WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Original: English
October 2018

MEETING OF THE OIE AD HOC GROUP ON THE EVALUATION OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE STATUS OF MEMBERS[1]

Paris, 22 – 25 October 2018

———

A meeting of the OIE *ad hoc* Group on the Evaluation of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Status of Members (hereafter the Group) was held at the OIE Headquarters from 22 to 25 October 2018.

1. Opening

Dr Matthew Stone, Deputy Director General for International Standards and Science of the OIE, welcomed and thanked the Group for its commitment and its extensive support towards the OIE in fulfilling the mandates given by Members. He acknowledged the amount of work before, during and after the ad hoc Group meetings and particularly for this Group on FMD as well as the efforts required in reviewing the applications.

Dr Stone informed the Group on the progress of activities related to the three main pillars of the sixth strategic plan and also explained the state of play in the preparation of the seventh strategic plan of the OIE for the periods 2021-2025.

Dr Min-Kyung Park, Deputy Head of the Status Department, thanked the experts for having signed the forms for undertaking of confidentiality and declaration on potential conflict of interests related to the mandate of the Group. The declared interests were reviewed by the OIE and the Group and it was agreed that none represented a potential conflict in the evaluation of FMD status of Members.

Dr Park introduced Dr Wael Sakhraoui, who joined the Status Department to work on the activities related to official disease status recognition.

2. Adoption of the agenda and appointment of chairperson and rapporteur

The Group was chaired by Dr Manuel Sanchez and Dr David Paton acted as rapporteur, with the support of the OIE Secretariat. The Group endorsed the proposed agenda.

The terms of reference, agenda and list of participants are presented as Appendices I, II and III, respectively.

3. Evaluation of requests from Members for the status recognition of FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised

a) Bolivia

Bolivia has two FMD free zones (with and without vaccination) covering the whole territory of the country. In August 2018, Bolivia submitted a dossier for recognition of the department of Pando (which is currently

[1] Note: This *ad hoc* Group report reflects the views of its members and may not necessarily reflect the views of the OIE. This report should be read in conjunction with the February 2019 report of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases because this report provides its considerations and comments. It is available at: http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/specialists-commissions-groups/scientific-commission-reports/meetings-reports/

recognised as a FMD free zone where vaccination is practised) as a FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised.

i) Animal disease reporting

The Group considered that Bolivia had a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting.

ii) Veterinary Services

The Group acknowledged that the Veterinary Authority had current knowledge of, and authority over, all FMD susceptible animals in the proposed zone and in the country.

The Group was informed that Bolivia had received a Performance of Veterinary Service (PVS) evaluation and PVS Gap analysis mission respectively in 2008 and 2011. Based on the aforementioned PVS reports, Bolivia had set out its 2011-2015 strategic plan, which guided the progressive stages of eradication of FMD in the country as mentioned in the dossier.

The Group noted that Bolivia also had a PVS follow-up mission in 2014, as well as two PVS missions, with respect to veterinary legislation to strengthen the Veterinary Service.

Bolivia reported in its dossier the number of permanent and temporary staff at the departmental veterinary services and control posts of the proposed zone. The Group noted that a large proportion of the staff had temporary contracts, and suggested that Bolivia make sure to secure sufficient personnel for the continuous maintenance of the measures and integrity of the proposed free zone status.

iii) Situation of FMD in the past 12 months

The Group noted that the last outbreak of FMD in the proposed zone was in March 2000 and for the entire country was in March 2007.

iv) Absence of vaccination and entry of vaccinated animals in the past 12 months

The Group noted that the last vaccination in the proposed zone was carried out in June 2017. In accordance with Article 8.8.3. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*, Bolivia informed the OIE in advance about the intended cessation of vaccination in the proposed zone.

Based on Administrative Resolution No. 117/2017 (issued in October 2017), which excludes the animals of Pando Department as part of the animal population to be vaccinated against FMD, the Group acknowledged that vaccination was prohibited by law in the proposed zone.

Whilst noting the system to control the movements between zones – free from FMD with and without vaccination – based on checkpoints and movement licenses, the Group recommended that Bolivia establish legislation stating that the introduction of animals vaccinated against FMD is not allowed into a FMD free zone without vaccination, in accordance with Article 8.8.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

v) Surveillance in accordance with Articles 8.8.40 to 8.8.42.

