minimal threshold prevalence.

*Evidence required:*

1. Documentation that the samples collected are representative of the distribution of cattle population in the country, *zone* or *compartment*.
2. Documentation of the methods applied to assess the ages of *animals* sampled and the proportions for each method (individual identification, dentition, other methods to be specified).
3. Documentation of the means and procedures whereby samples were assigned to the cattle subpopulations described in Article 11.6.21., including the specific provisions applied to ensure that *animals* described as clinical met the conditions of point 1 of Article 11.6.21.
4. Documentation of the number of *animals* meeting the conditions in point 1 of Article 11.6.21. as compared to the numbers of clinical samples submitted in previous years in accordance to the former provisions in the *Terrestrial Code*, and explanation of possible differences.
5. Documentation, based on the following table, of all clinically suspect *cases* notified complying with the definition in point 1 of Article 11.6.21.

Laboratory identification number	Age	Clinical signs	Point of detection (farm, market channels, slaughterhouse)

6. Documentation according to the following table, that the number of target points applicable to the country, *zone* or *compartment* and its BSE *surveillance* requirements (Type A or type B *surveillance* as a result of the *risk assessment* of section 1) are met as described in Articles 11.6.21. and 11.6.22.

SUMMARY TABLE FOR BSE SURVEILLANCE								
Year: (complete a separate table for each year of surveillance)								
	Surveillance subpopulations							
	Routine slaughter		Fallen stock		Casualty slaughter		Clinical suspect	
	Samples	Points	Samples	Points	Samples	Points	Samples	Points
>1 and <2 years								
≥2 and <4 years								
≥4 and <7 years								
≥7 and <9 years								
≥9 years								
Subtotals								
Total points								

7. Indicate the number of adult cattle (over 24 months of age) in the country, *zone* or *compartment*.

**SECTION 4: BSE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY, ZONE OR COMPARTMENT (see Articles 11.6.3. and 11.6.4.)**

*Questions to be answered:*

- Has BSE occurred in the country, *zone* or *compartment*?
- How has it been dealt with?

*Rationale:*

The categorization of a country, *zone* or *compartment* in either negligible or controlled risk is dependent upon, the outcome of the *risk assessment* described in section 1, compliance with the provisions described in section 2, the results of *surveillance* described in section 3, and the history of BSE in the country, *zone* or *compartment*. This section provides the opportunity to describe the BSE history in the country, *zone* or *compartment*.

Annex VII (contd)*Evidence required:*

1. Documentation of whether a *case* of BSE has ever been diagnosed in the country, *zone* or *compartment*.

In the case of positive BSE findings:

2. Documentation on the origin of each BSE *case* in respect to the country, *zone* or *compartment*. Indicate the birth date and place of birth.
3. Indicate the most recent year of birth in relation to all BSE *cases*.
4. Documentation that:
  - the *case(s)* and all the progeny of female *cases*, born within 2 years prior to or after clinical onset of the *disease*, and
  - all cattle which, during their first year of life, were reared with the BSE *cases* during their first year of life, and which investigation showed consumed the same potentially contaminated feed during that period, or
  - if the results of the investigation are inconclusive, all cattle born in the same *herd* as, and within 12 months of the birth of, the BSE *cases*,
  - if alive in the country, *zone* or *compartment*, are permanently identified, and their movements controlled, and, when slaughtered or at death, are completely destroyed.

Article 1.6.3.

**Questionnaire on foot and mouth disease**

**FMD FREE COUNTRY WHERE VACCINATION IS NOT PRACTISED**

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 8.5.  
of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2009), as a FMD free country not practising vaccination

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations laws and Veterinary Administration directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction
  - a) Geographical factors. Provide a general description of the country including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to FMD dissemination, countries sharing common borders and other countries that although may not be adjacent share a link for the potential introduction of *disease*. Provide a map identifying the factors above.
  - b) Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country.

## 2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to FMD.
- b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the *Veterinary Service* of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the Terrestrial Code and 1.1.3. of the Terrestrial Manual and describe how the Veterinary Services supervise and control all FMD related activities. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
- c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups in FMD *surveillance* and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on FMD).
- d) Role of private veterinary profession in FMD *surveillance* and control.

