

CHAPTER 8.7.

INFECTION WITH FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE VIRUS

Article 8.7.1.

Introduction

1) Many different species belonging to diverse taxonomic orders are known to be susceptible to *infection with foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV)*. Their epidemiological significance depends upon the degree of susceptibility, the husbandry system, the density and extent of populations and the contacts between them. Amongst *Camelidae* only Bactrian camels (*Camelus bactrianus*) are sufficiently susceptible to have potential for epidemiological significance. Infection of dromedaries and South American camelids has not been shown to be of epidemiological significance.

4.2) For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, foot and mouth disease (FMD) is defined as an *infection of animals of the suborder ruminantia and of the family suidae of the order Artiodactyla, and Camelus bactrianus with any foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV)*.

23) The following defines the occurrence of FMDV *infection*:

Detection in a sample from an animal listed above, of the virus, viral antigen, nucleic acid or virus-specific antibodies that are not a consequence of vaccination by a test as specified in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

a) FMDV has been isolated from a sample from an animal listed in point 2); or:

b) viral antigen or viral ribonucleic acid (RNA) specific to a serotype of FMDV has been identified in a sample from an animal listed in point 2), showing clinical signs consistent with FMD, or epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or suspected *outbreak* of FMD, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with FMDV; or

c) antibodies to structural or nonstructural proteins of FMDV that are not a consequence of vaccination, have been identified in a sample from an animal listed in point 2), showing clinical signs consistent with FMD, or epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or suspected *outbreak* of FMD, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with FMDV.

34) The following defines the occurrence of FMDV *circulation*:

Transmission of FMDV in a vaccinated population, as is demonstrated by clinical signs or change in virological or serological evidence status indicative of recent *infection*, even in the absence of clinical signs.

45) For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the incubation period for of FMD is 14 days.

5) Many different species belonging to diverse taxonomic orders are known to be susceptible to *infection with FMDV*. Their epidemiological significance depends upon the degree of susceptibility, the husbandry system, the density and extent of populations and the contact between them. Amongst *Camelidae* only Bactrian camels (*Camelus bactrianus*) are of sufficient susceptibility to have potential for epidemiological significance. South American camelids and dromedaries are not considered of epidemiological importance significance.

Annex XVI (B) (contd)

For the purposes of this chapter, ruminants include ~~animals~~ of the family of Camelidae (except *Camelus dromedarius*).

For the purposes of this chapter, a case is an *animal* infected with FMD virus (FMDV).

6) Infection with FMDV can give rise to disease of variable severity and to FMDV circulationtransmission. FMDV may persist infection in the pharynx and associated lymph nodes of in ruminants may persist for a variable but limited period of time beyond 28 days. Such animals have been termed carriers leading to carriers. However, the only persistently infected species from which Although live FMDV can be recovered from carriers, transmission of FMDV from these carriers has not been proven is the except from for African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*).

7) The chapter deals not only with the occurrence of clinical signs caused by FMDV, but also with the presence of FMDV infection with and transmission, FMDV in the absence of clinical signs.

The following defines the occurrence of FMDV infection:

- 1- ~~FMDV has been isolated and identified as such from an animal or a product derived from that animal; or;~~
- 2- ~~viral antigen or viral ribonucleic acid (RNA) specific to one or more of the serotypes of FMDV has been identified in samples from one or more animals, whether showing clinical signs consistent with FMD or not, or epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or suspected outbreak of FMD, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with FMDV; or~~
- 3- ~~antibodies to structural or nonstructural proteins of FMDV that are not a consequence of vaccination, have been identified in one or more animals showing clinical signs consistent with FMD, or epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or suspected outbreak of FMD, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with FMDV.~~

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

Article 8.7.2.

FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised

In defining a zone where vaccination is not practised the principles of Chapter 4.3. should be followed.

Susceptible animals in the FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised should be protected from neighbouring infected countries by the application of animal health measures that effectively prevent the entry of FMDV the virus into the free country or zone. †Taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers with any neighbouring infected country or zone. ‡These measures may include a protection zone.

To qualify for inclusion in the existing list of FMD free countries or zones where *vaccination* is not practised, a Member Country should:

- 1) have a record of regular and prompt animal *disease* reporting;
- 2) send a declaration to the OIE stating that during the past 12 months, within the proposed FMD free country or zone:
 - a) there has been no case 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 since the cessation of vaccination~~;
- 3) supply documented evidence that for at least the past 12 months:
 - a) ~~surveillance for FMD and FMDV infection~~ in accordance with Articles 8.7.4240. to 8.7.5.4742. and Article 8.5.49. is in operation has been implemented to detect clinical signs of FMD and show absence of:
 - i) FMDV infection in non-vaccinated animals;
 - ii) FMDV transmission in previously vaccinated animals when transition is made from FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised to FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised;
 - b) regulatory measures for the prevention and early detection, ~~prevention and control~~ of FMD have been implemented;
- 4) describe in detail and supply documented evidence that for at least the past 12 months the following have been ~~are properly implemented and supervised: the boundaries and measures of a protection zone, if applicable.~~
 - a) in the case of a FMD free zone, the boundaries of the proposed FMD free zone;
 - b) the boundaries and measures of a protection zone, if applicable;
 - c) the system for preventing the entry of FMDV the virus into the proposed FMD free country or zone;
 - d) the control of the movement of susceptible animals, their meat and other products into the proposed FMD free country or zone, in particular if the measures procedures described in Articles 8.7.8., 8.7.9. and 8.7.12. are implemented;
 - e) no vaccinated animal has been introduced during the past 12 months except in accordance with Articles 8.7.8. and 8.7.9.

The Member Country or the proposed free zone will be included in the list of FMD free countries or zones where *vaccination* is not practised only after the submitted evidence, based on the provisions of Article 1.6.5., has been accepted by the OIE.

Retention on the list requires that the information in points 2, 3 and 4 above be re-submitted annually and changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events including those relevant to points 3b) and 4 should be reported to the OIE according to the requirements in Chapter 1.1.

Provided the conditions of point 1 to 4 are fulfilled, the status of a country or zone will not be affected by applying official emergency vaccination of the FMD susceptible animals in zoological collections in the face of a clearly identifiable FMD threat identified by the Veterinary Authorities, provided that the following conditions are met:

- = the zoological collection has a primary purpose to exhibit animals or preserve rare species, and should be has been identified in advance, including the boundaries of the facility, and be is included in the country's contingency plan for FMD;
- = appropriate biosecurity measures are in place, including effective separation from other susceptible domestic populations or wildlife;
- = the animals are identifiable as belonging to the collection and any movements can be traced;
- = the vaccine used complies with the standards described in the Terrestrial Manual;
- = vaccination is conducted under the supervision of the Veterinary Authority;
- = the zoological collection is placed under active clinical surveillance for at least 12 months after vaccination.

In the event of the application for the status of an FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised to be assigned to a new zone adjacent to another FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, it should be indicated if the new zone is being merged with the adjacent zone to become one enlarged zone. If the two zones remain separate, details should be provided on the control measures to be applied for the maintenance of the status of the separate zones and particularly on the identification and the control of the movement of animals between the zones of the same status in accordance with Chapter 4.3.

Article 8.7.3.

FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised

In defining a zone where vaccination is practised the principles of Chapter 4.3. should be followed.

Susceptible ~~animals~~ animals in the FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised should be protected from neighbouring infected countries by the application of animal health measures that effectively prevent the entry of ~~FMDV the virus~~ into the free country or zone. ~~†Taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers with any neighbouring infected country or zone. ‡These measures may include a protection zone. Based on the epidemiology of FMD in the country, it may be decided to vaccinate only a defined subpopulation comprised of certain species or other subsets of the total susceptible population.~~

To qualify for inclusion in the list of FMD free countries or zones where vaccination is practised, a Member Country should:

- 1) have a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting;
- 2) send a declaration to the OIE stating that based on the surveillance described in point 3, within the proposed FMD free country or zone:
 - a) there has been no ~~case outbreak~~ of FMD during the past two years;
 - b) there has been no evidence of FMDV ~~circulation~~transmission ~~has been found~~ during the past 12 months;

3) supply documented evidence that:

- a) surveillance for FMD and FMDV circulation in accordance with Articles 8.5.40. to 8.5.42. and Article 8.5.49. is in operation;
 - a) surveillance in accordance with Articles 8.7.40. to 8.7.42. has been implemented to detect clinical signs of FMD and show absence of:
 - i) FMDV infection in non-vaccinated animals;
 - ii) FMDV transmission in vaccinated animals;
 - b) regulatory measures for the prevention and early detection, prevention and control of FMD have been implemented;
 - c) routine compulsory systematic vaccination in the target population is has been carried out to achieve adequate vaccination coverage and population immunity for the purpose of the prevention of FMD;
 - d) the vaccine used complies with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual*, including appropriate vaccine strain selection;
- 4) describe in detail and supply documented evidence that these the following have been are properly implemented and supervised the boundaries and measures of a protection zone, if applicable:-
- a) in case of FMD free zone, the boundaries of the proposed FMD free zone;
 - b) the boundaries and measures of a protection zone, if applicable;
 - c) the system for preventing the entry of the virus FMDV into the proposed FMD free country or zone, (in particular if the measures procedure described in Articles 8.7.8., 8.7.9. and 8.7.12. is implemented);
 - d) the control of the movement of susceptible animals and their products into the proposed FMD free country or zone.

The Member Country or the proposed free zone will be included in the list of FMD free countries or zones where vaccination is practised only after the submitted evidence, based on the provisions of Article 1.6.5., has been accepted by the OIE.

Retention on the list requires that the information in points 2, 3 and 4 above be re-submitted annually and changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events including those relevant to points 3b) and 4 should be reported to the OIE according to the requirements in Chapter 1.1.

If a Member Country that meets the requirements of an FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised wishes to change its status to FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised, it should notify the OIE in advance on of the intended date of cessation of vaccination and apply for the new status within 24 months. The status of this country or zone remains unchanged until compliance with Article 8.7.2. is approved by the OIE. If the dossier for the new status is not provided within 24 months then the status of the country or zone as being free with vaccination will be suspended. If the country does not comply with requirements of Article 8.7.2., evidence should be provided within 3 three months that it they complies with Article 8.7.3. Otherwise the status will be withdrawn. the status of this country remains unchanged for a period of at least 12 months after vaccination has ceased. Evidence should also be provided showing that FMDV *infection* has not occurred during that period.

In the event of the application for the status of an FMD free zone where vaccination is practised to be assigned to a new zone adjacent to another FMD free zone where vaccination is practised, it should be indicated if the new zone is being merged with the adjacent zone to become one enlarged zone. If the two zones remain separate, details should be provided on the control measures to be applied for the maintenance of the status of the separate zones and particularly on the identification and the control of the movement of animals between the zones of the same status in accordance with Chapter 4.3.

~~Article 8.7.4.~~

~~FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised~~

~~An FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised can be established in either an FMD free country where vaccination is practised or in a country of which parts are infected. In defining such a zones the principles of Chapter 4.3. should be followed. Susceptible animals in the FMD free zone should be protected from the rest of the country and from neighbouring countries if they are of a different animal health status by the application of animal health measures that effectively prevent the entry of the virus, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. These measures may include a protection zone.~~

~~To qualify for inclusion in the list of FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised, a Member should:~~

- ~~1. have a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting;~~
- ~~2. send a declaration to the OIE stating that within the proposed FMD free zone:~~
 - ~~a) there has been no outbreak of FMD during the past 12 months;~~
 - ~~b) no evidence of FMDV infection has been found during the past 12 months;~~
 - ~~c) no vaccination against FMD has been carried out during the past 12 months;~~
 - ~~d) no vaccinated animal has been introduced into the zone since the cessation of vaccination, except in accordance with Article 8.5.10.;~~
- ~~3. supply documented evidence that:~~
 - ~~a) surveillance for FMD and FMDV infection in accordance with Articles 8.5.42. to 8.5.47. and Article 8.5.49. is in operation;~~
 - ~~b) regulatory measures for the early detection, prevention and control of FMD have been implemented;~~
- ~~4. describe in detail and supply documented evidence that these are properly implemented and supervised:~~
 - ~~a) the boundaries of the proposed FMD free zone;~~
 - ~~b) the boundaries and measures of a protection zone, if applicable;~~
 - ~~c) the system for preventing the entry of the virus (including the control of the movement of susceptible animals) into the proposed FMD free zone (in particular if the procedure described in Article 8.5.10. is implemented).;~~

~~The proposed free zone will be included in the list of FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE.~~

~~The information required in points 2, 3 and 4 b) c) above should be re-submitted annually and changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events including those relevant to points 3b) and 4 should be reported to the OIE according to the requirements in Chapter 1.1.~~

~~Article 8.7.5.~~~~FMD free zone where vaccination is practised~~

An FMD free ~~zone~~ where vaccination is practised can be established in either an FMD free country where vaccination is not practised or in a country of which parts are infected. In defining such ~~zones~~ the principles of Chapter 4.3. should be followed. Susceptible ~~animals~~ in the FMD free ~~zone~~ where vaccination is practised should be protected from neighbouring countries or ~~zones~~ if they are of a lesser *animal health status* by the application of animal health measures that effectively prevent the entry of the virus, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers. These measures may include a *protection zone*.