Bolivia described its passive surveillance based on reporting of suspicions. The proposed zone had four veterinary reporting units and 46 epidemiological units that in 2017 detected and treated 223 disease suspicions, although none of them were related to vesicular diseases.

The Group noted that a serological survey was performed in April-May 2018 in the proposed zone on 6-12 month old unvaccinated cattle. Based on the information provided in the dossier and to the follow-up questions raised, the Group concluded that the conducted survey comprising of a large proportion of unvaccinated cattle contributed additional information to demonstrate absence of FMD infection in the proposed zone.

vi) Regulatory measures for the prevention and early detection of FMD

The Group noted that the official procedure to control the movements of animals and products between zones recorded only a limited number of movements of non-vaccinated susceptible animals or their products into the zone since the cessation of vaccination in 2017.

The Group also took note of the procedures established by law in case of detection of illegal imports which would lead to confiscation and destruction, as well as of the number of seized animals and products moved illegally over the past years. The Group noted the availability of an animal identification system supporting the early detection of illegal introduction of live animals.

vii) Description of the boundaries of the proposed free zone, if applicable

The proposed zone correlates with the administrative boundaries of the Department of Pando. The proposed zone (Figure 1) borders the Brazilian States of Acre and Rondônia to the north, both recognised as FMD free zones where vaccination is practiced. To the south it is separated by the Madre de Dios river from the La Paz department, and by the Beni river from the Beni Department; to the east lies the Brazilian state of Rondonia, and to the west the Madre de Dios Department of Peru, whose status with respect to FMD is a free zone where vaccination is not practised.

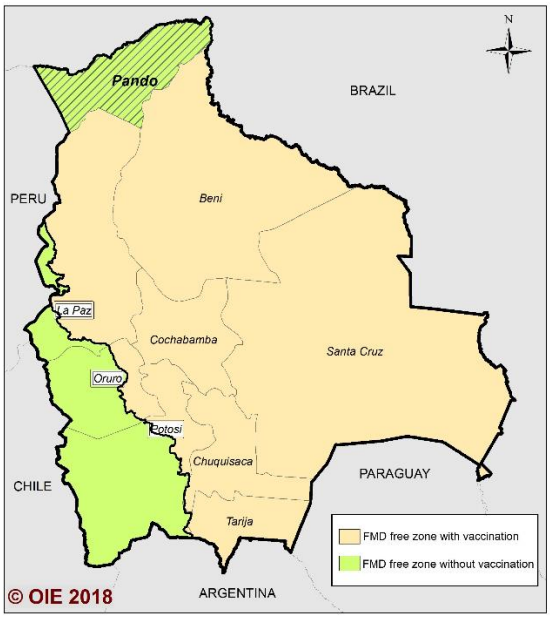

Fig. 1. Department of Pando - proposed FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised (in hash marks) for potential recognition in May 2019.

viii) Description of the boundaries and measures of a protection zone, if applicable

Not applicable.

ix) Description of the system for preventing the entry of the virus (into the proposed FMD free zone)

The proposed free zone is surrounded by officially recognised FMD free zones or countries. The Group noted that checkpoints in the proposed zone were limited to two international and two internal locations. Bolivia described the movement trends of animals and animal products related to the proposed zone which was mainly constituted by a closed circuit, supplying the six slaughterhouses registered by National Service of Agricultural Health and Food Safety (SENASAG) within the Department of Pando.

Overall, the Group considered the described measures adequate to prevent the entry of FMD virus into the proposed zone. Nevertheless, the Group strongly reminded Bolivia that the introduction of vaccinated animals into the zone should not be allowed, in accordance with Article 8.8.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

x) Compliance with the questionnaire in Article 1.11.3.

The Group agreed that the format of Bolivia's dossier was compliant with the questionnaire in Article 1.11.3.

Conclusion

Considering the information submitted in the dossier and to the questions raised, the Group agreed that the application was compliant with the requirements of Chapter 8.8. and with the questionnaire in Article 1.11.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*. The Group therefore recommended that the proposed zone of Bolivia be recognised as a FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised.