## 3. FMD eradication

- a) History. Provide a description of the FMD history in the country, date of first detection, origin of *infection*, date of eradication (date of last *case*), types and subtypes present.
- b) Strategy. Describe how FMD was controlled and eradicated (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out, zoning), provide timeframe for eradication.
- c) Vaccines and vaccination. Was FMD vaccine ever used? If so, when was the last vaccination carried out? What species were vaccinated?
- d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the FMD eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible *animals* identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, *herd* registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled in the country? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

## 4. FMD diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3., and 2.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Is FMD laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:
  - i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.
  - ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).
  - iii) Is live virus handled?
  - iv) Biosecurity measures applied.
  - v) Details of the type of tests undertaken.

Annex VII (contd)5. FMD surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for FMD in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 8.5.40. to 8.5.46. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Clinical suspicion. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of FMD? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what penalties are involved for failure to report? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).
- b) Serological surveillance. Are serological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (confidence level, sample size, stratification). How frequently are they conducted? Are wildlife susceptible species included in serological surveys? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of samples tested for FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of *animals* examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.
- c) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems? How many *herds*, *flocks*, etc., of each susceptible species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g. *herd* density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
- d) Wildlife demographics. What susceptible species are present in the country? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and wildlife susceptible species?
- e) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country? How are the *animals* transported and handled during these transactions?

6. FMD prevention

- a) Coordination with neighbouring countries. Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent countries or *zones* that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from adjacent border to affected *herds* or *animals*)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries.
- b) Import control procedures

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorize the import of susceptible *animals* or their products? What criteria are applied to approve such countries or *zones*? What controls are applied on entry of such *animals* and products, and subsequent internal movement? What import conditions and test procedures are required? Are imported *animals* of susceptible species required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period? If so, for how long and where? Are import permits and health certificates required? What other procedures are used? Provide summary statistics of imports of susceptible *animals* and their products for the past two years, specifying country or *zone* of origin, species and volume.

Annex VII (contd)

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the official service responsible for import controls part of the official services, or is it an independent body? If it is an independent body, describe its management structure, staffing levels and resources, and its accountability to the central *Veterinary Services*. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the border inspection posts, and between border inspection posts.
- ii) Provide a description on the methods used for the safe disposal of waste from international traffic, who is responsible and provide a summary, for the past two years, of the quantity disposed of.
- iii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
  - *animals*,
  - genetic material (semen and embryos),
  - animal products,
  - veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologics).
- iv) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of FMD.
- b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases*?
- c) In the event of an FMD *outbreak*:
  - i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
  - ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with FMD;
  - iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial *slaughter*/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken. Include details on antigen and vaccine banks;
  - iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;
  - v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when *animals* are slaughtered for *disease* control/eradication purposes and their prescribed timetable.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

- a) In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 8.5.2. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the country must submit a declaration indicating:
  - i) there has been no *outbreak* of FMD during the past 12 months;

Annex VII (contd)

- ii) no evidence of FMDV *infection* has been found during the past 12 months;
- iii) no vaccination against FMD has been carried out during the past 12 months,
- b) and should confirm that since the cessation of vaccination no *animals* vaccinated against FMD have been imported.

9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.5.8. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c) and 5.b) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

**FMD FREE COUNTRY WHERE VACCINATION IS PRACTISED**

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2009), as a FMD free country practising vaccination

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations laws and Veterinary Administration directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical factors. Provide a general description of the country including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to FMD dissemination, countries sharing common borders and other countries that although may not be adjacent share a link for the potential introduction of *disease*. Provide a map identifying the factors above.
- b) Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to FMD.
- b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the *Veterinary Service* of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual* and describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all FMD related activities in the country and in the *zone*. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
- c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups in FMD *surveillance* and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on FMD).
- d) Role of private veterinary profession in FMD *surveillance* and control.



### 3. FMD eradication

- a) History. Provide a description of the FMD history in the country, provide date of first detection, origin of *infection*, date of eradication (date of last *case*), types and subtypes present.
- b) Strategy. Describe how FMD was controlled and eradicated (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out, zoning), provide timeframe for eradication.
- c) Vaccines and vaccination. What type of vaccine is used? What species are vaccinated? Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. Describe the vaccination programme, including records kept, and provide evidence to show its effectiveness (e.g. vaccination coverage, serosurveillance, etc.).
- d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the FMD eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible *animals* identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, *herd* registration and traceability, including vaccination data. How are animal movements controlled in the country? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and the related paths of movement.

