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.

Endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for FMD

Member Countries 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 Country should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier providing the information requested in Article 1.6.10.

Article 1.6.3.

Endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for PPR

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

When requesting endorsement by the OIE of an *official control programme* for PPR, the Member Country should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier providing the information requested in Article 1.6.11.

Article 1.6.4.

Questionnaire on BSE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Acceptance of this submission is based on the compliance of the *Veterinary Service* of the applicant country or *zone* with the provisions of Chapter 3.1. of the *Terrestrial Code* and the compliance of BSE diagnostic laboratories with the provisions of Chapter 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. Documentary evidence should be provided to support this based on Chapter 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Article 11.5.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* Chapter on BSE prescribes the criteria to determine the BSE risk status of the cattle population of a country or *zone*. This document is the means whereby a claim for negligible risk (Article 11.5.3.) or controlled risk (Article 11.5.4.) can be made to the OIE.

The document comprises the following:

– Section 1 – Risk assessment (see Section 1 of Article 11.5.2.)
– Section 2 – Other requirements of Sections 2 to 4 of Article 11.5.2.
  – Ongoing awareness programme
  – Compulsory notification and investigation
  – Diagnostic capability
– Section 3 – Surveillance (Article 11.5.2. and Articles 11.5.20. to 11.5.22.)
– Section 4 – BSE history of the country or *zone* (Articles 11.5.3. and 11.5.4.).

N.B. Where, during the completion of this questionnaire, the submitting *Veterinary Service* provides documentation regarding the legislation under which it is mandated, it should provide the content of any legal act described (in one of the three official languages of OIE), as well as the dates of official publication and implementation. Submitting countries are encouraged to follow the format and numbering used in this document.

SECTION 1: RISK ASSESSMENT (see point 1 of Article 11.5.2.)

Introduction

The first step in determining the BSE risk status of the cattle population of a country or *zone* is to conduct a *risk assessment* (reviewed annually), based on Sections 2 and 3 and Chapter 4.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*, identifying all potential factors for BSE occurrence and their historic perspective.

Documentation guidelines

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

Entry assessment:

1) The potential for the entry of the BSE agent through importation of *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves*.
2) The potential for the entry of the BSE agent through the importation of potentially infected live cattle.
3) The potential for the entry of the BSE agent through the importation of potentially infected products of bovine origin.

Exposure assessment:

4) The origin of bovine carcasses, by-products and *slaughterhouse* waste, the parameters of the rendering processes and the methods of cattle feed production.
5) The potential for the exposure of cattle to the BSE agent through consumption of *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of bovine origin.

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

Entry assessment

1) **The potential for the entry of the BSE agent through importation of meat-and-bone meal or greaves**

   Question to be answered: Has *meat-and-bone meal*, *greaves*, or feedstuffs containing either, been imported within the past eight years? If so, where from and in what quantities?

   Rationale: Knowledge of the origin of *meat-and-bone meal*, *greaves* or feedstuffs containing either *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves*, is necessary to assess the risk of entry of BSE agent. *Meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*

originating in countries of high BSE risk pose a higher likelihood of entry than that from low risk countries. *Meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* originating in countries of unknown BSE risk pose an unknown entry risk.

This point is irrelevant if the exposure assessment outlined below in Article 11.5.27. indicates that *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* has not been fed, either deliberately or accidentally, in the past eight years. Nevertheless, documentation should be provided on the control systems (including relevant legislation) in place to ensure that *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* has not been fed to cattle.

Evidence required:

a) Documentation to support claims that *meat-and-bone meal*, *greaves* or feedstuffs containing either *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* have not been imported, OR

b) Documentation on annual volume, by country of origin, of *meat-and-bone meal*, *greaves* or feedstuffs containing them imported during the past eight years.

c) Documentation describing the species composition of the imported *meat-and-bone meal*, *greaves* or feedstuffs containing them.

d) Documentation, from the *Veterinary Service* of the country of production, supporting why the rendering processes used to produce *meat-and-bone meal*, *greaves* or feedstuffs containing them would have inactivated, or significantly reduced the titre of BSE agent, should it be present.

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

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

Rationale: The likelihood of entry is dependent on:

– country or *zone* of origin and its BSE status, which will change as more data become available; this may result from the detection of clinical *disease*, or following active *surveillance*, or assessment of geographical BSE risk;

– feeding and management of the imported cattle in the country or *zone* of origin;

– use to which the *commodity* has been put as apart from representing risk of developing clinical *disease*, the *slaughter*, rendering and recycling in *meat-and-bone meal* of imported cattle represents a potential route of exposure of indigenous livestock even if *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*, or feedstuffs containing them, have not been imported;

– dairy versus meat breeds, where there are differences in exposure in the country or *zone* of origin because feeding practices result in greater exposure of one category;

– age at *slaughter*.

Evidence required:

a) Documentation including tables on the country or *zone* of origin of imports. This should identify the country or *zone* of origin of the cattle, the length of time they lived in that country or *zone* and of any other country in which they have resided during their lifetime.

b) Documentation including tables describing origin and volume of imports.

c) Documentation demonstrating that risks are periodically reviewed in light of evolving knowledge on the BSE status of the country or *zone* of origin.

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

Question to be answered: What products of bovine origin have been imported within the past seven years?