To qualify for inclusion in the list of FMD free ~~zones~~ where vaccination is practised, a Member should:

1. have a record of regular and prompt animal ~~disease~~ reporting;
2. send a declaration to the OIE that within the proposed FMD free ~~zone~~;
 - a) there has been no *outbreak* of FMD for the past two years;
 - b) no evidence of FMDV circulation has been found during the past 12 months;
3. supply documented evidence that:
 - a) ~~surveillance~~ for FMD and FMDV *infection/circulation* in accordance with Articles 8.5.42. to 8.5.47. and Article 8.5.49. is in operation;
 - b) regulatory measures for the early detection, prevention and control of FMD have been implemented;
 - c) routine vaccination is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of FMD;
 - d) ~~the vaccine used complies with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual*;~~
4. describe in detail and supply documented evidence that these are properly implemented and supervised:
 - a) the boundaries of the proposed FMD free ~~zone~~;
 - b) the boundaries and measures of a *protection zone*, if applicable;
 - c) the system for preventing the entry of the virus (including the control of the movement of susceptible *animals*) into the proposed FMD free ~~zone~~ (in particular if the procedure described in Article 8.5.10. is implemented).

The proposed free ~~zone~~ will be included in the list of FMD free ~~zones~~ where vaccination is practised only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE. The information required in points 2, 3 and 4 b)-c) above should be re-submitted annually and changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events including those relevant to points 3 b) and 4 should be reported to the OIE according to the requirements in Chapter 1.1.

If a Member that has a ~~zone~~ which meets the requirements of a FMD free ~~zone~~ where vaccination is practised wishes to change the status of the ~~zone~~ to FMD free ~~zone~~ where vaccination is not practised, the status of this ~~zone~~ remains unchanged for a period of at least 12 months after vaccination has ceased. Evidence should also be provided showing that FMDV *infection* has not occurred in the said ~~zone~~ during that period.

Article 8.7.46.

FMD free compartment

A FMD free compartment can be established in either a FMD free country or zone or in an infected country or zone. In defining such a *compartment* the principles of Chapters 4.3. and 4.4. should be followed. Susceptible animals in the *FMD free compartment* should be separated from any other susceptible animals by the application of an effective biosecurity management system.

A Member Country wishing to establish a FMD free compartment should:

- 1) have a record of regular and prompt animal *disease* reporting and if not FMD free, have an official control programme and a *surveillance* system for FMD in place according to Articles 8.7.4240. to 8.7.4742. and Article 8.56.4946. that allows an accurate knowledge of the prevalence, distribution and characteristics of FMD in the country or zone;
- 2) declare for the *FMD free compartment* that:
 - a) there has been no case outbreak of FMD during the past 12 months;
 - b) no evidence of FMDV *infection* has been found during the past 12 months;
 - c) vaccination against FMD is prohibited either:
 - i) no vaccination against FMD has been carried out during the past 12 months; no vaccinated animal has been introduced during the past 12 months; or
 - ii) compulsory systematic vaccination is carried out and the vaccine used complies with the standards described in the Terrestrial Manual, including appropriate vaccine strain selection;
 - d) no animal vaccinated against FMD within the past 12 months is in the compartment;
 - e) no animal vaccinated against FMD within the past 12 months is in the compartment;
 - f) animals, semen, and embryos and animal products should only enter the *compartment* in accordance with relevant articles in this chapter;
 - g) documented evidence shows that *surveillance* in accordance with Articles 8.7.4240. to 8.7.474642. and Article 8.5.49. is in operation for FMD and FMDV infection;
 - h) an *animal identification* and traceability system in accordance with Chapters 4.1. and 4.2. is in place;
- 3) describe in detail:
 - a) the animal *subpopulation* in the *compartment*; and
 - b) the *biosecurity plan* for FMD and FMDV *infection* and, where applicable, the vaccination plan, to mitigate the risks identified by the surveillance carried out according to point 1 of Article 8.7.4.

The *compartment* should be approved by the *Veterinary Authority*. The first approval should only be granted when no case outbreak of FMD has occurred within a ten-kilometre radius of the zone in which the compartment is situated, during the last past three months.

Article 8.7.5 7.

FMD infected country or zone

~~For the purposes of this chapter, when the requirements for acceptance as an FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised or an FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised are not fulfilled, such country or zone shall be considered as FMD infected, an FMD infected country is a country that does not fulfil the requirements to qualify as either an FMD free country where vaccination is not practised or an FMD free country where vaccination is practised.~~

~~For the purposes of this chapter, an FMD infected zone is a zone that does not fulfil the requirements to qualify as either an FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised or an FMD free zone where vaccination is practised.~~

For the purposes of this chapter, a FMD infected country or zone is one that does not fulfil the requirements to qualify as either FMD free where vaccination is not practised or FMD free where vaccination is practised.

Article 8.7.6 8.

Establishment of a containment zone within an FMD free country or zone

In the event of limited outbreaks within an FMD free country or zone, including within a protection zone, with or without vaccination, a single containment zone, which includes all ~~cases~~ outbreaks, ~~can~~ may be established for the purpose of minimising the impact on the entire country or zone.

For this to be achieved and for the Member Country to take full advantage of this process, the Veterinary Authority should submit ~~documented evidence~~ as soon as possible to the OIE, in support of the application ~~documented evidence~~ that:

- 1) the boundaries of the containment zone are established taking into consideration that ~~the outbreaks are limited based on the following factors:~~
 - a) immediately on suspicion, standstill of animal movements has been imposed on the suspected establishments and animal movement control has been imposed in the country or zone, and effective controls on the movement of other commodities mentioned in this chapter are in place a rapid response including notification has been made;
 - 2b) on confirmation, standstill of susceptible animals has been imposed in the containment zone and movement controls have been reinforced; ~~standstill of animal movements has been imposed, and effective controls on the movement of other commodities mentioned in this chapter are in place;~~
 - 3eb) the boundaries of the containment zone may only be established once an ~~epidemiological investigation (trace-back, trace-forward) is able to has demonstrated that the outbreaks are epidemiologically related and limited in number and geographic distribution has been completed;~~
 - d) ~~the infection~~ has been confirmed;
 - 4ec) the primary outbreak has been identified, and investigations on-into ~~the likely source of the outbreak have been carried out;~~
 - f) ~~all cases have been shown to be epidemiologically linked;~~

- g) ~~no new cases have been found in the containment zone within a minimum of two incubation periods as defined in Article 8.5.1. after the stamping-out of the last detected case is completed;~~
- 52) a stamping-out policy, with or without the use of emergency vaccination, has been applied;
- 63) no new cases have been found in the containment zone within a minimum of one two incubation periods as defined in Article 8.7.1. after the application of a stamping-out policy to the last detected case;
- 3.74) the susceptible domestic and captive wild animal populations within the containment zones should be clearly identifiable as belonging to the containment zone;
- 4.85) increased passive and targeted surveillance in accordance with Articles 8.5.42.3 to 8.5.47. 8.7.40 to 8.7.42, and Article 8.5.4946, is in place in the containment zone and in the rest of the country or zone has been carried out is in place and has not detected any evidence of FMDV infection;
- 5.96) animal health measures that effectively prevent the spread of the FMDV to the rest of the country or zone, taking into consideration physical and geographical barriers, are in place.
6. ongoing surveillance in the containment zone is in place.

The free status of the areas outside the containment zone ~~would be~~ is suspended pending the establishment of while the containment zone is being established. The free status of these areas may could be reinstated irrespective of the provisions of Article 8.7.97., once the containment zone has been approved is clearly established, by complying with points 1 to 9 6 above. ~~The containment zone should be managed in such a way that it can~~ it should be demonstrated that Commodities from susceptible animals for international trade can be shown to have originated should be identified as to their origin, either from inside or outside the containment zone.

In the event of recurrence of FMDV circulationtransmission in the containment zone, the approval of the containment zone is withdrawn. The FMD status of the whole country or zone is suspended until the relevant requirements of Article 8.7.7, are fulfilled.

The recovery of the FMD free status of the containment zone should follow the provisions of Article 8.7.97.

Article 8.7.7-9.

Recovery of free status (see Figures 1 and 2)

- 1) When an FMD case outbreak or FMDV infection occurs in an FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised, one of the following waiting periods is required to regain the this free status of FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised:
- a) three months after the disposal of the last case where a stamping-out policy, without emergency vaccination, and serological surveillance are applied in accordance with Articles 8.7.4240, to 8.7.432, 8.56.45, and 8.56.4946; or
- b) three months after the disposal of the last case or the slaughter of all vaccinated animals whichever occurred last, where a stamping-out policy, emergency vaccination and serological surveillance in the remaining animals are applied in accordance with Articles 8.7.4240, to 8.7.432, 8.56.45, and 8.56.4946; or

- c) six months after the disposal of the last case or the last vaccination whichever occurred last, where a *stamping-out policy*, emergency vaccination not followed by the slaughtering of all vaccinated animals, and serological surveillance are applied in accordance with Articles 8.7.4240, to 8.7.423, 8.5.4745, and Article 8.56.4946, provided that However, this requires a serological survey based on the detection of antibodies to nonstructural proteins of FMDV to demonstrate the absence of infection in the remaining vaccinated population. This period can be reduced to three months if effectiveness of vaccination using vaccine compliant with Terrestrial Manual is demonstrated and additional serological surveillance for antibodies to nonstructural proteins is carried out in all vaccinated herds in accordance to Article 8.56.45, point 2 is carried out. This includes sampling all vaccinated ruminants and their non-vaccinated offspring, and a representative number of animals of other species, based on an acceptable level of confidence.

The country or zone will regain the status of FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised only after the submitted evidence, based on the provisions of Article 1.6.5., has been accepted by the OIE.

The time periods in points 1a) to 1c) are not affected if official emergency vaccination of zoological collections has been carried out following the relevant provisions of Article 8.7.2.

Where a *stamping-out policy* is not practised, the above waiting periods do not apply, and Article 8.7.2. applies.

- 2) When an FMD case outbreak or FMDV infection occurs in an FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised, the following waiting period is required to gain the status of FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised: 6three months after stamping out of the disposal of the last case where a stamping-out policy has been applied and adoption of a continued vaccination policy has been adopted, provided that serological surveillance is applied in accordance with Articles 8.7.40, to 8.7.42, and Articles 8.56.44, to 8.56.46, and a serological survey based on the detection of antibodies to nonstructural proteins of FMDV demonstrates the absence of FMDV circulationtransmission.

The country or zone can gain the status of FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised only after the submitted evidence, based on the provisions of Article 1.6.5., has been accepted by the OIE.

Where a stamping-out policy is not practised, the above waiting periods do not apply, and Article 8.7.23, applies.

- 2.3) When an FMD outbreak or FMDV infection-circulationtransmission occurs in an FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised, one of the following waiting periods is required to regain the this free status of FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised:

- a) 6-six months after the disposal of the last case where a *stamping-out policy*, with emergency vaccination, and serological surveillance in accordance with Articles 8.7.4240, to 8.7.42, and Articles 8.56.44, 8.6.45 Point 1 and to 8.56.46, 8.5.45, and Article 8.5.49, are applied, provided that the serological surveillance based on the detection of antibodies to nonstructural proteins of FMDV demonstrates the absence of virus circulationtransmission; or
- b) 182 months after the detection of the last case where a *stamping-out policy* is not applied, but where emergency vaccination and serological surveillance in accordance with Articles 8.7.4240, to 8.7.42, and Articles 8.56.44, 8.6.45 Point 1 and to 8.56.46, 8.5.47, and Article 8.5.49, are applied, provided that the serological surveillance based on the detection of antibodies to nonstructural proteins of FMDV demonstrates the absence of virus circulationtransmission.

Where an emergency vaccination is not applied, the above waiting periods do not apply, and Article 8.7.3. applies.

The country or zone will regain the status of FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised only after the submitted evidence, based on the provisions of Article 1.6.5., has been accepted by the OIE.