Nevertheless, the Group underlined that, having a FMD free zone status where vaccination is not practised, introduction of vaccinated animals would lead to the suspension of the official FMD free status according to the current Article 8.8.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

b) Botswana

Botswana has five FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised, officially recognised by the OIE. In August 2018, Botswana submitted an application for Zone 7, to be recognised as a zone free from FMD where vaccination is not practised.

The FMD free without vaccination status of Zone 7 was recognised in May 2011 and suspended in June 2011 following the occurrence of an outbreak of FMD.

i) Animal disease reporting

The Group considered that Botswana had a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting.

ii) Veterinary Services

The Group agreed that the Veterinary Authority had current knowledge of and authority over FMD susceptible animals in the proposed zone.

iii) Situation of FMD in the past 12 months

The Group noted that the last outbreaks in Zone 7 were in June 2011 (serotype SAT2) and that the previous 'FMD free without vaccination' status of the zone was consequently suspended. Botswana had carried out vaccination together with other control measures.

iv) Absence of vaccination and entry of vaccinated animals in the past 12 months

Vaccination in cattle was conducted in Zone 7 in 2011 in response to the outbreaks. From 2013, cattle were vaccinated with a purified vaccine from the Botswana Vaccine Institute. The Group noted that the vaccination had ceased in most of Zone 7 in 2014 but continued until February 2016 in a 20-kilometer strip next to the border with a neighbouring country. The Group noted that since the cessation of vaccination, introduction of vaccinated animals has not been allowed into Zone 7.

v) Surveillance for FMD and FMDV infection in accordance with Articles 8.8.40. to 8.8.42.

The Group was informed that active and passive surveillance were in place, and were performed in general schemes as well as with a targeted approach in the proposed zone. The dossier described two clinical suspicions that were investigated in the past year; clinical surveillance on farms was based on reports of suspicion raised by farmers and routine extension officers' surveillance. In addition, clinical surveillance was also in place through official quarantine of animals exiting Zone 7 to the export abattoir in Zone 6a (officially recognised FMD free zone without vaccination).

The Group was informed that after the last outbreaks in the proposed zone, systematic serological surveys were performed in 2014-2018. The survey of 2018 involved a general sampling of cattle and a targeted approach for cattle, goats, and wildlife (opportunistic) in the 20-km belt from the international border.

The Group received, as part of the additional information from Botswana, the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) introduced in January 2018 for the follow-up of NSP reactors. The Group noted in the SOP that resampling and testing was required in the reactor animals only. The Group strongly recommended that the follow-up procedure in future cases of positive results should include clinical inspection, supplementary testing of the animals found seropositive and the in-contact animals, and epidemiological investigation in accordance with Article 8.8.42. Point 1 of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Upon the Group's request with regard to the NSP positive findings, Botswana provided maps showing sampling locations and those where NSP reactors were found; a table showing the number of animals sampled and resampled at each location was also provided. However, the Group noted that the number of animals sampled did not correlate to the number of animals present in accordance with the described sampling design. Furthermore, the follow-up visits to inspect and resample animals took place months after the initial sampling. In this regard, the Group was concerned that had infection been present, the delay in follow-up would have prevented timely control measures from being implemented.

Notwithstanding, the Group considered that the serological survey results did not suggest presence of undisclosed infection in unvaccinated animals.

The Group noted from the dossier that the FMD-testing laboratories in Botswana had not participated in recent proficiency testing and strongly encouraged their participation.

vi) Regulatory measures for the early detection, prevention and control of FMD

The Group noted sufficient regulatory measures described in the dossier for the early detection, prevention and control of FMD, as implemented in other zones already officially recognised as free from FMD.

vii) Description of the boundaries of the proposed free zone

The Group was informed on the boundaries of the proposed zone including a clear description of the barriers used for protecting the zone with fences and control points (Figure 2).

Fig. 2. Zone 7 - proposed FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised for potential recognition in May 2019.

viii) Description of the boundaries and measures of a protection zone, if applicable

Not applicable.

ix) Description of the system for preventing the entry of the virus

The Group was aware that the fences separating Zone 7 from neighbouring countries and adjacent zones were being regularly patrolled and maintained by the Veterinary Services. It was also mentioned in the dossier that there are 42 strategically placed disease control veterinary gates along a 1.5-metre double fence that surrounds Zone 7 to deter access by most FMD susceptible wild animals; the border with a neighbouring country with no officially recognised FMD status was also double-fenced.