### 4. FMD diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Is FMD laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to and the follow-up procedures and the timeframe for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:
  - i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.
  - ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).
  - iii) Is live virus handled?
  - iv) Biosecurity measures applied.
  - v) Details of the type of tests undertaken.

### 5. FMD surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for FMD in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 8.5.40. to 8.5.46. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

Annex VII (contd)

- a) Clinical suspicion. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of FMD? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what penalties are involved for failure to report? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).
  - b) Surveillance. Are serological and virological surveys conducted, in particular applying the provisions of Article 8.5.44.? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (confidence level, sample size, stratification). How frequently are they conducted? Are wildlife susceptible species included in serological surveys? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of samples tested for FMD and FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of *animals* examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.
  - c) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems? How many *herds*, *flocks*, etc., of each susceptible species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g. *herd* density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
  - d) Wildlife demographics. What susceptible species are present in the country? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and wildlife susceptible species?
  - e) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country? How are the *animals* transported and handled during these transactions?
6. FMD prevention
- a) Coordination with neighbouring countries. Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent countries or *zones* that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from adjacent border to affected *herds* or *animals*)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries.
  - b) Import control procedures
 

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorize the import of susceptible *animals* or their products? What criteria are applied to approve such countries or *zones*? What controls are applied on entry of such *animals* and products, and subsequent internal movement? What import conditions and test procedures are required? Are imported *animals* of susceptible species required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period? If so, for how long and where? Are import permits and health certificates required? What other procedures are used? Provide summary statistics of imports of susceptible *animals* and their products for the past two years, specifying country or *zone* of origin, species and volume.

    - i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the official service responsible for import controls part of the official services, or is it an independent body? If it is an independent body, describe its management structure, staffing levels and resources, and its accountability to the central *Veterinary Services*. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the border inspection posts, and between border inspection posts.

Annex VII (contd)

- ii) Provide a description on the methods used for the safe disposal of waste from international traffic, who is responsible and provide a summary, for the past two years, of the quantity disposed of.
- iii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
  - *animals*,
  - genetic material (semen and embryos),
  - animal products,
  - veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologics).
- iv) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of FMD.
- b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases*?
- c) In the event of an FMD *outbreak*:
  - i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
  - ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with FMD;
  - iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial *slaughter*/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken. Include details on antigen and vaccine banks;
  - iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;
  - v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when *animals* are slaughtered for *disease* control/eradication purposes and their prescribed timetable.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 8.5.3. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the country must submit a declaration indicating that there has been no *outbreak* of FMD for the past 2 years and no evidence of FMDV circulation for the past 12 months, with documented evidence that:

- a) *surveillance* for FMD and FMDV circulation in accordance with Articles 8.5.40. to 8.5.46. is in operation, and that regulatory measures for the prevention and control of FMD have been implemented;

Annex VII (contd)

- b) routine vaccination is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of FMD;
- c) the vaccine used complies with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.5.8. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c) and 5.b) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

**FMD FREE ZONE WHERE VACCINATION IS NOT PRACTISED**

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2009), as a FMD free zone not practising vaccination

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations laws and Veterinary Administration directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical factors. Provide a general description of the country and the *zone* including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to FMD dissemination, countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other countries or *zones* that although may not be adjacent share a link for the potential introduction of *disease*. The boundaries of the *zone* must be clearly defined, including a *protection zone* if applied. Provide a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the *zone*.
- b) Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and the *zone*.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to FMD.
- b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the *Veterinary Service* of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual* and describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all FMD related activities in the country and in the *zone*. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
- c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups in FMD *surveillance* and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on FMD).
- d) Role of private veterinary profession in FMD *surveillance* and control.

3. FMD eradication

- a) History. Provide a description of the FMD history in the country and *zone*, provide date of first detection, origin of *infection*, date of eradication in the *zone* (date of last *case*), types and subtypes present.