Rationale: The likelihood of entry is dependent on:

– the origin of the cattle products and whether these products contain tissues known to contain BSE infectivity (Article 11.5.13.);

– country or *zone* of origin and its BSE status, which will change as more data become available; this may result from the detection of clinical *disease*, or following active *surveillance*, or assessment of geographical BSE risk;

– feeding and management of the cattle in the country or *zone* of origin;

– use to which the *commodity* has been put as apart from representing risk of developing clinical *disease*, the *slaughter*, rendering and recycling in *meat-and-bone meal* of imported cattle represents a potential route of exposure of indigenous livestock even if *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*, or feedstuffs containing them, have not been imported;

– dairy versus meat breeds, where there are differences in exposure in the country or *zone* of origin because feeding practices result in greater exposure of one category;

– age at *slaughter*.

Evidence required:

a) Documentation on the country or *zone* of origin of imports. This should identify the country or *zone* of origin of cattle from which the products were derived, the length of time they lived in that country or *zone* and of any other country in which they have resided during their lifetime.

b) Documentation describing origin and volume of imports.

c) Documentation demonstrating that risks are periodically reviewed in light of evolving knowledge on the BSE status of the country or *zone* of origin.

Exposure assessment

4) **The origin of bovine carcasses, by-products and slaughterhouse waste, the parameters of the rendering processes and the methods of cattle feed production**

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

Rationale: The overall risk of BSE in the cattle population of a country or *zone* is proportional to the level of known or potential exposure to BSE infectivity and the potential for recycling and amplification of the infectivity through livestock feeding practices. For the *risk assessment* to conclude that the cattle population of a country or *zone* is of negligible or controlled BSE risk, it must have demonstrated that appropriate measures have been taken to manage any risks identified. If potentially infected cattle or contaminated materials are rendered, there is a risk that the resulting *meat-and-bone meal* could retain BSE infectivity. Where *meat-and-bone meal* is utilized in the production of any cattle feed, the risk of cross-contamination exists.

Evidence required:

a) Documentation describing the collection and disposal of fallen stock and materials condemned as unfit for human consumption.

b) Documentation including tables describing the fate of imported cattle, including their age at *slaughter* or death.

c) Documentation describing the definition and disposal of specified risk material, if any.

d) Documentation describing the rendering process and parameters used to produce *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*.

e) Documentation describing methods of animal feed production, including details of ingredients used, the extent of use of *meat-and-bone meal* in any livestock feed, and measures that prevent cross-contamination of cattle feed with ingredients used in monogastric feed.

f) Documentation describing the end use of imported cattle products and the disposal of waste.

g) Documentation describing monitoring and enforcement of the above.

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

Question to be answered: Has *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of bovine origin been fed to cattle within the past eight years (Articles 11.5.3. and 11.5.4. in the *Terrestrial Code*)?

Rationale: If cattle have not been fed products of bovine origin (other than milk or blood) potentially containing *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of bovine origin within the past eight years, *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* can be dismissed as a risk.

In the case of countries applying for negligible risk status, it will be required to demonstrate that the ruminant feed ban has been effective for at least eight years following the birth of the youngest *case*.

Evidence required:

a) Documentation describing the use of imported *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*, including the feeding of any animal species.

b) Documentation describing the use made of *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* produced from domestic cattle, including the feeding of any animal species.

c) Documentation on the measures taken to control cross-contamination of cattle feedstuffs with the *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* including the risk of cross-contamination during production, transport, storage and feeding.

d) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on the audit findings in rendering plants and feed mills processing ruminant material or mixed species containing ruminant material, related to the prohibition of the feeding to ruminants of *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*.

Year (information should be provided for each of the 8 years for effective-ness is claimed)	Type of plant (renderer or feed mill)	Number of plants processing ruminant material	Number of plants in (A) inspected	Total number of visual inspections in (B)	Total number of plants in (B) with infractions	Total number of inspected plants in (B) with sampling	Total number of plants in (C) with positive test results
		(A)	(B)			(C)	
Year 1	Renderer						
	Feed mill						
Year 2, etc.	Renderer						
	Feed mill						

e) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on the audit findings in rendering plants and feed mills processing non-ruminant material, related to the prohibition of the feeding of *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* to ruminants.

Year (information should be provided for each of the 8 years for effective ness is claimed)	Type of plant (renderer or feed mill)	Number of plants processing non-ruminant material	Number of plants in (A) inspected	Total number of visual inspections in (B)	Total number of plants in (B) with infractions	Total number of inspected plants in (B) with sampling	Total number of plants in (C) with positive test results
		(A)	(B)			(C)	
Year 1	Renderer						
	Feed mill						
Year 2, etc.	Renderer						
	Feed mill						

f) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on each plant above processing ruminant material or mixed species containing ruminant material with infractions, specifying the type of infraction and the method of resolution.

Year (information should be provided for each of the 8 years for effectiveness is claimed)	Type of plant (renderer or feed mill)	Plant ID	Nature of infraction	Method of resolution	Follow-up results
Year 1	Renderer	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
	Feed mill	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
Year 2, etc.	Renderer				
	Feed mill				

g) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on each plant above processing non-ruminant material with infractions, specifying the type of infraction and the method of resolution.

Year (information should be provided for each of the 8 years for effectiveness is claimed)	Type of plant (renderer or feed mill)	Plant ID	Nature of infraction	Method of resolution	Follow-up results
Year 1	Renderer	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
	Feed mill	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3, etc.			
Year 2, etc.	Renderer				
	Feed mill				

h) Documentation explaining why, in light of the findings displayed in the preceding four tables, it is considered that there has been no significant exposure of cattle to the BSE agent through consumption of *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of bovine origin.

i) Documentation of husbandry practices (multiple species farms) which could lend themselves to cross-contamination of cattle feed with *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* destined to other species.

SECTION 2: OTHER REQUIREMENTS (see points 2 to 4 of Article 11.5.2.)

1) **Awareness programme (see point 2 of Article 11.5.2.)**

Questions to be answered:

– Is there an awareness programme?