3.4) When an FMD case outbreak or FMDV infection occurs in an FMD free compartment, Article 8.7.64. applies. The waiting period in point 2a) and 2b) of Article 8.6.4. can be reduced to three months provided that the entire compartment has been depopulated, cleansed and disinfected.

5) Member Countries applying for the recovery of status should do so only when as soon as the respective requirements for the recovery of status are met. When a containment zone has been established, the restrictions within the containment zone should be lifted in accordance with the requirements of this article only when as soon as the disease has been successfully eradicated within the containment zone.

Article 8.7.8 ~~10~~.

Direct transfer of FMD susceptible animals from an infected zone for slaughter in a free zone (where vaccination either is or is not practised)

In order not to jeopardise the status of a free zone, FMD susceptible animals should only leave the *infected zone* if transported directly to *slaughter* in the nearest designated *slaughterhouse/abattoir* under the following conditions:

- 1) no FMD susceptible animal has been introduced into the *establishment* of origin and no animal in the *establishment* of origin has shown clinical signs of FMD for at least 30 days prior to movement;
- 2) the animals were kept in the *establishment* of origin for at least three months prior to movement;
- 3) FMD has not occurred within a ten-kilometre radius of the *establishment* of origin for at least ~~three months~~ four weeks prior to movement;
- 4) the animals should be transported under the supervision of the *Veterinary Authority* in a *vehicle*, which was cleansed and disinfected before *loading*, directly from the *establishment* of origin to the *slaughterhouse/abattoir* without coming into contact with other susceptible animals;
- 5) such a *slaughterhouse/abattoir* is not approved for the export of *fresh meat* during the time it is handling the *meat* of animals from the *infected zone*;
- 6) *vehicles* and the *slaughterhouse/abattoir* should be subjected to thorough cleansing and *disinfection* immediately after use.

The meat should be derived from animals that should have been subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspection for FMD, with favourable results, within 24 hours before and after slaughter and the meat derived from them treated according to point 2 of Article 8.7.2522, or Article 8.7.2623. Other products obtained from the animals and any products coming into contact with them should be considered infected, and treated in such a way as to destroy any residual FMDV virus in accordance with Articles 8.7.3431, to 8.7.4138.

Animals moved into a free zone for other purposes should be moved under the supervision of the Veterinary Authority and comply with the conditions in Article 8.6.1412.

Article 8.7.9~~11~~.

Direct T-transfer directly to slaughter of FMD susceptible animals from a containment zone for slaughter in to a free zone (where vaccination either is or is not practised) within a country

In order not to jeopardise the status of a free *zone*, FMD susceptible animals should only leave the *containment zone* if ~~moved by mechanised~~ transported directly to *slaughter* in the nearest designated *slaughterhouse/abattoir* under the following conditions:

- 1) the *containment zone* has been officially established according to the requirements in Article 8.7.86;
- 2) the animals should be transported under the supervision of the *Veterinary Authority* in a *vehicle*, which was cleansed and disinfected before *loading*, directly from the *establishment* of origin to the *slaughterhouse/abattoir* without coming into contact with other susceptible animals;
- 3) such a *slaughterhouse/abattoir* is not approved for the export of *fresh meat* during the time it is handling the *meat* of animals from the *containment zone*;
- 4) *vehicles* and the *slaughterhouse/abattoir* should be subjected to thorough cleansing and *disinfection* immediately after use.

The ~~meat should be derived from animals that should~~ have been subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspection for FMD, with favourable results, within 24 hours before and after ~~slaughter and the meat derived from them~~ treated according to point 2 of Article 8, ~~7.2522~~, or Article 8.7.2623. Other products obtained from the animals and any products coming into contact with them should be treated in such a way as to destroy any residual ~~EMDV virus~~ in accordance with Articles 8.7.3431, to 8.7.4138.

Article 8.7.10.~~12.~~

Recommendations for importation from FMD free countries or of zones or compartments where vaccination is not practised or FMD free compartments ~~or FMD free compartments~~

For FMD susceptible animals

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

- 1) showed no clinical sign of FMD on the day of shipment;
- 2) were kept since birth or for at least the past three months in an FMD free country, ~~or or zone or compartment~~ where vaccination is not practised; ~~or a FMD free compartment~~ or a FMD free compartment;
- 3) ~~have not been vaccinated~~;
- 4) if transiting an *infected zone*, were not exposed to any source of FMD infection during transportation to the *place of shipment*.

Article 8.7.11.13.

Recommendations for importation from FMD free countries ~~or~~ or zones ~~or~~ compartments where vaccination is practised

For domestic ruminants and pigs

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

- 1) showed no clinical sign of FMD on the day of shipment;
- 2) were kept since birth or for at least the past three months in an FMD free country, ~~or~~ or zone ~~or~~ compartment where vaccination is practised, ~~since birth or for at least the past three months~~; and
- 3) ~~when destined to an FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised, have not been vaccinated and were subjected, with negative results, to a tests for antibodies against FMD with negative results~~ virus when destined to an FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised;
- 4) if transiting an *infected zone*, were not exposed to any source of FMDV infection during transportation to the place of shipment.

Article 8.7.12.14.

Recommendations for importation from FMD infected countries or zones

For domestic ruminants and pigs

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

- 1) the animals showed no clinical sign of FMD on the day of shipment;
- 2) prior to isolation, the animals were kept in the *establishment* of origin:
 - a) since birth, or since birth, or
 - b) for the past the past 30 days, or since birth if younger than 30 days, if a *stamping-out policy* is in force in the *exporting country* or zone, or
 - c) for the past the past 3 months, or since birth if younger than three months, if a *stamping-out policy* is not in force in the *exporting country* or zone,
- 3) and that FMD has not occurred within a ten kilometre radius of the *establishment* of origin for the relevant period as defined in points 2 a) and b) above;
- 34) the animals were isolated in an *establishment* or a quarantine station for the 30 days prior to shipment, and all animals in isolation were subjected to diagnostic virological and serological tests (virus detection on a probang sample in ruminants or on throat swabs in pigs and serology) for evidence of FMDV *infection* with negative results on samples collected at least 28 days after the start of isolation the end of that period, and that FMD did not occur within a ten-kilometre radius of the *establishment* or a quarantine station during that period; or
- 4) ~~were kept in a quarantine station for the 30 days prior to shipment, all animals in quarantine were subjected to diagnostic tests (probang and serology) for evidence of FMDV infection with negative results at the end of that period, and that FMD did not occur within a ten-kilometre radius of the quarantine station during that period;~~
- 5) the animals were not exposed to any source of FMDV infection during their transportation from the *establishment* or quarantine station to the place of shipment.

Article 8.7.13.15.

Recommendations for importation from FMD free countries, ~~or~~ or zones ~~or~~ compartments where vaccination is not practised or FMD free compartments ~~or FMD free compartments~~

For fresh semen of domestic ruminants and pigs

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

- 1) the donor animals:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of FMD on the day of collection of the semen;
 - b) were kept for at least three months prior to collection in an FMD free country, ~~or~~ or zones ~~or~~ compartments where vaccination is not practised or FMD free compartments ~~or FMD free compartments~~;
 - c) were kept in an artificial insemination centre where none of the animals had a history of infection;
- 2) the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 4.5. and 4.6.

Article 8.7.14.16.

Recommendations for importation from FMD free countries, ~~or~~ or zones ~~or~~ compartments where vaccination is not practised or FMD free compartments ~~or FMD free compartments~~

For frozen semen of domestic ruminants and pigs

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

- 1) the donor animals:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of FMD on the day of collection of the semen and for the following 30 days;
 - b) were kept for at least three months prior to collection in an FMD free country, ~~or~~ or zone ~~or~~ compartments where vaccination is not practised or FMD free compartments ~~or FMD free compartments~~;
- 2) the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 4.5. and 4.6.

Article 8.7.15.17.

Recommendations for importation from FMD free countries, ~~or~~ or zones ~~or~~ compartments where vaccination is practised

For frozen semen of domestic ruminants and pigs

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

- 1) the donor animals:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of FMD on the day of collection of the semen and for the following 30 days;
 - b) were kept for at least three months prior to collection in an FMD free country, ~~or~~ or zone ~~or~~ compartment where vaccination is practised;
 - e) if destined to an FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised;

Annex XVI (B) (contd)

1)c) either

i) have been vaccinated at least twice, with the last vaccination not less than one month and not more than six month prior to collection, unless protective immunity has been proven for more than six months

or

ii) have not been vaccinated and were subjected, not less than 21 days after collection of the semen, to tests for antibodies against FMD V virus, with negative results; or

ii)d) had been vaccinated at least twice, with the last vaccination not more than 612 and not less than one month prior to collection;

2) ~~no other animal present in the artificial insemination centre has been vaccinated within the month prior to collection;~~

23) the semen:

a) was collected, processed and stored in conformity accordance with the provisions of Chapters 4.5. and 4.6.;

b) was stored in the country of origin for a period of at least one month following collection, and during this period no animal on the *establishment* where the donor animals were kept showed any sign of FMD.

Article 8.7.1618.

Recommendations for importation from FMD infected countries or zones

For frozen semen of domestic ruminants and pigs

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

1) the donor animals:

a) showed no clinical sign of FMD on the day of collection of the semen and for the following 30 days;

b) were kept in an ~~establishment~~ artificial insemination centre where no animal had been added in the 30 days before collection, and that FMD has not occurred within 10 kilometres a ten-kilometre radius of the artificial insemination centre for the 30 days before and after collection;

c) either

i) have been vaccinated at least twice, with the last vaccination not less than one month and not more than six month prior to collection, unless protective immunity has been proven for more than six months

or

ii) have not been vaccinated and were subjected, not less than 21 days after collection of the semen, to tests for antibodies against FMD V virus, with negative results; or

ii)d) had been vaccinated at least twice, with the last vaccination not more than 612 and not less than one month prior to collection;

2- ~~no other animal present in the artificial insemination centre has been vaccinated within the month prior to collection;~~

3.2) the semen:

- a) was collected, processed and stored in conformity accordance with the provisions of Chapters 4.5. and 4.6.;
- b) was subjected, with negative results, to a test for evidence of FMDV ~~infection~~ if the donor animal has been vaccinated within the 12 months prior to collection;
- c) was stored in the country of origin for a period of at least one month following collection, and that during this period no animal on the *establishment* where the donor animals were kept showed any sign of FMD.

Article 8.7.17.19.

Recommendations for the importation of *in vivo* derived embryos of cattle

Irrespective of the FMD status of the *exporting country, zone or compartment*, *Veterinary Authorities* should authorise without restriction on account of FMD the import or transit through their territory of *in vivo* derived embryos of cattle subject to the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity accordance with the provisions of Chapters 4.7. and 4.9., as relevant.

Article 8.7.18.20.

Recommendations for importation from FMD free countries ~~or~~ or ~~or~~ zones ~~or~~ compartments where vaccination is not practised or FMD free compartments or ~~FMD free compartments~~

For *in vitro* produced embryos of cattle

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

- 1) the donor females:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of FMD at the time of collection of the oocytes;
 - b) were kept for at least three months prior to at the time of collection in a FMD free country, or or zones or compartments where vaccination is not practised or FMD free compartments or ~~FMD free compartments~~;
- 2) fertilisation was achieved with semen meeting the conditions referred to in Articles 8.7.5.4613., 8.7.5.4614., 8.7.5.4715. or 8.7.5.4816., as relevant;
- 3) the oocytes were collected, and the embryos were processed and stored in conformity accordance with the provisions of Chapters 4.8. and 4.9., as relevant.

Article 8.7.19.21.

Recommendations for importation from FMD free countries ~~or~~ or ~~or~~ zones ~~or~~ compartments where vaccination is practised

For *in vitro* produced embryos of cattle

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

- 1) the donor females:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of FMD at the time of collection of the oocytes;
 - b) were kept for at least three months prior to collection in a FMD free country, or or zones or compartments where vaccination is practised;
 - e) ~~if destined for an FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised or a FMD free compartment~~;

i)c) either

i) have been vaccinated at least twice, with the last vaccination not less than one month and not more than six month prior to collection, unless protective immunity has been proven for more than six months

or

ii) have not been vaccinated and were subjected, not less than 21 days after collection, to tests for antibodies against FMDV virus, with negative results; or

ii)d) had been vaccinated at least twice, with the last vaccination not more than 612 and not less than one month prior to collection;

- 2) ~~no other animal present in the artificial insemination centre has been vaccinated within the month prior to collection;~~
- 2) fertilisation was achieved with semen meeting the conditions referred to in Articles 8.7 .4613., 8.7 .4614., 8.7 .4715. or 8.7 .4816., as relevant;
- 3) the oocytes were collected, and the embryos were processed and stored in conformity accordance with the provisions of Chapters 4.8. and 4.9., as relevant.

