Annex 36

NOTE:

The rationale for the proposed new chapter is contained in the January 2016 report of the Scientific Commission and the ad hoc Group commissioned to develop it. (http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/ specialists-commissions-groups/scientific-commission-reports/meetings-reports/)

CHAPTER 11.11.

INFECTION WITH LUMPY SKIN DISEASE VIRUS

Article 11.11.1.

General provisions

Lumpy skin disease (LSD) susceptible animals are cattle (*Bos indicus* and *B. taurus*) and water buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*) and occasionally certain wild ruminants.

For the purpose of the *Terrestrial Code*, LSD is defined as an *infection* of cattle (*Bos indicus* and *B. taurus*) and water buffaloes *(Bubalus bubalis)* with lumpy skin disease virus (LSDV).

The following defines *infection* with LSDV:

1) LSDV has been isolated; or

2) antigen or nucleic acid specific to LSDV, excluding vaccine strains, has been

identified in a sample from cattle or water buffaloes showing clinical signs consistent with LSD, or epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed *case*, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with LSDV; or

3) antibodies specific to LSDV, which are not a consequence of vaccination, have been identified in a sample from cattle or water buffaloes that either show clinical signs consistent with LSD, or epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed *case*.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for LSD shall be 28 days.

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 11.11.2

Safe commodities

When authorising import or transit of the following *commodities*, *Veterinary Authorities* should not require any LSD related conditions regardless of the status of the animal population of the exp*orting country*:

1) skeletal muscle *meat*;
Note: skeletal muscle meat should be obtained from cattle and water buffaloes that are free from clinical disease

Rationale: The USA agrees that the risk of introducing Lumpy Skin Disease to a free country through skeletal muscle would be very low. However, to be considered a "safe commodity", skeletal muscle meat should be sourced from animals free from clinical disease.

2) casings;

3) gelatine and collagen;

4) tallow;

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5) hooves;

6) horns

Article 11.11.3.

Country or zone free from LSD

A country or a *zone* may be considered free from LSD when *infection* with LSDV is notifiable in the entire country, importation of cattle and water buffaloes and their *commodities* is carried out in accordance with this chapter, and either:

1) the country or *zone* is historically free as described in point 1 a) of Article 1.4.6.; or

2) the country or *zone* has prohibited *vaccination*, has not reported any *case* of *infection* with LSDV and a clinical *surveillance* programme in accordance with Article 11.11.14. has demonstrated no evidence of *infection* with LSDV in the country or *zone* for at least three years; or

3) the country or *zone* has prohibited *vaccination*, has not reported any *case* of *infection* with LSDV and a clinical, virological and serological *surveillance* programme in accordance with Article 11.11.14. has demonstrated no evidence of *infection* with LSDV in the country or *zone* for at least two years.

A country or *zone* free from LSD adjacent to an infected area should include a *zone* in which *surveillance* is conducted in accordance with Article 11.11.14.

A country or *zone* free from LSD will not lose its status as a result of introduction of seropositive or vaccinated cattle or water buffaloes or their *commodities*, provided they were introduced in accordance with this chapter.

Article 11.11.4.

Recommendations for importation from countries or zones free from LSD

For domestic cattle and water buffaloes

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1) showed no clinical sign of LSD on the day of shipment;

2) come from a country or *zone* free from LSD.

Article 11.11.5.

Recommendations for importation from countries or zones not free from LSD

For domestic cattle and water buffaloes

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1) showed no clinical sign of LSD on the day of shipment;

2) were kept since birth, or for the past 60 days prior to shipment, in an *epidemiological unit* where no *case* of LSD occurred during that period;

3) were vaccinated against LSD according to manufacturer's instructions at least 60 days prior to shipment;

4) were demonstrated to have antibodies at least 30 days after *vaccination*;

5) were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 28 days prior to shipment.

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Article 11.11.6.

Recommendations for importation from countries or zones free from LSD

For semen of cattle and water buffaloes

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1) the donor males:

   a) showed no clinical sign of LSD on the day of collection;

   b) were kept in a free country or *zone* for at least 28 days prior to collection;

2) the semen was collected, processed and stored in accordance with Chapters 4.5. and 4.6.

Article 11.11.7.

Recommendations for importation from countries or zones not free from LSD

For semen of cattle and water buffaloes

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1) the donor males:

   a) showed no clinical sign of LSD on the day of collection and the following 28 days;

   b) were kept for the past 60 days prior to collection, in an *artificial insemination centre* where no *case* of LSD occurred during that period;

   c) and EITHER:

      i) were regularly vaccinated against LSD according to manufacturer's instructions, the first *vaccination* being administrated at least 60 days prior to the first semen collection; and

      ii) were demonstrated to have antibodies against LSDV at least 30 days after vaccination;

      OR

      iii) were subjected to a serological test to detect antibodies specific to LSDV, with negative results, at least every 14 days throughout the collection period and one test 14 days after the final collection for this consignment; and

      iv) were subjected to agent detection by PCR conducted on blood samples collected at commencement and conclusion of, and at least every 14 days during, semen collection for this consignment, with negative results; and

      v) the semen to be exported was subjected to agent detection by PCR;

2) the semen was collected, processed and stored in accordance with Chapters 4.5. and 4.6.