– What is the target audience?

– What is the curriculum and how long has it been in place?

– Is there a contingency and/or preparedness plan that deals with BSE?

Rationale:

An awareness programme is essential to ensure detection and reporting of BSE, especially in countries of low prevalence and competing differential diagnoses.

Evidence required:

a) Documentation indicating when the awareness programme was instituted and its continuous application and geographical coverage.

b) Documentation on the number and occupation of persons who have participated in the awareness programme (*veterinarians*, producers, workers at auctions, *slaughterhouses*, etc.).

c) Documentation of materials used in the awareness programme (the manual, supportive documents, or other teaching materials).

d) Documentation on the contingency plan.

2) **Compulsory notification and investigation (see point 3 of Article 11.5.2.)**

Questions to be answered:

– What guidance is given to *veterinarians*, producers, workers at auctions, *slaughterhouses*, etc. in terms of the criteria that would initiate the investigation of an *animal* as a BSE suspect? Have these criteria evolved?

– What were the date and content of the legal act making notification of BSE suspects compulsory?

– What are the measures in place to stimulate notification, such as compensation payments or penalties for not notifying a suspect?

Rationale:

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

Evidence required:

a) Documentation on the date of official publication and implementation of compulsory notification. Including a brief description of incentives and penalties.

b) Documentation on the manual of procedures for investigation of suspect *animals* and follow-up of positive findings.

3) **Examination in an approved laboratory of brain or other tissues collected within the framework of the aforementioned surveillance system (see point 4 of Article 11.5.2.)**

Questions to be answered:

– Are the diagnostic procedures and methods those described in Chapter 2.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Manual*?

– Have these diagnostic procedures and methods been applied through the entire *surveillance* period?

Rationale:

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

Evidence required:

a) Documentation as to the approved laboratories where samples of cattle tissues from the country or *zone* are examined for BSE. (If this is located outside the country, information should be provided on the cooperation agreement).

b) Documentation of the diagnostic procedures and methods used.

c) Documentation that the diagnostic procedures and methods have been applied through the entire *surveillance* period.

SECTION 3: BSE SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING SYSTEMS (see point 4 of Article 11.5.2.)

Questions to be answered:

– Does the BSE *surveillance* programme comply with the guidelines in Articles 11.5.20. to 11.5.22. of the *Terrestrial Code*?

– What were the results of the investigations?

Rationale:

Point 4 of Article 11.5.2. and Articles 11.5.20. to 11.5.22. prescribe the number of cattle, by subpopulation, that need to be tested in order to ensure the detection of BSE at or above a minimal threshold prevalence.

Evidence required:

1) Documentation that the samples collected are representative of the distribution of cattle population in the country or *zone*.

2) Documentation of the methods applied to assess the ages of *animals* sampled and the proportions for each method (individual identification, dentition, other methods to be specified).

3) Documentation of the means and procedures whereby samples were assigned to the cattle subpopulations described in Article 11.5.21., including the specific provisions applied to ensure that *animals* described as clinical met the conditions of point 1 of Article 11.5.21.

4) Documentation of the number of *animals* meeting the conditions in point 1 of Article 11.5.21. as compared to the numbers of clinical samples submitted in previous years in accordance to the former provisions in the *Terrestrial Code*, and explanation of possible differences.

5) Documentation, based on the following table, of all clinically suspect cases notified complying with the definition in point 1 of Article 11.5.21.

Laboratory identification number	Age	Clinical signs	Point of detection (farm, market channels, slaughterhouse)

6) Documentation according to the following table, that the number of target points applicable to the country or *zone* and its BSE *surveillance* requirements (Type A or type B *surveillance* as a result of the *risk assessment* of section 1) are met as described in Articles 11.5.21. and 11.5.22.

SUMMARY TABLE FOR BSE SURVEILLANCE								
Year: (complete a separate table for each year of surveillance)								
	Surveillance subpopulations							
	Routine slaughter		**Fallen stock**		**Casualty slaughter**		**Clinical suspect**	
	Samples	Points	Samples	Points	Samples	Points	Samples	Points
>1 and <2 years								
≥2 and <4 years								
≥4 and <7 years								
≥7 and <9 years								
≥9 years								
Subtotals								
Total points								

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

SECTION 4: BSE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY OR ZONE (see Articles 11.5.3. and 11.5.4.)

Questions to be answered:

– Has BSE occurred in the country or *zone*?

– How has it been dealt with?

Rationale:

The categorization of a country or *zone* in either negligible or controlled risk is dependent upon, the outcome of the *risk assessment* described in Section 1, compliance with the provisions described in Section 2, the results of *surveillance* described in Section 3, and the history of BSE in the country or *zone*. This section provides the opportunity to describe the BSE history in the country or *zone*.

Evidence required:

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

   In the case of positive BSE findings:

2) Documentation on the origin of each BSE *case* in respect to the country or *zone*. Indicate the birth date and place of birth.

3) Indicate the most recent year of birth in relation to all BSE *cases*.

4) Documentation that:

   – the *case(s)* and all the progeny of female *cases*, born within two years prior to or after clinical onset of the *disease*, and

   – all cattle which, during their first year of life, were reared with the BSE *cases* during their first year of life, and which investigation showed consumed the same potentially contaminated feed during that period, or

   – if the results of the investigation are inconclusive, all cattle born in the same *herd* as, and within 12 months of the birth of, the BSE *cases*,

   if alive in the country or *zone*, are permanently identified, and their movements controlled, and, when slaughtered or at death, are completely destroyed.

Article 1.6.5.