Article 8.7 .20.22.

Recommendations for importation from FMD free countries, ~~or~~ or ~~of~~ zones ~~or~~ compartments where vaccination is not practised or FMD free compartments ~~or FMD free compartments~~

For fresh meat or meat products of FMD susceptible animals

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *meat* comes from animals which:

- 1) have been kept in a the FMD free country, ~~or~~ or zones ~~or compartments~~ where *vaccination* is not practised or FMD free compartments ~~or FMD free compartments~~, or which have been imported in accordance with Article 8.7 .4210., Article 8.7 .4311. or Article 8.7 .4412.;
- 2) have been slaughtered in an approved *slaughterhouse/abattoir* and have been subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspections for FMD with favourable results.

Article 8.7. 21.23.

Recommendations for importation from FMD free countries, ~~or~~ or ~~of~~ zones ~~or~~ compartments where vaccination is practised

For fresh meat and meat products of ruminants and pigs cattle and buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*) (excluding feet, head and viscera)

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *meat* comes from animals which:

- 1) have been kept in the FMD free country, or or zone or compartment where *vaccination* is practised, or which have been imported in accordance with Article 8.7 .4210., Article 8.7 .4311. or Article 8.7 .4412.;
- 2) have been slaughtered in an approved *slaughterhouse/abattoir* and have been subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspections for FMD with favourable results;
- 3) for ruminants the head, including the pharynx, tongue and associated lymph nodes, have has been excluded from the shipment removed.

~~Article 8.5.24.~~

~~Recommendations for importation from FMD free countries or zones where vaccination is practiced~~

~~For fresh meat or meat products of pigs and ruminants other than cattle and buffaloes~~

~~Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals which:~~

- ~~1) have been kept in the FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised, or which have been imported in accordance with Article 8.5.12., Article 8.5.13. or Article 8.5.14.;~~
- ~~2) have been slaughtered in an approved abattoir and have been subjected to ante and post mortem inspections for FMD with favourable results.~~

Article 8.7.22, 25.

Recommendations for importation from FMD infected countries or zones, where an official control programme for FMD, involving compulsory systematic vaccination of cattle, exists

For fresh meat of cattle and water buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*) (excluding feet, head and viscera)

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the entire consignment of meat:

- 1) comes from animals which:
 - a) have remained, for at least three months prior to slaughter, in a zone of the exporting country for at least three months prior to slaughter;
 - b) have remained, during this period, in a part of the country where cattle and water buffaloes are regularly vaccinated against FMD and where official controls are an official control programme is in operation;
 - be) have been vaccinated at least twice with the last vaccination not more than six 6-12 months, unless protective immunity has been proven for more than six 6 months, and not less than one month prior to slaughter;
 - ce) were kept for the past 30 days in an establishment, and that FMD has not occurred within a ten-kilometre radius of the establishment during that period;
 - de) have been transported, in a vehicle which was cleansed and disinfected before the cattle and water buffaloes were loaded, directly from the establishment of origin to the approved slaughterhouse/abattoir without coming into contact with other animals which do not fulfil the required conditions for export;
 - ef) have been slaughtered in an approved slaughterhouse/abattoir:
 - i) which is officially designated for export;
 - ii) in which no FMD has been detected during the period between the last disinfection carried out before slaughter and the shipment for export has been dispatched;
 - fg) have been subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspections for FMD with favourable results within 24 hours before and after slaughter;
- 2) comes from deboned carcasses:
 - a) from which the major lymphatic nodes have been removed;
 - b) which, prior to deboning, have been submitted to maturation at a temperature above + 2°C for a minimum period of 24 hours following slaughter and in which the pH value was below 6.0 when tested in the middle of both the longissimus dorsi muscle.

Article 8.7.23.26.

Recommendations for importation from FMD infected countries or zones

For meat products of domestic ruminants and pigs FMD susceptible animals

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

- 1) the entire consignment of meat products comes from animals which have been slaughtered in an approved slaughterhouse/abattoir and have been subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspections for FMD with favourable results;
- 2) the meat products have been processed to ensure the destruction of the FMD virus in accordance conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 8.7 .3431;
- 3) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the meat products with any potential source of FMD virus.

Article 8.7.24.27.

Recommendations for importation from FMD free countries or ~~or~~ zones ~~or~~ compartments (where vaccination either is or is not practised) or FMD free compartments ~~or FMD free compartments~~

For milk and milk products intended for human consumption and for products of animal origin (from FMD susceptible animals) intended for use in animal feeding or for agricultural or industrial use

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products come from animals which have been kept in a FMD free country, zone or compartment, or which have been imported in accordance with Article 8.7 .4210., Article 8.7 .4311. or Article 8.7 .4412.

Article 8.7.25.28.

Recommendations for importation from FMD infected countries or zones where an official control programme exists

For milk, cream, milk powder and milk products

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

- 1) these products:
 - a) originate from establishments ~~herds or flocks~~ which were not infected or suspected of being infected with FMD at the time of milk collection;
 - b) have been processed to ensure the destruction of the FMD virus in accordance conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 8.7 .3835. and in Article 8.7 .3936;
- 2) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the products with any potential source of FMD virus.

Article 8.7.26.29.

Recommendations for importation from FMD infected countries

For blood-meal and meat-meals from FMD susceptible animals (from domestic or wild ruminants and pigs)

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the manufacturing method for these products included heating to a minimum core temperature of 70°C for at least 30 minutes.

Article 8.7.27.30.

Recommendations for importation from FMD infected countries

For wool, hair, bristles, raw hides and skins from FMD susceptible animals (from domestic or wild ruminants and pigs)

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

- 1) these products have been processed to ensure the destruction of the FMD virus in accordance conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Articles 8.7.3532., 8.7.3633. and 8.7.3734.;
- 2) the necessary precautions were taken after collection or processing to avoid contact of the products with any potential source of FMD virus.

Veterinary Authorities can should authorise, without restriction, the import or transit through their territory of semi-processed hides and skins (limed hides, pickled pelts, and semi-processed leather —e.g. such as wet blue and crust leather), provided that these products have been submitted to the usual chemical and mechanical processes in use in the tanning industry.

Article 8.7.28.31.

Recommendations for importation from FMD infected countries or zones

For straw and forage

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

- 1) are free of grossly identifiable contamination with material of animal origin;
- 2) have been subjected to one of the following treatments, which, in the case of material sent in bales, has been shown to penetrate to the centre of the bale:
 - a) either to the action of steam in a closed chamber such that the centre of the bales has reached a minimum temperature of 80°C for at least ten minutes,
 - b) or to the action of formalin fumes (formaldehyde gas) produced by its commercial solution at 35–40 percent in a chamber kept closed for at least eight hours and at a minimum temperature of 19°C;

OR

- 3) have been kept in bond for at least three four months (under study) before being released for export.

Article 8.7.29.32.

Recommendations for importation from FMD free countries or zones (where vaccination either is or is not practised)

For skins and trophies derived from FMD susceptible wildlife animals

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products are derived from animals that have been killed in such a country or zone or which have been imported from a country or zone or compartment free of from FMD (where vaccination either is or is not practised).

Article 8.7.30.33.

Recommendations for importation from FMD infected countries or zones

For skins and trophies derived from FMD susceptible wildlife animals

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products have been processed to ensure the destruction of the FMDV virus in accordance conformity with the procedures referred to in Article 8.7.4037.

Article 8.7.31.34.

Procedures for the inactivation of the FMDV virus in meat and meat products

For the inactivation of FMDV viruses present in meat and meat products, one of the following procedures should be used:

1. Canning

Meat and meat products is are subjected to heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container to reach an internal core temperature of at least 70°C for a minimum of 30 minutes or to any equivalent treatment which has been demonstrated to inactivate the FMDV virus.

2. Thorough cooking

Meat, previously deboned and defatted, and meat products shall be are subjected to a heat treatment heating that results in so that a core an internal temperature of 70°C or more greater is maintained for a minimum of 30 minutes.

After cooking, it they shall should be packed and handled in such a way they are not that it cannot be exposed to a source of FMDV virus.

3. Drying after salting

When *rigor mortis* is complete, the meat must be is deboned, treated salted with cooking salt (NaCl) and completely dried. It must should not deteriorate at ambient temperature.

'Drying Completely dried' is defined in terms of the as a ratio between water and protein which must that is not be greater than 2.25:1.

Article 8.7.~~32.~~~~35.~~

Procedures for the inactivation of ~~the~~ FMDV virus in wool and hair

For the inactivation of ~~FMDV viruses~~ present in wool and hair for industrial use, one of the following procedures should be used:

- 1) industrial washing, which consists of the immersion of the wool in a series of baths of water, soap and sodium hydroxide (soda) or potassium hydroxide (potash);
- 2) chemical depilation by means of slaked lime or sodium sulphide;
- 3) fumigation ~~with in~~ formaldehyde in a hermetically sealed chamber for at least 24 hours. ~~The most practical method is to place potassium permanganate in containers (which must NOT be made of plastic or polyethylene) and add commercial formalin; the amounts of formalin and potassium permanganate are respectively 53 ml and 35 g per cubic metre of the chamber;~~
- 4) industrial scouring which consists of the immersion of wool in a water-soluble detergent held at 60–70°C;
- 5) storage of wool at ~~18°C for four weeks, or 4°C for four months,~~ 18°C for four weeks or 37°C for eight days.

Article 8.7.~~33.~~~~36.~~

Procedures for the inactivation of ~~the~~ FMDV virus in bristles

For the inactivation of ~~FMDV viruses~~ present in bristles for industrial use, one of the following procedures should be used:

- 1) boiling for at least one hour;
- 2) immersion for at least 24 hours in a one percent aqueous solution of formaldehyde ~~prepared from 30 ml commercial formalin per litre of water.~~

Article 8.7.~~34.~~~~37.~~

Procedures for the inactivation of ~~the~~ FMDV virus in raw hides and skins

For the inactivation of ~~FMDV viruses~~ present in raw hides and skins for industrial use, the following procedure should be used: treatment salting for at least 28 days ~~in with~~ sea salt (NaCl) containing 2 percent sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃).

Article 8.7.~~35.~~~~38.~~

Procedures for the inactivation of ~~the~~ FMDV virus in milk and cream for human consumption

For the inactivation of ~~FMDV viruses~~ present in *milk* and cream for human consumption, one of the following procedures should be used:

- 1) a sterilisation process applying a minimum temperature of 132°C for at least one second (ultra-high temperature [UHT]), or
- 2) if the *milk* has a pH less than 7.0, a sterilisation process applying a minimum temperature of 72°C for at least 15 seconds (high temperature – short time pasteurisation [HTST]), or
- 3) if the *milk* has a pH of 7.0 or greater over, the HTST process applied twice.

Annex XVI (B) (contd)

Article 8.7.36.39.

Procedures for the inactivation of the FMDV virus in milk for animal consumption

For the inactivation of FMDV viruses present in milk for animal consumption, one of the following procedures should be used:

- 1) the HTST process applied twice;
- 2) HTST combined with another physical treatment, e.g. maintaining a pH 6 for at least one hour or additional heating to at least 72°C combined with desiccation;
- 3) UHT combined with another physical treatment referred to in point 2 above.

Article 8.7.37.40.

Procedures for the inactivation of the FMDV virus in skins and trophies from wild animals susceptible to the disease

For the inactivation of FMDV viruses present in skins and trophies from wild animals susceptible to FMD, one of the following procedures should be used prior to complete taxidermal treatment:

- 1) boiling in water for an appropriate time so as to ensure that any matter other than bone, horns, hooves, claws, antlers or teeth is removed;
- 2) gamma irradiation at a dose of at least 20 kiloGray at room temperature (20°C or higher);
- 3) soaking, with agitation, in a four percent (w/v weight/volume) solution of washing soda (sodium carbonate – Na_2CO_3) maintained at pH 11.5 or greater above for at least 48 hours;
- 4) soaking, with agitation, in a formic acid solution (100 kg salt $[\text{NaCl}]$ and 12 kg formic acid per 1,000 litres water) maintained at below pH 3.0 for at least 48 hours; wetting and dressing agents may be added;
- 5) in the case of raw hides, treating salting for at least 28 days with sea salt (NaCl) containing two percent washing soda (sodium carbonate – Na_2CO_3).

Article 8.7.38.41.

