

**REPORT OF THE VIRTUAL MEETING OF THE OIE AD HOC GROUP ON THE EVALUATION  
OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER STATUS OF MEMBERS  
7 – 10 December 2020**

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A virtual meeting of the OIE *ad hoc* Group on the Evaluation of Classical swine fever (CSF) Status of Members (hereafter the Group) was held from 07 to 10 December 2020.

**1. Opening**

Dr Matthew Stone, Deputy Director General for International Standards and Sciences of the OIE, welcomed the Group. He thanked the experts for their availability and contribution to the work of the OIE and extended his appreciation to their institutes and national governments for allowing their participation in this meeting. Dr Stone acknowledged the amount of work before, during and after the ad hoc Group meeting in reviewing the dossiers and thanked the Group for its commitment and its support to the OIE in fulfilling the mandates given by Members.

Dr Stone highlighted the importance of the quality of the report to be scrutinised by Members before adopting the proposed list of countries free from CSF. He also encouraged the Group to continue providing detailed feedback to Members with a negative outcome to support them in identifying the main gaps and points for improvement, as well as providing informative recommendations to those Members with positive outcomes for further improvement in maintenance of their CSF free status.

Dr Stone highlighted the sensitivity and confidentiality of the dossiers received for official recognition and thanked the experts for having signed the forms for undertaking of confidentiality. He also mentioned that if any members of the Group had any conflict of interest in the evaluation of a dossier, the expert(s) should withdraw from the discussions and decision making of the particular application.

The experts and the OIE welcomed Dr María Celia Antognoli as a new member of the Group.

**2. Adoption of the agenda and appointment of chairperson and rapporteur**

The Group was chaired by Dr María Celia Antognoli. Dr Mary-Louise Penrith acted as rapporteur, with the support of the OIE Secretariat. The Group endorsed the proposed agenda.

The Terms of reference, agenda and list of participants are presented as Appendices I, II and III, respectively.

**3. Evaluation of applications from Members for official recognition of a CSF free country status**

The Group assessed requests from Members for the official recognition of a CSF free country status. The Group concluded that the applications did not meet the requirements of the Terrestrial Code. The dossiers were referred back to the applicant Members.

The Group also discussed an updated application from a Member that had been evaluated at the Group's October 2019 meeting, for which, the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission) had recommended a mission to be deployed in the country to verify compliance with the provisions of the Terrestrial Code before making a final recommendation on the application. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the field mission, originally scheduled to take place in March 2020, was postponed until further notice. Following discussions on alternative options for replacement of the mission at the September 2020 meeting of the Scientific Commission, the following two-step approach was agreed and implemented for this Member: i) an updated

dossier was submitted by the Member and assessed by the Group followed by ii) a series of virtual interviews between an OIE expert team and key persons from the Veterinary Services and relevant stakeholders of the Member, according to the specific topics/areas highlighted in the Terms of Reference of the virtual interviews. The Group assessed the updated dossier and drafted a list of questions to be further clarified by the Member before and during the virtual interviews.

#### 4. Evaluation of an application from a Member for official recognition of a CSF free zone status

##### a) Colombia

In October 2020, Colombia submitted a dossier for the official recognition of a CSF free zone named "central-eastern zone" covering the municipalities of Nariño, Puerto Berrio, Puerto Nare, Puerto Triunfo, Caucaasia, Valdivia and Yondo in the department of Antioquia; the municipalities of La Dorada, Manzanares, Marquetalia, Norcasia, Pennsylvania, Samaná and La Victoria in the Department of Caldas; the municipalities of Chameza, La Salina, Monterrey, Recetor, Sácama, Sabanalarga, Tauramena and Villanueva in the Department of Casanare; the departments of Boyacá (except the municipality of Cubará), Caquetá, Cauca (except the municipalities located in the declared free zone and Algeria, Balboa, Florence and Mercaderes), Cundinamarca, Huila, Meta, Santander and Tolima (except the municipality of Cajamarca).