Questionnaires on FMD

FMD FREE COUNTRY WHERE VACCINATION IS NOT PRACTISED

Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status,
under Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
as an FMD free country not practising vaccination

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations and 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 legislastions 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 policy*, *modified stamping-out policy*, zoning), provide time frame 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 8.6.42. to 8.6.47. and Article 8.6.49. 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 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? 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 policy*, 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 8.6.2. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the Member 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

Member Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.6.9. 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 Country which applies for recognition of status,
under Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
as an FMD free country practising vaccination

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations and 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 legislations 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 policy*, *modified stamping-out policy*, zoning), provide time frame 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 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 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 8.6.42. to 8.6.47. and Article 8.6.49. 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 8.6.46.? 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.

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 policy*, 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 8.6.3. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that there has been no *outbreak* of FMD for the past two 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 8.6.42. to 8.6.47. and Article 8.6.49. 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

Member Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.6.9. 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 NOT PRACTISED

Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status,
under Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
as an FMD free zone not practising vaccination

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations and 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 legislations 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 policy*, *modified stamping-out policy*), provide time frame 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 8.6.10. are applied? 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. 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:

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 8.6.42. to 8.6.47. and Article 8.6.49. 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 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.

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 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 policy*, 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 8.6.4. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the Member 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 8.6.10.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.6.9. 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 Country which applies for recognition of status,
under Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
as an FMD free zone practising vaccination

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations and 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 legislations 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 policy*, *modified stamping-out policy*), provide time frame 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 8.6.10. are applied? 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. 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 8.6.42. to 8.6.47. and Article 8.6.49. 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 8.6.46.? 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 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 two 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 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 policy*, 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 8.6.5. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating:

a) that there has been no *outbreak* of FMD for the past two years,

b) no evidence of FMDV circulation for the past 12 months,

c) *surveillance* for FMD and FMDV circulation in accordance with Articles 8.6.42. to 8.6.47. and Article 8.6.49. is in operation.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 8.6.9. 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.

Article 1.6.6.

Questionnaires on CBPP

CBPP FREE COUNTRY

Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status,
under Chapter 11.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
as a CBPP infection free country

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations and 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 legislations 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 policy*, *modified stamping-out policy*, zoning), provide time frame 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 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. 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 two 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 two 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 centers? 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 two years preceding this application to rule out the presence of any *Mmm*SC 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 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) 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. 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 policy*, 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 Member Country must submit a declaration indicating:

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

   b) no CBPP vaccines have been used for at least two 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

   Member 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 Country which applies for recognition of status,
under Chapter 11.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
as a CBPP infection free zone

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations and 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 legislations 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 in the *zone* (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, *modified stamping-out policy*, zoning) and provide time frame 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 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 two 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 two 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 two years preceding this application to rule out the presence of any *Mmm*SC 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 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) 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 policy*, 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 Member Country must submit a declaration indicating that in the *zone*:

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

b) no CBPP vaccines have been used for at least two 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 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

Member 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.

Article 1.6.7.

Questionnaires on AHS

AHS FREE COUNTRY

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

Please address concisely the following topics. National legislation, 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 including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to AHS introduction. Provide a map identifying the factors above.

b) Equine sectors. Provide a general description of the equine sectors and their relative economic importance in the country. Outline any recent significant changes observed within the sector grouping(s) (if relevant documents are available, please attach).

i) Sport and race horses.

ii) Breeding stock equids.

iii) Working and production equids (including horses for slaughter).

iv) Leisure equids.

v) Captive wild, wild and feral equids.

2. Description of equine population

a) Demographics of domestic equids. What is the equine population by species within the various sectors? Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding and individual animal registration systems if in place. How are they distributed (e.g. density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.

b) *Wildlife* demographics. What captive wild, wild or feral equids are present in the country? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution.

3. Veterinary system

a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislations in relation to AHS.

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 *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all AHS related activities. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.

c) Role of farmers, keepers, industry, regulatory bodies, and other relevant groups in AHS *surveillance* and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on AHS).

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

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

4. AHS eradication

a) History. Provide a description of the AHS history in the country if applicable, date of first detection, origin of *infection*, date of eradication (date of last *case*), and serotypes present.

b) Strategy. Describe how AHS was controlled and eradicated (e.g. isolation of *cases*, *stamping-out policy*, zoning), provide time frame for eradication.

c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. What type of vaccine was used? What equine species were vaccinated? Were vaccinated *animals* marked or was *vaccination* recorded in a unique identification document?

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

e) *Animal identification*. Are equids identified (individually or at a group level)?

f) Movements of equids. How are movements of equids controlled in the country? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of identification and movement controls of equids. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related movements.

g) Leisure and competition movements of equids. How are movements of competition and leisure equids controlled in the country? Please provide information on systems including any use of registration. Provide information on any events that include international movements of equids.

h) Describe the market systems for equids, in particular, if markets require the international movement of equids.

5. AHS diagnosis

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

a) Is AHS laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide 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 AHS approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:

   i) Details on the types of tests undertaken.

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

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

   iv) Describe biosecurity measures applied, particularly in the case where live virus is handled.

6. AHS surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for AHS in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 12.1.13. to 12.1.15. of the *Terrestrial Code*, and Chapter 2.5.1. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

a) Clinical suspicion. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of AHS? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom), is there a compensation system in place 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 AHS, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).

b) *Surveillance*. Are the following undertaken?

   i) Serological *surveillance*.

   ii) Virological *surveillance*.

   iii) Sentinel animals.

   iv) *Vector surveillance*.

   If so, provide detailed information on the survey designs. How frequently are they conducted? Which were the equine species included? Are *wildlife* species included? Provide a summary table indicating detailed results, for at least the past two years. 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 equids examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods selected and applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system.

