CHAPTER 1.6.

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

Article 1.6.1.

General principles

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

Members may request official recognition by the OIE as to:

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

The OIE does not grant official recognition for other diseases.

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

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

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

Endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for FMD

Members may wish to request an endorsement by the OIE of their official control programme for FMD.

When requesting endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for FMD, the Member should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier providing the information requested in Article 1.6.5.bis.
[Article 1.6.2. BSE: no change]

Article 1.6.3.

Questionnaires on foot and mouth disease

FMD FREE COUNTRY WHERE VACCINATION IS NOT PRACTISED

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 8.5. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2010), as a FMD free country not practising vaccination

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

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

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

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

4. FMD diagnosis

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

a) Is FMD laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results.

b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:

i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.

ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).

iii) Is live virus handled?

iv) Biosecurity measures applied.

v) Details of the type of tests undertaken.

5. FMD surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that surveillance for FMD in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 8.5.42. to 8.5.48. of the Terrestrial Code and Chapter 2.1.5. of the Terrestrial Manual. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

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

b) Serological surveillance. Are serological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (confidence level, sample size, stratification). How frequently are they conducted? Are wildlife susceptible species included in serological surveys? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of samples tested for FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted surveillance and numbers of animals examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the surveillance system including indicators.

c) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems? How many herds, flocks, etc., of each susceptible species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g. herd density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
d) Wildlife demographics. What susceptible species are present in the country? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and wildlife susceptible species?

e) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country? How are the animals transported and handled during these transactions?

6. FMD prevention

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

b) Are there controls in place for the swill feeding to pigs, of swill containing animal products to pigs? If so provide information on the extent of the practice, and describe controls and surveillance measures.

c) Import control procedures

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

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

ii) Provide a description on the methods used for the safe disposal of waste from international traffic, who is responsible and provide a summary, for the past two years, of the quantity disposed of.

iii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:

- **animals**,
- genetic material (semen and embryos),
- animal products,
- veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologics).

iv) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports.
7. Control measures and contingency planning

a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed outbreaks of FMD.

b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases?

c) In the event of an FMD outbreak:
   i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
   ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with FMD;
   iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial slaughter/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken. Include details on antigen and vaccine banks;
   iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an outbreak has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;
   v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for disease control/eradication purposes and their prescribed timetable.

8. Compliance with the Terrestrial Code

a) In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 8.5.2. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the country must submit a declaration indicating:
   i) there has been no outbreak of FMD during the past 12 months;
   ii) no evidence of FMDV infection has been found during the past 12 months;
   iii) no vaccination against FMD has been carried out during the past 12 months,

b) and should confirm that since the cessation of vaccination no animals vaccinated against FMD have been imported.

9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.5.9. of the Terrestrial Code and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c) and 5.b) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

FMD FREE COUNTRY WHERE VACCINATION IS PRACTISED

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 8.5. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2010), as a FMD free country practising vaccination
Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations laws and Veterinary Administration directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

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

   b) Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country.

2. **Veterinary system**
   
   a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to FMD.

   b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the Veterinary Service of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the Terrestrial Code and 1.1.3. of the Terrestrial Manual and describe how the Veterinary Services supervise and control all FMD related activities in the country and in the zone. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.

   c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups in FMD surveillance and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on FMD).

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

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

   b) Strategy. Describe how FMD was controlled and eradicated (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out, zoning), provide timeframe for eradication.

   c) Vaccines and vaccination. What type of vaccine is used? What species are vaccinated? Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.1.5. of the Terrestrial Manual. Describe the vaccination programme, including records kept, and provide evidence to show its effectiveness (e.g. vaccination coverage, serosurveillance, etc.).

   d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the FMD eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

   e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, herd registration and traceability, including vaccination data. How are animal movements controlled in the country? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and the related paths of movement.

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

   a) Is FMD laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to and the follow-up procedures and the timeframe for obtaining results.
b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:

i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.

ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).

iii) Is live virus handled?

iv) Biosecurity measures applied.

v) Details of the type of tests undertaken.