Annex VII (contd)

- b) Strategy. Describe how FMD was controlled and eradicated in the *zone* (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out), provide timeframe for eradication.
- c) Vaccines and vaccination. If vaccination is used in the rest of the country, what type of vaccine is used? What species are vaccinated? Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. Describe the vaccination programme, including records kept, and provide evidence to show its effectiveness (e.g. vaccination coverage, serosurveillance, etc.).
- d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the FMD eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible *animals* identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, *herd* registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled in and between *zones* of the same or different status, in particular if the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* in Article 8.5.9. are applied? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and the related paths of movement.

4. FMD diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Is FMD laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to. Indicate the laboratory(ies) where samples originating from the *zone* are diagnosed, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:
  - a) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.
  - b) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).
  - c) Is live virus handled?
  - d) Biosecurity measures applied.
  - e) Details of the type of tests undertaken.

5. FMD surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for FMD in the *zone* complies with the provisions of Articles 8.5.40. to 8.5.46. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

Annex VII (contd)

- a) Clinical suspicion. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of FMD? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what penalties are involved for failure to report? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).
- b) Serological surveillance. Are serological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (confidence level, sample size, stratification). How frequently are they conducted? Are wildlife susceptible species included in serological surveys? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of samples tested for FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of *animals* examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.
- c) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems in the country and the *zone*? How many *herds*, *flocks*, etc., of each susceptible species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g. *herd* density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
- d) Wildlife demographics. What susceptible species are present in the country and the *zone*? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and wildlife susceptible species?
- e) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country? How are the *animals* transported and handled during these transactions?

6. FMD prevention

- a) Coordination with neighbouring countries. Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent countries and *zones* that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from adjacent border to affected *herds* or *animals*)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries and *zones*.

If the FMD free *zone* without vaccination is situated in an FMD infected country or borders an infected country or *zone*, describe the animal health measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers.

- b) Import control procedures

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorize the import of susceptible *animals* or their products into a free *zone*? What criteria are applied to approve such countries or *zones*? What controls are applied on entry of such *animals* and products, and subsequent internal movement? What import conditions and test procedures are required? Are imported *animals* of susceptible species required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period? If so, for how long and where? Are import permits and health certificates required? What other procedures are used? Provide summary statistics of imports of susceptible *animals* and their products for the past 2 years, specifying country or *zone* of origin, species and volume.

Annex VII (contd)

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the official service responsible for import controls part of the official services, or is it an independent body? If it is an independent body, describe its management structure, staffing levels and resources, and its accountability to the central *Veterinary Services*. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the border inspection posts, and between border inspection posts.
- ii) Provide a description on the methods used for the safe disposal of waste from international traffic, who is responsible and provide a summary, for the past 2 years, of the quantity disposed of.
- iii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
  - *animals*,
  - genetic material (semen and embryos),
  - animal products,
  - veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologics).
- iv) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of FMD.
- b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases*?
- c) In the event of an FMD *outbreak*:
  - i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
  - ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with FMD;
  - iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial *slaughter*/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken. Include details on antigen and vaccine banks;
  - iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;
  - v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when *animals* are slaughtered for *disease* control/eradication purposes and their prescribed timetable.

Annex VII (contd)8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 8.5.4. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the country must submit a declaration indicating:

- a) there has been no *outbreak* of FMD during the past 12 months;
- b) no evidence of FMDV *infection* has been found during the past 12 months;
- c) no vaccination against FMD has been carried out during the past 12 months;
- d) no vaccinated animal has been introduced into the *zone* since the cessation of vaccination, except in accordance with Article 8.5.9.

9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.5.8. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c) and 5.b) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

**FMD FREE ZONE WHERE VACCINATION IS PRACTISED**

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 8.5.  
of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2009), as a FMD free zone practising vaccination

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations laws and Veterinary Administration directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical factors. Provide a general description of the country and the *zone* including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to FMD dissemination, countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other countries or *zones* that although may not be adjacent share a link for the potential introduction of *disease*. The boundaries of the *zone* must be clearly defined, including a *protection zone* if applied. Provide a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the *zone*.
- b) Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and the *zone*.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to FMD.
- b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the *Veterinary Service* of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual* and describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all FMD related activities in the country and in the *zone*. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
- c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups in FMD *surveillance* and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on FMD).



- d) Role of private veterinary profession in FMD *surveillance* and control.