The policy to trace and return stray susceptible livestock originating from infected neighbouring countries was also noted as an additional measure to prevent the potential introduction of FMD virus into Botswana. Botswana provided additional information on the confiscation of animals and their products at the international border posts.

x) Compliance with the questionnaire in Article 1.11.3.

The Group agreed that the format of Botswana's dossier was compliant with the questionnaire in Article 1.11.3.

Conclusion

Considering the information submitted in the dossier, the lapsed time since the last outbreaks and the answers from Botswana to the questions raised, the Group considered that the application was compliant with the requirements of Chapter 8.8. and with the questionnaire in Article 1.11.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*. The Group therefore recommended that the proposed zone of Botswana be recognised as a FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised.

Nevertheless, the Group would draw the attention of Botswana to the following recommendations and to provide updates when Botswana reconfirms its FMD status (also detailed in the relevant sections above):

- the risk of undisclosed infection in small ruminants should not be overlooked given the large numbers of goats and sheep present in the zone.
- FMD-testing laboratories participate regularly in proficiency testing schemes.
- NSP reactors found in surveys should be followed-up in a timely manner including collecting sera not only from the reactor animals but also from other in-contact animals in accordance with Article 8.8.42. Point 1 of the *Terrestrial Code*.

c) Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan has six FMD free zones officially recognised by the OIE: one zone where vaccination is not practised and five zones where vaccination is practised.

In August 2018, Kazakhstan submitted an application requesting the separation of the zone free from FMD without vaccination (covering Akmola, Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kostanay, Mangystau, Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan) into five separate zones free from FMD without vaccination (Figure 3).

Fig. 3. Proposed separation of the officially recognised FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, into five FMD free zones (Zones I to V), for potential recognition in May 2019.

The following report combines the observations for the five zones and only differentiates them when necessary.

The Group requested additional information and received clarification from Kazakhstan.

i) Animal disease reporting

The Group considered that Kazakhstan had a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting.

ii) Veterinary Services

The Group noted that a PVS follow-up evaluation mission was conducted in April 2018 but the report was not available to be shared with the Group. From the information available, the Group concluded that the Veterinary Services had the capacity to prevent and control FMD, should an incursion occur.

iii) Situation of FMD in the past 12 months

The Group noted that the last FMD outbreak within any of the five zones was registered in June 2011 in Zone 1 – West Kazakhstan region. According to the dossier, the last outbreaks in the four other proposed zones occurred as follows: in 2007 in Zone 2, in 2010 in Zone 4 and never occurred in Zones 3 and 5.

iv) Absence of vaccination and entry of vaccinated animals in the past 12 months

The Group acknowledged that no vaccination was carried out since 2011, when it was used in response to the last FMD outbreak. In connection with the official recognition of the FMD free zone without vaccination status recognised by OIE, Kazakhstan stated that no vaccination had been carried out in any of the five proposed zones.

The Group noted that movement of susceptible animals from the FMD free zones with vaccination into the FMD free zone without vaccination is prohibited by law and is under constant control of the Veterinary Service of the regions.

v) Surveillance for FMD and FMDV infection in accordance with Articles 8.8.40. to 8.8.42.

The Group considered the passive surveillance strategy adequate for an area free from FMD without vaccination. The Group acknowledged that Kazakhstan had continual activities to strengthen good awareness of the farmers; there is a compensation policy according to the market prices and the famers have the legal obligation of reporting suspicions.

In addition, the Group noted that slaughtered animals must be, by law, subject to ante-mortem clinical examination and post-mortem veterinary examination of carcasses and organs. The Group appreciated the surveillance carried out at slaughterhouses.