Procedures for the inactivation of the FMDV virus in casings of ruminants and pigs

For the inactivation of FMDV viruses present in casings of ruminants and pigs, the following procedures should be used: treating salting for at least 30 days either with dry salt (NaCl) or with saturated brine (NaCl , A_w $a_w < 0.80$), or with phosphate supplemented dry salt containing 86.5 percent NaCl , 10.7 percent Na_2HPO_4 and 2.8 percent Na_3PO_4 (weight/weight/weight), either dry or as a saturated brine ($a_w < 0.80$), and kept at a temperature of greater than 12°C during this entire period.

Article 8.7.39.

OIE endorsed official control programme for FMD

The overall objective of an OIE endorsed official control programme for FMD is for countries to progressively improve the situation and eventually attain FMD-free status for FMD. The official control programme should be applicable to the entire country even if certain measures are directed only towards defined subpopulations.

Member Countries may, on a voluntary basis, apply for endorsement of their *official control programme* for FMD when they have implemented measures in accordance with this article.

For a Member Country's *official control programme* for FMD to be endorsed by the OIE, the Member Country should:

- 1) have a record of regular and prompt animal *disease* reporting according to the requirements in Chapter 1.1.:
- 2) submit documented evidence ~~of on~~ the capacity of the *Veterinary Services* to control FMD: ~~one way of providing~~ this evidence ~~can be provided by countries following~~ is through the OIE PVS Pathway;
- 3) submit a detailed plan ~~of on~~ the programme to control and eventually eradicate FMD in the country or zone including:
 - a) the timeline:
 - b) the performance indicators ~~for assessing to assess~~ the efficacy of the control measures to be implemented:
 - c) ~~submit~~ documentation indicating that the *official control programme* for FMD is applicable to the entire country:
- 4) submit a dossier on the epidemiology of FMD in the country describing the following:
 - a) the general epidemiology in the country highlighting the current knowledge and gaps ~~and the progress that has been made in controlling FMD~~:
 - b) the measures implemented to prevent introduction of *infection*, the rapid detection of, and response to, all FMD *outbreaks* in order to reduce the incidence of FMD *outbreaks* and to eliminate ~~FMDV virus circulationtransmission in domestic ruminants~~ in at least one zone in the country:
 - c) the main livestock production systems and movement patterns of FMD susceptible animals and their products within and into the country:
- 5) submit evidence that FMD *surveillance* is in place:
 - a) taking into account provisions in Chapter 1.4. and the provisions on *surveillance* of this chapter:
 - b) have diagnostic capability and procedures, including regular submission of samples to a *laboratory* that carries out diagnosis and further characterisation of strains:
- 6) where *vaccination* is practised as a part of the *official control programme* for FMD, provide:
 - a) evidence (such as copies of legislation) that *vaccination* of selected populations is compulsory:
 - b) detailed information on *vaccination* campaigns, in particular on:
 - i) target populations for *vaccination*:
 - ii) monitoring of *vaccination* coverage, including serological monitoring of population immunity:

- iii) technical specification of the vaccines used, including matching with the circulating FMDV strains, and description of the licensing procedures in place;
- iv) the proposed timeline for the transition to the use of vaccines fully compliant with the standards and methods described in the *Terrestrial Manual*;

7) provide an emergency preparedness and response plan to be implemented in case of outbreaks.

The Member Country's official control programme for FMD will be included in the list of programmes endorsed by the OIE only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE. Retention on the list requires an annual update on the progress of the official control programme and information on significant changes concerning the points above. Changes in the epidemiological situation and other significant events should be reported to the OIE according to the requirements in Chapter 1.1.

The OIE may withdraw the endorsement of the official control programme if there is evidence of:

- = non-compliance with the timelines or performance indicators of the programme; or
- = significant problems with the performance of the Veterinary Services; or
- = an increase in the incidence of FMD that cannot be addressed by the programme.

Article 8.7.40.42.

General principles of Surveillance: introduction

Articles 8.75.4240. to 8.75.47462. and Article 8.5.49. define the principles and provide a guide for the surveillance of FMD in accordance with Chapter 1.4. applicable to Member Countries seeking establishment, maintenance and or recovery of freedom from FMD at the country, zone or compartment level, either with or without the use of vaccination and or Member Countries seeking endorsement by the OIE of their official control programme for FMD, in accordance with Article 8.75.39. Surveillance aimed at identifying disease and FMDV infection or virus circulation transmission should cover all the susceptible domestic and wildlife species indicated in Article 8.7.1. point 2 – including wildlife, if applicable, within the country, zone or compartment. Guidance is provided for Members seeking reestablishment of freedom from FMD for the entire country or for a zone, either with or without vaccination, or a compartment, following an outbreak and for the maintenance of FMD status.

A surveillance system in accordance with Chapter 1.4. should be the responsibility of the Veterinary Authority and provides an early warning system to report suspected cases throughout the entire production, marketing and processing chain. A procedure should be in place for the rapid collection and transport of samples to a laboratory for FMD diagnosis. This requires that sampling kits and other equipment be available to those responsible for surveillance. Personnel responsible for surveillance should be able to call for assistance from a team with expertise in FMD diagnosis and control.

The impact and epidemiology of FMD differ widely in different regions of the world and therefore it is impossible-inappropriate to provide specific recommendations for all situations. Surveillance strategies employed for demonstrating freedom from FMD in the country, zone or compartment at an acceptable level of confidence will need to should be adapted to the local situation. For example, the approach to proving freedom from FMD following an outbreak caused by a pig-adapted strain of FMD virus (FMDV) should differ significantly from an application designed to prove freedom from FMD for a country or zone where African buffaloes (*Syncerus caffer*) provide a potential reservoir of infection.

The strategy and design of the surveillance programme will depend on the historical epidemiological circumstances including whether or not vaccination has been used.

A Member Country wishing to demonstrate FMD freedom where vaccination is not practised should show absence of FMDV infection.

A Member Country wishing to demonstrate FMD freedom where vaccination is practised should show that FMDV has not been transmitted in any susceptible populations. Within vaccinated populations, serological surveys to demonstrate the absence of FMDV transmission should target animals that are less likely to show vaccine-derived antibodies to nonstructural proteins, such as young animals vaccinated a limited number of times, or unvaccinated animals. Absence of FMDV infection should be demonstrated in any unvaccinated subpopulations.

Surveillance strategies employed for establishing and maintaining a compartment should also identify the prevalence, distribution and characteristics of FMD outside the compartment in the country or zone.

Surveillance strategies employed in support of an OIE endorsed official control programme should show evidence of the effectiveness of any vaccination used and of the ability to rapidly detect all FMD outbreaks.

There is Therefore considerable latitude is available to Member Countries to design and implement surveillance on the one hand to establish that the whole territory or part of it is free from FMDV infection and circulation transmission and on the other to understand the epidemiology of FMD as part of the official control programme official FMD control programmes.

It is incumbent upon the Member Country to submit a dossier to the OIE in support of its application that not only explains the epidemiology of FMD in the region concerned but also demonstrates how all the risk factors, including the role of wildlife, are identified and managed. This should include provision of scientifically based supporting data. There is therefore considerable latitude available to Members to provide a well-reasoned argument to prove that the absence of FMDV infection (in non-vaccinated populations) or circulation (in vaccinated populations) is assured at an acceptable level of confidence.

Surveillance for FMD should be in the form of a continuing programme. The design of Surveillance programmes to prove the absence of FMDV infection and circulation transmission needs to should be carefully designed and implemented followed to avoid producing results that are either insufficiently reliable to be accepted by the OIE or international trading partners, or being excessively costly and logistically complicated. The design of any surveillance programme, therefore, requires inputs from professionals competent and experienced in this field.

The strategy employed to establish the prevalence of FMDV infection or to substantiate freedom from demonstrate the absence of FMDV infection or circulation transmission may be based on randomised or targeted clinical investigation or sampling at an acceptable level of statistical confidence, as described in Articles 1.4.4. and 1.4.5. If an increased likelihood of infection in particular localities or species can be identified, targeted sampling may be an appropriate strategy. Clinical inspection may be targeted at particular species likely to exhibit clear clinical signs (e.g. cattle and pigs). The Member Country should justify the surveillance strategy chosen and the frequency of sampling as adequate to detect the presence of FMDV infection or circulation transmission in accordance with Chapter 1.4. and the epidemiological situation.

The design of the sampling strategy should will need to incorporate an epidemiologically appropriate design prevalence. The sample size selected for testing should will need to be adequate large enough to detect infection or circulation transmission if it were to occur at a predetermined minimum rate. The sample size and expected disease prevalence determine the level of confidence in the results of the survey. The Member Country should must justify the choice of design prevalence and confidence level based on the objectives of surveillance and the prevailing or historical epidemiological situation, in accordance with Chapter 1.4.

An effective surveillance system will identify suspected cases that require immediate follow-up and investigation to confirm or exclude that the cause of the condition is FMDV. Samples should be taken and submitted for diagnostic testing, unless the suspected case can be confirmed or ruled out by epidemiological and clinical investigation. Details of the occurrence of suspected cases and how they were investigated and dealt with should be documented. This should include the results of diagnostic testing and the control measures to which the animals concerned were subjected during the investigation.

Irrespective of the survey design selected, The sensitivity and specificity of the diagnostic tests employed, including the performance of confirmatory tests, are key factors in the design, sample size determination and interpretation of the results obtained. Ideally, The sensitivity and specificity of the tests used should be validated for the vaccination/ or infection history and production class of animals in the target population.

The surveillance design should anticipate the occurrence of false positive reactions. If the characteristics of the testing system are known, the rate at which these false positives are likely to occur can be calculated in advance. There should needs to be an effective procedure for following-up positives to ultimately determine with a high level of confidence, whether or not they are indicative of infection/ or circulationtransmission. This should involve both supplementary tests and follow-up investigation to collect diagnostic material from the original epidemiological unit as well as and herds which may be epidemiologically linked to it.

Laboratory results should be examined in the context of the epidemiological situation. Corollary information needed to complement the serological survey and assess the possibility of viral circulationtransmission includes but is not limited to:

- = characterisation of the existing production systems;
- = results of clinical surveillance of the suspects and their cohorts;
- = quantification description of number of, and protocol for, of vaccinations performed in the area under assessment on the affected sites;
- = biosecurity sanitary protocol and history of the establishments with positive reactors;
- = control of animal identification and movements;
- = other parameters of regional significance in historic FMDV transmission.

Following the use of routine and emergency vaccination, evidence should be provided to show the effectiveness of the vaccination programme such as adequate vaccination coverage and population immunity. This can help to reduce reliance on post vaccination surveys for residual infection and transmission.

In designing serological surveys to estimate population immunity, blood sample collection should be stratified by age to take account of the number of vaccinations the animals have received. The interval between last vaccination and sampling depends upon the intended purpose. Sampling at one or two months after vaccination provides information on the efficiency of the vaccination programme, while sampling before or at the time of revaccination provides information on the duration of immunity. When multivalent vaccines are used, tests should be carried out to determine the antibody level at least for each serotype, if not for each antigen blended into the vaccine. The test cut-off for an acceptable level of antibody should be selected with reference to protective levels demonstrated by vaccine-challenge test results for the antigen concerned. Where the threat from circulating virus has been characterised as resulting from a field virus with significantly different antigenic properties from the vaccine virus, this should be taken into account when interpreting the protective effect of population immunity. Figures for population immunity should be quoted with reference to the total of susceptible animals in a given subpopulation and in relation to the subset of vaccinated animals.

The entire investigative process should be documented as standard operating procedure within the surveillance programme.

All the epidemiological information should be substantiated, and the results should be collated in the final report.

Surveillance for FMD should be in the form of a continuing programme designed to establish that the whole territory or part of it is free from FMDV *infection/circulation*.

For the purposes of this chapter, virus circulation means transmission of FMDV as demonstrated by clinical signs, serological evidence or virus isolation.

Article 8.7.41.43.

Methods of surveillance: general conditions and methods **general principles**

1) A surveillance system in accordance with Chapter 1.4. should be under the responsibility of the Veterinary Authority. A procedure should be in place for the rapid collection and transport of samples from suspect cases of FMD to a laboratory for FMD diagnosis as described in the Terrestrial Manual. This requires that sampling kits and other equipment are available for those responsible for surveillance. Personnel responsible for surveillance should be able to call for assistance from a team with expertise in FMD diagnosis and control.