### 3. FMD eradication

- a) History. Provide a description of the FMD history in the country and *zone*, provide date of first detection, origin of *infection*, date of eradication in the *zone* (date of last *case*), types and subtypes present.
- b) Strategy. Describe how FMD was controlled and eradicated in the *zone* (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out), provide timeframe for eradication.
- c) Vaccines and vaccination. What type of vaccine is used? What species are vaccinated? Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. Describe the vaccination programme in the country and in the *zone*, including records kept, and provide evidence to show its effectiveness (e.g. vaccination coverage, serosurveillance, etc.).
- d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the FMD eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible *animals* identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, *herd* registration and traceability, including vaccination data. How are animal movements controlled in and between *zones* of the same or different status, in particular if the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* in Article 8.5.9. are applied? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and the related paths of movement.

### 4. FMD diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Is FMD laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results. Indicate the laboratory(ies) where samples originating from the *zone* are diagnosed.
- b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points.
  - i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.
  - ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).
  - iii) Is live virus handled?
  - iv) Biosecurity measures applied.
  - v) Details of the type of tests undertaken.

Annex VII (contd)5. FMD surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for FMD in the *zone* complies with the provisions of Articles 8.5.40. to 8.5.46. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Clinical suspicion. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of FMD? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what penalties are involved for failure to report? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).
- b) Surveillance. Are serological and virological surveys conducted, in particular applying the provisions of Article 8.5.44.? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (confidence level, sample size, stratification). How frequently are they conducted? Are wildlife susceptible species included in serological surveys? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of samples tested for FMD and FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of *animals* examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.
- c) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems in the country and the *zone*? How many *herds*, *flocks*, etc., of each susceptible species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g. *herd* density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
- d) Wildlife demographics. What susceptible species are present in the country and in the *zone*? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and wildlife susceptible species?
- e) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country? How are the *animals* transported and handled during these transactions?

6. FMD prevention

- a) Coordination with neighbouring countries. Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent countries and *zones* that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from adjacent border to affected *herds* or *animals*)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries and *zones*.

If the FMD free *zone* with vaccination is situated in an FMD infected country or borders an infected country or *zone*, describe the animal health measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers.

## b) Import control procedures

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorize the import of susceptible *animals* or their products into a free *zone*? What criteria are applied to approve such countries or *zones*? What controls are applied on entry of such *animals* and products, and subsequent internal movement? What import conditions and test procedures are required? Are imported *animals* of susceptible species required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period? If so, for how long and where? Are import permits and health certificates required? What other procedures are used? Provide summary statistics of imports of susceptible *animals* and their products for the past 2 years, specifying the country or *zone* of origin, the species and the volume.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the official service responsible for import controls part of the official services, or is it an independent body? If it is an independent body, describe its management structure, staffing levels and resources, and its accountability to the central *Veterinary Services*. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the border inspection posts, and between border inspection posts.
- ii) Provide a description on the methods used for the safe disposal of waste from international traffic, who is responsible and provide a summary, for the past 2 years, of the quantity disposed of.
- iii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
  - *animals*,
  - genetic material (semen and embryos),
  - animal products,
  - veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologics).
- iv) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of FMD.
- b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases*?
- c) In the event of an FMD *outbreak*:
  - i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
  - ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with FMD;

Annex VII (contd)

- iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial *slaughter*/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken. Include details on antigen and vaccine banks;
- iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;
- v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when *animals* are slaughtered for *disease* control/eradication purposes and their prescribed timetable.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 8.5.5. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the country must submit a declaration indicating:

- a) that there has been no *outbreak* of FMD for the past 2 years,
- b) no evidence of FMDV circulation for the past 12 months,
- c) *surveillance* for FMD and FMDV circulation in accordance with Articles 8.5.40. to 8.5.46. is in operation.

9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.5.8. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c) and 5.b) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

Article 1.6.4.

**Questionnaire on rinderpest****RINDERPEST FREE COUNTRY**

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 8.12. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2009), as a rinderpest infection free country

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations laws and Veterinary Administration directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical factors. Provide a general description of the country including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to rinderpest dissemination, countries sharing common borders and other countries that although may not be adjacent share a link for the potential introduction of *disease*. Provide a map identifying the factors above.
- b) Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country.