Regarding the provided information on suspected cases registered during the last three years, the Group also noted that FMD was ruled out in all suspected cases on the basis of clinical symptoms and laboratory tests, including those for the detection of antibodies to NSP. Although it is not a strict requirement to conduct sero-surveillance for undisclosed infection in non-vaccinated populations, the Group noted that a NSP sero-survey was conducted in cattle and small ruminants. The Group emphasised the importance of a survey design that should clearly state which within-herd and between-herd design prevalence was used and include details on how the sample size was calculated. Whilst receiving the results and confirmation that all samples taken were negative, the Group would have appreciated a breakdown of data, including interim findings and mapping of all positive reactors to the NSP tests, possible clustering of reactors and details on how they were followed up to rule out infection with FMD virus.

The Group recommended that for any future design of serological surveys in demonstrating absence of infection, Kazakhstan should consider the design to be specific for each officially recognised zone.

vi) Regulatory measures for the early detection, prevention and control of FMD

In general, the Group considered that sufficient regulatory measures were described in the dossier for the early detection, prevention and control of FMD.

The Group noted that the number of reported FMD suspicions has decreased over recent years. The Group acknowledged Kazakhstan's efforts in raising awareness of FMD combined with a compensation system, but emphasised the importance of reporting of all suspicious cases to maintain a high level of sensitivity of the passive surveillance.

The Group acknowledged the contingency plan submitted by Kazakhstan in case of a FMD outbreak in the FMD free zones without vaccination. The Group noted that the procedure includes the imposition of quarantine with a stamping out policy of all susceptible animals, restriction of animal movements and disinfection measures as well as raising public awareness; the contingengy plan excludes the use of emergency vaccination.

The Group noted the information related to importation of animals and their products into the country and the proposed zones with appropriate control measures described.

vii) Description of the boundaries of the proposed free zone

The Group noted that the delimitation of five zones was established and enforced by legislation in June 2018. The divisions of the zones are a combination of administrative boundaries and natural barriers.

The Group enquired about the boundaries of the proposed zones and further clarification was provided by Kazakhstan on how the separation was being managed.

viii) Description of the boundaries and measures of a protection zone, if applicable

Not applicable.

ix) Description of the system for preventing the entry of the virus

The Group noted that individual animal identification and registration was a key method to control movements between the zones.

The Group noted that a system is in place for individual numeric identification of animals of susceptible species. A veterinary passport is issued for a group of small ruminants (sheep, goats) and pigs with the individual number of each animal, and individual passports are issued for cattle. Farmers are obliged by law to ensure the identification and registration of farm animals with appropriate veterinary certificates, and to notify the authorities of the state veterinary supervision of newly acquired animals,

progeny, and their slaughter and sale. There are financial incentives for complying with farm animal identification and penalites for non-compliance.

The Group noted that movement within and between the zones is limited in scale and is regulated by veterinarians issuing certificates. Kazakhstan provided summary tables from the check posts between the proposed and existing zones on the compliant movements of susceptible animals and also provided the number and reasons of the movements which were blocked due to non-compliances. There appears to be a close interaction between vets and enforcement bodies (police, customs). Trade in live animals and livestock products between zones with the same status is regulated via an Electronic System for Issuance of Veterinary Documents (EASU system) which records the point of departure and point of arrival.

x) Compliance with the questionnaire in Article 1.11.3.

The Group appreciated Kazakhstan's compilation of information into a single dossier and differentiating the parts when it relates to a particular zone amongst the five. The Group agreed that the format of the dossier was compliant with the questionnaire in Article 1.11.3.

Conclusion

Considering the information submitted in the dossier and the answers from Kazakhstan to the questions raised, the Group considered that the application was compliant with the requirements of Chapter 8.8. and with the questionnaire in Article 1.11.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*. The Group therefore recommended that the five proposed zones of Kazakhstan be recognised as FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised.

4. Evaluation of a request from a Member for the official recognition of FMD free zones where vaccination is practised status

The Group assessed a request from a Member for the recognition of two FMD free zone status where vaccination is practised. The Group concluded that the application did not meet the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code.* The dossier was referred back to the applicant Member.

5. Evaluation of requests from Members for the endorsement of their national official control programme for FMD

The Group assessed requests of two Members for the endorsement of their national official control programmes for FMD and considered that the dossiers did not meet the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code*. The dossiers were referred back to the respective applicant Members.

6. Review of the updated information provided by a Member with regard to its endorsed official control programme – particularly on the timeline and performance indicators – according to the current situation with regard to FMD.