5. FMD surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that surveillance for FMD in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 8.5.42. to 8.5.48. of the Terrestrial Code and Chapter 2.1.5. of the Terrestrial Manual. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

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

b) Surveillance. Are serological and virological surveys conducted, in particular applying the provisions of Article 8.5.46.? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (confidence level, sample size, stratification). How frequently are they conducted? Are wildlife susceptible species included in serological surveys? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of samples tested for FMD and FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted surveillance and numbers of animals examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the surveillance system including indicators.

c) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems? How many herds, flocks, etc., of each susceptible species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g. herd density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.

d) Wildlife demographics. What susceptible species are present in the country? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and wildlife susceptible species?

e) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country? How are the animals transported and handled during these transactions?
6. **FMD prevention**

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

   b) Are there controls in place for the feeding of swill containing animal products to pigs? If so provide information on the extent of the practice, and describe controls and surveillance measures.

b) **Import control procedures**

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

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

   ii) Provide a description on the methods used for the safe disposal of waste from international traffic, who is responsible and provide a summary, for the past two years, of the quantity disposed of.

   iii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:

   - animals,
   - genetic material (semen and embryos),
   - animal products,
   - veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologies).

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

7. **Control measures and contingency planning**

   a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed outbreaks of FMD.

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

8. Compliance with the Terrestrial Code

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

a) surveillance for FMD and FMDV circulation in accordance with Articles 8.5.42. to 8.5.48. is in operation, and that regulatory measures for the prevention and control of FMD have been implemented;

b) routine vaccination is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of FMD;

c) the vaccine used complies with the standards described in the Terrestrial Manual.

9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.5.9. of the Terrestrial Code and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c) and 5.b) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

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

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 8.5. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2010), as a FMD free zone not practising vaccination

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

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

   b) Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and the zone.

2. **Veterinary system**

   a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to FMD.

   b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the Veterinary Service of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the Terrestrial Code and 1.1.3. of the Terrestrial Manual and describe how the Veterinary Services supervise and control all FMD related activities in the country and in the zone. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.

   c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups in FMD surveillance and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on FMD).

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

3. **FMD eradication**

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

   b) Strategy. Describe how FMD was controlled and eradicated in the zone (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out), provide timeframe for eradication.

   c) Vaccines and vaccination. If vaccination is used in the rest of the country, what type of vaccine is used? What species are vaccinated? Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.1.5. of the Terrestrial Manual. Describe the vaccination programme, including records kept, and provide evidence to show its effectiveness (e.g. vaccination coverage, serosurveillance, etc.).

   d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the FMD eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

   e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, herd registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled in and between zones of the same or different status, in particular if the provisions of the Terrestrial Code in Article 8.5.10. are applied? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and the related paths of movement.
4. **FMD diagnosis**

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

a) Is FMD laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to. Indicate the laboratory(ies) where samples originating from the zone are diagnosed, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results.

b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:

   a) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.

   b) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).

   c) Is live virus handled?

   d) Biosecurity measures applied.

   e) Details of the type of tests undertaken.

5. **FMD surveillance**

Provide documentary evidence that surveillance for FMD in the zone complies with the provisions of Articles 8.5.42. to 8.5.48. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

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

b) Serological surveillance. Are serological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (confidence level, sample size, stratification). How frequently are they conducted? Are wildlife susceptible species included in serological surveys? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of samples tested for FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted surveillance and numbers of animals examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the surveillance system including indicators.

c) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems in the country and the zone? How many herds, flocks, etc., of each susceptible species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g. herd density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
d) Wildlife demographics. What susceptible species are present in the country and the zone? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and wildlife susceptible species?

e) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country? How are the animals transported and handled during these transactions?

6. FMD prevention

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

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

b) Are there controls in place for the feeding of swill containing animal products to pigs? If so provide information on the extent of the practice, and describe controls and surveillance measures.

bc) Import control procedures

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

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

ii) Provide a description on the methods used for the safe disposal of waste from international traffic, who is responsible and provide a summary, for the past 2 years, of the quantity disposed of.

iii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:

- animals,

- genetic material (semen and embryos),

- animal products,

- veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologics).
iv) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed outbreaks of FMD.

b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases?

c) In the event of an FMD outbreak:

i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;

ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with FMD;

iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial slaughter/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken. Include details on antigen and vaccine banks;

iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an outbreak has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;

v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for disease control/eradication purposes and their prescribed timetable.