12) The FMD surveillance programme should:

- a) include structured non-random surveillance activities as described in Article 1.4.5. with particular reference to an early warning system throughout the production, marketing and processing chain for reporting suspicious suspect cases. Farmers and workers who have day to day contact with livestock, as well as diagnosticians, should report promptly any suspicion of FMD. They should be supported directly or indirectly (e.g. through private veterinarians or veterinary para-professionals) by government information programmes and the Veterinary Authority. All suspect cases of FMD should be investigated immediately. Where suspicion cannot be resolved by epidemiological and clinical investigation, samples should be taken and submitted for diagnostic testing a laboratory, unless the suspect case can be confirmed or ruled out by epidemiological and clinical investigation. This requires that sampling kits and other equipment are available for those responsible for surveillance. Personnel responsible for surveillance should be able to call for assistance from a team with expertise in FMD diagnosis and control. Any epidemiological unit within which suspicious animals are detected should be classified as infected until contrary evidence is produced;
- b) implement, when relevant, regular and frequent clinical inspection and serological testing of high-risk groups of animals, such as those adjacent to an FMD infected country or infected zone (for example, bordering a game park in which infected wildlife are present).

b) implement structured population-based surveys, when appropriate, as described in Article 1.4.4.

3) The surveillance programme above should:

- a) identify the nature of risk factors, including the role of wildlife, to inform targeted surveillance strategies when appropriate;
- b) implement, when relevant, an appropriate combination of clinical investigation and other diagnostic procedures in high risk groups.

- 34) ~~An effective surveillance system should will periodically identify suspicious suspect cases that require follow-up and investigation to confirm or exclude that the cause of the condition is FMDV. Details of the occurrence of suspect cases and how they were investigated and dealt with should be documented.~~ The rate at which such suspicious cases are likely to occur will differ between epidemiological situations and cannot therefore be predicted reliably. Applications for freedom from FMDV infection/circulation should, in consequence, provide details of the occurrence of suspicious cases and how they were investigated and dealt with. This should include the results of diagnostic laboratory testing and the control measures to which the animals concerned were subjected during the investigation (quarantine, movement stand-still orders, etc.).

Article 8. 5.42.44.

~~Surveillance: methods strategies~~

4. ~~Introduction~~

~~The target population for surveillance aimed at identifying disease and infection should cover all the susceptible species within the country, zone or compartment.~~

~~The design of surveillance programmes to prove the absence of FMDV infection/circulation needs to be carefully followed to avoid producing results that are either insufficiently reliable to be accepted by the OIE or international trading partners, or excessively costly and logistically complicated. The design of any surveillance programme, therefore, requires inputs from professionals competent and experienced in this field.~~

~~The strategy employed may be based on randomised sampling requiring surveillance consistent with demonstrating the absence of FMDV infection/circulation at an acceptable level of statistical confidence. The frequency of sampling should be dependent on the epidemiological situation. Targeted surveillance (e.g. based on the increased likelihood of infection in particular localities or species) may be an appropriate strategy. The Member should justify the surveillance strategy chosen as adequate to detect the presence of FMDV infection/circulation in accordance with Chapter 1.4. and the epidemiological situation. It may, for example, be appropriate to target clinical surveillance at particular species likely to exhibit clear clinical signs (e.g. cattle and pigs). If a Member wishes to apply for recognition of a specific zone within the country as being free from FMDV infection/circulation, the design of the survey and the basis for the sampling process would need to be aimed at the population within the zone.~~

~~For random surveys, the design of the sampling strategy will need to incorporate an epidemiologically appropriate design prevalence. The sample size selected for testing will need to be large enough to detect infection/circulation if it were to occur at a predetermined minimum rate. The sample size and expected disease prevalence determine the level of confidence in the results of the survey. The Member must justify the choice of design prevalence and confidence level based on the objectives of surveillance and the epidemiological situation, in accordance with Chapter 1.4. Selection of the design prevalence in particular clearly needs to be based on the prevailing or historical epidemiological situation.~~

~~Irrespective of the survey design selected, the sensitivity and specificity of the diagnostic tests employed are key factors in the design, sample size determination and interpretation of the results obtained. Ideally, the sensitivity and specificity of the tests used should be validated for the vaccination/infection history and production class of animals in the target population.~~

~~Irrespective of the testing system employed, surveillance design should anticipate the occurrence of false positive reactions. If the characteristics of the testing system are known, the rate at which these false positives are likely to occur can be calculated in advance. There needs to be an effective procedure for following-up positives to ultimately determine with a high level of confidence, whether they are indicative of infection/circulation or not. This should involve both supplementary tests and follow-up investigation to collect diagnostic material from the original sampling unit as well as herds which may be epidemiologically linked to it.~~

12- Clinical surveillance

The detection of clinical signs by farmers, veterinary para-professionals and veterinarians is the foundation of an early warning system and of clinical surveillance.

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

Clinical surveillance aims at detecting clinical signs of FMD by requires close physical examination of susceptible animals. ~~Whereas~~ Although significant emphasis is placed on the diagnostic value of mass serological screening, surveillance based on clinical inspection should not be underrated. It may as it can be able to may provide a high level of confidence of detection of disease if a sufficiently large number of clinically susceptible animals is examined at an appropriate frequency and investigations are recorded and quantified.

Clinical examination surveillance and laboratory diagnostic testing should always be applied in series to clarify the status of FMD suspected cases detected by either of these complementary diagnostic approaches. Laboratory Diagnostic testing may confirm clinical suspicion, while clinical surveillance may contribute to confirmation of positive serology laboratory test results. Any sampling unit within which suspicious animals are detected should be classified as infected until contrary evidence is produced. Clinical surveillance may be insufficient in case of wildlife and domestic species that usually do not show clinical signs or husbandry systems that do not permit sufficient observations. In such situations cases, serological surveillance should be used. Hunting, capture and non-invasive sampling and observation methods can be used to obtain information and diagnostic samples from wildlife species.

A number of issues must be considered in clinical surveillance for FMD. The often underestimated labour intensity and the logistical difficulties involved in conducting clinical examinations should not be underestimated and should be taken into account.

Identification of clinical cases is fundamental to FMD surveillance. Establishment of the molecular, antigenic and other biological characteristics of the causative virus, as well as its source, is dependent upon disclosure of such animals. It is essential that FMDV isolates are sent regularly to the regional reference laboratory for genetic and antigenic characterization.

32. Virological surveillance

Establishment of the molecular, antigenic and other biological characteristics of the causative virus, as well as its source, is mostly dependent upon clinical surveillance to provide samples materials. It is essential that FMDV isolates are should be sent regularly to an OIE Reference Laboratory.

Virological surveillance using tests described in the *Terrestrial Manual* should be conducted aims to:

- a) to monitor at risk populations;
- b) a) to confirm clinically suspected ed cases;
- e) b) to follow up positive serological results;
- c) characterise isolates for epidemiological studies and vaccine matching;
- e) to test 'normal' daily mortality, to ensure early detection of infection in the face of vaccination or in establishments epidemiologically linked to an outbreak.
- d) monitor at risk populations at risk.

43) Serological surveillance

Serological *surveillance* aims at detecting antibodies ~~against FMDV caused by resulting from infection or vaccination~~ using ~~either, nonstructural protein (NSP) tests that detect all FMD types or type-specific tests that detect structural proteins tests~~. Positive FMDV antibody test results can have four possible causes:

Serological surveillance with tests described in the *Terrestrial Manual* is may be used to:

- a) estimate the prevalence or substantiate freedom from demonstrate the absence of FMDV infection/ or circulationtransmission:
- b) monitor population immunity.
- a) ~~natural infection with FMDV;~~
- b) ~~vaccination against FMD;~~
- c) ~~maternal antibodies derived from an immune dam (maternal antibodies in cattle are usually found only up to six months of age but in some individuals and in some species, maternal antibodies can be detected for considerably longer periods);~~
- d) ~~heterophile (cross) reactions.~~

~~It is important that serological tests, where applicable, contain antigens appropriate for detecting antibodies against viral variants (types, subtypes, lineages, topotypes, etc.) that have recently occurred in the region concerned. Where the probable identity of FMDVs is unknown or where exotic viruses are suspected to be present, tests able to detect representatives of all serotypes should be employed (e.g. tests based on nonstructural viral proteins – see below).~~

~~It may be possible to use sSerum collected for other survey purposes can be used for FMD surveillance, provided~~ However, the principles of survey design described in this chapter are met, and the requirement for a statistically valid survey for the presence of FMDV should not be compromised.

~~The discovery of clustering of seropositive reactions should be foreseen. It may reflect any of a series of events, including but not limited to the demographics of the population sampled, vaccinal exposure or the presence of field strain infection. As clustering may signal field strain infection, the investigation of all instances must be incorporated in the survey design. If vaccination cannot be excluded as the cause of positive serological reactions, diagnostic methods should be employed that detect the presence of antibodies to nonstructural proteins (NSPs) of FMDVs as described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.~~

The results of random or targeted serological surveys are important in providing reliable evidence that FMDV infection is not present in a country, zone or compartment of the FMD situation in a country, zone or compartment. It is therefore essential that the survey be thoroughly documented.

Article 8.5.43.45.

~~Members applying for recognition of freedom from FMD for the whole a country, or a zone or compartment where vaccination is not practised: additional surveillance procedures~~

~~The strategy and design of the surveillance programme will depend on the historical epidemiological circumstances including whether or not vaccination has been used. In addition to the general conditions described in the above mentioned articles, a A Member applying for recognition of FMD freedom for the country, or a zone or compartment where vaccination is not practised should provide evidence for the existence of an effective surveillance programme. The strategy and design of the surveillance programme will depend on the prevailing epidemiological circumstances will be planned and implemented according to general conditions and methods in this chapter, to demonstrate absence of FMDV circulation in previously vaccinated animals and absence of FMDV infection in non-vaccinated animals, during the preceding 12 months in susceptible populations. This requires the support of a national or other laboratory able to undertake identification of FMDV infection through virus/antigen/genome detection and antibody tests described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.~~

Article 8.5.44.46.

~~Members applying for recognition of freedom from FMD for the whole a country, or a zone or compartment where vaccination is practised: additional surveillance procedures~~

~~In addition to the general conditions described in the above mentioned articles, a Member applying for recognition of country or zone freedom from FMD with vaccination should show evidence of an effective surveillance programme planned and implemented according to general conditions and methods in this chapter. Absence of clinical disease in the country or zone for the past two years should be demonstrated. Furthermore, sSurveillance should demonstrate that FMDV has not been circulating in any susceptible populations during the past 12 months. This will require serological surveillance incorporating tests able to detect antibodies to NSPs as described in the *Terrestrial Manual*. Serological surveys to demonstrate the absence of FMDV circulation should target within vaccinated populations, unvaccinated animals or animals that are less likely to show vaccine derived antibodies to NSPs, such as young animals vaccinated a limited number of times, or unvaccinated subpopulations. Vaccination to prevent the transmission of FMDV may be part of a disease control programme. The level of herd immunity required to prevent transmission will depend on the size, composition (e.g. species) and density of the susceptible population. It is therefore impossible to be prescriptive. However, the aim should be for at least 80 percent of the animals in each vaccinated population to have protective immunity. The vaccine must comply with the *Terrestrial Manual*. Evidence to show the effectiveness of the vaccination programme such as adequate vaccination coverage and population immunity should be provided.~~

In designing serosurveys to estimate population immunity, blood sample collection should be stratified by age to take account of the number of vaccinations the animals have received. The interval between last vaccination and sampling depends upon the intended purpose. Sampling at one or two months after vaccination provides information on the efficiency of the vaccination campaign, while sampling before or at the time of revaccination provides information on the duration of immunity. When multivalent vaccines are used, tests should be carried out to determine the antibody level at least for each serotype, if not for each antigen blended into the vaccine. The test cut-off for an acceptable level of antibody should be selected with reference to protective levels demonstrated by vaccine challenge test results for the antigen concerned. Where the threat from circulating virus has been characterised as resulting from a field virus with significantly different antigenic properties to the vaccine virus, this should be taken into account when interpreting the protective effect of population immunity. Figures for population immunity should be quoted with reference to the total of susceptible animals in a given subpopulation and in relation to the subset of vaccinated animals.

Based on the epidemiology of FMD in the country or zone, it may be that a decision is reached to vaccinate only certain species or other subsets of the total susceptible population. In that case, the rationale should be contained within the dossier accompanying the application to the OIE for recognition of status.

Evidence to show the effectiveness of the vaccination programme should be provided.

Article 8.5.6.45.47.

Members re-applying for recognition of freedom from FMD for the whole a country, or a zone or compartment where vaccination is either practised or not practised, following an outbreak: additional surveillance procedures

In addition to the general conditions described in the above mentioned articles, a country re-applying for country, or zone or compartment freedom from FMD where vaccination is practised or not practised should show evidence of an active surveillance programme for FMD as well as absence of FMDV infection/ circulation. This will require serological surveillance incorporating, in the case of a country or a zone practising vaccination or a country or a zone practising tests able to detect antibodies to NSPs, as described in the Terrestrial Manual.