The Group took note that Colombia was recognised as having a zone free from CSF in May 2017.

In accordance with the established procedures, the participating expert from Colombia withdrew from the meeting during the assessment of Colombia's dossier by the Group.

The Group requested additional information and received clarification from Colombia.

##### i. Animal disease reporting

The Group noted that Colombia had a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting to the OIE and that CSF was a notifiable disease in the country as per legislation.

The Group acknowledged that an on-going awareness programme was in place in cooperation with the Colombian pork producers' association to encourage reporting of all cases suggestive of CSF. Although the Group noted that the number of CSF suspicions have been decreasing in the past years, this programme appeared to be comprehensive and was aimed at pig producers in all production system types as well as at technicians, sentinels, and police.

##### ii. Veterinary Services

The Group was informed that Colombia had received an OIE PVS follow-up mission in March 2015 and a PVS Gap Analysis mission had been carried out in February 2016. The PVS reports provided additional guarantees that the Veterinary Services were compliant with the requirements for a country having an officially recognised CSF free zone.

The Group acknowledged that the proposed free zone constitutes an area of intensive pig production.

The Group noted that the pig sector comprised the following productive systems: breeder, technical (>100 breeding sows and/or ≥600 fattening pigs), industrial (≥ 10 and < 100 breeding sows and/or ≥100 and <600 fattening pigs), family-commercial (≥ 3 and < 100 breeding sows and/or ≥15 and < 100 fattening pigs) and backyard farms (< 3 breeding sows and/or <15 fattening pigs). The Group noted that there was an identification system in place to distinguish between pigs in the proposed zone from those in the rest of the country. From the additional information provided, the Group further noted that all animals older than 60 days in the proposed free zone were identified *via* a blue tag with the letters ZE (eradication zone). The information on identification was recorded in a digital database that enabled an updated census.

Pig movements were authorised only following the issuance of the “Internal Movement Sanitary Permit” and only for animals identified by an ear tag. In the case that pigs were moved to a zone with a different sanitary situation, they received a new type of ear tag upon arrival at the destination. The Group acknowledged that movements from zones without an official CSF free status into the proposed free zone were prohibited as per legislation.

The Group noted that pig producers had to submit an application to the Colombian Agriculture Institute in order to register their farms under the “Livestock Farm Sanitary Registry” (RSPP) and a similar procedure was required for the registration of small farms (i.e., farms with less than five breeding sows or less than 30 animals) under “Sanitary Inscription of Livestock Farms” (ISPP).

The Group noted from the additional information that, since July 2020, Colombia has implemented a new strategy to increase the coverage of farms registered in the RSPP, supported by a new regulation which had been already drafted and would be fully enforced in the coming months. According to this new strategy, visits would be conducted in all farms to verify the information stored in the respective registration systems. Furthermore, all small farms were now registered in the System for Control of Animal Movement including the information on pork inventory and sanitary requirements associated with the registered farms. Upon further request, the Group was informed that the estimated percentage of compliance with regard to registration of pig farms in the proposed zone was so far approximately 80%. The Group commended Colombia for this progress and encouraged the country to continue improving the coverage of farms registered in the systems but highlighted the need to ensure consistency of the information contained in the two systems during the transition period.

While the Group acknowledged that a traceability system was in place, it was noted that the boundaries of the CSF zones (existing and proposed one) did not align with the delineation of the already recognised FMD free zones. The Group considered that this misalignment between FMD and CSF zones could add complexity to the practical implementation and effective supervision of the traceability system and movement control. Therefore, the Group requested Colombia to describe the measures in place in the CSF control zone that would mitigate the risk of introduction in the CSF proposed zone and the actions taken to ensure sustainability of the system particularly regarding border inspections. In response to the Group’s request, Colombia explained that various factors and measures were in place to prevent the introduction of CSF from the control zone into the proposed zone as follows: geographical barriers, physical barriers represented by 23 checkpoints, compulsory vaccination in place in the CSF control zone, prohibition of movements from the control zone to the proposed zone and reinforced control of illegal entries of animals coordinated with other institutions.

