

Article 1.6.5.

Questionnaire on bovine spongiform encephalopathy

BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (BSE)
 Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status,
 under Chapter 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*

Please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. INTRODUCTION

Provide a general description of the husbandry and slaughtering practices in the country.

2. VETERINARY SYSTEM

- a) Describe how the *Veterinary Service* of the country complies with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. in the *Terrestrial Code*.
- b) Describe how *Veterinary Services* supervise, control and maintain all BSE-related activities.
- c) Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- d) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to BSE and the susceptible species.
- e) Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of private veterinary profession in BSE *surveillance* and control.

3. BSE RISK STATUS REQUIREMENTS

Article 11.4.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* Chapter on BSE prescribes the criteria to determine the BSE risk status of the cattle population of a country or *zone*. This document is the means whereby a claim for negligible risk (Article 11.4.3.) or controlled risk (Article 11.4.4.) can be made to the OIE.

The document comprises the following:

- Section 1 – Risk assessment (see Section 1 of Article 11.4.2.)
- Section 2 – Other requirements of Points 2 to 4 of Article 11.4.2.
- Awareness programme
- Compulsory notification and investigation
- Diagnostic procedures and methods

Anexo 42 (cont.)

- Section 3 – BSE Surveillance and monitoring systems (Point 4 of Article 11.4.2. and Articles 11.4.20. to 11.4.22.)
- Section 4 – BSE history of the country or *zone* (Articles 11.4.3. and 11.4.4.).

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 should follow the format and numbering used in this document and address concisely the following topics.

SECTION 1: RISK ASSESSMENT (see point 1 of Article 11.4.2.)**Introduction**

The first step in determining the BSE risk status of the cattle population of a country or *zone* 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 occurrence of classical BSE and their historic perspective. Documentation demonstrating that risks are periodically reviewed in light of evolving knowledge on the BSE status of the country or *zone* of origin should be provided.

Documentation guidelines

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

Entry assessment:

- 1) The potential for the entry of the classical BSE agent through importation of *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* (including of non-ruminant origin).
- 2) The potential for the entry of the classical BSE agent through the importation of potentially infected live cattle.
- 3) The potential for the entry of the classical BSE agent through the importation of potentially infected products of ruminant 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 classical or atypical BSE agent through consumption of *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of ruminant origin.

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

Entry assessment

- 1) The potential for the entry of the classical 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 eight 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 entry of classical BSE agent. *Meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* originating in countries of undetermined or controlled BSE risk pose a higher likelihood of entry than that from negligible risk countries.

Evidence required:

- a) Documentation, based on official statistics, to support claims that *meat-and-bone meal* (including of non-ruminant origin), *greaves* or feedstuffs containing either *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* have not been imported, OR

- b) Documentation, based on official statistics, on annual volume, by country of origin, of *meat-and-bone meal* (including of non-ruminant origin), *greaves* or feedstuffs containing them imported during the past eight 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, providing information that the method used to reduce BSE infectivity complies with Article 11.4.19.

2) The potential for the entry of the classical BSE agent through the importation of potentially infected live cattle

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

Rationale: The likelihood of entry is dependent on:

- the BSE status of the country or *zone* of origin;
- dairy versus meat breeds, where there are differences in exposure in the country or *zone* of origin because feeding practices result in greater exposure of one category;
- age of animals imported for *slaughter*;
- the effective implementation of the ban on feeding of ruminants with *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* derived from ruminants before the birth of the imported animals.

Evidence required:

- a) *Documentation, based on official statistics, to support claims that live cattle have not been imported, OR*
- b) Documentation including tables on the country or *zone* of origin and volume of imports and providing evidence of compliance with the requirements of Articles 11.4.6. to 11.4.9.

3) The potential for the entry of the classical BSE agent through the importation of potentially infected products of ruminant origin

Question to be answered: What products of ruminant origin have been imported within the past seven years? This includes all products of bovine origin that are not considered as safe commodities in Article 11.4.1., in particular, products listed in points 1 a) *v*), *vi*) and *vii*) of Article 11.4.2.

Rationale: The likelihood of entry is dependent on:

- the BSE status of the country or *zone* of origin and whether these products contain tissues known to contain BSE infectivity (Article 11.4.13.);
- dairy versus meat breeds, where there are differences in exposure in the country or *zone* of origin because feeding practices result in greater exposure of one category;
- age at *slaughter*.

Evidence required:

- a) Documentation on the country or *zone* of origin and volume of imports of all products of ruminant origin that are not considered as safe commodities in Article 11.4.1.
- b) Documentation providing evidence of compliance with the requirements of Chapter 11.4.

Exposure assessment

4) The origin of ruminant carcasses, by-products and slaughterhouse/abattoir waste, the parameters of the rendering processes

Question to be answered: How have ruminant carcasses, by-products and *slaughterhouse/abattoir* waste been processed over the past eight years?

Anexo 42 (cont.)

Rationale: The overall risk of BSE in the cattle population of a country or *zone* is proportional to the potential for recycling and amplification of the infectivity through rendering practices. For the *risk assessment* to conclude that the cattle population of a country or *zone* 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.

The rendering is a process by which non edible animal by-products and *slaughter* waste, including bones and fallen stock, are transformed into *meat-and-bone meal*.

Evidence required:

- a) Documentation describing the collection and disposal of fallen stock, non-edible animal by-products, and materials condemned as unfit for human consumption. If your country manages by-products derived from imported cattle differently, provide documentation.
- b) Documentation describing the definition, collection and disposal of material listed in Article 11.4.14.
- c) Documentation describing the rendering industry and process and parameters used to produce ruminant *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*.
- d) Documentation describing monitoring and enforcement of the above.
- e) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on the audit findings in rendering plants processing material of ruminant origin (including mixed species containing ruminant material) and only material of non-ruminant origin (e.g. fish, poultry, pig, horse), related to the prohibition of the feeding to ruminants of *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*. The sampling aims to detect whether material of non-ruminant origin could have been contaminated with ruminant material.

Year (information should be provided for each of the eight years for effectiveness is claimed)	Type of renderers	Number of plants	Number of plants in (A) inspected under Competent Authority supervision	Number of inspections in (B) in total	Total number of plants in (B) with infractions	Total number of plants in (B) inspected under Competent Authority supervision with sampling	Total number of plants in (E) with positive test results
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Year 1	Material of ruminant origin (or mixed species)		(e.g.: < or = to A)	(e.g.: > or = to B)	(e.g.: < or = to B)	Not applicable for the purpose of the dossier	Not applicable for the purpose of the dossier
	Only material of non-ruminant origin		(e.g.: < or = to A)	(e.g.: > or = to B)	(e.g.: < or = to B)	(e.g.: < or = to B)	(e.g.: < or = to E)
Year 2, etc.	Material of ruminant origin (or mixed species)					Not applicable for the purpose of the dossier	Not applicable for the purpose of the dossier
	Only material of non-ruminant origin						

- f) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on each rendering plant above processing material of ruminant origin (including mixed species containing ruminant material) and only material of non-ruminant origin (e.g. fish, poultry, pig, horse) with infractions, specifying the type of infraction (columns D and F of the table above) and the method of resolution.

Year (information should be provided for each of the eight years for effectiveness is claimed)	Type of renderers	Plant ID	Nature of infraction	Method of resolution	Follow-up results
Year 1	Material of ruminant origin (or mixed species)	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
	Only material of non-ruminant origin	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
Year 2, etc.	Material of ruminant origin (or mixed species)				
	Only material of non-ruminant origin				

5) **The potential for the exposure of cattle to the classical and atypical BSE agent through consumption of meat-and-bone meal or greaves of ruminant origin**

Question to be answered: Has *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of ruminant origin been fed to cattle within the past eight years (Articles 11.4.3. and 11.4.4. in the *Terrestrial Code*)?

Rationale: The overall risk of BSE in the cattle population of a country or *zone* is proportional to the level of known or potential exposure to BSE infectivity. If cattle have not been fed products of ruminant origin (other than *milk* or blood) potentially containing *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of ruminant origin within the past eight years, *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* can be dismissed as a risk. Where *meat-and-bone meal* is utilised in the production of any cattle feed, the risk of cross-contamination exists.

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 eight years.

Feed mills are processing plants where different feed ingredients are mixed and processed together to produce compound feed for animals. This should include on-farm feed producers that keep cattle.

Evidence required:

- Documentation describing the feed industry, including repartition between feed mills producing feed for ruminant only, feed for non-ruminant only and feed for both.
- Documentation describing methods of animal feed production, including details of ingredients used, the extent of use of *meat-and-bone meal* (including of non-ruminant origin) in any livestock feed.
- Documentation describing the use of imported *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* (including of non-ruminant origin), including the feeding of any animal species.

Anexo 42 (cont.)

- d) Documentation describing the use made of *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* produced from ruminants, including the feeding of any animal species.
- e) Documentation on the measures taken to control cross-contamination of ruminant feedstuffs with the *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* including the risk of cross-contamination during production, transport, storage and feeding.
- f) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on the audit findings in feed mill processing feed for ruminant only, for non-ruminant only and for both, related to the prohibition of the feeding to ruminants of *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*. The sampling aims to detect whether material of ruminant origin could have contaminated feed intended to ruminant.

Year (information should be provided for each of the eight years for effectiveness is claimed)	Type of feed mill	Number of feed mills	Number of feed mills in (A) inspected under Competent Authority supervision	Number of inspections in (B) in total	Total number of feed mills in (B) with infractions	Total number of inspected feed mills in (B) with sampling	Total number of feed mills in (E) with positive test results
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Year 1	For ruminant only						
	For non-ruminant only					Not applicable for the purpose of the dossier	Not applicable for the purpose of the dossier
	For both						
Year 2, etc.	For ruminant only						
	For non-ruminant only					Not applicable for the purpose of the dossier	Not applicable for the purpose of the dossier
	For both						

- g) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on each feed mill processing feed for ruminant only, for non-ruminant only and for both, with infractions, specifying the type of infraction (columns D and F of the table above) and the method of resolution.

Year (information should be provided for each of the eight years for effectiveness is claimed)	Type of feed mills	Feed mills ID	Nature of infraction	Method of resolution	Follow-up results
Year 1	For ruminant only	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
	For non-ruminant only	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
	For both	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
Year 2, etc.	For ruminant only				
	For non-ruminant				

- h) Documentation explaining why, in light of the findings displayed in the preceding four tables (of Sections 4 and 5), 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 ruminant 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 11.4.2.)

1) Awareness programme (see point 2 of Article 11.4.2.)

Questions to be answered:

- Is there an awareness programme?
- What is the target audience?
- What is the curriculum and how long has it been in place?
- 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/abattoirs*, 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 11.4.2.)

Questions to be answered:

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

Rationale:

In order to ensure an appropriate detection and follow-up of any BSE cases, a solid legislation on BSE control and eradication should be in place.

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

Anexo 42 (cont.)*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 11.4.2.)

Questions to be answered:

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

Rationale:

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

Evidence required:

- a) Documentation as to the approved laboratories where samples of cattle tissues from the country or *zone* 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 and their compliance with Chapter 2.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.
- c) Documentation that the diagnostic procedures and methods have been applied through the entire *surveillance* period.

SECTION 3: BSE SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING SYSTEMS (see point 4 of Article 11.4.2.)

Questions to be answered:

- Does the BSE *surveillance* programme comply with the guidelines in Articles 11.4.20. to 11.4.22. of the *Terrestrial Code*?
- What were the results of the investigations?

Rationale:

Articles 11.4.20. to 11.4.22. 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 or *zone*, including by age and subpopulations as described in Article 11.4.21.
- 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 11.4.21., including the specific provisions applied to ensure that animals described as clinical met the conditions of point 1 of Article 11.4.21. At least three of the four subpopulations should be sampled.
- 4) Documentation, based on the following table, of all clinically suspect cases notified complying with the definition in point 1 of Article 11.4.21.

Laboratory identification number	Age	Description of observed clinical signs	Point of detection (farm, market channels, slaughterhouse)	Final diagnosis

- 5) Documentation according to the following table that the number of target points applicable to the country or zone 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 11.4.21. and 11.4.22.

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								

- 6) Indicate the number of adult cattle (over 24 months of age) in the country or zone.

SECTION 4: BSE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY OR ZONE (see Articles 11.4.3. and 11.4.4.)

Questions to be answered:

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

Rationale:

The categorisation of a country or zone 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 or zone. This section provides the opportunity to describe the BSE history in the country or zone.

Anexo 42 (cont.)*Evidence required:*

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

In the case of positive BSE findings:

- 2) Documentation on the numbers of BSE cases (classical and atypical), the origin of each BSE *case* in respect to the country or *zone*. Indicate the birth date and place of birth.
- 3) Indicate the most recent year of birth of the classical BSE *cases*.

- 4) Documentation that:

- the *case(s)*, 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 or *zone*, are permanently identified, and their movements controlled, and, when slaughtered or at death, are completely destroyed.