Four strategies are recognised by the OIE in a programme to eradicate FMDV infection/circulation following an outbreak:

1. *slaughter* of all clinically affected and in contact susceptible animals;
2. *slaughter* of all clinically affected and in contact susceptible animals and vaccination of at risk animals, with subsequent *slaughter* of vaccinated animals;
3. *slaughter* of all clinically affected and in contact susceptible animals and vaccination of at risk animals, without subsequent *slaughter* of vaccinated animals;
4. vaccination used without *slaughter* of affected animals or subsequent *slaughter* of vaccinated animals.

The time periods before which an application can be made for re-instatement of freedom from FMD depends on which of these alternatives is followed. The time periods are prescribed in Article 8.5.9.

1. Additional surveillance using NSP tests is required to reduce the time period from six to three months in case of slaughter of all clinically affected and in contact susceptible animals and vaccination of at-risk animals, without subsequent slaughter of vaccinated animals as mentioned in point 1c) of Article 8.5.7.. Additional. This includes serosurveillance of all herds with vaccinated animals by sampling all vaccinated ruminants and their non-vaccinated offspring and a representative number of animals of other species based on an acceptable level of confidence.

In all circumstances, a Member re-applying for country or zone freedom from FMD with vaccination or without vaccination should report the results of an active surveillance programme implemented according to general conditions and methods in this chapter.

~~Article 8.5.48.~~

~~OIE endorsed official control programme for FMD~~

~~The overall objective of an OIE endorsed official control programme for FMD is for countries to progressively improve the situation and eventually attain free status for FMD.~~

~~Members may, on a voluntary basis, apply for endorsement of their official control programme for FMD when they have implemented measures in accordance with this article.~~

~~For a Member's official control programme for FMD to be endorsed by the OIE, the Member should:~~

- ~~1. submit documented evidence on the capacity of the Veterinary Services to control FMD; this evidence can be provided by countries following the OIE PVS Pathway;~~
- ~~2. submit documentation indicating that the official control programme for FMD is applicable to the entire territory;~~
- ~~3. have a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting according to the requirements in Chapter 1.1.;~~
- ~~4. submit a dossier on the epidemiology of FMD in the country describing the following:~~
 - ~~a) the general epidemiology in the country highlighting the current knowledge and gaps;~~
 - ~~b) the measures to prevent introduction of infection;~~
 - ~~c) the main livestock production systems and movement patterns of FMD susceptible animals and their products within and into the country;~~
- ~~5. submit a detailed plan on the programme to control and eventually eradicate FMD in the country or zone including:~~
 - ~~a) the timeline;~~
 - ~~b) the performance indicators to assess the efficacy of the control measures to be implemented;~~
- ~~6. submit evidence that FMD surveillance, taking into account provisions in Chapter 1.4. and the provisions on surveillance of this chapter, is in place;~~
- ~~7. have diagnostic capability and procedures, including regular submission of samples to a laboratory that carries out diagnosis and further characterisation of strains in accordance with the Terrestrial Manual;~~
- ~~8. where vaccination is practised as a part of the official control programme for FMD, provide evidence (such as copies of legislation) that vaccination of selected populations is compulsory;~~
- ~~9. if applicable, provide detailed information on vaccination campaigns, in particular on:~~
 - ~~a) target populations for vaccination;~~
 - ~~b) monitoring of vaccination coverage, including serological monitoring of population immunity;~~
 - ~~c) technical specification of the vaccines used and description of the licensing procedures in place;~~
 - ~~d) the proposed timeline for the transition to the use of vaccines, fully compliant with the standards and methods described in the Terrestrial Manual;~~
- ~~10. provide an emergency preparedness and response plan to be implemented in case of outbreaks.~~

The Member's *official control programme* for FMD will be included in the list of programmes endorsed by the OIE only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE. Retention on the list requires an annual update on the progress of the *official control programme* and information on significant changes concerning the points above. Changes in the epidemiological situation and other significant events should be reported to the OIE according to the requirements in Chapter 1.1.

The OIE may withdraw the endorsement of the *official control programme* if there is evidence of:

- non-compliance with the timelines or performance indicators of the programme; or
- significant problems with the performance of the *Veterinary Services*; or
- an increase in the incidence of FMD that cannot be addressed by the programme.

Article 8.7.4~~62~~.49.

The use and interpretation of serological tests (see Figure 1~~23~~)

The recommended serological tests for FMD surveillance are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*. The selection and interpretation of serological tests should be considered in the context of the epidemiological situation. Information should be provided on the Test protocols, reagents, performance characteristics and validation of all tests used should be known. Where combinations of tests are used, the overall test system performance characteristics should also be known. The selection and interpretation of serological tests should be considered in the context of the epidemiological situation.

Animals infected with FMDV produce antibodies to both the structural proteins (SP) and the nonstructural proteins (NSP) of the virus. Tests for SP antibodies to include SP-ELISAs and the virus neutralisation test (VNT). Vaccinated animals produce antibodies mainly or entirely to the SP structural proteins of the virus depending upon vaccine purity. The SP structural protein tests are serotype specific and for optimal sensitivity one should select utilise an antigen or virus closely related to the field strain expected against which antibodies are being sought. Tests for NSP antibodies include NSP I-ELISA 3ABC and the electro-immunotransfer blotting technique (EITB) as recommended in the *Terrestrial Manual* or equivalent validated tests. In unvaccinated populations, SP structural protein tests may be used to screen sera for evidence of FMDV infection/ or circulation/ transmission or to detect the introduction of vaccinated animals. In areas where animals have been vaccinated populations, SP structural protein antibody tests may be used to monitor the serological response to the vaccination and can help to identify infection since vaccinated and infected animals may have higher SP antibody titres than vaccinated only animals.

In contrast to SP tests, Nonstructural protein NSP tests may be used to screen sera for evidence of can detect antibodies due to infection/ or circulation/ transmission of for to all serotypes of FMDV virus regardless of the vaccination status of the animals provided the vaccines comply with the standards of the *Terrestrial Manual* insofar as with respect to purity is concerned. However, although a Animals vaccinated and subsequently infected with FMDV virus develop antibodies to nonstructural proteins NSP s, but in some, the titre levels may be lower than that those found in infected animals that have not been vaccinated. To ensure that all animals that had contact with the FMDV have seroconverted it is recommended that for each vaccination area to take samples for nonstructural protein NSP antibody testing are taken not earlier than 30 days after the last case and in any case not earlier than 30 days after the last vaccination.

Both the NSP-ELISA-3ABC and EITB tests have been extensively used in cattle. Validation in other species is ongoing. Vaccines used should comply with the standards of the *Terrestrial Manual* insofar as purity is concerned to avoid interference with NSP antibody testing.

Serological testing is a suitable tool for FMD surveillance. The choice of a serosurveillance system will depend on, amongst other things, the vaccination status of the country. A country, which is free from FMD without vaccination, may choose serosurveillance of high-risk subpopulations (e.g. based on geographical risk for exposure to FMDV). SP tests may be used in such situations for screening sera for evidence of FMDV infection/circulation if a particular virus of serious threat has been identified and is well characterised. In other cases, NSP testing is recommended in order to cover a broader range of strains and even serotypes. In both cases, serological testing can provide additional support to clinical surveillance. Regardless of whether SP or NSP tests are used in countries that do not vaccinate, a diagnostic follow-up protocol should be in place to resolve any presumptive positive serological test results. In areas where animals have been vaccinated, SP antibody tests may be used to monitor the serological response to the vaccination. However,

NSP antibody tests should be used to monitor for FMDV infection/circulation. NSP-ELISAs may be used for screening sera for evidence of infection/circulation irrespective of the vaccination status of the animal.

Positive FMDV antibody test results can have four possible causes:

- a) infection with FMDV;
- b) vaccination against FMD;
- c) maternal antibodies derived from an immune dam (maternal antibodies in cattle are usually found only up to six months of age but in some individuals and in some other species, maternal antibodies can be detected for longer periods);
- d) non-specific reactivity of the serum in the tests used;
- e) lack of specificity of the diagnostic tests used.

Procedure in case of positive test results:

The proportion and strength of seropositive reactors should be taken into account when deciding if they are laboratory confirmed reactors or further investigation and testing are required.

All When false positive results are suspected, seropositive reactors should be retested in the laboratory using repeat and confirmatory tests. Tests used for confirmation should be of high diagnostic specificity to minimise false positive test reactors. The diagnostic sensitivity of the confirmatory test should approach that of the screening test. The number and strength of sero-reactors should be taken into account.

All herds with seropositive at least one laboratory confirmed reactors should be investigated immediately. Epidemiological and supplementary laboratory investigation results should document the status of FMDV infection/circulation for each positive herd. The investigation should examine all evidence, including the results of virological tests that might confirm or refute the hypothesis that the positive results to the serological tests employed in the initial survey were due to FMDV virus circulation/transmission and should document the status of FMDV infection/ circulation for each positive herd. Epidemiological investigation should be continued concurrently in parallel.

Clustering of seropositive reactions should be investigated as it may reflect any of a series of events, including but not limited to the demographics of the population sampled, vaccinal exposure or the presence of infection/ or circulation/transmission. As clustering may signal infection/ or circulation/transmission, the investigation of all instances should must be incorporated in the survey design.

Paired serology can be used to identify FMDV virus circulationtransmission by demonstrating an increase in the number of seropositive animals or an increase in antibody titre at the second sampling.

The investigation should include the reactor animal(s), susceptible animals of the same epidemiological unit and susceptible animals that have been in contact or otherwise epidemiologically associated with the reactor animal(s). The animals sampled should remain in the holding establishment pending test results, should be clearly identifiable, accessible and should not be vaccinated during the investigations, so that they can be retested after an adequate appropriate period of time. Following clinical examination, a second sample should be taken from the animals tested in the initial survey with emphasis on animals in direct contact with the reactor(s) after an adequate appropriate interval of time has lapsed. If the animals are not individually identified, a new serological survey should be carried out in the holding(s) establishments after an adequate appropriate period of time, repeating the application of the primary survey design. If FMDV is not circulating, the magnitude and prevalence of antibody reactivity observed should not differ in a statistically significant manner from that of the primary sample if virus is not circulating.

In some circumstances, sSentinel animals can may also be used. These can be young, unvaccinated animals or animals in which maternally conferred immunity has lapsed and preferably belonging to of the same species as resident within the initial positive sampling units. If other susceptible, unvaccinated animals are present, they could act as sentinels to provide additional serological evidence. The sentinels should be kept in close contact with the animals of the epidemiological unit under investigation for at least two incubation periods and should remain serologically negative if virus FMDV is not circulating.

Tests used for confirmation should be of high diagnostic specificity to eliminate as many false positive screening test reactors as possible. The diagnostic sensitivity of the confirmatory test should approach that of the screening test. The EITB or another OIE-accepted test should be used for confirmation.

Information should be provided on the protocols, reagents, performance characteristics and validation of all tests used.

- 1- The follow-up procedure in case of positive test results if no vaccination is used in order to establish or re-establish FMD free status without vaccination country or zone where vaccination is not practised

Any positive test result (regardless of whether SP or NSP tests were used) should be followed up immediately using appropriate clinical, epidemiological, serological and, where possible, virological investigations of the reactor animal at hand, of susceptible animals of the same epidemiological unit and of susceptible animals that have been in contact or otherwise epidemiologically associated with the reactor animal. If the follow-up investigations provide no evidence FMDV infection, the reactor animal shall be classified as FMD negative. In all other cases including the absence of such follow-up investigations, the reactor animal should be classified as FMD positive.

Follow-up of field and laboratory findings:

If circulationtransmission is proven then an the outbreak is declared.