8. Compliance with the Terrestrial Code

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

a) there has been no outbreak of FMD during the past 12 months;

b) no evidence of FMDV infection has been found during the past 12 months;

c) no vaccination against FMD has been carried out during the past 12 months;

d) no vaccinated animal has been introduced into the zone since the cessation of vaccination, except in accordance with Article 8.5.10.

9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.5.9. of the Terrestrial Code and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c) and 5.b) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.
FMD FREE ZONE WHERE VACCINATION IS PRACTISED

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 8.5. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2010), as a FMD free zone practising vaccination

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

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

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

3. FMD eradication
   a) History. Provide a description of the FMD history in the country and zone, provide date of first detection, origin of infection, date of eradication in the zone (date of last case), types and subtypes present.
   b) Strategy. Describe how FMD was controlled and eradicated in the zone (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out), provide timeframe for eradication.
   c) Vaccines and vaccination. What type of vaccine is used? What species are vaccinated? Provide evidence that the vaccine used complies with Chapter 2.1.5. of the Terrestrial Manual. Describe the vaccination programme in the country and in the zone, including records kept, and provide evidence to show its effectiveness (e.g. vaccination coverage, serosurveillance, etc.).
   d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the FMD eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, herd registration and traceability, including vaccination data. How are animal movements controlled in and between zones of the same or different status, in particular if the provisions of the Terrestrial Code in Article 8.5.10. are applied? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and the related paths of movement.

4. FMD diagnosis

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

a) Is FMD laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results. Indicate the laboratory(ies) where samples originating from the zone are diagnosed.

b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points.

i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.

ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).

iii) Is live virus handled?

iv) Biosecurity measures applied.

v) Details of the type of tests undertaken.

5. FMD surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that surveillance for FMD in the zone complies with the provisions of Articles 8.5.42. to 8.5.48. of the Terrestrial Code and Chapter 2.1.5. of the Terrestrial Manual. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

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

b) Surveillance. Are serological and virological surveys conducted, in particular applying the provisions of Article 8.5.46.? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (confidence level, sample size, stratification). How frequently are they conducted? Are wildlife susceptible species included in serological surveys? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of samples tested for FMD and FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide details on follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted surveillance and numbers of animals examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the surveillance system including indicators.
c) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems in the country and the zone? How many herds, flocks, etc., of each susceptible species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g., herd density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.

d) Wildlife demographics. What susceptible species are present in the country and in the zone? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution. What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and wildlife susceptible species?

e) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country? How are the animals transported and handled during these transactions?

6. FMD prevention

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

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

b) Are there controls in place for the feeding of swill containing animal products to pigs? If so provide information on the extent of the practice, and describe controls and surveillance measures.

c) Import control procedures

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

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

ii) Provide a description on the methods used for the safe disposal of waste from international traffic, who is responsible and provide a summary, for the past 2 years, of the quantity disposed of.
iii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:

- animals,
- genetic material (semen and embryos),
- animal products,
- veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologies).

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

7. Control measures and contingency planning

   a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed outbreaks of FMD.

   b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases?

   c) In the event of an FMD outbreak:

      i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
      ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with FMD;
      iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial slaughter/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken. Include details on antigen and vaccine banks;
      iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an outbreak has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;
      v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for disease control/eradication purposes and their prescribed timetable.