7. AHS prevention

a) Coordination with neighbouring countries. Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent countries or *zones* that have been taken into account (e.g. size, distance from adjacent border to infected equids)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries.

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

b) Import control procedures

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorize the import of equids or their products? What criteria are applied to approve such countries or *zones*? What controls are applied on entry of such equids and products, and subsequent internal movement?

What import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures are required? Are import permits and health certificates required? What other procedures are used? Provide summary statistics of imports, temporary admissions or re-entry of equids and their products for at least the past two years, specifying country or *zone* of origin and volume.

i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the 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 *Competent Authority*. Describe the communication systems between the *Competent Authority* 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 their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:

– equids,

– genetic material (semen, ova and embryos of the equine species),

– equine derived (by-)products and biologicals.

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

8. Control measures and contingency planning

a) Give details of any written guidelines, contingency plans (including information on vaccine banks) available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *cases* of AHS.

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

i) is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis?

ii) are movement restrictions applied on suspicion?

iii) describe the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;

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

v) describe the control or eradication procedures (e.g. *vaccination*, *modified stamping-out policy*);

vi) describe the procedures used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including conditions for restocking;

vii) give details of any compensation made available when equids are killed, for *disease* control or eradication purposes.

9. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

a) In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 12.1.2. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration stating:

i) The section under paragraph 1 (of Article 12.1.2.) on the base of which the application is made;

ii) there has been no *outbreak* of AHS during the past 24 months;

iii) no routine *vaccination* against AHS has been carried out during the past 12 months;

b) and that vaccinated equids were imported in accordance with Chapter 12.1.

10. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 12.1.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 4.a), 4.b), 4.c) and 6., and highlight any

measures introduced to prevent a recurrence of the *infection* under section 7 of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

AHS FREE ZONE

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

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations and laws 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 the *zone* including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to AHS introduction. Provide a map identifying the factors above. 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* (and of the *protection zone*) established in accordance with Chapter 4.3.
   b) Equine sectors. Provide a general description of the equine sectors and their relative economic importance in the country and the *zone*. Outline any recent significant changes observed within the sector grouping(s) (if relevant documents are available, please attach).
      i) Sport and race horses.
      ii) Breeding stock equids.
      iii) Working and production equids (including horses for slaughter).
      iv) Leisure equids.
      v) Captive wild, wild and feral equids.

2. Description of equine population
   a) Demographics of domestic equids. What is the equine population by species within the various sectors in the country and the *zone*? Provide a description of the methods of *animal identification*, holding and individual animal registration systems in the country and the *zone* if in place. How are they distributed (e.g. density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
   b) *Wildlife* demographics. What captive wild, wild and feral equids. are present in the country and the *zone*? Provide estimates of population sizes and geographic distribution.

3. Veterinary system
   a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislations in relation to AHS.
   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 *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all AHS related activities in the country and in the *zone*. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
   c) Role of farmers, keepers, industry, regulatory bodies, and other relevant groups in AHS *surveillance* and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on AHS).
   d) Role of private veterinary profession in AHS *surveillance* and control.

4. AHS eradication
   a) History. Provide a description of the AHS history in the country and *zone*, if applicable, date of first detection, origin of *infection*, date of eradication in the *zone* (date of last *case*), and serotypes present.
   b) Strategy. Describe how AHS was controlled and eradicated in the *zone* (e.g. isolation of *cases*, *stamping-out policy*, zoning), provide time frame for eradication.
   c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. What type of vaccine was used in the *zone* and the rest of the country? What equine species were vaccinated? Were vaccinated *animals* marked or was *vaccination* recorded in a unique identification document?
   d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the AHS eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines were used and give a brief summary.

e) *Animal identification*. Are equids identified (individually or at a group level)?

f) Movements of equids. How are movements of equids controlled in, and between *zones* of the country? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of identification of equids and movement controls in the *zone*. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related movements.

g) Leisure and competition movements of equids. How are movements of competition and leisure equids controlled in the country and the *zones*? Please provide information on systems including any use of registration. Provide information on any events that include international movements of equids.

h) Describe the market systems for equids in the country and the *zones*, in particular, if markets require the international movement of equids.

5. AHS diagnosis

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

a) Is AHS laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country and the *zone*? 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 AHS approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:

   i) Details on the types of tests undertaken.

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

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

   iv) Describe biosecurity measures applied, particularly in the case where live virus is handled.

6. AHS surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for AHS in the *zone* complies with the provisions of Articles 12.1.13. to 12.1.15. of the *Terrestrial Code*, and Chapter 2.5.1. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

a) Clinical suspicion. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of AHS? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom), is there a compensation system in place 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 AHS, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis) from the *zone*.

b) *Surveillance*. Are the following undertaken?

   i) Serological *surveillance*.

   ii) Virological *surveillance*.

   iii) Sentinel animals.

   iv) *Vector surveillance*.

   If so, provide detailed information on the survey designs. How frequently are they conducted? Which were the equine species included? Are *wildlife* species included? Provide a summary table indicating detailed results, for at least the past two years. 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 equids examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods selected and applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system.

7. AHS prevention

a) Coordination with neighbouring countries. Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent countries or *zones* that have been taken into account (e.g. size, distance from adjacent border to infected equids)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries and *zones*.