4 COMPLIANCE WITH THE *TERRESTRIAL CODE*

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for a BSE risk status must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 11.4.2. and Article 11.4.3. or Article 11.4.4. have been properly implemented and supervised.

5. RECOVERY OF BSE RISK STATUS

Member Countries applying for recovery of BSE risk status of a country or *zone* should comply with the provisions of Article 11.4.2. and Article 11.4.3. or Article 11.4.4. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in this questionnaire.

Article 1.6.6.

Questionnaires on foot and mouth disease (FMD)**FMD FREE COUNTRY WHERE VACCINATION IS NOT PRACTISED**

Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status,
under Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
as a FMD free country not practising vaccination

Please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to FMD introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of FMD. Provide maps identifying the factors above. Specify whether the application includes any non-contiguous territories.
- b) Livestock demographics. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country. In particular describe:
 - i) the susceptible animal population by species and types of production systems;
 - ii) the number of *herds* or *flocks*, etc. of each susceptible species;
 - iii) their geographical distribution;
 - iv) *herd* or *flock* density;
 - v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;
 - vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

Provide tables and maps.

- c) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* 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?
- d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of domestic susceptible species movement for marketing within the country? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

Anexo 43 (cont.)2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to FMD and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on *disease* control measures and compensation system.
- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all FMD related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to FMD and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers and other relevant groups in FMD *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in FMD *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on FMD at all relevant levels
- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding, *herd* or *flock* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are animal movements controlled in the country for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the last two years. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration).

Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

3. FMD eradication

- a) History. If the country has never had the *disease*, or has not had it within the last 25 years, please state explicitly whether or not the country is applying for historical freedom according to point 1 of Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

If the country has had the *disease* within the last 25 years, provide a description of the FMD history in the country with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of *outbreaks* per year), the susceptible species involved, the date of last case or *eradication* and the types and strains.

- b) Strategy. Describe how FMD was controlled and eradicated (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, zoning, *vaccination*, movement control). Provide the time frame for *eradication*. Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future *disease outbreaks* in response to any past *disease* incursions.

- c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Briefly answer the following:
- i) Is there any legislation that prohibits *vaccination*? If so:
 - Provide the date when *vaccination* was formally prohibited;
 - Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal *vaccination* is detected;
 - Provide information on detected illegal *vaccination* during the reporting period.
 - ii) Was *vaccination* ever used in the country? If so:
 - Provide the date when the last *vaccination* was carried out;
 - What type of vaccine was used?
 - What species were vaccinated?
 - How were vaccinated animals identified?
 - What was the fate of those animals?
 - iii) In addition, if *vaccination* was conducted during the past two years, provide a description and justification of the *vaccination* strategy and regime. Briefly answer the following:
 - the vaccine strains;
 - potency and formulation, purity, details of any vaccine matching performed;
 - the species vaccinated;
 - identification of vaccinated animals;
 - the way in which the *vaccination* of animals was certified or reported and the records maintained.

Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.1.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.
 - d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the *eradication* campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the *eradication* and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

4. FMD diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.1.8. 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 an overview of the FMD approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories in the country. Address the following points:
 - i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;

Anexo 43 (cont.)

- ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of FMD tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;
- iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system;
- iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
- v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe biosecurity and biosafety measures applied;
- vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and *biosecurity* standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

5. FMD surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for FMD in the country complies with Articles 8.8.40. to 8.8.42. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.1.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of FMD? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc.

Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for FMD, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude FMD. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.

- c) Serological and virological *surveillance*. Have serological and virological surveys been conducted to demonstrate freedom from *infection*? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (target population, design prevalence, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used). How frequently are they conducted? Are susceptible *wildlife* species included in serological and virological surveys? If not, explain the rationale.

Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of samples tested for FMD, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results and on how these findings are acted upon. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* based on the risk and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

- d) Provide information on risk in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, *risk assessments*, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.
- e) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical, serological and virological *surveillance* and the approaches used to increase community involvement in FMD *surveillance* programmes.

6. FMD prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of FMD into the country. In particular provide details on:

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

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species) and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country or *zone* and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of FMD such as enhancing awareness of FMD transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good *biosecurity* practises, hygiene, cleaning and disinfection routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).
- c) What measures are taken to limit access of susceptible domestic, *feral* and *wild* animals to waste products of animal origin? Is the feeding of swill containing animal products to pigs regulated? If so, provide information on the extent of the practice, and describe controls and *surveillance* measures.
- d) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and, if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country. Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic animals.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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 and the disposal locations. What are the biosecurity measures in place at waste disposal sites?
- iii) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the country or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
- animals,
 - genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos),
 - animal products,
 - *veterinary medicinal products* (i.e. biologics),
 - other materials at risk of being contaminated with FMDV, including bedding, litter and feed.

Anexo 43 (cont.)7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of FMD. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for FMD that was conducted in the country in the last five years.
- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed FMD *outbreak*:
 - i) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases (e.g. livestock standstills)?
 - ii) Indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
 - iii) Describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;
 - iv) Provide a detailed description of the control or *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, movement control, *disinfection* of premises, *vehicles* and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination* including *vaccination* delivery and cold chain, *stamping-out policy*, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
 - v) Describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;
 - vi) Give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for *disease* control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments;
 - vii) Describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and biosecurity measures, would target critical risk control points.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for FMD freedom must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 8.8.2. have been properly implemented and supervised.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that:

- a) there has been no *case* of FMD during the past 12 months;
- b) no *vaccination* against FMD has been carried out during the past 12 months.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country applying for historical freedom must also submit documentary evidence that the provisions of point 1 of Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of free status of a country should comply with the provisions of Article 8.8.7. and points 1, 3 and 4 of Article 8.8.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 1–7 (inclusive) 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 Country which applies for recognition of status,
 under Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
 as a FMD free country practising vaccination

Please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to FMD introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of FMD. Provide maps identifying the factors above. Specify whether the application includes any non-contiguous territories.
- b) Livestock demographics. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country. In particular describe:
 - i) the susceptible animal population by species and types of production systems;
 - ii) the number of *herds* or *flocks*, etc. of each susceptible species;
 - iii) their geographical distribution;
 - iv) *herd* or *flock* density;
 - v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;
 - vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

Provide tables and maps.

- c) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* 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?
- d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of domestic susceptible species movement for marketing within the country? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to FMD and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on *disease* control measures and compensation system.

Anexo 43 (cont.)

- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all FMD related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to FMD and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers and other relevant groups in FMD *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in FMD *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on FMD at all relevant levels.
- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding, *herd* or *flock* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are animal movements controlled in the country for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the last two years. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration).

Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

3. FMD eradication

- a) *History*. Provide a description of the FMD history in the country with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of *outbreaks* per year), the susceptible species involved, the date of last *case* or *eradication* and the types and strains.
- b) *Strategy*. Describe how FMD was controlled and eradicated (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, modified stamping-out policy, zoning, *vaccination*, movement control). Provide the time frame for *eradication*. Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future *disease outbreaks* in response to any past *disease* incursions.
- c) *Vaccines and vaccination*. Describe any legislation regulating *vaccination*. Provide a description and justification of the *vaccination* strategy and regime. Briefly also answer the following:
 - i) the vaccine strains;
 - ii) potency and formulation, purity, details of any vaccine matching performed;
 - iii) the species vaccinated;
 - iv) identification of vaccinated animals;
 - v) the way in which the *vaccination* of animals was certified or reported and the records maintained;
 - vi) the date on which the last *vaccination* was performed.

Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.1.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

- d) Provide detailed evidence of *vaccination* coverage and population immunity as follows:

Describe how the number of animals intended for *vaccination* and the number of vaccinated animals are estimated.

For serological surveys to estimate population immunity, provide detailed information on the sampling frame (target population, age, species and *vaccination* status) and survey design (expected prevalence, acceptable error, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used). How long after *vaccination* are samples collected? Describe how the threshold for protective immunity has been established.

Provide the results of the *vaccination* coverage and population immunity by year, serotype, species, as relevant.

Provide details on any additional methods applied for monitoring the performance of *vaccination*.

- e) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the *eradication* campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the *eradication* and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

4. FMD diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.1.8. 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 an overview of the FMD approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories in the country. Address the following points:
- i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
 - ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of FMD tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;
 - iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system;
 - iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
 - v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe biosecurity and biosafety measures applied;
 - vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and *biosecurity* standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

5. FMD surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for FMD in the country complies with Articles 8.8.40. to 8.8.42. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.1.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of FMD? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?

Anexo 43 (cont.)

- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc.

Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for FMD, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude FMD. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.

- c) Serological and virological *surveillance*. Are serological and virological surveys conducted to demonstrate freedom from *infection* with FMDV in unvaccinated animals and of FMDV transmission in vaccinated animals, in particular applying the provisions of Article 8.8.42.? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (target population, design prevalence, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used). How frequently are they conducted? Are susceptible *wildlife* species included in serological and virological surveys? If not, explain the rationale. Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of samples tested for FMD, species, type of sample, testing methods 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* based on the risk and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.
- d) Provide information on risk in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, *risk assessments*, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.
- e) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical, serological and virological *surveillance* and the approaches used to increase community involvement in FMD *surveillance* programmes.
- f) Provide evidence that surveys are carried out to assess *vaccination* coverage and population immunity of the target populations, show laboratory evidence that the vaccine strains used is appropriate.

6. FMD prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of FMD into the country. In particular, provide details on:

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

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species) and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country or *zone* and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of FMD such as enhancing awareness of FMD transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good *biosecurity* practices, hygiene, cleaning and disinfection routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).
- c) What measures are taken to limit access of susceptible domestic, *feral* and *wild* animals to waste products of animal origin? Is the feeding of swill containing animal products to pigs regulated? If so, provide information on the extent of the practice, and describe controls and *surveillance* measures.

d) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and, if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country. Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic animals.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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 and the disposal locations. What are the biosecurity measures in place at waste disposal sites?
- iii) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
 - animals,
 - genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos),
 - animal products,
 - *veterinary medicinal products* (i.e. biologics),
 - other materials at risk of being contaminated with FMDV, including bedding, litter and feed.

7. Control measures and contingency

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of FMD. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for FMD that was conducted in the country in the last five years.
- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed FMD *outbreak*:
 - i) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases* (e.g. livestock standstills)?
 - ii) Indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
 - iii) Describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;

Anexo 43 (cont.)

- iv) Provide a detailed description of the control or *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, movement control, *disinfection* of premises, *vehicles* and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination* including *vaccination* delivery and cold chain, *stamping-out policy*, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
- v) Describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;
- vi) Give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for *disease* control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments;
- vii) Describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and biosecurity measures, would target critical risk control points.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 8.8.3. have been properly implemented and supervised. In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that:

- a) there has been no case of FMD for the past two years;
- b) no evidence of FMDV transmission for the past 12 months;
- c) *surveillance* for FMD and FMDV transmission in accordance with Articles 8.8.40. to 8.8.42. and is in operation, and that regulatory measures for the prevention and control of FMD have been implemented;
- d) routine *vaccination* is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of FMD;
- e) the vaccine used complies with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of free status of a country should comply with the provisions of Article 8.8.7. and points 1, 3 and 4 of Article 8.8.3. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 1–7 (inclusive) 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 Country which applies for recognition of status,
 under Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
 as a FMD free zone not practising vaccination

Please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and the *zone* and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to FMD introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of FMD.

The boundaries of the *zone* must be clearly defined, including a *protection zone* if applied. Provide maps identifying the factors above, including a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the *zone*.

- b) Demographics. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and the *zone*. In particular, describe:
- i) the susceptible animal population by species and types of production systems in the country and the *zone*;
 - ii) the number of *herds* or *flocks*, etc. of each susceptible species;
 - iii) their geographical distribution;
 - iv) *herd* or *flock* density;
 - v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;
 - vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

Provide tables and maps.

- c) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* 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?
- d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of domestic susceptible species movement for marketing within the country or *zone*, and between *zones* of the same or different status? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to FMD and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on *disease* control measures and compensation system.
- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all FMD related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to FMD and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers and other relevant groups in FMD *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in FMD *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on FMD at all relevant levels.

Anexo 43 (cont.)

- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding, *herd* or *flock* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are animal movements controlled in and between *zones* of the same or different status for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the last two years. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration).

Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

3. FMD eradication

- a) History. If the country has never had the *disease*, or has not had it within the last 25 years, please state explicitly whether or not the *zone* is applying for historical freedom according to point 1 of Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

If the *zone* has had the *disease* within the last 25 years, provide a description of the FMD history in the country and *zone* with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of *outbreaks* per year), the susceptible species involved, the date of last *case* or *eradication* and the types and strains.

- b) Strategy. Describe how FMD was controlled and eradicated in the *zone* (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, modified *stamping-out policy*, zoning, *vaccination*, movement control). Provide the time frame for *eradication*. Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future *disease outbreaks* in response to any past *disease* incursions.

