

ANSWER SHEET SCENARIO: LIVE GOATS
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Key points related to veterinary health certification for import of domestic goats

Foot and mouth disease (Chapter 8.8.)

FMD is one of the diseases that the OIE has official recognition of disease status. The OIE recognizes: FMD free where vaccination is not practiced; FMD free where vaccination is practiced; FMD free zone where vaccination is not practiced; and FMD free zone where vaccination is practiced. The status for OIE Member Countries is updated each year and adopted by Resolution at the OIE General Assembly in May each year. The list of OIE Member Countries officially recognised as free from FMD is provided at: <http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/fmd/list-of-fmd-free-members/>

Both countries are recognised as being free without vaccination by the OIE. Therefore, no import measures specific to this disease are required.

Infection with Rift Valley fever virus (Chapter 8.15)

Importing country self-declared free, exporting country is infected.

There's no OIE official recognition for this disease.

Self-declaration: In accordance with the provisions of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code) or the Aquatic Animal Health Code (Aquatic Code), OIE Members may wish to self-declare the freedom of their country, zone or compartment from a disease. A Member wishing to publish its self-declaration for disease-freedom, should provide the relevant documented evidence of compliance with the provisions of the relevant chapters of the Codes.

Need to determine if the exporting country is infected during the inter-epizootic period or during an epizootic because different Articles would apply.

Article 8.15.3 Country or zone free from RVFV

Article 8.15.4 Country or zone infected with RVFV during the inter-epizootic period

Article 8.15.5 Country or zone infected with RVFV during an epizootic

Article 8.15.8 Recommendations for importation from countries or zones infected with RVFV during the inter-epizootic period

Article 8.15.9 Recommendations for importation from countries or zones infected with RVFV during an epizootic

Article 8.15.6 Strategies to protect from vector attacks during transport

Infection with bluetongue virus (Chapter 8.3.)

Importing country claims to be free, exporting country claims to have a free zone.

This disease does not have OIE official disease recognition status.

- Article 8.3.3 Country or zone free from bluetongue
- Article 8.3.6 Recommendations for importation from countries or zones free from bluetongue (ruminants and camelids)
- Article 8.3.8 Recommendations for importation from countries or zones infected with BTV (ruminants and camelids)
- Article 8.3.13 Protecting animals from *Culicoides* attacks (facility and transportation)

Scrapie (Chapter 14.8.) and sheep and goat pox (Chapter 14.9.)

Both countries claim to be free. If both countries can demonstrate this claim then no import measures specific to this disease are required.

Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus (Chapter 14.7.)

Both countries are recognised as being free by the OIE. Therefore, no import measures specific to this disease are required.

Caprine arthritis/encephalitis (Chapter 14.1.)

Caprine arthritis/encephalitis importing country claims to be free, exporting country is not free.

This disease does not have OIE official disease recognition status and there are no specific provisions in the Code for free-declaration of CAE.

- Article 14.1.2 Recommendations for importation of goats for breeding

Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (Chapter 14.3.)

If the importing country can demonstrate they have an official control program in the importing country they would be justified in requiring import measures specific to this disease, based on a risk analysis, as this disease is present in the exporting country.

This disease does not have OIE official disease recognition status.

- Article 14.3.4 Trade in commodities
- Article 14.3.7 Recommendations for the importation from countries considered infected with CCP

Model International Veterinary Certificate

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the animal(s) described above satisfy(ies) the following requirements:

1. The goats have been born and raised, or been resident for the previous 6 months, in Country A.
2. Country A has remained free from the following diseases for the previous 12 months:
 - Foot and mouth disease without vaccination;
 - Scrapie
 - Peste des petits ruminants
 - Sheep pox and goat pox
3. The goats have remained since birth or for the previous 60 days in a region that is free from blue tongue virus.
4. The animals showed no clinical sign of caprine arthritis/encephalitis on the day of shipment, and animals over one year of age were subjected to a diagnostic test (*specify test*) for caprine arthritis/encephalitis with negative results during the 30 days prior to shipment.
5. showed no sign of RVF on the day of shipment, did not originate in an area where an epizootic is on-going and were held for at least 14 days prior to shipment in a vector-protected quarantine station, which is located in an area of demonstrated low vector activity outside the area of the epizootic. During this period the animals showed no sign of RVF and were vaccinated against RVF at least 14 days prior to shipment and

either:

did not transit through an area experiencing an epizootic during transportation to the place of shipment;

or

were protected from vector attacks when transiting through an area experiencing an epizootic.

6. The animals showed no clinical sign of CCPP on the day of shipment; were subjected to a complement fixation test for CCPP with negative results, on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 21 days and not more than 30 days between each test, the second test being performed within 14 days prior to shipment; were isolated from other domestic goats from the day of the first complement fixation test until shipment; were kept since birth, or for at least the past 45 days, in an establishment where no case of CCPP was officially reported during that period, and that the establishment of origin was not situated in a CCPP infected zone; have not been vaccinated against CCPP
7. The consignment of animals did not transit through a Blue Tongue infected zone during transportation to the place of shipment.

Resources:**General**

www.oie.int

World animal Health Information System (WAHIS):

<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/the-world-animal-health-information-system/the-oie-data-system/>

Procedures used by the OIE to set Standards and Recommendations:

<http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/overview/productionimplementation/>

Facilitating Safe Trade: How to use the Terrestrial Codes to set Health Measures for trade in terrestrial animals and products:

<http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/overview/facilitating-safe-trade/>

Legal rights and obligations of OIE Members:

<http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/overview/legal-rights-and-obligations/>

OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code:

<http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>

OIE Terrestrial Manual (Manual of diagnostic tests and vaccines for terrestrial animals):

<http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/>

- Chapter 5.1 General obligations related to certification
- Chapter 5.2 Certification procedures
- Chapter 5.3 OIE Procedures relevant to the WTO SPS Agreement
- Chapter 5.10. Model veterinary certificates for international trade in live animals, hatching eggs and products of animal origin