

CHAPTER 1.6.

**PROCEDURES FOR SELF DECLARATION AND FOR  
OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY THE OIE**

Article 1.6.1.

**General principles**

Member Countries may wish to make a self declaration as to the freedom of a country, *zone* or *compartment* from an OIE *listed disease*. The Member Country 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), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African horse sickness (AHS), peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and classical swine fever (CSF).

Member Countries 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 or *zone* from CBPP;
- 4) the freedom of a country or *zone* from AHS;
- 5) the freedom of a country or *zone* from PPR;
- 6) the freedom of a country or *zone* from CSF.

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

In these cases, Member Countries 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 Country should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier providing the information requested (as appropriate) in Articles 1.6.4. (for BSE), 1.6.5. (for FMD), 1.6.6. (for CBPP), 1.6.7. (for AHS), 1.6.8. (for PPR) or 1.6.9. (for CSF).

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

[Article 1.6.2.]

[Article 1.6.3.]

Article 1.6.3.bis

**Endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for CBPP**

Member Countries may wish to request an endorsement by the OIE of their *official control programme* for CBPP.

When requesting endorsement by the OIE of an *official control programme* for CBPP, the Member Country should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier providing the information requested in Article 1.6.12.

Annex XXII (contd)

[Article 1.6.4.]

[Article 1.6.5.]

[Article 1.6.6.]

[Article 1.6.7.]

[Article 1.6.8.]

[Article 1.6.9.]

[Article 1.6.10.]

[Article 1.6.11.]

Article 1.6.12.

**COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR CBPP**

Report of a Member Country which applies for the OIE endorsement  
of its official control programme for CBPP  
under Chapter 11.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*

Please address concisely the following topics. National laws, regulations and *Veterinary Authority* 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 zones including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to CBPP 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 in specific parts of the country, the boundaries of the zones 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 zones.
- 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 legislations in relation to CBPP control programme.
- b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the Veterinary Services 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 in the country and any zones. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
- c) Provide a description of 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 CBPP surveillance and control. Include a description of training and awareness programmes on CBPP.
- d) Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation of the country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway.

#### Annex XXII (contd)

### 3. CBPP control

- a) Provide a description of CBPP 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 MmmSC present.
- b) Describe the general epidemiology of CBPP in the country and the surrounding countries or zones highlighting the current knowledge and gaps.
- c) Describe how CBPP is controlled in the country or any zones.
- d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the current CBPP control programme. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- e) Provide information on types of vaccines used and species vaccinated. Provide information on the licensing process for the vaccines used. Describe the vaccination programme in the country and in any zones, including records kept, and provide evidence to show its effectiveness, such as vaccination coverage, population immunity, etc. Provide details on the studies carried out to determine the population immunity, including the study design.
- 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. Describe the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement. Describe measures to prevent introduction of CBPP from neighbouring countries or zones and through trade.

### 4. 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) Describe the criteria for suspecting a case of CBPP and the procedure for notifying (by whom and to whom) and what penalties are involved for failure to report.
- b) Provide a description of the means employed to detect 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 of the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the surveillance system including indicators.

- c) Describe how clinical surveillance is conducted, including which levels of the livestock production system are included in clinical surveillance, such as farms, markets, fairs, slaughterhouse/abattoir, 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 of the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the surveillance system including indicators. Explain whether serological and slaughterhouse/abattoir surveys are conducted and, if so, how frequently and for what purpose.
- d) Slaughterhouses/abattoirs, slaughter slabs. What are the criteria for suspecting a lesion is CBPP? What is the procedure for notifying (by whom and to whom)? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for CBPP agent, species, type of sample, testing methods and results (including differential diagnosis). Provide procedural details on follow-up actions taken on suspicious and positive results.
- e) Provide details of training programmes for personnel involved in clinical and slaughterhouses/abattoirs surveillance, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in CBPP surveillance programmes.

#### Annex XXII (contd)

- f) In countries where a significant proportion of animals in the country or zone are not slaughtered in controlled slaughterhouses/abattoirs, what are the alternative surveillance measures applied to detect CBPP (e.g. active clinical surveillance programme, laboratory follow-up).
- g) 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 or zone? How are they distributed (e.g. herd density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
- h) Slaughterhouses/abattoirs 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?

#### 5. CBPP laboratory 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 laboratories approved by the Competent Authority to diagnose CBPP. If not, provide the names of and the arrangements with the laboratories to which samples are sent, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results. If applicable, indicate the laboratories 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 laboratories approved to test for CBPP, 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 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.

## 6. CBPP prevention

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

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 such as 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) Import control procedures

Provide information on countries, zones or compartments from which the country authorises the import of susceptible animals or their products into the country or zone. Describe the criteria applied to approve such countries, zones or compartments the controls applied to 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 of imports of susceptible animals and their products for at least the past two years, specifying country, zone or compartments of origin, the species and the number or volume.

## Annex XXII (contd)

i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land border crossings. Advise whether the 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) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country or zone 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 emergency response

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

b) Advise whether quarantine is imposed on premises with suspected cases, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspected cases?

c) In the event of a CBPP 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 CBPP;
- iv) indicate the control or eradication procedures, such as vaccination, stamping-out policy, partial slaughter with vaccination, movement control, pastured livestock and livestock as pets, control of the livestock waste (e.g. lungs), 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 or 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. Official control programme for CBPP submitted for OIE endorsement

Submit a detailed plan on the measures, in addition to those described in point 3, for the control and eventual eradication of CBPP in the Member Country, including:

- a) objectives.
- b) expected status to be achieved: for zones (if applicable) and for the whole country.
- c) timelines of the control programme including cessation of vaccination.
- d) performance indicators, including methods for measurement and verification.
- e) description of the funding for the control programme and annual budgets for its duration.

Annex XXII (contd)

9. Recovery of official endorsement of the national CBPP control programme

Member Countries applying for recovery of the official endorsement of the national CBPP control programme should provide updated information in compliance with the provisions of Article 11.8.18. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

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