- c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Briefly answer the following:

- i) Is there any legislation that prohibits *vaccination*? If so:

- Provide the date when *vaccination* was formally prohibited;
- Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal *vaccination* is detected;
- Provide information on detected illegal *vaccination* during the reporting period.

- ii) Was *vaccination* ever used in the *zone*? If so:

- Provide the date when the last *vaccination* was carried out;
- What type of vaccine was used?
- What species were vaccinated?
- How were vaccinated animals identified?
- What was the fate of those animals?

Anexo 43 (cont.)

- iii) In addition, if *vaccination* was conducted during the past two years, provide a description and justification of the *vaccination* strategy and regime. Briefly answer the following:
- the vaccine strains;
 - potency and formulation, purity, details of any vaccine matching performed;
 - the species vaccinated;
 - identification of vaccinated animals;
 - the way in which the *vaccination* of animals was certified or reported and the records maintained.

Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.1.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

- iv) If *vaccination* continues to be used in the rest of the country, give details of the species vaccinated and on the post-*vaccination* monitoring programme.
- d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the *eradication* campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the *eradication* and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

4. FMD diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.1.8. 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 an overview of the FMD approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results. Indicate the laboratories where samples originating from the *zone* are diagnosed.
- b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories in the country. Address the following points:
- i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
 - ii) Details on test capability and the type of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of FMD tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;
 - iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system;
 - iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
 - v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe biosecurity and biosafety measures applied;
 - vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and *biosecurity* standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

5. FMD surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for FMD in the *zone* complies with Articles 8.8.40. to 8.8.42. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.1.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

Anexo 43 (cont.)

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of FMD? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc. Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for FMD, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude FMD. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.
- c) Serological and virological *surveillance*. Have serological and virological surveys been conducted to demonstrate freedom from *infection*? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (target population, design prevalence, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used). How frequently are they conducted? Are susceptible *wildlife* species included in serological and virological surveys? If not, explain the rationale.

Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of samples tested for FMDV, species, type of sample, testing methods 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* based on the risk and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

- d) Provide information on risk in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active surveillance, participatory epidemiology studies, *risk assessments*, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.
- e) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical, serological and virological *surveillance* and the approaches used to increase community involvement in FMD *surveillance* programmes.

6. FMD prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of FMD into the country. In particular, provide details on:

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

If the FMD free *zone* without *vaccination* is situated in a 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.

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, indicate whether or not the *protection zones* are included in the proposed FMD free *zones*, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species) and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country or *zone* and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of FMD such as enhancing awareness of FMD transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good *biosecurity* practices, hygiene, cleaning and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).

Anexo 43 (cont.)

- c) What measures are taken to limit access of susceptible domestic, *feral* and *wild* animals to waste products of animal origin? Is the feeding of swill containing animal products to pigs regulated? If so, provide information on the extent of the practice, and describe controls and *surveillance* measures.

- d) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the *zone*. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country. Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic animals.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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 and the disposal locations. What are the biosecurity measures in place at waste disposal sites?
- iii) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the zone or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
- animals,
 - genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos),
 - animal products,
 - *veterinary medicinal products* (i.e. biologics),
 - other materials at risk of being contaminated with FMDV, including bedding, litter and feed.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of FMD. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for FMD that was conducted in the country in the last five years.
- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed FMD *outbreak*:
- i) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases (e.g. livestock standstills)?
- ii) Indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;

Anexo 43 (cont.)

- iii) Describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;
- iv) Provide a detailed description of the control or *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, movement control, *disinfection* of premises, *vehicles* and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination* including *vaccination* delivery and cold chain, *stamping-out policy*, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
- v) Describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;
- vi) Give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for *disease* control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments;
- vii) Describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and biosecurity measures, would target critical risk control points.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 8.8.2. have been properly implemented and supervised.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that:

- a) there has been no case of FMD during the past 12 months;
- b) no *vaccination* against FMD has been carried out during the past 12 months;

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country applying for historical zonal freedom must also submit documentary evidence that the provisions of point 1 of Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of free status of a *zone* should comply with the provisions of Article 8.8.7. and points 1, 3 and 4 of Article 8.8.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 1–7 (inclusive) 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 Country which applies for recognition of status,
 under Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
 as a FMD free zone practising vaccination

Please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.) Provide a general description of the country and the *zone* and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to FMD introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of FMD.

The boundaries of the *zone* must be clearly defined, including a *protection zone* if applied. Provide maps identifying the factors above, including a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a description of the geographical boundaries of the *zone*.

- b) Livestock demographics. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and the *zone*. In particular, describe:
- i) the susceptible animal population by species and types of production systems in the country and the *zone*;
 - ii) the number of *herds* or *flocks*, etc. of each susceptible species;
 - iii) their geographical distribution;
 - iv) *herd* or *flock* density;
 - v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;
 - vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

Provide tables and maps.

- c) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* 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?
- d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of domestic susceptible species movement for marketing within the country or *zone*, and between *zones* of the same or different status? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to FMD and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on *disease* control measures and compensation system.
- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all FMD related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to FMD and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers and other relevant groups in FMD *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in FMD *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on FMD at all relevant levels.

Anexo 43 (cont.)

- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding, *herd* or *flock* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are animal movements controlled in and between *zones* of the same or different status for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the last two years. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration).

Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

3. FMD eradication

- a) History. Provide a description of the FMD history in the country and *zone* with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of *outbreaks* per year), the susceptible species involved, the date of last *case* or *eradication* and the types and strains.
- b) Strategy. Describe how FMD was controlled and eradicated in the *zone* (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, zoning, *vaccination*, movement control). Provide the time frame for *eradication*. Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future *disease outbreaks* in response to any past *disease* incursions.
- c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Describe any legislation regulating *vaccination*. Provide a description and justification of the *vaccination* strategy and regime. Briefly also answer the following:
- i) the vaccine strains;
 - ii) potency and formulation, purity, details of any vaccine matching performed;
 - iii) the species vaccinated;
 - iv) identification of vaccinated animals;
 - v) the way in which the *vaccination* of animals was certified or reported and the records maintained;
 - vi) the date on which the last *vaccination* was performed.

Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.1.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

- d) Provide detailed evidence of *vaccination* coverage and population immunity as follows:

Describe how the number of animals intended for *vaccination* and the number of vaccinated animals are estimated.

For serological surveys to estimate population immunity, provide detailed information on the sampling frame (target population, age, species and *vaccination* status) and survey design (expected prevalence, acceptable error, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used). How long after *vaccination* are samples collected? Describe how the threshold for protective immunity has been established.

Provide the results of the *vaccination* coverage and population immunity by year, serotype, species, as relevant.

Provide details on any additional methods applied for monitoring the performance of *vaccination*.

- e) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the *eradication* campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the *eradication* and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

4. FMD diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions of Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.1.8. 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 an overview of the FMD approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results. Indicate the laboratories where samples originating from the *zone* are diagnosed.
- b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories in the country. Address the following points:
- i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
 - ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of FMD tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;
 - iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system;
 - iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
 - v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe biosecurity and biosafety measures applied;
 - vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and *biosecurity* standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

5. FMD surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for FMD in the *zone* complies with Articles 8.8.40. to 8.8.42. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.1.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of FMD? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc.

Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for FMD, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude FMD. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.

Anexo 43 (cont.)

- c) Serological and virological *surveillance*. Are serological and virological surveys conducted to demonstrate freedom from *infection* with FMDV in unvaccinated animals and of FMDV transmission in vaccinated animals, in particular applying the provisions of Article 8.8.42.? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (target population, design prevalence, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used). How frequently are they conducted? Are susceptible *wildlife* species included in serological and virological surveys? If not, explain the rationale. Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of samples tested for FMDV, species, type of sample, testing methods 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* based on the risk and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.
- d) Provide information on risk in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, *risk assessments*, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.
- e) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical, serological and virological *surveillance* and the approaches used to increase community involvement in FMD *surveillance* programmes.
- f) Provide evidence that surveys are carried out to assess *vaccination* coverage and population immunity of the target populations, show laboratory evidence that the vaccine strains used are appropriate.

6. FMD prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of FMD into the country. In particular, provide details on:

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

If the FMD free *zone* with *vaccination* is situated in a 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.

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, indicate whether or not the *protection zones* are included in the proposed FMD free *zones*, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species) and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country or *zone* and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of FMD such as enhancing awareness of FMD transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good *biosecurity* practices, hygiene, cleaning and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).
- c) What measures are taken to limit access of susceptible domestic, *feral* and *wild* animals to waste products of animal origin? Is the feeding of swill containing animal products to pigs regulated? If so, provide information on the extent of the practice, and describe controls and *surveillance* measures.

d) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country or *zone*. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country. Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic animals.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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 and the disposal locations. What are the biosecurity measures in place at waste disposal sites?
- iii) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the *zone* or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
 - animals,
 - genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos),
 - animal products,
 - *veterinary medicinal products* (i.e. biologics),
 - other materials at risk of being contaminated with FMDV, including bedding, litter and feed.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of FMD. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for FMD that was conducted in the country in the last five years.
- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed FMD *outbreak*:
 - i) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases* (e.g. livestock standstills)?
 - ii) Indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
 - iii) Describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;

Anexo 43 (cont.)

- iv) Provide a detailed description of the control or eradication procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, movement control, *disinfection* of premises, *vehicles* and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination* including *vaccination* delivery and cold chain, *stamping-out policy*, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
- v) Describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;
- vi) Give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for *disease* control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments;
- vii) Describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and biosecurity measures, would target critical risk control points.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 8.8.3. are have been properly implemented and supervised.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that:

- a) there has been no *case* of FMD for the past two years;
- b) no evidence of FMDV transmission for the past 12 months;
- c) *surveillance* for FMD and FMDV transmission in accordance with Articles 8.8.40. to 8.8.42. and is in operation, and that regulatory measures for the prevent and control of FMD have been implemented;
- d) routine *vaccination* is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of FMD;
- e) the vaccine used complies with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of free status of a *zone* should comply with the provisions of Article 8.8.7. and points 1, 3 and 4 of Article 8.8.3. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 1–7 (inclusive) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

Article 1.6.7.

Questionnaires on contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)

CBPP FREE COUNTRY
 Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status,
 under Chapter 11.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
 as a CBPP free country

Please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to CBPP introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of CBPP. Provide maps identifying the factors above. Specify whether the application includes any non-contiguous territories.
- b) Livestock demographics. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country. In particular, describe:
 - i) the susceptible animal population by species and types of production systems;
 - ii) the number of *herds*, etc. of each susceptible species;
 - iii) their geographical distribution;
 - iv) *herd* density;
 - v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;
 - vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

Provide tables and maps.

- c) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, wild or *feral* 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?
- d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of domestic susceptible species movement for marketing within the country? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

Anexo 44 (cont.)2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to CBPP and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not limited to, the legislation on *disease* control measures and compensation system.
- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all CBPP related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to CBPP and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers and other relevant groups in CBPP *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in CBPP *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on CBPP at all relevant levels.
- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible *animals* identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding, *herd* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are animal movements controlled in the country for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the *animals* and their products moved within the country in the last two years. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration).

Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

3. CBPP eradication

- a) History. If the country has never had the *disease*, or has not had it within the last 25 years, please state explicitly whether or not the country is applying for historical freedom according to Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

If the country has had the *disease* within the last 25 years, provide a description of the CBPP history in the country with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of *outbreaks* per year), the susceptible species involved, the date of last case or eradication in the country.

- b) Strategy. Describe how CBPP was controlled and eradicated (e.g. slaughter policy, zoning, *vaccination*, movement control). Provide the time frame for *eradication*. Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future *disease outbreaks* in response to any past *disease* incursions.

- c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Briefly answer the following:
- i) Is there any legislation that prohibits *vaccination*? If so:
 - Provide the date when *vaccination* was formally prohibited;
 - Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal *vaccination* is detected;
 - Provide information on detected illegal *vaccination* during the reporting period.
 - ii) Was *vaccination* ever used in the country? If so,
 - Provide the date when the last *vaccination* was carried out;
 - What type of vaccine was used?
 - What species were vaccinated?
 - How were vaccinated animals identified?
 - What was the fate of those animals?
 - iii) In addition, if *vaccination* was conducted during the past two years, provide a description and justification of the *vaccination* strategy and regime. Briefly answer the following:
 - the species vaccinated;
 - identification of vaccinated animals;
 - the way in which the *vaccination* of animals was certified or reported and the records maintained.

Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.4.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.
 - d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the *eradication* campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the *eradication* and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

4. CBPP diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.4.8. 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 an overview of the CBPP approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the CBPP approved laboratories in the country. Address the following points:
 - i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
 - ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken, including procedures to isolate and identify *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* (*Mmm*), and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of CBPP tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;

Anexo 44 (cont.)

- iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system;
- iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
- v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe biosecurity and biosafety measures applied.
- vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and *biosecurity* standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

5. CBPP surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for CBPP in the country complies with Articles 11.7.13. to 11.7.15. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.4.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CBPP? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc.

Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for CBPP, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude CBPP. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.

- c) Serological *surveillance*. Explain whether serological surveys are conducted and, if so, how frequently and for what purpose. Provide detailed information on the survey design (target population, design prevalence, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used) in accordance with Articles 11.7.13. and 11.7.15. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
- d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs* and slaughter slabs. 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 two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for CBPP agent, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis).
- e) For countries where a significant proportion of animals are not slaughtered in controlled *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, what are the alternative *surveillance* measures applied to detect CBPP (e.g. active clinical *surveillance* programmes, laboratory follow-up).
- f) Provide a description of the means employed during the two years preceding this application to rule out the presence of CBPP 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.
- g) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical and *slaughterhouse/abattoir surveillance*, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in CBPP *surveillance* programmes.

6. CBPP prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of CBPP into the country. In particular, provide details on:

Anexo 44 (cont.)

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

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species) and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of CBPP such as enhancing awareness of CBPP transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good *biosecurity* practices, hygiene, cleaning and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).

- c) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products, and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying country, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country.

Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic animals.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the country or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
- animals,
 - genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos),
 - *Mmm* strains including vaccines;
 - other materials at risk of being contaminated with *Mmm*.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of CBPP. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for CBPP that was conducted in the country in the last five years.

Anexo 44 (cont.)

- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed CBPP *outbreak*:
- i) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases (e.g. livestock standstills)?
 - ii) Indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
 - iii) Describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;
 - iv) Provide a detailed description of the control or *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, *disinfection* of premises, *vehicles* and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, *slaughter* policy, movement control, pastured livestock and livestock as pets, control of offal, especially lungs, and carcasses, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
 - v) Describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;
 - vi) Give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when *animals* are slaughtered for *disease* control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments.

8. Compliance with the Terrestrial Code

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for CBPP freedom must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 11.7.3. have been properly implemented and supervised.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that:

- a) there has been no *outbreak* of CBPP during the past 24 months;
- b) no evidence of CBPP *infection* has been found during the past 24 months;
- c) no *vaccination* against CBPP has been carried out during the past 24 months.

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for historical freedom must also submit documentary evidence that the provisions of point 1 of Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of free status of a country should comply with the provisions of Article 11.7.4. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in Sections 3 a), 3 b), 3 c), 5 a), 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 Country which applies for recognition of status,
under Chapter 11.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
as a CBPP infection free zone

Please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and the *zone* and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to CBPP introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of CBPP. The boundaries of the *zone* must be clearly defined, including a *protection zone* if applied. Provide maps identifying the factors above, including a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the *zone*.
- b) Livestock demographics. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and the *zone*. In particular describe:
 - i) the susceptible animal population by species and types of production systems in the country and the *zone*;
 - ii) the number of *herds*, etc. of each susceptible species;
 - iii) their geographical distribution;
 - iv) *herd* density;
 - v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;
 - vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

Provide tables and maps.

- c) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* 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?
- d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of domestic susceptible species movement for marketing within the country or *zone*, and between *zones* of the same or different status? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

Anexo 44 (cont.)2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to CBPP and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on disease control measures and compensation system.
- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all CBPP related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to CBPP and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers, and other relevant groups in CBPP *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in CBPP *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on CBPP at all relevant levels.
- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding or *herd* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are animal movements controlled in and between *zones* of the same or different status for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the last two years. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration).

Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

3. CBPP eradication

- a) History. If the *zone* has never had the *disease*, or has not had it within the last 25 years, please state explicitly whether or not the *zone* is applying for historical freedom according to Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

If the *zone* has had the *disease* within the last 25 years, provide a description of the CBPP history in the country and *zone*, with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of *outbreaks* per year), the susceptible species involved, the date of last case or *eradication* in the *zone*.

- b) Strategy. Describe how CBPP was controlled and eradicated in the *zone* (e.g. slaughter policy, zoning, *vaccination*, movement control, etc.). Provide the time frame for *eradication*. Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future *disease outbreaks* in response to any past *disease* incursions.
- c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Briefly answer the following:
- i) Is there any legislation that prohibits *vaccination*? If so:
- Provide the date when *vaccination* was formally prohibited;
 - Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal *vaccination* is detected;
 - Provide information on detected illegal *vaccination* during the reporting period.

- ii) Was *vaccination* ever used in the country? If so:
 - Provide the date when the last *vaccination* was carried out;
 - What type of vaccine was used?
 - What species were vaccinated?
 - How were vaccinated animals identified?
 - What was the fate of those animals?
- iii) In addition, if *vaccination* was conducted during the past two years, provide a description and justification of the *vaccination* strategy and regime. Briefly answer the following:
 - the species vaccinated;
 - identification of vaccinated animals;
 - the way in which the *vaccination* of animals was certified or reported and records maintained.

Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.4.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

- d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the *eradication* campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the *eradication* and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

4. CBPP diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.1. to 1.1.4. and 2.4.8. 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 an overview of the CBPP approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results. Indicate the laboratories where samples originating from the *zone* are diagnosed.
- b) Provide an overview of the CBPP approved laboratories in the country. Address the following points:
 - i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
 - ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken, including procedures to isolate and identify *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* (*Mmm*), and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of CBPP tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;
 - iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system.
 - iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
 - v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe biosecurity and biosafety measures applied;
 - vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and *biosecurity* standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

Anexo 44 (cont.)5. CBPP surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for CBPP in the *zone* complies with Articles 11.7.13. to 11.7.15. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.4.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CBPP? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc.

Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for CBPP, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude CBPP. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.

- c) Serological *surveillance*. Explain whether serological surveys are conducted and, if so, how frequently and for what purpose. Provide detailed information on the survey design (target population, design prevalence, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used) in accordance with Articles 11.7.13. and 11.7.15. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
- d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs* and slaughter slabs. 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 two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for CBPP, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis).
- e) For countries where a significant proportion of animals in the *zone* are not slaughtered in controlled *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, what are the alternative *surveillance* measures applied to detect CBPP (e.g. active clinical *surveillance* programme, laboratory follow-up).
- f) Provide a description of the means employed during the two years preceding this application to rule out the presence of CBPP in the susceptible population of the *zone*. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.
- g) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical and *slaughterhouse/abattoir surveillance*, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in CBPP *surveillance* programmes.

6. CBPP prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of CBPP into the country or *zone*. In particular, provide details on:

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

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.

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, indicate whether or not the *protection zones* are included in the proposed free *zones*, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species), and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

Anexo 44 (cont.)

- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country or *zone* and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of CBPP such as enhancing awareness of CBPP transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good *biosecurity* practices, hygiene, cleaning and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).

- c) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country or *zone*? Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products, and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying country, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country.

Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic animals.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the *zone* or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
- animals,
 - genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos),
 - *Mmm* strains including vaccines,
 - other materials at risk of being contaminated with *Mmm*.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of CBPP. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for CBPP that was conducted in the country in the last five years.
- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed CBPP *outbreak*:
- i) is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases (e.g. livestock standstills)?
- ii) indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;

Anexo 44 (cont.)

- iii) describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;
- iv) provide a detailed description of the control or *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, *disinfection* of premises, vehicles and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, slaughter policy movement control, pastured livestock and livestock as pets, control of offal, especially lungs, and carcasses, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
- v) describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;
- vi) give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for *disease* control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetables for payment.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for CBPP freedom must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 11.7.3. have been properly implemented and supervised.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that in the *zone*:

- a) there has been no *outbreak* of CBPP during the past 24 months;
- b) no evidence of CBPP *infection* has been found during the past 24 months;
- c) no *vaccination* against CBPP has been carried out during the past 24 months,

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for historical freedom must also submit documentary evidence that the provisions of point 1 of Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of free status of a *zone* should comply with the provisions of Article 11.7.4. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in Sections 3 a), 3 b), 3 c), 5 a), 5 b), 5 c) and 5 d) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

Article 1.6.8.

Questionnaires on African horse sickness (AHS)

AHS FREE COUNTRY
 Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status,
 under Chapter 12.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
 as an AHS free country

Please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to AHS introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of AHS.

Provide maps identifying the factors above.

Specify whether the application include any non-contiguous territories.

- b) Demographics of domestic equids. What is the equine population by species (e.g. horses, donkeys, mules, zebras, etc.) within the various sectors? How are they distributed (e.g. density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
- c) Equine sectors. Provide a general description of the relative economic importance of the equine sectors in the country. Consider the below-mentioned sector groupings and outline any recent significant changes observed within the sector groupings (if relevant documents are available, please attach):
- i) Sport and race horses.
 - ii) Breeding stock equids.
 - iii) Working, transport and production equids.
 - iv) Leisure equids.
 - v) Donkeys, mules and hinnies.
- c) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* equids are present in the country? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to AHS and a brief description of the relevance of each.

Anexo 45 (cont.)

This list should include, but not limited to, the legislation on disease control measures and compensation system.

- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all AHS related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to AHS and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers, and other relevant groups in AHS *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in AHS *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on AHS at all relevant levels.
- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are equids identified (individually or at a group level)?

Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding or herd registration and traceability for all production systems.

How are movements of equids controlled in the country for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the last two years.

Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration). Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected.

Provide information on illegal movements detected.

- f) Leisure and competition movements of equids. How are movements of competition and leisure equids controlled in the country? Please provide information on systems including any use of registration. Provide information on any events that include international movements of equids.
- g) Describe the market systems for equids, in particular, if markets require the international movement of equids.

3. AHS eradication

- a) History. If the country has never had the disease, or has not had it within the last 25 years, please state explicitly whether or not the country is applying for historical freedom according to Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

If the country has had the disease within the last 25 years, please describe the following:

Provide a description of the AHS history in the country with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of outbreaks per year), the susceptible species involved, the last case or eradication in the country.

- b) Strategy. Describe how AHS was controlled and eradicated (e.g. isolation of cases, *stamping-out policy*, zoning, movement control, protection of equids against *vectors*). Provide the time frame for eradication.

Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future disease *outbreaks* in response to any past disease incursions.

c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Briefly answer the following:

i) Is there legislation that prohibits vaccination? If so,

- Provide the date when vaccination was formally prohibited;
- Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal vaccination is detected;
- Provide information on detected illegal vaccination during the reporting period.

ii) Was vaccination ever used in the country? If so,

- Provide the date when the last vaccination was carried out;
- What type of vaccine was used?
- What species were vaccinated?
- How were vaccinated animals identified?
- What was the fate of those animals?

iii) In addition, if vaccination was conducted during the past two years, provide a description and justification of the vaccination strategy and regime.

Briefly answer the following:

- the species vaccinated;
- identification of vaccinated animals;
- the way in which the vaccination of animals was certified or reported and the records maintained.

Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.5.1. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the eradication campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the eradication and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary

4. AHS diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3., and 2.5.1. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

a) Is AHS laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide an overview of the AHS approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results.

b) Provide an overview of the AHS approved laboratories in the country. Address the following points:

- i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
- ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of disease tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;

Anexo 45 (cont.)

- iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system;
- iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
- v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe biosecurity and biosafety measures applied;
- vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and *biosecurity* standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

5. AHS surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for AHS in the country complies with Articles 12.1.11. to 12.1.13. of the *Terrestrial Code*, and Chapter 2.5.1. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of AHS? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the equine population system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc. Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for AHS, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude AHS. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.
- c) Other *surveillance*. Is *surveillance* undertaken as described in Article 12.1.13., specifically:
 - i) Serological *surveillance*.
 - ii) Virological *surveillance* including genome or antigen detection.
 - iii) Sentinel animals.
 - iv) Vector *surveillance*.

If so, provide detailed information on the survey designs including maps. How frequently are they conducted? Which were the equine species included? Are *wildlife* species included? Provide a summary table and maps indicating detailed results, for at least the past two years. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results and how these findings are acted upon. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of equids examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods selected and applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

- d) Provide information on risk in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, *risk assessments*, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.
- e) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical, serological and virological and other *surveillance* and the approaches used to increase community involvement in AHS *surveillance* programmes.

6. AHS prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of AHS into the country. In particular, provide details on:

Anexo 45 (cont.)

- a) Coordination with other countries. Describe any relevant factors about adjacent countries that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from border to affected *herds* or animals, wind currents and possible *vector* spread)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with other countries in the same region or ecosystem.

If the AHS free country borders an infected country or *zone*, describe the animal health measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent or *vectors*, taking into consideration the seasonal *vector* conditions and existing physical, geographical and ecological barriers.

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species), and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of AHS such as enhancing awareness of AHS transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good *biosecurity* practices, hygiene, cleaning and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).