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

b) Import control procedures. From what countries or *zones* does the country authorize the import of equids or their products into the free *zone*? What criteria are applied to approve such countries or *zones*? What controls are applied on entry of such equids and products, and subsequent internal movement? What import conditions (e.g. quarantine) and test procedures are required? Are import permits and health certificates

required? What other procedures are used? Provide summary statistics of imports, temporary admissions or re-entry of equids and their products to the free *zone* for at least the past two years, specifying country or *zone* of origin and volume.

i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings in the *zone*. Is the 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 *Competent Authority*. Describe the communication systems between the *Competent Authority* and the border inspection posts, and between border inspection posts.

ii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the points of entry into the *zone* or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:

– equids,

– genetic material (semen, ova and embryos of the equine species),

– equine derived (by-)products and biologicals.

iii) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal introduction into the *zone* is detected. Provide information on detected illegal introductions into the *zone*.

8. Control measures and contingency planning

a) Give details of any written guidelines, contingency plans (including information on vaccine banks) available to the *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *cases* of AHS in the country and the *zone* (including the *protection zone* if applicable).

b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed AHS *outbreak* in the *zone*:

i) is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis?

ii) are movement restrictions applied on suspicion?

iii) describe the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;

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

v) describe the control or eradication procedures (e.g. *vaccination*, *modified stamping-out policy*);

vi) describe the procedures used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled or eradicated, including conditions for restocking;

vii) give details of any compensation made available when equids are killed, for *disease* control or eradication purposes.

9. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

a) In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 12.1.2. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration stating:

i) the section under paragraph 1 (of Article 12.1.2.) on the base of which the application is made;

ii) there has been no *outbreak* of AHS during the past 24 months in the *zone*;

iii) no routine *vaccination* against AHS has been carried out during the past 12 months in the *zone*;

b) and that vaccinated equids were imported into the *zone* in accordance with Chapter 12.1.

10. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 12.1.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 4.a), 4.b), 4.c) and 6. and highlight any measures introduced to prevent a recurrence of the *infection* under Section 7 of this questionnaire.

Article 1.6.8.

Questionnaires on PPR

PPR FREE COUNTRY

Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status,
under Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
as a PPR free country

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations and 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 PPR 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 legislations in relation to PPR.

   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 PPR related activities. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.

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

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

3. PPR eradication

   a) History. Provide a description of the PPR history in the country, date of first detection, epidemiological patterns, origin of *infection*, date of eradication (date of last *case*), lineage(s) present if available.

   b) Strategy. Describe how PPR was controlled and eradicated (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, *modified stamping-out policy*, zoning), provide time frame for eradication.

   c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Was PPR vaccine ever used? If so, when was the last *vaccination* carried out? What species were vaccinated?

   d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the PPR 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* or *flock* 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. PPR diagnosis

   Provide evidence that a system is in place for the rapid confirmation of a suspected *outbreak* i.e. that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.7.11. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

   a) Is PPR laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide 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 PPR approved laboratories in the country, 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) Is live virus handled?

iv) Biosecurity measures applied.

v) Details of the type of tests undertaken.

5. PPR surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for PPR in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 14.8.27. to 14.8.33. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.7.11. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

a) Clinical suspicion. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of PPR? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what disincentives for failure to report? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for PPR virus, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). In particular, provide evidence of compliance with the provisions of Articles 14.8.27. to 14.8.33. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

b) Serological *surveillance*. Are serological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design in accordance with Articles 14.8.27. to 14.8.33. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Are *wildlife* susceptible species included in serological surveys? If not, explain the rationale. Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of samples tested for PPR virus, 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) Domestic small ruminant demographics and economics. What is the population by species and production systems? How many *herds* or *flocks* of each species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g. *herd* or *flock* density)? 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.

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

6. PPR prevention

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

b) Import control procedures

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorise the import of sheep and goats and susceptible *wildlife* 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 sheep and goats and susceptible *wildlife* 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 sheep and goats and susceptible *wildlife* and their products for the past two years, specifying country or *zone* of origin, species and volume.

c) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the service responsible for import controls part of the government 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.

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

i) small ruminants,

ii) genetic material (semen and embryos),

iii) animal products,

iv) *veterinary medicinal products*, i.e. biologics.

e) 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 PPR.

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

c) In the event of a PPR *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 PPR;

iii) indicate the control or eradication procedures (e.g. *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, *modified stamping-out policy*, etc.) that would be taken;

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

v) give details and prescribed timetable of any compensation made available to owners when *animals* are slaughtered for disease control or eradication purposes.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 14.8.3. or point 1 of Article 1.4.6. (historical freedom) of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 14.8.7. 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.

PPR FREE ZONE

Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status,
under Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
as a PPR free zone

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations and 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 PPR 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 legislations in relation to PPR.

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 Chapter 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual*

and describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all PPR related activities. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.

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

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

3. PPR eradication

a) History. Provide a description of the PPR history in the country and *zone*, date of first detection, epidemiological patterns, origin of *infection*, date of eradication (date of last *case*), lineage(s) present if available.

b) Strategy. Describe how PPR was controlled and eradicated in the *zone* (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, *modified stamping-out policy*, zoning), provide time frame for eradication.

c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Was PPR vaccine ever used? If so, when was the last *vaccination* carried out? What species were vaccinated?

d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the PPR 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* or *flock* registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled in and between *zones* of the same or different status? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and related paths of movement.

4. PPR diagnosis

Provide evidence that a system is in place for the rapid confirmation of a suspected *outbreak* i.e. that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.7.11. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

a) Is PPR laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide 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 PPR approved laboratories in the country, 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) Is live virus handled?

iv) Biosecurity measures applied.

v) Details of the type of tests undertaken.