The Group acknowledged the efforts made by Colombia to characterise the wild and feral pig populations in the past year through studies in the proposed free zone. Colombia informed the Group that wild and feral pig populations were found in low numbers in this zone and mainly in areas where human presence and activities were limited, which suggested that contact with domestic pigs was unlikely. The Group recommended that Colombia continue implementing these studies on feral pigs to improve its understanding on their presence and ensure close monitoring of those populations.

Overall, the Group concluded that Colombia demonstrates oversight and surveillance of the wild pig population in the proposed zone in accordance with Article 15.2.31. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

*iii. Situation of CSF in the past 12 months*

The Group noted that the last CSF outbreak reported in the proposed zone was in 2015.

*iv. Absence of vaccination in the past 12 months*

The Group noted that the last vaccination against CSF in the proposed zone had been carried out in September 2016. Vaccination was prohibited in the proposed zone as per legislation.

v. *Surveillance for CSF in accordance with Articles 15.2.26. to 15.2.32.*

The Group acknowledged that passive and active surveillance in domestic pigs were in place in the country, with comprehensive follow up in the case of clinical suspicions and seropositive animals. The Group took note of the very detailed follow up investigation of seropositive animals detected under active surveillance and recommended Colombia to include also other animals being in contact with positive reactors when re-sampling.

The Group acknowledged that a targeted surveillance was in place for farms in the departments of the proposed zone where the presence of feral pigs and free-ranging domestic pigs had been detected. These departments were bordering with a control zone where the largest proportion of feral pig populations had been identified, and targeted surveillance was also implemented in farms situated in areas close to the proposed zone. The Group recommended Colombia to continue with close monitoring of these farms that are at risk of potential contact with feral pig populations.

Colombia provided information on its participation in inter-laboratory validation tests with satisfactory results organised by an OIE Reference Laboratory in 2019. The Group considered that Colombia had adequate CSF diagnostic capacity, with appropriate levels of accreditation.

Overall, the Group concluded that a strong passive and active surveillance system for CSF was in place in the proposed free zone.

vi. *Regulatory measures for the early detection, prevention and control of CSF*

The Group noted that Colombia imported pigs and their products from countries not officially recognised as free from CSF by the OIE; however, Colombia described the procedures and requirements for authorising imports from such countries, which were compliant with the provisions in Articles 15.2.8 to 15.2.21. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

The Group acknowledged the information provided on biosecurity measures for farms and legislation for swill feeding, stipulating that food waste had to be cooked (in accordance with the recommendation of the OIE *Terrestrial Code*) before being fed to pigs. However, the Group acknowledged that, due to social and economic factors invoked by Colombia, full enforcement of this requirement was challenging and encouraged the country to continue with a close monitoring of farms and education of farmers concerning the risk posed by untreated swill. Colombia informed that awareness activities were conducted amongst the producers, which included distribution of information material on the adequate treatment of food waste when fed to pigs. In addition, the Group took note that pig farms could voluntarily request certification of good pig practices by the ICA and that, in these cases, swill feeding was prohibited. From the additional information received, the Group took note that there was a system in place to monitor compliance of farms regarding the provisions for swill feeding through periodic on-site inspections.