Mongolia

Further to the request of the Scientific Commission, the Group assessed information provided by Mongolia with regard to the endorsement of the official control programme and the adjusted timeline and performance indicators according to the current FMD situation.

The detailed plan of the programme to control and eventually eradicate FMD in the country or zone

The Group acknowledged the modified (delayed) timeline due to the recent FMD outbreaks and the list of activities planned in 2019 in the three zones (western, central and eastern) designated by Mongolia as part of its progressive zonal approach in controlling and eradicating FMD.

While reviewing the activities for 2019, the Group found it difficult to give detailed feedback due to the brevity of the information provided. For example, the Group thought that it would have been useful to have more details on the intermediate steps already taken or required to improve the animal movement control through introduction of a new veterinary certificate system. Mongolia's plan indicated that this would be done by February 2019, but it was not clear if the system had been already developed and will be implemented by February. In addition, more detail was required on what was meant by 'purposive surveillance' and 'extensive purposive surveillance' respectively. These were some examples noted by the Group and not an exhaustive list of statements for which details were lacking.

Epidemiology of FMD in the country

Following the recent outbreaks, the Group recommended that Mongolia reconsider or provide a rationale to maintain the boundaries of the initially designated zones, according to the current risks. Mongolia should clarify the role and function of the central zone, and may also consider establishing a protection zone with vaccination to prevent the spread of infection to the free zone without vaccination in the west.

In accordance with the current FMD situation, clinical and serological surveillance should be better planned, with a clear procedure to follow-up the results. Mongolia should perform regular serological surveys in the vaccinated susceptible population. The results of any serological surveillance performed in the country should be provided to the OIE when annually reconfirming the endorsed programme; together with the details about the survey design followed for each of the zones including sample size calculation and the selection of the epidemiological units; for both NSP and immunity studies.

Vaccination and vaccines

The Group recommended that Mongolia should define a clear vaccination strategy, depending on the level of FMD risk in different areas of the country and on vaccine supply. Mongolia should ensure that sufficient supply of vaccines would be available in case of future outbreaks. The Group noted vaccine-matching studies were performed in response to the FMD outbreaks in 2017-2018.

With regard to Mongolia's vaccination strategy targeting high risk areas, the Group also emphasised that legally reinforced movement controls would be equally important. Given the extent of recent outbreaks, the Group found it counter intuitive to aim for reduced vaccination as described in the dossier.

Conclusion

The Group considered that Mongolia's endorsement could be maintained but strongly recommended to the Scientific Commission and OIE that Mongolia should provide more information on the following when reconfirming its endorsed control programme in November 2018 for consideration by the Scientific Commission in February 2019:

- Clarifications about the zoning strategy in line with the above mentioned comments made by the Group.
- More detailed information on the epidemiological situation regarding the recent FMD outbreaks, including investigations that have been performed to understand the introduction and spread of infection as well as control actions implemented, and follow-up actions to rule out ongoing virus transmission.
- Analysis of the available information on the vaccination status in the area(s) where outbreaks occurred in 2017-2018 including the vaccination coverage and results of immunity studies; the occurrence of outbreaks in vaccinated animals can help understand vaccine effectiveness.
- Clarification on the contingency plan – including provision for stamping out, emergency vaccination and other zoosanitary controls – to be better prepared for possible incursion of FMD virus and occurrence of outbreaks in the future.

7. Other matters

In October 2016, based on its experience assessing applications from OIE Members for official recognition of the FMD free status and repetitive shortcomings noted in the presentations of applied survey design and results in the dossiers, the Group had developed an outline that future applicant OIE Members could follow to clearly present this information in their dossiers.

With its additional experience since the development of this outline, the Group suggested modifications for consideration by the Scientific Commission and the OIE and furthermore recommended that it be easily accessible and displayed to help applicant OIE Members in presenting such information when applying for official recognition of FMD free status (cf Appendix IV).

8. Adoption of report

The Group reviewed the draft report and agreed to circulate it electronically for comments before the final adoption. Upon circulation, the Group agreed that the report captured the discussions.