8. Compliance with the Terrestrial Code

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

   a) that there has been no outbreak of FMD for the past 2 years,
   b) no evidence of FMDV circulation for the past 12 months,
   c) surveillance for FMD and FMDV circulation in accordance with Articles 8.5.42. to 8.5.48. is in operation.
9. **Recovery of status**

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.5.9. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c) and 3.b) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

[Article 1.6.4. RP: no change]

**Article 1.6.5.**

**Questionnaire on contagious bovine pleuropneumonia**

<table>
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<th>CBPP FREE COUNTRY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 11.8. of the <em>Terrestrial Animal Health Code</em> (2010), as a CBPP free country</td>
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</table>

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

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

2. **Veterinary system**

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

3. **CBPP eradication**

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

d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the CBPP eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organisational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, herd registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled in the country? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and the related paths of movement.

4. CBPP diagnosis

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

a) Is CBPP laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results.

b) Provide an overview of the CBPP approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:

   i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.

   ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).

   iii) Biosecurity measures applied.

   iv) Details of the type of tests undertaken including procedures to isolate and identify \( M. \text{mycoides} \text{subsp. mycoides} \text{SC} \) as opposed to \( M. \text{mycoides} \text{subsp. mycoides} \text{LC} \).

5. CBPP surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that surveillance for CBPP in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 11.8.12. to 11.8.17. of the Terrestrial Code and Chapter 2.4.9. of the Terrestrial Manual. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

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

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

d) For countries where a significant proportion of animals are not slaughtered in controlled abattoirs, what are the alternative surveillance measures applied to detect CBPP (e.g. active clinical surveillance programmes, laboratory follow-up).

e) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems? How many herds of each susceptible species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g. herd density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.

f) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country? How are the animals transported and handled during these transactions?

g) Provide a description of the means employed during the 2 years preceding this application to rule out the presence of any MmmSC strain in the susceptible population. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted surveillance and numbers of animals examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the surveillance system including indicators.

6. CBPP prevention

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

b) Import control procedures

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

i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the official service responsible for import controls part of the official services, or is it an independent body? If it is an independent body, describe its management structure, staffing levels and resources, and its accountability to the central Veterinary Services. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the border inspection posts, and between border inspection posts.
ii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into
the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the
following:

- animals,
- semen, embryos and oocytes,
- veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologies).

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

7. Control measures and contingency planning

a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official
services for dealing with suspected or confirmed outbreaks of CBPP.

b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other
procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases?

c) In the event of a CBPP outbreak:

i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the
causative agent;

ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found
to be infected with CBPP;

iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial
slaughter/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken;

iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an outbreak has been successfully
controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;

v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when animals are
slaughtered for disease control/eradication purposes and their prescribed timetable.

8. Compliance with the Terrestrial Code

In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 11.8.3. are properly
implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the country must submit a declaration indicating:

a) no clinical CBPP has been detected for at least 2 years;

b) no CBPP vaccines have been used for at least 2 years in any susceptible species;

c) the country operates both clinical surveillance and disease reporting systems for CBPP adequate to
detect clinical disease if it were present;

d) all clinical and pathological evidence suggestive of CBPP is investigated by field and laboratory
methods (including serological assessment) to refute a possible diagnosis of CBPP;
e) there are effective measures in force to prevent the re-introduction of the disease.

9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 11.8.4. of the Terrestrial Code and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c), 5.b), 5.c) and 5.d) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

CBPP FREE ZONE

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 11.8. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2010), as a CBPP free zone

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

1. Introduction

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

b) Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country.

2. Veterinary system

a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to CBPP.

b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the Veterinary Service of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the Terrestrial Code and 1.1.3. of the Terrestrial Manual and describe how the Veterinary Services supervise and control all CBPP related activities. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.

c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups in CBPP surveillance and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on CBPP).

d) Role of private veterinary profession in CBPP surveillance and control.

3. CBPP eradication

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

b) Strategy. Describe how CBPP was controlled and eradicated in the zone (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out, zoning) and provide timeframe for eradication.

c) Vaccines and vaccination. Was CBPP vaccine ever used? In the entire country? If vaccination was used, when was the last vaccination carried out? Where in the country?
d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the CBPP eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, herd registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled in the zone? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and the related paths of movement.

4. CBPP diagnosis

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

a) Is CBPP laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results.

b) Provide an overview of the CBPP approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:

i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.

ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).

iii) Biosecurity measures applied.

iv) Details of the type of tests undertaken including procedures to isolate and identify M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC as opposed to M. mycoides subsp. mycoides LC.

5. CBPP surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that surveillance for CBPP in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 11.8.12. to 11.8.17. of the Terrestrial Code and Chapter 2.4.9. of the Terrestrial Manual. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

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

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

d) For countries where a significant proportion of animals in the zone are not slaughtered in controlled abattoirs, what are the alternative surveillance measures applied to detect CBPP (e.g. active clinical surveillance programme, laboratory follow-up).

e) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems? How many herds of each susceptible species are in the zone? How are they distributed (e.g. herd density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.

f) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country and the zone? How are the animals transported and handled during these transactions?

g) Provide a description of the means employed during the 2 years preceding this application to rule out the presence of any MmmSC strain in the susceptible population of the zone. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted surveillance and numbers of animals examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the surveillance system including indicators.

6. CBPP prevention

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

b) Import control procedures

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

i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the official service responsible for import controls part of the official services, or is it an independent body? If it is an independent body, describe its management structure, staffing levels and resources, and its accountability to the central Veterinary Services. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the border inspection posts, and between border inspection posts.
ii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the zone and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following: animals,

- semen, embryos and oocytes,
- veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologics).

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

7. Control measures and contingency planning

a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed outbreaks of CBPP.

b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases?

c) In the event of a CBPP outbreak:

i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;

ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with CBPP;

iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial slaughter/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken;

iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an outbreak has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;

v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for disease control/eradication purposes.

8. Compliance with the Terrestrial Code

In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 11.8.3. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the country must submit a declaration indicating that in the zone:

a) no clinical CBPP has been detected for at least 2 years;

b) no CBPP vaccines have been used for at least 2 years in any susceptible species;

c) the country operates both clinical surveillance and disease reporting systems for CBPP adequate to detect clinical disease if it were present in the zone;

d) all clinical and pathological suggestive of CBPP is investigated by field and laboratory methods (including serological assessment) to refute a possible diagnosis of CBPP;

e) there are effective measures in force to prevent the re-introduction of the disease.
9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 11.8.4. of the Terrestrial Code and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c), 5.b), 5.c) and 5.d) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

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

Article 1.6.5.bis

COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL NATIONAL FMD CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR FMD

Report of a Member which applies for endorsement of status, under Chapter 8.5, of the Terrestrial Code (2010), as a Member with an endorsed national FMD control programme.

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

1. Introduction
   a) Provide a general description of geographical factors in the country and any zones, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to FMD dissemination, countries or zones sharing common borders and other countries or zones that, although not adjacent, present a risk for the introduction of disease.
   b) If the endorsed plan is gradually implemented to specific parts of the country, the boundaries of the zone(s) should be clearly defined, including the protection zone, if applied. Provide a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the zone(s).
   c) Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and any zones.

2. Veterinary system
   a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to the FMD control programme.
   b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the Veterinary Service of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the Terrestrial Code and 1.1.3. of the Terrestrial Manual and describe how the veterinary services supervise and control all FMD related activities in the country and any zones. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
c) Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, community animal health workers and the role of the private veterinary profession in FMD surveillance and control. Include a description of training and awareness programmes on FMD.

d) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation of the country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway.

3. FMD control

   a) Provide a description of the FMD history in the country and any zones, including date of first detection, origin of infection, date of implementation of the control programme in the country and any zones, and types and subtypes of the FMD virus present.

   b) Describe the general epidemiology of FMD in the country and the surrounding countries or zones highlighting the current knowledge and gaps.

   c) Describe how FMD is controlled in the country or any zones. Submit a detailed plan on the measures to control and eventually eradicate FMD in the country. Include the timelines of the control programme and the performance indicators to assess the efficacy of the control measures and plan.

   d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the FMD control programme at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary. Describe the funding for the control programme and annual budgets for the duration of the control programme.

   e) 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 (e.g. vaccination coverage, population immunity, etc.). Provide details on the studies carried out to determine the population immunity, including indicating the study design, including threshold levels for within herd protective immunity and minimal herd level immunity. Provide details, if applicable, on a proposed timeline for the transition to the use of vaccines fully compliant with the standards and methods described in the Terrestrial Manual to enable demonstration of absence of virus circulation.

   f) Provide a description of the methods of animal identification (at the individual or group level), herd registration and traceability; and how the movements of animals and products are assessed and controlled, including movement of infected animals to slaughter. Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement. Describe measures to prevent introduction of the virus from neighbouring countries or zones and through trade.