5. PPR surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for PPR in the *zone* complies with the provisions of Articles 14.8.27. to 14.8.33. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.7.11. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

a) Clinical suspicion. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of PPR? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what incentives are there for reporting and what disincentives for failure to report? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for PPR virus, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis). In particular, provide evidence of compliance with the provisions of Articles 14.8.27. to 14.8.33. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

b) Serological *surveillance*. Are serological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design in accordance with Articles 14.8.27. to 14.8.33. of the *Terrestrial Code*. Are *wildlife* susceptible species included in serological surveys? If not, explain the rationale. Provide a summary table indicating, for the past two years, the number of samples tested for PPR virus, 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) Domestic small ruminant demographics and economics. What is the population by species and production systems? How many *herds* or *flocks* of each species are in the country and the *zone*? How are they distributed (e.g. *herd* or *flock* density)? 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.

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

6. PPR 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. distance from the border to susceptible *herds*, *flocks* or *animals* in the neighbouring country)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries and *zones*.

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

b) Import control procedures

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorise the import of sheep and goats and susceptible *wildlife* 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 sheep and goats and susceptible *wildlife* 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 sheep and goats and susceptible *wildlife* and their products for the past two years, specifying country or *zone* of origin, species and volume.

c) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the service responsible for import controls part of the government 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.

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

i) small ruminants,

ii) genetic material (semen and embryos);

iii) animal products,

iv) *veterinary medicinal products*, i.e. biologics.

e) 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 PPR.

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

c) In the event of a PPR *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 PPR;

iii) indicate the control or eradication procedures (e.g. *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, *modified stamping-out policy*, etc.) that would be taken;

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

v) give details and prescribed timetable of any compensation made available to owners when *animals* are slaughtered for disease control or eradication purposes.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

The Delegate of the Member Country must submit documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 14.8.3. or point 1 of Article 1.4.6. (historical freedom) of the *Terrestrial Code* have been properly implemented and supervised.

9. Recovery of status

Member Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 14.8.7. 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.

Article 1.6.9.

Questionnaire on CSF

CSF FREE COUNTRY OR ZONE

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

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations and laws 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 or *zone* including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to CSF dissemination, countries sharing common borders and other countries that although may not be adjacent share a link for the potential introduction of *disease*. The boundaries of the country or *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 country or *zone*.

b) Pig industry. Provide a general description of the domestic and captive wild pig industry in the country or *zone*.

2. Veterinary system

a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislations in relation to CSF.

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 Chapter 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual* and describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all CSF related activities. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.

c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant governmental and non-governmental organisations in CSF *surveillance* and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on CSF).

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

3. CSF eradication

a) History. Provide a description of the CSF history in the country and *zone*, date of first detection, temporal and spatial distribution, origin of *infection*, date of last *case* in the country or *zone*.

b) Strategy. Describe how CSF was controlled and eradicated in the country or *zone* (e.g. *stamping-out policy*, *modified stamping-out policy*, zoning), provide time frame for eradication.

c) Vaccines and *vaccination*. Was CSF vaccine ever used? If so, of what type and when was the last *vaccination* carried out? If DIVA vaccine has been used, provide details of the differential tests.

d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the CSF 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 pigs identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the criteria and methods for *animal identification*, *herd* registration and traceability for all sectors

of pig production including free-ranging pig management systems. How are pig movements controlled in different sectors in the country or *zone*, or between *zones* of the same or different status?

4. CSF diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.1, 1.1.2., 1.1.3., and 2.8.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

a) Is CSF laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide 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 CSF approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:

   i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of formal quality management systems, such as 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) Is live virus handled?

   iv) Biosecurity and biosafety measures applied.

   v) Details of the type of tests undertaken.

5. CSF surveillance

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

a) Clinical suspicion. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CSF? 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 12 months, the number of suspected cases, the number of samples tested for CSFV, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).

b) Serological and virological *surveillance*. Are serological or virological surveys conducted? If so, provide detailed information on the survey design (confidence level, sample size, stratification). How frequently are they conducted? Are wild and feral pigs included in *surveillance*? For both serological and virological *surveillance* provide a summary table indicating, for the past 12 months, the number of samples tested for CSFV, 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 pigs examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

c) Domestic and captive wild pig populations and production. What is the pig population? Provide a description of the different production systems present in the country and *zone(s)* and production figures in each sector. How many *herds* are in the country and *zone(s)*? How are they distributed (e.g. *herd* density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.

d) Wild and feral pig populations. Provide estimates of population sizes, geographic distribution and, if available, population trends in the country and *zone(s)*.

e) *Slaughterhouses* and markets. Where are the major pig marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of pig movement within the country or *zone*, and between *zone(s)* of the same or different status? How are the pigs sourced, transported and handled during these transactions? Is any *surveillance* carried out at *slaughterhouses*? Provide data on the number of pigs slaughtered and inspected during the past twelve months.

6. CSF 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 wild and feral pig populations)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries. Are *protection zones* in place? If so, provide details on the measures that are applied (e.g. *vaccination*, intensified *surveillance*, pig density control), and provide a geo-referenced map of the *zone(s)*.

b) Import control procedures

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorize the import of pigs or their products? What criteria are applied to approve such countries or *zones*? What controls are applied on entry of such pigs and products, and subsequent internal movement? What import conditions and test procedures are required? Are imported pigs 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 pigs and their products for the past twelve months, specifying country or *zone* of origin 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 twelve months, of the quantity disposed of. Is swill feeding of pigs allowed in the country? If so, provide details on any heat inactivation procedures that are applied.

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

– pigs,

– genetic material (semen and embryos),

– *fresh meat*, pig products and by-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) What are the measures in place to prevent contact between domestic and captive wild pigs, and wild and feral pig populations?

b) If DIVA vaccine is used as part of risk mitigation, provide details of the vaccine and the differential tests.

c) Describe the procedures applied to ensure *disinfection* of *vehicles* and equipment, including verification methods.