_____

…/Appendices

Appendix I

MEETING OF THE OIE AD HOC GROUP ON THE EVALUATION OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE STATUS OF MEMBERS

Paris, 22 – 25 October 2018

_____

Terms of Reference

The OIE *ad hoc* group on foot and mouth disease (FMD) status of Members (the Group) is expected to evaluate the applications for official recognition of FMD free status and for endorsement of their official control programme of FMD received from Members in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedure for official recognition of disease status and for the endorsement of national official control programmes.

This implies that the experts, members of this Group are expected to:

1. Sign off the OIE Undertaking on Confidentiality of information, if not done before.

2. Complete the Declaration of Interests Form in advance of the meeting of the Group and forward it to the OIE at the earliest convenience and at least two weeks before the meeting.

3. Evaluate the applications from Members for official recognition of FMD free status and for endorsement of their official control programmes for FMD.

   a) Before the meeting:

      - read and study in detail all dossiers provided by the OIE;
      - take into account any other information available in the public domain that is considered pertinent for the evaluation of dossiers;
      - summarise the dossiers according to the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* requirements, using the form provided by the OIE;
      - draft the questions whenever the analysis of the dossier raises questions which need to be clarified or completed with additional details by the applicant Member;
      - send the completed form and the possible questions to the OIE, at least one week before the meeting.

   b) During the meeting:

      - contribute to the discussion with their expertise;
      - withdraw from the discussions and decision making when possible conflict of interest;
      - provide a detailed report in order to recommend, to the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, i) the country(ies) or zone(s) to be recognised (or not) as FMD free ii) country(ies) to have (or not) the OIE endorsement of national official control programme for FMD, and to indicate any information gaps or specific areas that should be addressed in the future by the applicant Member.

   c) After the meeting:

      - contribute electronically to the finalisation of the report if not achieved during the meeting.

In addition, at this meeting, the experts, members of this Group are expected to:

4. Consider the updated information provided by a Member with appropriate adjustments made to the official control programme – particularly on the timeline and performance indicators – according to the current situation with regard to FMD.

_____

Appendix II

MEETING OF THE OIE AD HOC GROUP ON THE EVALUATION OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE STATUS OF MEMBERS

Paris, 22 – 25 October 2018

Agenda

1. Opening
2. Adoption of the agenda and appointment of chairperson and rapporteur
3. Evaluation of requests from Members for official recognition of FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised status
    - Bolivia
    - Botswana
    - Kazakhstan
4. Evaluation of a request from a Member for official recognition of FMD free zones where vaccination is practised status
5. Evaluation of requests from Members for the endorsement of official control programme for FMD
6. Review of the updated information provided by a Member with regard to its endorsed official control programme – particularly on the timeline and performance indicators – according to the current situation with regard to FMD
    - Mongolia
7. Other matters
8. Adoption of report

Appendix III

MEETING OF THE OIE AD HOC GROUP ON THE EVALUATION OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE STATUS OF MEMBERS

Paris, 22 – 25 October 2018

List of participants

MEMBERS

Dr Sergio Duffy
Centro de Estudios Cuantitativos en Sanidad Animal
Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias
Universidad Nacional de Rosario (UNR)
Arenales 2303 - 5 piso
1124 Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires
ARGENTINA
sergio.duffy@yahoo.com
(invited but could not attend)

Dr Ben Du Plessis
Deputy Director Animal Health,
Ehlanzeni South District
South Africa
bjadp@vodamail.co.za

Dr Alf-Eckbert Füssel
Deputy Head of Unit, DG SANTE/G2
Rue Froissart 101-3/64 - B-1049
Brussels
BELGIUM
Tel: (32) 2 295 08 70
Fax: (32) 2 295 3144
alf-eckbert.fuessel@ec.europa.eu

Dr David Paton
The Pirbright Institute
Ash Road, Woking
Surrey GU20 0NF
UNITED KINGDOM
dajapaton@gmail.com
david.paton@pirbright.ac.uk

Dr Manuel Sanchez
FMD Center/PAHO-WHO
Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa
Caixa Postal 589 - 20001-970
Rio de Janeiro
BRAZIL
Tel: (55-21) 3661 9000
Fax: (55-21) 3661 9001
sanchezm@paho.org