## 2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to rinderpest.
- b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the *Veterinary Service* of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual* and describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all rinderpest related activities. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
- c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups in rinderpest *surveillance* and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on rinderpest).
- d) Role of private veterinary profession in rinderpest *surveillance* and control.

## 3. Rinderpest eradication

- a) History. Provide a description of the rinderpest history in the country, date of first detection, origin of *infection*, date of eradication (date of last *case*), lineage(s) present.
- b) Strategy. Describe how rinderpest was controlled and eradicated (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out, zoning), provide timeframe for eradication.
- c) Vaccines and vaccination. Was rinderpest vaccine ever used? If so, when was the last vaccination carried out? What species were vaccinated? Has heterologous vaccine been used in cattle, buffalo or yak?
- d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the rinderpest eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible *animals* identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, *herd* registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled in the country? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

## 4. Rinderpest diagnosis

Provide evidence that a system is in place for the rapid confirmation of a suspected *outbreak* i.e. that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.1.15. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Is rinderpest laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to, the follow up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the rinderpest approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:
  - i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.

Annex VII (contd)

- ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).
- iii) Is live virus handled?
- iv) Biosecurity measures applied.
- v) Details of the type of tests undertaken.

5. Rinderpest surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for rinderpest in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 8.12.20. to 8.12.27. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.1.15. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Clinical suspicion. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of rinderpest? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what penalties are involved for failure to report? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for rinderpest virus, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). In particular, provide evidence of compliance with the provisions of Articles 8.12.20. to 8.12.27. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
- b) Serological surveillance. Are serological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design in accordance with Articles 8.12.20. to 8.12.27. of the *Terrestrial Code*<sup>1</sup>. Are wildlife susceptible species included in serological surveys? If not, explain the rationale. Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of samples tested for rinderpest virus, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of *animals* examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.
- c) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems? How many *herds*, *flocks*, etc., of each susceptible species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g. *herd* density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
- d) Wildlife demographics. What susceptible species are present in the country? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and wildlife susceptible species?
- e) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country? How are the *animals* transported and handled during these transactions.

6. Rinderpest prevention

- a) Coordination with neighbouring countries. Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent countries that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from adjacent border to affected *herds* or *animals*)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries.

## b) Import control procedures

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorize the import of susceptible *animals* or their products? What criteria are applied to approve such countries or *zones*? What controls are applied on entry of such *animals* and products, and subsequent internal movement? What import conditions and test procedures are required? Are imported *animals* of susceptible species required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period? If so, for how long and where? Are import permits and health certificates required? What other procedures are used? Provide summary statistics of imports of susceptible *animals* and their products for the past 2 years, specifying country or *zone* of origin, species and volume.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the official service responsible for import controls part of the official services, or is it an independent body? If it is an independent body, describe its management structure, staffing levels and resources, and its accountability to the central *Veterinary Services*. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the border inspection posts, and between border inspection posts.
- ii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
  - *animals*,
  - genetic material (semen and embryos),
  - animal products,
  - veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologics).
- iii) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of rinderpest.
- b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases*?
- c) In the event of a rinderpest *outbreak*:
  - i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
  - ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with rinderpest;
  - iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial *slaughter*/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken;
  - iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;
  - v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when *animals* are slaughtered for *disease* control/eradication purposes and their prescribed timetable.

Annex VII (contd)8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the country must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 8.12.2. or point 1 of Article 1.4.6. (historical freedom) of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.12.3. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c) and 5.b) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

Article 1.6.5.

**Questionnaire on contagious bovine pleuropneumonia****CBPP FREE COUNTRY**

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 11.9. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2009), as a CBPP free country

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations laws and Veterinary Administration directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical factors. Provide a general description of the country including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to CBPP dissemination, countries sharing common borders and other countries that although may not be adjacent share a link for the potential introduction of *disease*. Provide a map identifying the factors above.
- b) Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to CBPP.
- b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the *Veterinary Service* of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual* and describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all CBPP related activities. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
- c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups in CBPP *surveillance* and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on CBPP).
- d) Role of private veterinary profession in CBPP *surveillance* and control.

3. CBPP eradication



- a) History. Provide a description of the CBPP history in the country, date of first detection, origin of *infection*, date of eradication (date of last *case*).