4. FMD surveillance

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

   a) Describe the criteria for raising a suspicion of FMD and the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) 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 (e.g. farms, markets, fairs, slaughterhouses, check points, etc.). 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. Explain whether serological and virological surveys are conducted and, if so, how frequently and for what purpose.

c) Provide a summary table indicating, for at least the past 2 consecutive years, the number of samples tested for FMD and FMDV, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide procedural details on follow-up actions taken on suspicious and positive results.

d) Provide information on livestock demographics and economics, including the susceptible animal population by species and production systems in the country and the zone. Identify how many herds, flocks, etc., of each susceptible species are in the country and how they are distributed (e.g., herd density, etc.). Provide tables and maps as appropriate.

e) Provide information on wildlife demographics and migration patterns of FMD susceptible wildlife species, including which susceptible species are present in the country and any zones. Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution. Identify whether susceptible wildlife are included in surveillance. Identify the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and susceptible wildlife.

f) Identify the major livestock slaughter, marketing and collection centres. Provide information on the patterns of livestock movement within the country, including how animals are transported and handled during these transactions.

5. FMD laboratory diagnosis

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

a) Is FMD laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of laboratories approved by the competent authority to diagnose FMD. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results. If applicable, indicate the laboratory(ies) where samples originating from any zone are diagnosed. Is there regular submission of samples from the country or zone to a laboratory that carries out diagnosis and further characterisation of strains in accordance with the standards and methods described in the Terrestrial Manual?

b) Provide an overview of the FMD approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points.

i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or are planned for, the laboratory system.

ii) Give details on participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).

iii) Is live virus handled?

iv) Biosecurity measures applied.

v) Details of the type of tests undertaken.
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 neighbouring countries, trading partners and other countries within the same region. Identify relevant factors about the adjacent countries and zones that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from adjacent borders to affected herds or animals, surveillance carried in adjacent countries). Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries and 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.

b) Are there controls in place for the feeding of swill containing animal products to pigs? If so provide information on the extent of the practice, and describe controls and surveillance measures.

c) Provide information on countries or zones 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 or zones, the controls applied on entry of such animals and products, and subsequent internal movement. Describe the import conditions 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. Provide summary statistics on imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past 2 consecutive years, specifying country or zone of origin, the species and the number or volume.

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

ii) Provide a description on the methods used for the safe disposal of waste food from international traffic, who is responsible to supervise this and provide a summary, for the past 2 years, of the quantity disposed of.

iii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow up of the following:

- animals,
- genetic material (semen and embryos),
- animal products,
- veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologics),
- other livestock related goods potentially contaminated with FMDV including bedding, litter and feeds.

iv) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports, if available.
7. Control measures and emergency response

a) Give details of any written guidelines, including emergency response plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed outbreaks of FMD.

b) Advise whether quarantine is imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis and any other procedures followed in respect of suspicious cases.

c) In the event of a FMD outbreak:

i) provide a detailed description of procedures that are followed in case of an outbreak including forward and backward tracing;

ii) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;

iii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with FMD;

iv) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial slaughter/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken, the movement control, the control of wildlife, pastured livestock and livestock as pets, the control of the livestock waste, the campaign to promote awareness of farmers, etc.) that would be taken;

v) describe the procedures used to confirm that an outbreak has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;

vi) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when animals are slaughtered for disease control or eradication purposes and their prescribed timetable.

8. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of the official endorsement of the national FMD control programme should provide updated information in compliance with the provisions of Article 8.5.47.bis of the Terrestrial Code.