- c) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products, and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures—required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and, if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country. Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic equids.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the country or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
- equids,
 - genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos of the equine species),
 - equine derived (by-)products and biologicals,
 - AHS vaccines.

Anexo 45 (cont.)7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of AHS. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for AHS that was conducted in the country in the last five years.
- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed AHS *outbreak*:
 - i) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases (e.g. standstills)?
 - ii) Indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
 - iii) Describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;
 - iv) Provide a detailed description of the control or *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, movement control, disinfection of premises, vehicles and equipment, including verification methods, vaccination, *stamping-out policy*, vector protected stabling, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers) that would be taken. In the case of emergency vaccination, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
 - v) Describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;
 - vi) Give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for *disease* control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments.
 - vii) Describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and biosecurity measures, would target critical risk control points.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for AHS freedom must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 12.1.2. have been properly implemented and supervised.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that:

- a) there has been no case of AHS for at least the past two years;
- b) no routine *vaccination* against AHS has been carried out during the past year;
- c) and that equids were imported in accordance with Chapter 12.1.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country applying for historical freedom must also submit documentary evidence that the provisions of point 1 of Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of free status of a country should comply with the provisions of Article 12.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 4a), 4b), 4c) and 6, and sections 1–7 (inclusive) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

AHS FREE ZONE

Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status,
under Chapter 12.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
as an AHS free zone

Please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and the *zone*, and when relevant of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to AHS introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of AHS. The boundaries of the *zone* must be clearly defined, including a *protection zone*, if applied. Provide maps identifying the factors above, including a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the *zone*.
- b) Demographics of domestic equids. What is the equine population by species (e.g. horses, donkeys, mules, zebras, etc.) within the various sectors in the country and the *zone*? How are they distributed (e.g. density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
- c) Equine sectors. Provide a general description of the relative economic importance of the equine sectors in the country and the *zone*. Consider the below-mentioned sector groupings and outline any recent significant changes observed within the sector groupings (if relevant documents are available, please attach):
 - i) Sport and race horses.
 - ii) Breeding stock equids.
 - iii) Working, transport and production equids.
 - iv) Leisure equids.
 - v) Donkeys, mules and hinnies.
- d) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* equids are present in the country and the *zone*? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to AHS and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on disease control measures and compensation system.

Anexo 45 (cont.)

- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all AHS related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to AHS and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers and other relevant groups in AHS *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in AHS *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on AHS at all relevant levels.
- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are equids identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding or *herd* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are movements of equids controlled in and between *zones* of the same or different status for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the last two years. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration). Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

- f) Leisure and competition movements of equids. How are movements of competition and leisure equids controlled in the country and the *zones*? Please provide information on systems including any use of registration. Provide information on any events that include international movements of equids.
 - g) Describe the market systems for equids in the country and the *zones*, in particular, if markets require the international movement of equids.
3. AHS eradication

- a) History. If the country has never had the *disease*, or has not had it within the last 25 years, please state explicitly whether or not the *zone* is applying for historical freedom according to Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*. If the *zone* has had the *disease* within the last 25 years, please provide a description of the AHS history in the country and *zone* with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of *outbreaks* per year), the susceptible species involved, the last *case* or *eradication* in the *zone*.
- b) Strategy. Describe how AHS was controlled and eradicated in the *zone* (e.g. isolation of cases, *stamping-out policy*, zoning, movement control, protection of equids against *vectors*). Provide the time frame for *eradication*. Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future *disease outbreaks* in response to any past *disease* incursions.

c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Briefly answer the following:

i) Is there legislation that prohibits *vaccination*? If so:

- Provide the date when *vaccination* was formally prohibited;
- Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal *vaccination* is detected;
- Provide information on detected illegal *vaccination* during the reporting period.

ii) Was *vaccination* ever used in the country? If so:

- Provide the date when the last *vaccination* was carried out;
- What type of vaccine was used in the *zone* and the rest of the country?
- What species were vaccinated?
- How were vaccinated animals identified?
- What was the fate of those animals?

iii) In addition, if *vaccination* was conducted during the past two years, provide a description and justification of the *vaccination* strategy and regime. Briefly answer the following:

- the species vaccinated;
- identification of vaccinated animals;
- the way in which the *vaccination* of animals was certified or reported and the records maintained.

Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.5.1. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the *eradication* campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the *eradication* and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

4. AHS diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3., and 2.5.1. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

a) Is AHS laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide an overview of the AHS approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results. Indicate the laboratories where samples originating from the *zone* are diagnosed.

b) Provide an overview of the AHS approved laboratories in the country. Address the following points:

- i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
- ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of AHS tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;

Anexo 45 (cont.)

- iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system;
- iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied.
- v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe biosecurity and biosafety measures applied;
- vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and *biosecurity* standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

5. AHS surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for AHS in the *zone* complies with Articles 12.1.11. to 12.1.13. of the *Terrestrial Code*, and Chapter 2.5.1. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of AHS? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the equine population system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc. Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for AHS, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude AHS. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.
- c) Other *surveillance*. Is *surveillance* undertaken as described in Article 12.1.13., specifically:
 - i) Serological *surveillance*.
 - ii) Virological *surveillance* including genome or antigen detection.
 - iii) Sentinel animals.
 - iv) Vector *surveillance*.

If so, provide detailed information on the survey designs including maps. How frequently are they conducted? Which were the equine species included? Are *wildlife* species included? Provide a summary table and maps indicating detailed results, for at least the past two years. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results and how these findings are acted upon. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of equids examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods selected and applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

- d) Provide information on risk in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, *risk assessments*, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.
- e) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical, serological and virological *surveillance* and the approaches used to increase community involvement in AHS *surveillance* programmes.

6. AHS prevention

- a) Coordination with other countries. Describe any relevant factors about adjacent countries and *zones* that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from the border to affected *herds* or animals, wind currents and possible *vector* spread)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with other countries and *zones* in the same region or ecosystem.

If the AHS free *zone* is established in an AHS infected country or borders an infected country or *zone*, describe the animal health measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent or *vectors*, taking into consideration the seasonal *vector* conditions and existing physical, geographical and ecological barriers.

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, indicate whether or not the *protection zones* are included in the proposed free *zones* provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species), and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country or *zone* and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of AHS such as enhancing awareness of AHS transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good *biosecurity* practices, hygiene, cleaning and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).

- b) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country or *zone*. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products, and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and, if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country or *zone*. Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic equids.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the *zone* or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
- equids,
 - genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos of the equine species),
 - equine derived (by-)products and biologicals,
 - AHS vaccines.

Anexo 45 (cont.)7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of AHS. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for AHS that was conducted in the country in the last five years.
- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed AHS *outbreak*:
 - i) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases* (e.g. standstills)?
 - ii) Indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
 - iii) Describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;
 - iv) Provide a detailed description of the control or *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, movement control, disinfection of premises, vehicles and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, *vector* protected stabling, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
 - v) Describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological surveillance programmes, etc.;
 - vi) Give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for *disease* control or eradication purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for AHS freedom must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 12.1.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that:

- a) there has been no *case* of AHS for at least the past two years in the *zone*;
- b) no routine *vaccination* against AHS has been carried out during the past year in the *zone*;
- c) and that equids were imported into the *zone* in accordance with Chapter 12.1.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country applying for historical freedom must also submit documentary evidence that the provisions of point 1 of Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of free status of a *zone* should comply with the provisions of Article 12.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 4 a), 4 b), 4 c) and 6., and sections 1–7 (inclusive) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

Article 1.6.9.

Questionnaires on peste des petits ruminants (PPR)**PPR FREE COUNTRY**

Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*, as a PPR free country

Please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to PPR introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of PPR. Provide maps identifying the factors above. Specify whether the application includes any non-contiguous territories.
- b) Livestock demographics. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country. In particular, describe:
 - i) the susceptible animal population by species and types of production systems;
 - ii) the number of *herds* or *flocks*, etc. of each susceptible species;
 - iii) their geographical distribution;
 - iv) *herd* or *flock* density;
 - v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;
 - vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

Provide tables and maps.

- c) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* 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?
- d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of domestic susceptible species movement for marketing within the country? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

Anexo 46 (cont.)2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to PPR and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on *disease* control measures and compensation system.
- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1, 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all PPR related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to PPR and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers and other relevant groups in PPR *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in PPR *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on PPR at all relevant levels.
- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding, *herd* or *flock* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are animal movements controlled in the country for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the last two years. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration for pastures and water).

Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

3. PPR eradication

- a) History. If the country has never had the *disease*, or has not had it within the last 25 years, please state explicitly whether or not the country is applying for historical freedom according to Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

If the country has had the *disease* within the last 25 years, provide a description of the PPR history in the country with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of *outbreaks* per year), the susceptible species involved, the date of last *case* or *eradication* in the country.

- b) Strategy. Describe how PPR was controlled and eradicated (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, modified *stamping-out policy*, zoning, *vaccination*, movement control). Provide the time frame for *eradication*. Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future *disease outbreaks* in response to any past *disease* incursions.

- c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Briefly answer the following:
- i) Is there any legislation that prohibits *vaccination*? If so:
 - Provide the date when *vaccination* was formally prohibited;
 - Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal *vaccination* is detected;
 - Provide information on detected illegal *vaccination* during the reporting period.
 - ii) Was *vaccination* ever used in the country? If so:
 - Provide the date when the last *vaccination* was carried out;
 - What type of vaccine was used?
 - What species were vaccinated?
 - How were vaccinated animals identified?
 - What was the fate of those animals?
 - iii) In addition, if *vaccination* was conducted during the past two years, provide a description and justification of the *vaccination* strategy and regime. Briefly answer the following:
 - the vaccine strains;
 - the species vaccinated;
 - identification of vaccinated animals;
 - the way in which the *vaccination* of animals was certified or reported and the records maintained.

Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.7.10. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.
- d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the *eradication* campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the *eradication* and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

4. PPR diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.7.10. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Is PPR laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide an overview of the approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results.

Anexo 46 (cont.)

- b) Provide an overview of the PPR approved laboratories in the country. Address the following points:
- i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
 - ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of PPR tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;
 - iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system;
 - iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
 - v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe biosecurity and biosafety measures applied;
 - vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and *biosecurity* standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

5. PPR surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for PPR in the country complies with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.7.10. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of PPR? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc.

Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for PPR, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude PPR. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.

- c) Serological *surveillance*. Are serological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design in accordance with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Are *wildlife* susceptible species included in serological surveys? If not, explain the rationale. Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of samples tested for PPR, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results and on how these findings are interpreted and acted upon. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.
- d) Provide information on risk in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, *risk assessments*, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.
- e) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical and serological *surveillance*, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in PPR *surveillance* programmes.

6. PPR prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of PPR into the country. In particular, provide details on:

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

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination, intensified surveillance, density control* of susceptible species), and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of PPR such as enhancing awareness of PPR transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good *biosecurity* practices, hygiene, cleaning and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).

- c) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products, and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the country or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:

- animals,
- genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos),
- animal products,
- *veterinary medicinal products* (i.e. biologics, vaccines),
- other materials at risk of being contaminated with PPRV.

Anexo 46 (cont.)7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of PPR. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for PPR that was conducted in the country in the last five years.
- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed PPR *outbreak*:
 - i) is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases (e.g. livestock standstills)?
 - ii) indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
 - iii) describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;
 - iv) provide a detailed description of the control or *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, *disinfection* of premises, *vehicles* and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, movement control, control of *wildlife*, pastured sheep and goats, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers, etc.) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
 - v) describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;
 - vi) give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for disease control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments;
 - vii) describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and biosecurity measures, would target critical risk control points.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for PPR freedom must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 14.7.3. have been properly implemented and supervised.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that:

- a) there has been no *outbreak* of PPR during the past 24 months;
- b) no evidence of PPRV *infection* has been found during the past 24 months;
- c) no *vaccination* against PPR has been carried out during the past 24 months;
- d) importation of domestic ruminants and their semen, oocytes or embryos is carried out in accordance with Articles 14.7.8. to 14.7.26.

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for historical freedom must also submit documentary evidence that the provisions of point 1 of Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of free status of a country should comply with the provisions of Article 14.7.7. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in Sections 1 to 7 of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

PPR FREE ZONE

Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*, as a PPR free zone

Please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and the zone and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to PPR introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries or zones sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of PPR. The boundaries of the zone must be clearly defined, including a *protection zone* if applied. Provide maps identifying the factors above, including a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the zone.
- b) Livestock demographics. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and the zone. In particular, describe:
 - i) the susceptible animal population by species and types of production systems in the country and the zone;
 - ii) the number of *herds* or *flocks*, etc. of each susceptible species;
 - iii) their geographical distribution;
 - iv) *herd* or *flock* density;
 - v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;
 - vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

Provide tables and maps.