~~In the absence of FMDV circulation, an outbreak can be ruled out, but the significance of small numbers of FMD seropositive animals in the absence of current FMDV transmission is difficult to determine/classify. Such findings can may be an indication of past acute infection followed by recovery or by the development of a the carrier state, in ruminants, or due to non-specific serological reactions or lack of specificity of the diagnostic tests used. Antibodies to nonstructural proteins NSP may be induced by repeated vaccination with vaccines that do not comply with the requirements for purity. However, the use of such vaccines is not permissible in for countries, or zones or compartments applying for an official status. In the absence of evidence of FMDV infection and transmission, such findings do not warrant the declaration of a new outbreak and the follow-up investigations may be considered complete.~~

~~However, if the number of seropositive animals is greater than the number of non-specific test system findings expected, susceptible animals that have been in contact or otherwise epidemiologically associated with the reactor animals should be investigated further.~~

~~In the case of a vaccinated herd in a country, or zone or compartment trying to establish or re-establish the status of an FMD free country, or zone or compartment where vaccination is practised, the follow-up investigations may be considered completed where the herd can be declared free of FMDV circulation/transmission. In the case of a number of FMD positive animals at a level above the expected number of non-specific test system findings, susceptible animals that have been in contact or otherwise epidemiologically associated with the reactor animal(s) should be investigated.~~

~~In all other cases, when a small number of FMD positive animals are found, at a level consistent with the expected number of non-specific test system findings, it is recommended that such reactor animals should be slaughtered, and then the herd declared free of FMDV infection. In the case of a number of FMD positive animals at a level above the expected number of non-specific test system findings, it is recommended that the herd should be slaughtered and susceptible animals that have been in contact or otherwise epidemiologically associated with the reactor animal(s) should be investigated.~~

2. The follow-up procedure in case of positive test results if vaccination is used in order to establish or re-establish FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised status with vaccination

~~In case of vaccinated populations, one has to exclude that positive test results are indicative of virus circulation. To this end, the following procedure should be followed in the investigation of positive serological test results derived from surveillance conducted on FMD vaccinated populations.~~

~~The investigation should examine all evidence that might confirm or refute the hypothesis that the positive results to the serological tests employed in the initial survey were not due to virus circulation. All the epidemiological information should be substantiated, and the results should be collated in the final report.~~

~~It is suggested that in the primary sampling units where at least one animal reacts positive to the NSP test, the following strategy(ies) should be applied:~~

- ~~a) Following clinical examination, a second serum sample should be taken from the animals tested in the initial survey after an adequate interval of time has lapsed, on the condition that they are individually identified, accessible and have not been vaccinated during this period. The number of animals with antibodies against NSP in the population at the time of retest should be statistically either equal to or less than that observed in the initial test if virus is not circulating.~~

~~The animals sampled should remain in the holding pending test results and should be clearly identifiable. If the three conditions for retesting mentioned above cannot be met, a new serological survey should be carried out in the holding after an adequate period of time, repeating the application of the primary survey design and ensuring that all animals tested are individually identified. These animals should remain in the holding and should not be vaccinated, so that they can be retested after an adequate period of time.~~

Annex XVI (B) (contd)

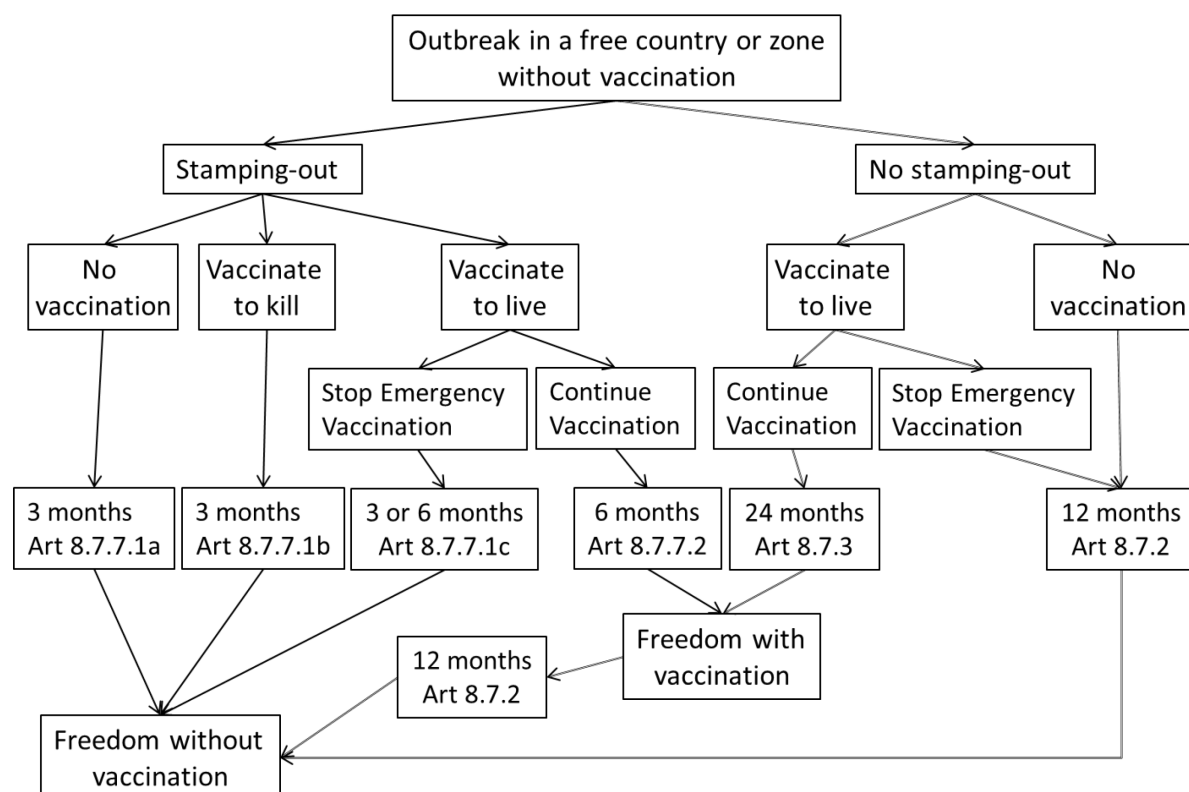
- b) ~~Following clinical examination, serum samples should be collected from representative numbers of susceptible *animals* that were in physical contact with the primary sampling unit. The magnitude and prevalence of antibody reactivity observed should not differ in a statistically significant manner from that of the primary sample if virus is not circulating.~~
- e) ~~Following clinical examination, epidemiologically linked *herds* should be serologically tested and satisfactory results should be achieved if virus is not circulating.~~
- d) ~~Sentinel *animals* can also be used. These can be young, unvaccinated *animals* or *animals* in which maternally conferred immunity has lapsed and belonging to the same species resident within the positive initial sampling units. They should be serologically negative if virus is not circulating. If other susceptible, unvaccinated *animals* are present, they could act as sentinels to provide additional serological evidence.~~

~~Laboratory results should be examined in the context of the epidemiological situation. Corollary information needed to complement the serological survey and assess the possibility of viral circulation includes but is not limited to:~~

- ~~characterization of the existing production systems;~~
- ~~results of clinical *surveillance* of the suspects and their cohorts;~~
- ~~quantification of *vaccinations* performed on the affected sites;~~
- ~~sanitary protocol and history of the *establishments* with positive reactors;~~
- ~~control of *animal identification* and movements;~~
- ~~other parameters of regional significance in historic FMDV transmission.~~

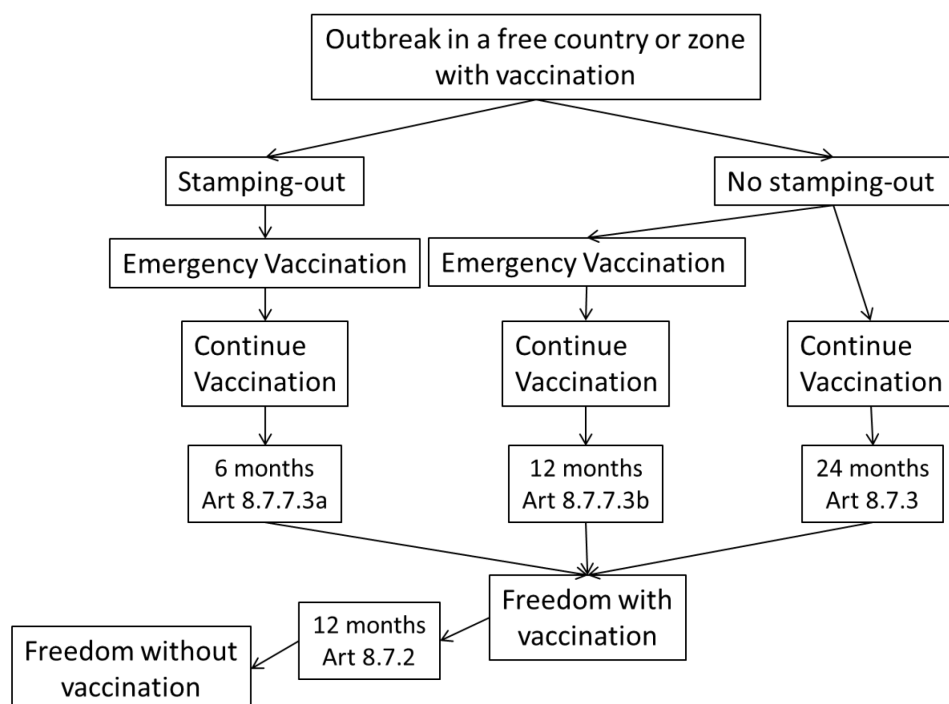
~~The entire investigative process should be documented as standard operating procedure within the *surveillance* programme.~~

Figure 1: Schematic representation of the minimum waiting periods and pathways for recovery of FMD free status after an outbreak in a free country or zone where vaccination is not practised



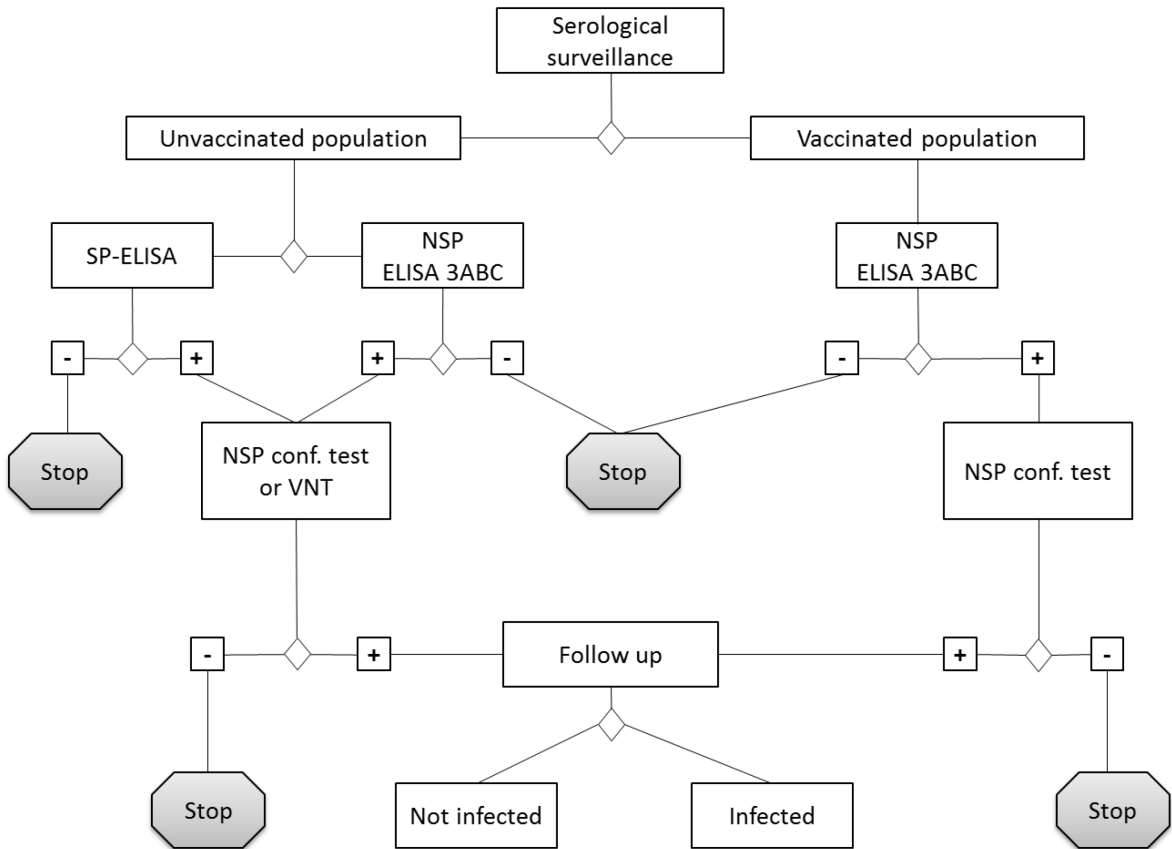
Waiting periods are minima depending upon outcome of surveillance specified in respective Articles. If there are multiple waiting periods because of different control measures, the longest applies.

Figure 2: Schematic representation of the minimum waiting periods and pathways for recovery of FMD free status after an outbreak in a free country or zone where vaccination is practised



*Waiting periods are minima depending upon outcome of surveillance specified in respective Articles .
If there are multiple waiting periods because of different control measures, the longest applies.*

Figure 123: Schematic representation of laboratory tests for determining evidence of FMDV infection through or following by means of serological surveys



Abbreviations and acronyms:

ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
VNT	Virus neutralisation test
NSP	Nonstructural proteins of foot and mouth disease virus
3ABC	NSP antibody test
SP	Structural protein of foot and mouth disease virus

— Text deleted.