- b) Strategy. Describe how CBPP was controlled and eradicated (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out, zoning), and provide timeframe for eradication.
- c) Vaccines and vaccination. Was CBPP vaccine ever used? If so, when was the last vaccination carried out?
- d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the CBPP eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible *animals* identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, *herd* registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled in the country? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and the related paths of movement.

#### 4. CBPP diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.4.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Is CBPP laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the CBPP approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:
  - i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.
  - ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).
  - iii) Biosecurity measures applied.
  - iv) Details of the type of tests undertaken including procedures to isolate and identify *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC as opposed to *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* LC.

#### 5. CBPP surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for CBPP in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 11.9.12. to 11.9.17. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.4.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Clinical surveillance. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CBPP? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what penalties are involved for failure to report? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for CBPP agent, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).

## Annex VII (contd)

- b) Slaughterhouses, *slaughter* slabs, abattoirs. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CBPP lesion? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom)? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for CBPP agent, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).
- c) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical and *slaughter* facilities *surveillance*, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in CBPP *surveillance* programmes.
- d) For countries where a significant proportion of *animals* are not slaughtered in controlled *abattoirs*, what are the alternative *surveillance* measures applied to detect CBPP (e.g. active clinical *surveillance* programmes, laboratory follow-up).
- e) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems? How many *herds* of each susceptible species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g. *herd* density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
- f) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country? How are the *animals* transported and handled during these transactions?
- g) Provide a description of the means employed during the 2 years preceding this application to rule out the presence of any *MmmSC* strain in the susceptible population. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of *animals* examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

## 6. CBPP prevention

- a) Coordination with neighbouring countries. Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent countries that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from adjacent border to affected *herds* or *animals*)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries.
- b) Import control procedures

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorize the import of susceptible *animals*? What criteria are applied to approve such countries or *zones*? What controls are applied on entry of such *animals*, and subsequent internal movement? What import conditions and test procedures are required? Are imported *animals* of susceptible species required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period? If so, for how long and where? Are import permits and health certificates required? What other procedures are used? Provide summary statistics of imports of susceptible *animals* for the past 2 years, specifying country or *zone* of origin, species and volume.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the official service responsible for import controls part of the official services, or is it an independent body? If it is an independent body, describe its management structure, staffing levels and resources, and its accountability to the central *Veterinary Services*. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the border inspection posts, and between border inspection posts.

- ii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
  - *animals*,
  - veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologics).
- iii) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports.

#### 7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of CBPP.
- b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases*?
- c) In the event of a CBPP *outbreak*:
  - i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
  - ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with CBPP;
  - iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial *slaughter*/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken;
  - iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;
  - v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when *animals* are slaughtered for *disease* control/eradication purposes and their prescribed timetable.

#### 8. Compliance with the Terrestrial Code

In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 11.9.3. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the country must submit a declaration indicating:

- a) no clinical CBPP has been detected for at least 2 years;
- b) no CBPP vaccines have been used for at least 2 years in any susceptible species;
- c) the country operates both clinical *surveillance* and *disease* reporting systems for CBPP adequate to detect clinical *disease* if it were present;
- d) all clinical and pathological evidence suggestive of CBPP is investigated by field and laboratory methods (including serological assessment) to refute a possible diagnosis of CBPP;
- e) there are effective measures in force to prevent the re-introduction of the *disease*.

Annex VII (contd)9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 11.9.4. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c), 5.b), 5.c) and 5.d) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

**CBPP FREE ZONE**

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 11.9. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2009), as a CBPP free zone

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations laws and Veterinary Administration directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical factors. Provide a general description of the country including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to CBPP dissemination, countries sharing common borders and other countries that although may not be adjacent share a link for the potential introduction of *disease*. Provide a map identifying the factors above. The boundaries of the *zone* must be clearly defined. Provide a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the *zone*.
- b) Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to CBPP.
- b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the *Veterinary Service* of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual* and describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all CBPP related activities. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
- c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups in CBPP *surveillance* and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on CBPP).
- d) Role of private veterinary profession in CBPP *surveillance* and control.