- c) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* 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?
- d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of domestic susceptible species movement for marketing within the country or zone, and between zones of the same or different status? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

Anexo 46 (cont.)2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to PPR and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on *disease* control measures and compensation system.
- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all PPR related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to PPR and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers and other relevant groups in PPR *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in PPR *surveillance* and control.

Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on PPR at all relevant levels.

- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding, *herd* or *flock* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are animal movements controlled in and between *zones* of the same or different status for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the last two years. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration for pastures and water).

Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

3. PPR eradication

- a) History. If the *zone* has never had the *disease*, or has not had it within the last 25 years, please state explicitly whether or not the *zone* is applying for historical freedom according to Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

If the *zone* has had the *disease* within the last 25 years, provide a description of the PPR history in the country and *zone* with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of *outbreaks* per year), the susceptible species involved, the date of last case or *eradication* in the *zone*.

- b) Strategy. Describe how PPR was controlled and eradicated in the *zone* (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, modified stamping-out policy, zoning, *vaccination*, movement control). Provide the time frame for *eradication*. Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future *disease outbreaks* in response to any past *disease* incursions.

- c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Briefly answer the following:
- i) Is there any legislation that prohibits *vaccination*? If so:
 - Provide the date when *vaccination* was formally prohibited;
 - Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal *vaccination* is detected;
 - Provide information on detected illegal *vaccination* during the reporting period.
 - ii) Was *vaccination* ever used in the country? If so:
 - Provide the date when the last *vaccination* was carried out;
 - What type of vaccine was used?
 - What species were vaccinated?
 - How were vaccinated animals identified?
 - What was the fate of those animals?
 - iii) In addition, if *vaccination* was conducted during the past two years, provide a description and justification of the *vaccination* strategy and regime. Briefly answer the following:
 - the vaccine strains;
 - the species vaccinated;
 - identification of vaccinated animals;
 - the way in which the *vaccination* of animals was certified or reported and the records maintained.

Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.7.10. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.
 - d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the *eradication* campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the *eradication* and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

4. PPR diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.7.10. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Is PPR laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide an overview of the approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results. Indicate the laboratories where samples originating from the *zone* are diagnosed.

Anexo 46 (cont.)

- b) Provide an overview of the PPR approved laboratories in the country. Address the following points:
- i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
 - ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of PPR tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;
 - iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system;
 - iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
 - v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe biosecurity and biosafety measures applied;
 - vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and *biosecurity* standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

5. PPR surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for PPR in the *zone* complies with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.7.10. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of PPR? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom), what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc. Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for PPR, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude PPR. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.
- c) Serological *surveillance*. Are serological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design in accordance with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Are *wildlife* susceptible species included in serological surveys? If not, explain the rationale.

Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of samples tested for PPR, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results and on how these findings are interpreted and acted upon. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

- d) Provide information on risk in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, *risk assessments*, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.
- e) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical and serological *surveillance*, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in PPR *surveillance* programmes.

6. PPR prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of PPR into the country. In particular, provide details on:

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

If the PPR free *zone* is situated in a PPR 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.

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, indicate whether or not the *protection zones* are included in the proposed free *zones*, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species), and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country or *zone* and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of PPR such as enhancing awareness of PPR transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good *biosecurity* practices, hygiene, cleaning and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).

- c) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country or *zone*. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products, and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required. Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country or *zone*.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the *zone* or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
- animals,
 - genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos),
 - animal products,
 - *veterinary medicinal products* (i.e. biologics, vaccines),
 - other materials at risk of being contaminated with PPRV.

Anexo 46 (cont.)7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of PPR. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for PPR that was conducted in the country in the last five years.
- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed PPR *outbreak*:
 - i) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases (e.g. livestock standstills)?
 - ii) Indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
 - iii) Describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;
 - iv) Provide a detailed description of the control or *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, *disinfection* of premises, vehicles and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, movement control, control of *wildlife*, pastured sheep and goats, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers, etc.) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
 - v) Describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;
 - vi) Give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for *disease* control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments;
 - vii) Describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and biosecurity measures, would target critical risk control points.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for PPR freedom must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 14.7.3. have been properly implemented and supervised.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that:

- a) there has been no *outbreak* of PPR during the past 24 months;
- b) no evidence of PPRV *infection* has been found during the past 24 months;
- c) no *vaccination* against PPR has been carried out during the past 24 months;
- d) importation of domestic ruminants and their semen, oocytes or embryos is carried out in accordance with Articles 14.7.8. to 14.7.26.

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for historical zonal freedom must also submit documentary evidence that the provisions of point 1 of Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of free status of a *zone* should comply with the provisions of Article 14.7.7. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in Sections 1 to 7 of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

Article 1.6.10.

Questionnaires on classical swine fever (CSF)

CSF FREE COUNTRY OR ZONE
 Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status,
 under Chapter 15.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
 as a CSF free country or zone

Please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country and the *zone* and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to CSF introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of CSF. The boundaries of the country or *zone* must be clearly defined, including a *protection zone* if applied. Provide maps identifying the factors above, including a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the country or *zone*. Specify whether the application includes any non-contiguous territories.
- b) Pig industry. Provide a general description of the domestic and *captive wild* pig industry in the country and the *zone*. In particular, describe:
- i) the types of production systems in the country and the *zone*;
 - ii) the number of *herds*;
 - iii) their geographical distribution;
 - iv) *herd* density;
 - v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;
 - vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

Provide tables and maps.

- c) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* pigs 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 *captive wild* pigs, and *wild* and *feral* pig populations?

Anexo 47 (cont.)

- d) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major pig marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of pig movement for marketing within the country or *zone*, and between *zones* of the same or different status? How are the pigs sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? What proportions of slaughtered pigs are subjected to meat inspection in different production systems? Provide maps as appropriate.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to CSF and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on disease control measures and compensation system.
- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all CSF related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to CSF and pigs.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers and other relevant groups in CSF *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in CSF *surveillance* and control. Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on CSF at all relevant levels.
- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are pigs identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding or *herd* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are pig movements controlled in the country or *zone*, or between *zones* of the same or different status for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, origin and destination of the pigs and their products moved within the country in the last two years.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of pigs.

Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

3. CSF eradication

- a) History. If the country has never had the *disease*, or has not had it within the last 25 years, please state explicitly whether or not the country or *zone* is applying for historical freedom according to Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

If the country or *zone* has had the *disease* within the last 25 years, please provide a description of the CSF history in the country and *zone*, with emphasis on recent years. If applicable, provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the temporal and spatial distribution (number and location of *outbreaks* per year), the pigs involved, the date of last case or eradication in the country or *zone*.

- b) Strategy. Describe how CSF was controlled and eradicated in the country or *zone* (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, movement control, zoning). Provide the time frame for eradication. Describe and justify the corrective actions that have been implemented to prevent future *disease outbreaks* in response to any past *disease* incursions.

c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Briefly answer the following:

i) Is there any legislation that prohibits *vaccination*? If so:

- Provide the date when *vaccination* was formally prohibited;
- Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal *vaccination* is detected;
- Provide information on detected illegal *vaccination* during the reporting period.

ii) Was *vaccination* ever used in the country? If so:

- Provide the date when the last *vaccination* was carried out;
- What type of vaccine was used? If DIVA vaccine has been used, describe the type of differential tests and results;
- Which pigs were vaccinated?
- How were vaccinated pigs identified?
- What was the fate of those pigs?

iii) In addition, if *vaccination* was conducted during the past two years, provide a description and justification of the *vaccination* strategy and regime. Briefly answer the following:

- the pigs vaccinated;
- identification of vaccinated pigs;
- the way in which the *vaccination* of pigs was certified or reported and the records maintained.

Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.8.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the *eradication* campaign. Outline the legislation applicable to the *eradication* and how the campaign was organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

4. CSF diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.8.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

a) Is CSF laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide an overview of the CSF approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results. Indicate the laboratories where samples originating from the *zone* are diagnosed.

b) Provide an overview of the CSF approved laboratories in the country. Address the following points:

- i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
- ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of CSF tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;

Anexo 47 (cont.)

- iii) Procedures for quality assurance and for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system;
- iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
- v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe *biosecurity* and biosafety measures applied;
- vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and *biosecurity* standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

5. CSF surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for CSF in the country or *zone* complies with Articles 15.2.26. to 15.2.32. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.8.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CSF? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the pig population system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc.

Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for CSF, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide an indication of the timelines of the response including completion of testing to confirm or exclude CSF. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results.

- c) Serological and virological *surveillance*. Are serological or virological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (confidence level, sample size, stratification). How frequently are they conducted? Are *wild* and *feral* pigs included in *surveillance*? For both serological and virological *surveillance* provide a summary table indicating, for the past 12 months, the number of samples tested for CSF, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Include in the table the number of false-positive results obtained on screening tests. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results and on how these findings are acted upon. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of pigs examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.
- d) Provide information on risk in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, *risk assessments*, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.
- e) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical, serological and virological *surveillance* and the approaches used to increase community involvement in CSF *surveillance* programmes.

6. CSF prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of CSF into the country. In particular, provide details on:

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

Anexo 47 (cont.)

If the CSF free *zone* is situated in a CSF 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.

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, indicate whether or not the *protection zones* are included in the proposed free country or *zones*. Provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of pigs) and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country or *zone* and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of CSF such as enhancing awareness of CSF transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good biosecurity practices, hygiene, cleaning and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).
- c) What measures are taken to limit access of susceptible domestic, *captive wild*, *feral* and *wild* pigs to waste products of animal origin? Is the feeding of swill containing animal products to pigs regulated? If so, provide information on the extent of the practice, and describe controls and *surveillance* measures.

d) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of pigs or their products into the country or *zone*? Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such pigs and products and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported pigs are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of pigs or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of pigs and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying country, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country or *zone*.

Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic animals.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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 and the disposal locations. What are the biosecurity measures in place at waste disposal sites?
- iii) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the country or *zone* or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
- pigs,
 - genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos),
 - *fresh meat*, pig products and by-products,
 - *veterinary medicinal products* (i.e. biologics, vaccines),
 - other materials at risk of being contaminated with CSFV.

Anexo 47 (cont.)7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of CSF. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for the CSF that was conducted in the country in the last five years.
- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed CSF *outbreak*:
 - i) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases (e.g. standstills)?
 - ii) Indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
 - iii) Describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;
 - iv) Provide a detailed description of the control and *eradication* procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, movement control, *disinfection* of premises, *vehicles* and equipment, including verification methods, policies on emergency *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, partial *slaughter*, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
 - v) Describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;
 - vi) Give details and prescribed timetable of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when pigs are slaughtered for *disease* control or *eradication* purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments.
- c) If DIVA vaccine is used as part of risk mitigation, provide details of the vaccine and the differential tests.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for CSF freedom must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Articles 15.2.2. and 15.2.3. have been properly implemented and supervised.

In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating:

- a) there has been no *outbreak* of CSF or evidence of CSFV *infection* in domestic and *captive wild* pigs in the country or *zone* during the past 12 months;
- b) no *vaccination* against CSF has been carried out in domestic and *captive wild* pigs in the country or *zone* during the past 12 months; or, if *vaccination* is carried out, vaccinated and infected pigs can be distinguished by a means validated according to Chapter 2.8.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual*;
- c) imported pigs and pig *commodities* comply with the relevant requirements in Chapter 15.2.

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for historical freedom must also submit documentary evidence that the provisions of point 1 of Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

9. Recovery of free status

Member Countries applying for recovery of free status of a country or zone should comply with the provisions of Article 15.2.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in Sections 3 a), 3 b), 3 c), 5 b) and 7 of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

Article 1.6.11.

Questionnaire on endorsement of official control programme for foot and mouth disease (FMD)**COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR FMD**

Report of a Member Country which applies for the OIE endorsement of its official control programme for FMD under Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*

In sections 1 to 3.5., please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

In sections 3.6. to 3.9. please address concisely the workplan and timelines of the control programme for the next five years.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country, *zones* and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to FMD introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of FMD. Provide maps identifying the factors above. Specify whether the application includes any non-contiguous territories.
- b) If the endorsed plan is gradually implemented to specific parts of the country, the boundaries of the *zones* should be clearly defined, including the *protection zones*, if applied. Provide a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a description of the geographical boundaries of the *zones*.
- c) Livestock demographics. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and in any *zones*. In particular describe:
 - i) the susceptible animal population by species and types of production systems;
 - ii) the number of *herds* or *flocks*, etc. of each susceptible species;
 - iii) their geographical distribution;
 - iv) *herd* or *flock* density;
 - v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;
 - vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

Provide tables and maps.

- d) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* susceptible species are present in the country and in any *zones*? 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/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of domestic susceptible species movement for marketing within the country? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

Anexo 48 (cont.)2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to the FMD control programme and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on disease control measures and compensation system.
- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all FMD related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to FMD and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers and other relevant groups in FMD *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in FMD *surveillance* and control.

Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on FMD at all relevant levels.

- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, holding, *herd* or *flock* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are animal movements controlled in the country for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the last two years. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration).

Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

3. Official control programme for FMD submitted for OIE endorsement

Submit a concise plan on the measures for the control and eventual eradication of FMD in the country, including:

3.1. Epidemiology

- a) Provide a description of the FMD history in the country with emphasis on recent years. Provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the number and location of *outbreaks* per year, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the types and strains present, the susceptible species involved and the date of implementation of the control programme in the country.
- b) Describe the epidemiological situation of FMD in the country and the surrounding countries or *zones* highlighting the current knowledge and gaps. Provide maps on:
 - i) the geography of the country with the relevant information concerning FMD situation;
 - ii) livestock density and movements and estimated FMD prevalence.

3.2. FMD surveillance

Provide documentary evidence on whether *surveillance* for FMD in the country complies with Articles 8.8.40. to 8.8.42. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.1.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of FMD? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on clinical suspicions.
- c) Serological and virological *surveillance*. Explain whether or not serological and virological surveys are conducted and, if so, how frequently and for what purpose. Provide detailed information on the survey design (target population, design prevalence, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used) in accordance with Articles 8.8.40. to 8.8.42. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Are susceptible *wildlife* species included in serological and virological surveys? If not, explain the rationale.

Provide a summary table indicating, for at least the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for FMD, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide procedural details on follow-up actions taken on suspicious and positive results and on how these findings are interpreted and acted upon.

Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

- d) Provide information on circulating strains and risk in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, risk assessments, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.
- e) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical, serological and virological *surveillance* and the approaches used to increase community involvement in FMD *surveillance* programmes.
- f) Provide evidence that surveys are carried out to assess *vaccination* coverage and population immunity of the target populations, show laboratory evidence that the vaccine used is appropriate for circulating strains of virus, show analysis of *surveillance* data to assess the change in FMD prevalence over time in the target populations, assess the control measures (cost effectiveness, degree of implementation, impact). Provide information on outcomes of *outbreak* investigations including *outbreaks* that have occurred despite control measures, documented inspections showing compliance with biosecurity and hygiene requirements.

3.3. FMD laboratory diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.1.8. 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 an overview of the FMD approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories in the country. Address the following points:

Anexo 48 (cont.)

- i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
- ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of FMD tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;
- iii) Procedures for quality assurance and if available the official accreditation of *laboratories*. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system;
- iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
- v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe *biosecurity* and biosafety measures applied;
- vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and biosecurity standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

3.4. Strategies

- a) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the current FMD control programme. Outline the legislation applicable to the control programme and how its implementation is organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- b) Describe FMD control strategies in the country or in any *zones*, including in terms of animal movement control, fate of infected and in contact animals and *vaccination*. Strategies should be based on the assessment of the FMD situation in the *zones*, country and region.
- c) Provide information on what types of vaccines are used and which species are vaccinated. Provide information on the licensing process of the vaccines used. Describe the *vaccination* programme in the country and in any *zones*, including records kept, and provide evidence to show its effectiveness, such as *vaccination* coverage, population immunity, etc. Provide details on the studies carried out to determine the *vaccination* coverage and the population immunity, including the study designs and the results.
- d) Describe how *stamping-out policy* is implemented in the country or in any *zones* and under which circumstances.
- e) Provide evidence of the impact of the control measures already implemented in the event of *outbreaks* on their reduction in number and distribution. If possible, provide information on primary and secondary *outbreaks*.

3.5. FMD prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of FMD into the country. In particular provide details on:

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

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species) and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.
- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country or *zone* and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of FMD such as enhancing awareness of FMD transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good biosecurity practices, hygiene, cleaning and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).

- c) What measures are taken to limit access of susceptible domestic, *feral* and *wild* animals to waste products of animal origin? Is the feeding of swill containing animal products to pigs regulated? If so, provide information on the extent of the practice, and describe controls and *surveillance* measures.

- d) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country or in any *zones*. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and, if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country. Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic animals.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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 and the disposal locations. What are the biosecurity measures in place at waste disposal sites?
- iii) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the country or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
- animals,
 - genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos),
 - animal products,
 - *veterinary medicinal products*, i.e. biologics, vaccines,
 - other materials at risk of being contaminated with FMDV including bedding, litter and feed.

3.6. Workplan and timelines of the control programme for the next five years, including cessation of *vaccination*. Describe the progressive objectives including expected status to be achieved for the next five years; for *zones* (if applicable) and for the whole country.

3.7. Performance indicators and timeline. The performance indicators should relate to the most important areas and steps where improvements in the programme are needed. These may include, but are not restricted to, strengthening *Veterinary Services*, legislation, reporting, availability and quality of vaccines, animal identification systems, *vaccination* coverage, population immunity, movement control, disease awareness, livestock owners' participatory perception on the effectiveness of the programme, etc. The progressive reduction of *outbreak* incidence towards elimination of FMDV transmission in all susceptible livestock in at least one *zone* of the country should also be measured and monitored.

Anexo 48 (cont.)

3.8. Assessment of the evolution of the official control programme since first date of implementation. This should include documented evidence demonstrating that the control programme has been implemented and that the first results are favorable. Measurable evidence of success such as the performance indicators should include, but not be limited to, *vaccination* data, decreased prevalence, successfully implemented import measures, control of animal movements and finally decrease or elimination of FMD *outbreaks* in the whole country or selected *zones* as described in the programme. Where relevant, the transition to the use of vaccines, which are fully compliant with the *Terrestrial Manual* in order to enable demonstration of no evidence of FMDV transmission, should be included in the timeline.

This should include documented evidence of the good implementation of sections 3.4. and 3.5. above.

3.9. Description of funding for the control programme and annual budgets for its duration.

4. Control measures and emergency response

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of FMD. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for FMD that was conducted in the country in the last five years.
- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed FMD *outbreak*:
- i) is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases (e.g. livestock standstills)?
 - ii) indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
 - iii) describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;
 - iv) provide a detailed description of the control or eradication procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, *disinfection* of premises, vehicles and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination* including *vaccination* delivery and cold chain, *stamping-out policy*, movement control, control of *wildlife*, pastured livestock and livestock as pets, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
 - v) describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;
 - vi) give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for *disease* control or eradication purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments;
 - vii) describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and biosecurity measures, would target critical risk control points.

5. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 8.8.39. have been properly implemented and supervised. In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit the detailed national official control programme for FMD.

Article 1.6.12.

Questionnaire on endorsement of official control programme for peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR PPR

Report of a Member Country which applies for the OIE endorsement
of its official control programme for PPR
under Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*

In sections 1 to 3.5. please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

In sections 3.6. to 3.9. please address concisely the workplan and timelines of the control programme for the next five years.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country, *zones* and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to PPR introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of PPR. Provide maps identifying the factors above. Specify whether the application includes any non-contiguous territories.
- b) If the endorsed plan is gradually implemented to specific parts of the country, the boundaries of the *zones* should be clearly defined, including the *protection zones*, if applied. Provide a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a description of the geographical boundaries of the *zones*.
- c) Livestock demographics. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and any *zones*. In particular describe:
 - i) the susceptible animal population by species and types of production systems;
 - ii) the number of *herds* or *flocks*, etc. of each susceptible species;
 - iii) their geographical distribution;
 - iv) *herd* or *flock* density;
 - v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;
 - vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

Provide tables and maps.

Anexo 49 (cont.)

- d) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* susceptible species are present in the country and any *zones*? 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/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of domestic susceptible species movement for marketing within the country? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to the PPR control programme and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on disease control measures and compensation system.
- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all PPR related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to PPR and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers and other relevant groups in PPR *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and role of the private veterinary profession in PPR *surveillance* and control.

Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on PPR at all relevant levels.

- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, holding, *herd* or *flock* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are animal movements controlled in the country for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the last two years. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration for pastures and water).

Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

3. Official control programme for PPR submitted for OIE endorsement

Submit a concise plan on the measures for the control and eventual eradication of PPR in the country, including:

3.1. Epidemiology

- a) Provide a description of the PPR history in the country with emphasis on recent years. Provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the number and location of *outbreaks* per year, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the types and lineages present, the susceptible species involved and the date of implementation of the control programme in the country.

- b) Describe the epidemiological situation of PPR in the country and the surrounding countries or zones highlighting the current knowledge and gaps. Provide maps on:
- i) the geography of the country with the relevant information concerning PPR situation;
 - ii) small ruminant density and movements and estimated PPR prevalence.

3.2. PPR surveillance

Provide documentary evidence on whether *surveillance* for PPR in the country complies with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.7.10. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of PPR? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on clinical suspicions.
- c) Serological and virological *surveillance*. Explain whether or not serological and virological surveys are conducted and, if so, how frequently and for what purpose. Provide detailed information on the survey design (target population, design prevalence, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used) in accordance with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Are susceptible *wildlife* species included in serological and virological surveys? If not, explain the rationale.

Provide a summary table indicating, for at least the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for PPR, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide procedural details on follow-up actions taken on suspicious and positive results and on how these findings are interpreted and acted upon.

Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

- d) Provide information on risk in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, risk assessments, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.
- e) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical, serological and virological *surveillance* and the approaches used to increase community involvement in PPR *surveillance* programmes.
- f) Provide evidence that surveys are carried out to assess *vaccination* coverage and population immunity of the target populations, show analysis of *surveillance* data to assess the change in PPR prevalence over time in the target populations, assess the control measures (cost effectiveness, degree of implementation, impact). Provide information on outcomes of *outbreak* investigations including *outbreaks* that have occurred despite control measures, documented inspections showing compliance with biosecurity and hygiene requirements.

3.3. PPR laboratory diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.7.10. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

Anexo 49 (cont.)

- a) Is PPR laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide an overview of the PPR approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the PPR approved *laboratories* in the country. Address the following points:
 - i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
 - ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of PPR tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;
 - iii) Procedures for quality assurance and if available the official accreditation of *laboratories*. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system.
 - iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
 - v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe *biosecurity* and biosafety measures applied;
 - vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and biosecurity standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

3.4. Strategies

- a) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the current PPR control programme. Outline the legislation applicable to the control programme and how its implementation is organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- b) Describe PPR control strategies in the country or any *zones*, including in terms of animal movement control, fate of infected and in contact animals and *vaccination*. Strategies should be based on the assessment of the PPR situation in the *zones*, country and region.
- c) Provide information on what types of vaccines are used and which species are vaccinated. Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 1.1.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. Provide information on the licensing process of the vaccines used. Describe the *vaccination* programme in the country and in any *zones*, including records kept, and provide evidence to show its effectiveness, such as *vaccination* coverage, population immunity, etc. Provide details on the studies carried out to determine the *vaccination* coverage and the population immunity, including the study designs and the results.
- d) Describe how *stamping-out policy* is implemented in the country or any *zones* and under which circumstances.
- e) Provide evidence of the impact of the control measures already implemented in the event of *outbreaks* on their reduction in number and distribution. If possible, provide information on primary and secondary *outbreaks*.

3.5. PPR prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of PPR into the country. In particular provide details on:

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

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species) and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country or *zone* and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of PPR such as enhancing awareness of PPR transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good biosecurity practices, hygiene, cleaning and *disinfection* routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).

- c) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country or any *zones*. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and, if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

- d) Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country. Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic animals.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the country or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:

- animals,
- genetic material (semen, ova, oocytes and embryos),
- animal products,
- *veterinary medicinal products*, i.e. biologics, vaccines,
- other materials at risk of being contaminated with PPRV.

Anexo 49 (cont.)

- 3.6. Workplan and timelines of the control programme for the next five years, including cessation of *vaccination*. Describe the progressive objectives including expected status to be achieved for the next five years; for *zones* (if applicable) and for the whole country.
- 3.7. Performance indicators and timeline. The performance indicators should relate to the most important areas and steps where improvements in the programme are needed. These may include, but are not restricted to, strengthening *Veterinary Services*, legislation, reporting, availability and quality of vaccines, animal identification systems, *vaccination* coverage, population immunity, movement control, disease awareness, livestock owners' participatory perception on the effectiveness of the programme, etc. The progressive reduction of *outbreak* incidence towards elimination of PPRV transmission in all susceptible livestock in at least one *zone* of the country should also be measured and monitored.
- 3.8. Assessment of the evolution of the official control programme since first date of implementation. This should include documented evidence demonstrating that the control programme has been implemented and that the first results are favorable. Measurable evidence of success such as the performance indicators should include, but not be limited to, *vaccination* data, decreased prevalence, successfully implemented import measures, control of animal movements and finally decrease or elimination of PPR *outbreaks* in the whole country or selected *zones* as described in the programme.

This should include documented evidence of the good implementation of sections 3.4. and 3.5. above.

- 3.9. Description of funding for the control programme and annual budgets for its duration.