Article 11.11.8.

Recommendations for importation from countries or zones free from LSD

For embryos of cattle and water buffaloes

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Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1) the donor females:
   a) showed no clinical sign of LSD on the day of collection of the embryos;
   b) kept for at least 28 days prior to collection in a free country or *zone*;
2) the embryos were collected, processed and stored in accordance with Chapters 4.7., 4.8. and 4.9., as relevant;
3) the semen used for the production of the embryos complied with Articles 11.11.6. or 11.11.7. as relevant.

Article 11.11.9.

Recommendations for importation from countries or zones not free from LSD

For embryos of cattle and water buffaloes

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1) the donor females:
   a) showed no clinical sign of LSD on the day of collection and the following 28 days;
   b) were kept in an *establishment* where no *case* of LSD occurred during the 60 days prior to collection;
   c) and EITHER:
      i) were regularly vaccinated against LSD according to manufacturer's instructions, the first vaccination being administrated at least 60 days prior to the first collection; and
      ii) were demonstrated to have antibodies against LSDV at least 30 days after vaccination;

      OR

      iii) were subjected to a serological test to detect antibodies specific to LSDV, with negative results, on the day of collection and at least 21 after collection; and
      iv) were subjected to agent detection by PCR with negative results on a blood sample on the day of collection;
2) the semen used for the production of the embryos complied with Articles 11.11.6. or 11.11.7. as relevant;
3) the embryos were collected, processed and stored in accordance with Chapters 4.7., 4.8. and 4.9.

Article 11.11.10.

Recommendations for the importation of milk and milk products

Veterinary Authorities of *importing countries* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *milk* or the *milk products*:

1) have been derived from animals in a country or *zone* free from LSD;

OR

2) were subjected to pasteurisation or any combination of control measures with equivalent performance as described in the Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Milk and Milk Products.

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Article 11.11.11.

Recommendations for importation of products of animal origin from cattle and water buffaloes intended for agricultural or industrial use

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1) these products have been derived from animals that have been kept in a country or *zone* free from LSD since birth or for at least the past 28 days; or

2) these products have been processed to ensure the destruction of the LSDV.

Article 11.11.12.

Recommendations for importation of meal and flour from blood, meat other than skeletal muscle, or bones from cattle and water buffaloes

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1) these products have been derived from animals in a country or *zone* free from LSD; or

2) a) the products were processed using heat treatment to a minimum internal temperature of 65°C for at least 30 minutes;

   b) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *commodities* with any potential source of LSDV.

Article 11.11.13.

Recommendations for importation of hides of cattle and water buffaloes

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1) these products have been derived from animals that have been kept in a country or *zone* free from LSD since birth or for at least the past 28 days; or

2) these products had been processed to ensure the destruction of LSDV, in premises controlled and approved by the *Veterinary Authority* of the *exporting country*.

Article 11.11.14.

Surveillance

1. General principles of surveillance

A Member Country should justify the *surveillance* strategy chosen as being adequate to detect the presence of *infection* with LSDV given the prevailing epidemiological situation in accordance with Chapter 1.4. and Chapter 1.5. under the responsibility of the *Veterinary Authority.*

The *Veterinary Authority* should implement programmes to raise awareness among farmers and workers who have day-to-day contact with livestock, as well as *veterinary para-professionals*, *veterinarians* and diagnosticians, who should report promptly any suspicion of LSD.

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In particular Member Countries should have in place:

a) a formal and ongoing system for detecting and investigating *outbreaks* of *disease*;

b) a procedure for the rapid collection and transport of samples from suspected *cases* of *infection* with LSDV to a *laboratory* for diagnosis;

c) a system for recording, managing and analysing diagnostic and *surveillance* data.

2) Clinical surveillance

Clinical *surveillance* requires the physical examination of susceptible animals.

Surveillance based on clinical inspection provides a high level of confidence of detection of *disease* if a sufficient number of clinically susceptible animals is examined regularly at an appropriate frequency and investigations are recorded and quantified. Clinical examination and diagnostic testing should be pre-planned and applied using appropriate types of samples to clarify the status of suspected *cases*.

3) Virological and serological surveillance

An active *surveillance* programme of susceptible populations to detect evidence of *infection* with LSDV is useful to establish the status of a country or *zone*. Serological and molecular testing of cattle and water buffaloes may be used to detect presence of *infection* with LSDV in naturally infected animals.

The study population used for a serological survey should be representative of the population at risk in the country or *zone* and should include susceptible unvaccinated animals.

4. Surveillance in high risk areas

Disease specific enhanced *surveillance* in a free country or *zone* should be carried out over an appropriate distance from the border with an infected country or *zone*, based upon geography, climate, history of *infection* and other relevant factors. The *surveillance* should be carried out over a distance of at least 20 kilometres from the border with that country or *zone*, but a lesser distance could be acceptable if there are relevant ecological or geographical features likely to interrupt the transmission of LSDV. A country or *zone* free from LSD may be protected from an adjacent infected country or *zone* by a *protection zone*.

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