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

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

f) In the event of a CSF *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 CSF;

iii) indicate the control and eradication procedures (e.g. policies on emergency *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, partial *slaughter*, etc.) that would be taken. Provide details of any vaccine supply scheme and stocks. If DIVA vaccines may be used, also include details on the differential test. Include details on carcass disposal, logistics and methods;

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

v) give details of any compensation payments when pigs are slaughtered for *disease* control and eradication purposes and the prescribed timetable for payments.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Articles 15.2.2. and 15.2.3. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit a declaration indicating:

a) there has been no *outbreak* of CSF or evidence of CSFV *infection* in domestic and captive wild pigs in the country or *zone* during the past 12 months;

b) no *vaccination* against CSF has been carried out in domestic and captive wild pigs in the country or *zone* during the past 12 months; or, if *vaccination* is carried out, vaccinated and infected pigs can be distinguished by a means validated according to Chapter 2.8.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual*;

c) imported pigs and pig *commodities* comply with the relevant requirements in Chapter 15.2.

9. Recovery of free status

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

Article 1.6.10.

Questionnaire on FMD

COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR FMD

Report of a Member Country which applies for the OIE endorsement
of its official control programme for FMD
under Chapter 8.6. 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) Provide a general description of geographical factors in the country and *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 legislations in relation to the FMD 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 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*.

d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the FMD control programme. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

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, 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. 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 8.6.42. to 8.6.47. and Article 8.6.49. 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*, such as farms, markets, fairs, *slaughterhouse*, 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 two 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, such as *herd* density, etc. Provide tables and maps as appropriate.

e) Provide information on the 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 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 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) What measures are taken to limit access of susceptible domestic, *feral* and *wild* animals to waste products of animal origin? 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 two 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 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 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 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 *Veterinary 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 an 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 or eradication procedures, such as *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, partial *slaughter* or *vaccination*, movement control, control of *wildlife*, pastured livestock and livestock as pets, control of the livestock waste, 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 FMD 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 FMD in the Member Country, including:

a) objectives,

b) expected status to be achieved,

c) timelines of the control programme,

d) performance indicators, including methods for measurement and verification,

e) description of the funding for the control programme and annual budgets for its duration,

f) details, if applicable, on a proposed timeline for the transition to the use of vaccines, which are fully compliant with in the *Terrestrial Manual* in order to enable demonstration of absence of virus circulation.

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

Member 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 8.6.48. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Article 1.6.11.

Questionnaire on PPR

COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR PPR

Report of a Member Country which applies for the OIE endorsement
of its official control programme for PPR
under Chapter 14.8. 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) Provide a general description of geographical factors in the country and any defined *zones*, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to PPR 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 being 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 legislations in relation to the PPR 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 PPR 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 PPR *surveillance* and control. Include a description of training and awareness programmes on PPR.

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

3. PPR control

a) Provide a description of the PPR 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 any information available on lineages of the PPR virus present.

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

c) Describe how PPR is controlled in the country or any *zones*.

d) Provide a description of the legislation, organisation and implementation of the PPR control programme. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.

e) Provide information on the vaccine and if it is certified (If yes please provide the name of the certifying institution/body). 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* are assessed and controlled, including movement of infected *animals* to *slaughter*. Describe the effectiveness of *animal identification* and movement controls. Describe measures to prevent introduction of the virus from neighbouring countries or *zones* and through trade.

4. PPR surveillance

Provide documentary evidence on whether *surveillance* for PPR in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 14.8.27. to 14.8.33. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.7.11. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

a) Describe the criteria for raising a suspicion of PPR 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*, such as 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 two years, the number of samples tested for PPR diagnosis, 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 small ruminant demographics and economics, including the production systems in the country and the *zone*. Identify how many *herds*, *flocks*, etc. of each small ruminant species are in the country and how they are distributed, such as *herd* density, etc. Provide tables and maps as appropriate.

e) Identify the 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. PPR laboratory diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.7.11. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

a) Is PPR laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of laboratories approved by the *Competent Authority* to diagnose PPR. 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 approved laboratory(ies) where PPR diagnosis is carried out, 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. PPR prevention

Describe the procedures in place to prevent the introduction of PPR 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 such as size, distance from adjacent borders to affected *herds* or *animals*, *surveillance* carried out 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) Provide information on countries or *zones* from which the country authorises the import of sheep and goats and susceptible *wildlife* 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 subsequent internal movement.

Describe the import conditions and test procedures required. Advise whether imported sheep and goats and susceptible *wildlife* 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.

c) Describe any other procedures used. Provide summary statistics on imports of sheep and goats and susceptible *wildlife* and their products for at least the past two years, specifying country or *zone* of origin, the species and the number.

i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land 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 and their final destination, concerning the import and follow up of the following:

– *animals*,

– genetic material (semen and embryos).

iii) 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 *Veterinary Services* for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of PPR.

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

c) In the event of a PPR *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 PPR virus;

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

iv) indicate the control or eradication procedures, such as *vaccination*, *stamping-out policy*, partial *slaughter*, movement control, pastured sheep and goats, 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 PPR 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 PPR in the Member Country, including:

a) objectives,

b) timelines of the control programme,

c) performance indicators, including methods for measurement and verification,

d) details, if applicable, on a proposed timeline for the transition to the cessation of *vaccination* in order to enable demonstration of absence of virus circulation.

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

Member Countries applying for recovery of the official endorsement of the national PPR control programme should provide updated information in compliance with the provisions of Article 14.8.34. of the *Terrestrial Code*.