4. Control measures and emergency response

- a) List any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of PPR. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for PPR that was conducted in the country in the last five years.
- b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed PPR *outbreak*:
- i) is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases* (e.g. livestock standstills)?
 - ii) indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
 - iii) describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;
 - iv) provide a detailed description of the control or eradication procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, *disinfection* of premises, vehicles and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, movement control, control of *wildlife*, pastured sheep and goats, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;
 - v) describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;
 - vi) give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for *disease* control or eradication purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments;

- vii) describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and biosecurity measures, would target critical risk control points.

5. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 14.7.34. have been properly implemented and supervised. In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit the detailed national official control programme for PPR.

Article 1.6.13.

Questionnaire on endorsement of official control programme for contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)**COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR CBPP**

Report of a Member Country which applies for the OIE endorsement of its official control programme for CBPP under Chapter 11.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*

In sections 1 to 3.5. please address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation and procedures currently applied in the country explaining how this complies with the *Terrestrial Code*.

In sections 3.6. to 3.9. please address concisely the workplan and timelines of the control programme for the next five years.

Please use the terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

National legislation, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

Any annex should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical entities (rivers, mountains, etc.). Provide a general description of the country, *zones* and, when relevant, of the region, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to CBPP introduction and dissemination, as well as a short description of countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other links for the potential introduction of CBPP. Provide maps identifying the factors above. Specify whether the application includes any non-contiguous territories.
- b) If the endorsed plan is gradually implemented to specific parts of the country, the boundaries of the *zones* should be clearly defined, including the *protection zones*, if applied. Provide a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a description of the geographical boundaries of the *zones*.
- c) Livestock demographics. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and any *zones*. In particular describe:
 - i) the susceptible animal population by species and types of production systems;
 - ii) the number of *herds* of each susceptible species;
 - iii) their geographical distribution;
 - iv) *herd* density, etc. Provide tables and maps as appropriate;
 - v) the degree of integration and role of producer organisations in the different production systems;
 - vi) any recent significant changes observed in the production (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

Provide tables and maps.

- d) *Wildlife* demographics. What *captive wild*, *wild* or *feral* susceptible species are present in the country and any *zones*? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and *wildlife* susceptible species?

Anexo 50 (cont.)

- e) *Slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, markets and events associated with the congregation of susceptible livestock (e.g. fairs, shows, competitions). Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of domestic susceptible species movement for marketing within the country? How are the susceptible animals sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Provide maps as appropriate.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a table (and when available a link) listing all relevant veterinary legislations, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* directives in relation to the CBPP control programme and a brief description of the relevance of each. This list should include, but not be limited to, the legislation on disease control measures and compensation system.
- b) *Veterinary Services*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* of the country comply with Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all CBPP related activities. Provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation conducted in your country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway and highlight the results relevant to CBPP and the susceptible species.
- d) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, keepers, community animal health workers and other relevant groups in CBPP *surveillance* and control. Provide a description of the structure (including number and distribution) and the role of the private veterinary profession in CBPP *surveillance* and control.

Include a description of continuing education and awareness programmes on CBPP at all relevant levels of the susceptible species value.

- e) *Animal identification*, registration, traceability and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, holding, *herd* registration and traceability for all production systems. How are animal movements controlled in the country for all production systems? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls and a table describing the number, species, origin and destination of the animals and their products moved within the country in the last two years. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

Describe the risk management strategy for uncontrolled movements of susceptible species (e.g. seasonal migration).

Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on illegal movements detected.

3. Official control programme for CBPP submitted for OIE endorsement

Submit a concise plan on the measures for the control and eventual eradication of CBPP in the country, including:

3.1. Epidemiology

- a) Provide a description of the CBPP history in the country with emphasis on recent years. Provide tables and maps to show the date of first detection, the number and location of outbreaks per year, the sources and routes of introduction of *infection*, the types and subtypes of *Mmm* present and the date of implementation of the control programme in the country.
- b) Describe the epidemiological situation of CBPP in the country and the surrounding countries or zones highlighting the current knowledge and gaps. Provide maps on:
- i) the geography of the country with the relevant information concerning CBPP situation;
 - ii) livestock density and movements and estimated CBPP prevalence.

3.2. CBPP surveillance

Provide documentary evidence on whether *surveillance* for CBPP in the country complies with Articles 11.7.13. to 11.7.15. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.4.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CBPP? What is the procedure to notifying (by whom and to whom), and what incentives are there for reporting and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- b) Describe how clinical *surveillance* is conducted, including which levels of the livestock production system are included in clinical *surveillance*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, check points, etc. Provide details on follow-up actions taken on clinical suspicions.
- c) Serological *surveillance*. Explain whether serological surveys are conducted and, if so, how frequently and for what purpose. Provide detailed information on the survey design (target population, design prevalence, confidence level, sample size, stratification, sampling methods and diagnostic tests used) in accordance with Articles 11.7.13. and 11.7.15. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
- d) *Surveillance at slaughterhouses/abattoirs, slaughter slabs*. Explain whether *slaughterhouses/abattoirs* surveys are conducted and, if so, how frequently and for what purpose. What are the criteria for suspecting a lesion is CBPP? What is the procedure for notifying (by whom and to whom)?
- e) Provide a summary table indicating, for at least the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for CBPP species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide procedural details on follow-up actions taken on suspicious and positive results and on how these findings are interpreted and acted upon.

Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of animals examined and samples tested in diagnostic laboratories. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

- f) In countries where a significant proportion of *animals* in the country or *zone* are not slaughtered in controlled *slaughterhouses/abattoirs*, what are the alternative *surveillance* measures applied to detect CBPP (e.g. active clinical *surveillance* programme, *laboratory* follow-up).
- g) Provide information on risk in different husbandry systems, and provide evidence that targeted studies are implemented to address gaps (e.g. targeted serological surveys, active *surveillance*, participatory epidemiology studies, risk assessments, etc.) and that the acquired knowledge assists in more effective implementation of control measures.
- h) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical and *slaughterhouse/abattoir surveillance*, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in CBPP *surveillance* programmes.
- i) Provide evidence that surveys are carried out to assess *vaccination* coverage and population immunity of the target populations, show analysis of *surveillance* data to assess the change in CBPP prevalence over time in the target populations, assess the control *measures* (cost effectiveness, degree of implementation, impact). Provide information on outcomes of *outbreak* investigations including *outbreaks* that have occurred despite control measures, documented inspections showing compliance with biosecurity and hygiene requirements.

3.3. CBPP laboratory diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the relevant provisions in Chapters 1.1.1., 1.1.3. and 2.4.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

Anexo 50 (cont.)

- a) Is CBPP laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide an overview of the CBPP approved laboratories in the country. If not, provide the names of the laboratories from other countries providing the service as well as the arrangements in place, including logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the CBPP approved *laboratories* in the country. Address the following points:
 - i) How the work is shared between different laboratories, logistics for shipment of samples, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results;
 - ii) Details on test capability and the types of tests undertaken including procedures to isolate and identify *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* (*Mmm*) and their performance for their applied use (specificity and sensitivity per type of test). Provide details on the number of CBPP tests performed in the last two years in the national laboratories as well as abroad;
 - iii) Procedures for quality assurance and if available the official accreditation of *laboratories*. Give details of formal internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system;
 - iv) Provide details of performance in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring trials), including the most recent results and, if applicable, the corrective measures applied;
 - v) Provide details on the handling of live agent. In particular, describe *biosecurity* and biosafety measures applied;
 - vi) Provide a table linking the tests carried out to the laboratories where they are performed, the quality accreditation and biosecurity standards followed and the proficiency tests carried out.

3.4. Strategies

- a) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the current CBPP control programme. Outline the legislation applicable to the control programme and how its implementation is organised at different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- b) Describe CBPP control strategies in the country or any *zones*, including in terms of animal movement control, fate of infected and in contact animals, *vaccination* and possible use of antibiotics. Strategies should be based on the assessment of the CBPP situation in the *zones*, country and region.
- c) Provide information on what types of vaccines are used and which species are vaccinated. Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 1.1.8. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. Describe the *vaccination* programme in the country and in any *zones*, including records kept, and provide evidence to show its effectiveness, such as *vaccination* coverage, population immunity, etc. Provide details on the studies carried out to determine the *vaccination* coverage and the population immunity, including the study designs and the results.
- d) Provide a description of the policy on antibiotic treatment within the strategy. If it is banned how is the ban implemented.
- e) Describe how the *stamping-out policy* is implemented in the country or any *zones* and under which circumstances.
- f) Describe how the *stamping-out policy* is implemented in the country or any *zones* and under which circumstances.
- g) Provide evidence of the impact of the control measures already implemented in the event of *outbreaks* on their reduction in number and distribution. If possible, provide information on primary and secondary *outbreaks*.

3.5. CBPP prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of CBPP into the country. In particular provide details on:

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

Are *protection zones* in place? If so, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, density control of susceptible species) and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zones*.

- b) Describe the measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. Describe the measures implemented to prevent the propagation of the agent within the country or *zone* and through trade. Provide evidence that measures are in place at markets to reduce transmission of CBPP such as enhancing awareness of CBPP transmission mechanisms and human behaviour that can interrupt transmission, implementation of good biosecurity practices, hygiene, cleaning and disinfection routines at critical points all along the production and marketing networks (typically where animals are being moved, and marketed through the country or region).

- c) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, *zones* or *compartments* from which the country authorises the import of susceptible *animals* or their products into the country or any *zones*. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, *zones* or *compartments*, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures required. Advise whether imported animals of susceptible species are required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period and, if so, the duration and location of quarantine. Advise whether import permits and health certificates are required.

Describe any other procedures used for assessing the risks of import of susceptible animals or their products. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, including temporary import and re-entry, specifying countries, *zones* or *compartments* of origin, species and the quantity or volume and eventual destination in the country. Provide information on whether or not *outbreaks* have been related to imports or transboundary movements of domestic animals.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Describe the management structure, staffing levels and resources of the service responsible for import controls 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) Cite the regulations and describe procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the country or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
- animals,
 - genetic material (semen, oocytes and embryos),
 - *Mmm* strains including vaccines;
 - other materials at risk of being contaminated with *Mmm*.

Anexo 50 (cont.)

- iii) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports.

3.6. Workplan and timelines of the control programme for the next five years, including cessation of *vaccination*. Describe the progressive objectives including expected status to be achieved for the next five years; for *zones* (if applicable) and for the whole country.

3.7. Performance indicators and timeline. The performance indicators should relate to the most important areas and steps where improvements in the programme are needed. These may include, but are not restricted to, strengthening *Veterinary Services*, legislation, clinical and *slaughterhouse/abattoir* reporting, availability and quality of vaccines, animal identification systems, *vaccination* coverage, population immunity, movement control, disease awareness, CBPP seroprevalence reduction, cattle owners' participatory perception on the effectiveness of the programme, etc. The progressive reduction of *outbreak* incidence towards elimination of CBPP in all susceptible livestock in at least one *zone* of the country should also be measured and monitored.

3.8. Assessment of the evolution of the official control programme since first date of implementation. This should include documented evidence demonstrating that the control programme has been implemented and that the first results are favorable. Measurable evidence of success such as the performance indicators should include, but not be limited to, *vaccination* data, decreased prevalence, successfully implemented import measures, control of animal movements and finally decrease or elimination of CBPP *outbreaks* in the whole country or selected zones as described in the programme.

This should include documented evidence of the good implementation of sections 3.4. and 3.5. above.

3.9. Description of funding for the control programme and annual budgets for its duration.

4. Control measures and emergency response

a) List any written guidelines, including emergency response plans, available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of CBPP. The contingency plan should be attached as an annex and if not available in one of the OIE official languages, a brief summary of what is covered should be provided. Provide information on any simulation exercise for CBPP that was conducted in the country in the last five years.

b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed CBPP *outbreak*:

i) is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases (e.g. livestock standstills)?

ii) indicate the sampling, dispatch and testing procedures that would be used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;

iii) describe the actions that would be taken to control the disease situation in and around the premises where the *outbreak* was confirmed;

iv) provide a detailed description of the control or eradication procedures (e.g. forward and backward tracing, *disinfection* of premises, vehicles and equipment, including verification methods, *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, *slaughter* movement control, pastured livestock and livestock as pets, control of offal, especially lungs, and carcasses, methods of disposal of carcasses and other contaminated products or materials, decontamination, campaign to promote awareness of farmers) that would be taken. In the case of emergency *vaccination*, indicate the source and type of vaccine and provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks;

v) describe the criteria and procedures that would be used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including restocking strategies, sentinel animal, serological *surveillance* programmes, etc.;

Anexo 50 (cont.)

- vi) give details of any compensation that would be made available to owners, farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for *disease* control or eradication purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments;
- vii) describe how control efforts, including *vaccination* and biosecurity measures, would target critical risk control points.

5. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 11.7.18. have been properly implemented and supervised. In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit the detailed national official control programme for CBPP.

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