3. CBPP eradication

- a) History. Provide a description of the CBPP history in the *zone*, date of first detection, origin of *infection*, date of eradication (date of last *case*).
- b) Strategy. Describe how CBPP was controlled and eradicated in the *zone* (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out, zoning) and provide timeframe for eradication.
- c) Vaccines and vaccination. Was CBPP vaccine ever used? In the entire country? If vaccination was used, when was the last vaccination carried out? Where in the country?

- d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the CBPP eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible *animals* identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, *herd* registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled in the *zone*? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and the related paths of movement.

#### 4. CBPP diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.4.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Is CBPP laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the CBPP approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:
  - i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.
  - ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).
  - iii) Biosecurity measures applied.
  - iv) Details of the type of tests undertaken including procedures to isolate and identify *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC as opposed to *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* LC.

#### 5. CBPP surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for CBPP in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 11.9.12. to 11.9.17. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.4.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Clinical surveillance. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CBPP? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what penalties are involved for failure to report? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for CBPP agent, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).
- b) Slaughterhouses, *slaughter* slabs, abattoirs. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CBPP lesion? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom)? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for CBPP agent, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).
- c) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical and *slaughter* facilities *surveillance*, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in CBPP *surveillance* programmes.

## Annex VII (contd)

- d) For countries where a significant proportion of *animals* in the *zone* are not slaughtered in controlled *abattoirs*, what are the alternative *surveillance* measures applied to detect CBPP (e.g. active clinical *surveillance* programme, laboratory follow-up).
- e) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems? How many *herds* of each susceptible species are in the *zone*? How are they distributed (e.g. *herd* density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
- f) Slaughterhouses and *markets*. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country and the *zone*? How are the *animals* transported and handled during these transactions?
- g) Provide a description of the means employed during the 2 years preceding this application to rule out the presence of any *MmmSC* strain in the susceptible population of the *zone*. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of *animals* examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

### 6. CBPP prevention

- a) Coordination with neighbouring countries and *zones*. Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent countries and *zones* that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from adjacent border to affected *herds* or *animals*)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries and *zones*. If the CBPP free *zone* is situated in a CBPP infected country or borders an infected country or *zone*, describe the animal health measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers.
- b) Import control procedures

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorize the import of susceptible *animals*? What criteria are applied to approve such countries or *zones*? What controls are applied on entry of such *animals*, and subsequent internal movement? What import conditions and test procedures are required? Are imported *animals* of susceptible species required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period? If so, for how long and where? Are import permits and health certificates required? What other procedures are used? Provide summary statistics of imports of susceptible *animals* for the past 2 years, specifying country or *zone* of origin, species and volume.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the official service responsible for import controls part of the official services, or is it an independent body? If it is an independent body, describe its management structure, staffing levels and resources, and its accountability to the central *Veterinary Services*. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the border inspection posts, and between border inspection posts.
- ii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the *zone* and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
  - *animals*,
  - veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologics).
- iii) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of CBPP.
- b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases*?
- c) In the event of a CBPP *outbreak*:
  - i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
  - ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with CBPP;
  - iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial *slaughter*/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken;
  - iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;
  - v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when *animals* are slaughtered for *disease* control/eradication purposes.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 11.9.3. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the country must submit a declaration indicating that in the *zone*:

- a) no clinical CBPP has been detected for at least 2 years;
- b) no CBPP vaccines have been used for at least 2 years in any susceptible species;
- c) the country operates both clinical *surveillance* and *disease* reporting systems for CBPP adequate to detect clinical *disease* if it were present in the *zone*;
- d) all clinical and pathological suggestive of CBPP is investigated by field and laboratory methods (including serological assessment) to refute a possible diagnosis of CBPP;
- e) there are effective measures in force to prevent the re-introduction of the *disease*.



Annex VII (contd)9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 11.9.4. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c), 5.b), 5.c) and 5.d) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

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1. Accounts of the ages for eruption of the incisor teeth vary markedly and are clearly dependent on species, breed, nutritional status and nature of the feed. Therefore, for the purposes of serosurveillance, it should be noted that a) cattle having only one pair of erupted permanent central incisor teeth are aged between 21 and 36 months (Asian buffalos 24-48 months) and b) cattle having only two pairs of erupted permanent central incisor teeth are aged between 30 and 48 months (Asian buffalos 48-60 months).