Dr Wilna Vosloo
Research Team Leader
CSIRO Livestock Industries
Australian Animal Health Laboratory
Private Bag 24
Geelong, VIC 3220
AUSTRALIA
Tel: (61) 3 5227 5015
Fax: (61) 3 5227 5555
wilna.vosloo@csiro.au

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION

Dr Kris de Clercq
Sciensano
Department of Virology
Section Epizootic Diseases
Groeselenberg 99
B-1180 Ukkel
BELGIUM
kris.declercq@sciensano.be

OIE HEADQUARTERS

Dr Matthew Stone
Deputy Director General
12 rue de Prony
75017 Paris
FRANCE
Tel: (33) 1 44 15 18 88
Fax: (33) 1 42 67 09 87
oie@oie.int

Dr Min Kyung Park
Deputy Head
Status Department
m.park@oie.int

Dr Hernán O. Daza
Chargé de mission
Status Department
oh.daza@oie.int

Dr Wael Sakhraoui
Chargé de mission
Status Department
w.sakhraoui@oie.int

Appendix IV

Guidance document on presentations of applied survey design and results for applicant OIE Members for official recognition of FMD free status

1) Objectives of the survey (e.g. detecting infection, prevalence estimation, population immunity, etc.)

2) Survey design:

   a. Reference population (by species and area)

      i. Total number of animals

      ii. Definition of an epidemiological unit

      iii. Types and description of different epidemiological units

      iv. Number of epidemiological units, and where possible location of epidemiological units

      v. Indicate how the reference population relates to the target population

   b. Strategy for survey

      i. Indicate if one stage or two stages

      ii. Stratification and criteria for eligibility (according to age, size of epidemiological unit, etc.)

      iii. Method for sample size calculation

      iv. Parameters that influence sample size calculation:

         - Design prevalence: between and within epidemiological units (for sample size calculations of epidemiological units and animals)
         - Level of confidence
         - Level of precision (where relevant)
         - Laboratory test sensitivity and specificity
         - Herd sensitivity and specificity (where relevant)

      v. Details on the method of selection of epidemiological units and animals (random, convenience, targeted, etc.)

      vi. Description of laboratory tests performed; cut-off values used to determine positive results and their sensitivity and specificity (and whether validated or assumed)

      vii. Timing of sampling indicating time period/dates and other relevant information (e.g. in relation to vaccination or disease risk)

      viii. Description of follow-up of serological findings

3) Results

      i. Deviation from original plan

      ii. When, where and how many samples were actually taken

      iii. Particularly for NSP surveys provide:

         - Tabulated results, broken down to epidemiological units showing animals present, animals sampled and results (indicating preliminary and confirmatory testing) including the dates of the farm visits and overall results (see an example in the Annex)
         - A break-down of the results by age group including those that tested positive and those that tested negative.

- Maps showing locations of epidemiological units in the reference population, those sampled and those with positive results

- Details of control measures and epidemiological enquiries as part of the survey.

iv. For population immunity studies

- Tabulated results by administrative division (or other suitable geographical division), serotype, age group, post vaccination interval and herd size if available.

4) Conclusion in relation to the objective and compliance with provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*

ANNEXES

Annex I. Model for aggregate table for the presentation of the data related to FMD sero-survey, stratified by area, species, age and results of the sampling

Area	Number of holdings	Number of animals	Age group	Animals sampled	Animals tested	Results	
						Initial	Confirmatory
		cattle	6-12				
			12-24				
		Sheep	6-12				
			12-24				
		goats	6-12				
			12-24				
		pigs					
		others					

Annex II. Model table (at the level of epidemiological unit) for the presentation of data and follow-up studies of NSP sero-surveys, stratified by area, species and results in the initial sampling and follow-up studies

Total susceptible animals per epi. unit		Initial sampling			Follow-up studies						
Name of Epi. Unit (e.g. farm, village, etc.)	Total No. of animals present per species	Date sampling	No. of animal sampled	NSP results (screening or confirmatory testing)	Date of follow-up	No. of animals sampled	NSP results (confirmatory testing)	Probang samples	No. probang positive results	No. of animals clinically inspected	Epidemiological comments
	Cattle: xx										
	Goats: xx										
	Cattle:										
	Goat:										