The Group took note of two simulation exercises organised in 2015 and 2017. Colombia shared with the Group its contingency plan describing the different roles, responsibilities and the actions to be taken regarding the detection, control and eradication of CSF.

vii. *Consideration of wild and feral pigs, if present, in the surveillance programme and biosecurity measure of domestic and captive wild herds*

The Group noted that biosecurity measures, such as perimeter fences, existed to prevent contact between domestic and wild pig populations in technical and industrial farms. The Group took also note that in family (commercial) and backyard farms awareness and training activities were conducted by the Official Veterinary Services and the Colombian pork producers' association to sensitise farmers on basic biosecurity measures to prevent contact between domestic and wild pig population. The Group recommended Colombia to maintain these awareness raising activities among farmers and continue with a close monitoring of free-ranging pigs.

viii. *Compliance with the questionnaire in Article 1.9.1.*

The Group agreed that the submitted dossier was compliant with the format of the questionnaire in Article 1.9.1. However, the Group pointed out that the extensive number of appendices, where critical information was provided addressing important sections of the CSF questionnaire, led to challenges in evaluating this application.

*Conclusion*

Considering the information submitted in the dossier and the answers from Colombia to the questions raised, the Group considered that the application was compliant with the requirements of Chapter 15.2. and with the questionnaire in Article 1.9.1. of the Terrestrial Code. The Group therefore recommended that the proposed zone of Colombia be recognised as free from CSF.

The Group recommended that information on the following be submitted to the OIE when Colombia annually reconfirms its CSF free zonal status (also detailed in the relevant sections above):

- monitoring of feral pig populations and free-ranging pigs;
- targeted surveillance in farms at risk of potential contact with feral pig populations;
- on-farms inspections to raise awareness and verify compliance with regard to the provisions for swill feeding and biosecurity measures to prevent contact between domestic and wild pig populations;
- evidence of controls of animal movements into the zone.

**5. Evaluation of an application from a Member for re-zoning of an already recognised CSF free zone status**

**a) Brazil**

Brazil currently has two officially recognised CSF free zones:

- one zone composed of the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2014;
- one zone covering the States of Acre, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goias, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, São Paulo, Sergipe and Tocantins, Distrito Federal, and the municipalities of Guajará, Boca do Acre, South of the municipality of Canutama and Southwest of the municipality of Lábrea, in the State of Amazonas as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2015.

In October 2020, Brazil submitted a dossier requesting the separation of the State of Paraná from the CSF free zone and its recognition as a new CSF free zone.

The Group requested additional information and received clarification from Brazil.

The Group expressed some concerns on the type of information that should be provided in a dossier and assessed for splitting an existing officially recognised CSF free zone. The main concern was whether Brazil was expected to re-apply with a complete dossier, answering all questions of the questionnaire, or whether the country was required only to substantiate information on the measures implemented in relation to the splitting of zones, such as control of movement of pigs and their products between zones. The Group requested more specific instructions from the OIE to address this type of requests and subsequent evaluation in the future. The Group suggested that, for such requests, an amended template report should be used addressing specific points of concern during the assessment, such as animal movements and surveillance.

*i. Animal disease reporting*

The Group noted that Brazil had a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting and that CSF was a notifiable disease in the country as per legislation.

The Group acknowledged that the CSF awareness-raising activities were in place targeting all relevant stakeholders to ensure the sensitivity of the passive surveillance.

ii. *Veterinary Services*

The Group noted that Brazil had hosted an OIE PVS Evaluation mission in 2007 and a PVS Follow up mission was carried out in 2014. The Group was informed that, following the PVS Evaluation mission to the country, Brazil developed a Programme for Quality Evaluation and Improvement of the Official Veterinary Services to internally assess the situation in terms of the physical and financial human resources, authority and technical and operational capability, interaction with stakeholders and access to markets. In the frame of this programme, internal audits are performed on a regular basis in the states. The last audit of the State of Paraná was conducted in 2018.

The Group noted that a system for pig identification and registration was in place. Pigs were identified at lot level and pig holdings were numbered by an exclusive national code linked to the municipality and to the state where they were located. Registered farms were detailed as to the existing herd, by species, gender and age group. Movements of pigs were registered in a computerised farm-registry system and required an Animal Movement Permit (GTA) issued by the Official Veterinary Services prior to shipment. Each GTA had a single identification number and included data on the origin and destination of the animals, transported species (number, gender and age group), purpose of the movement (e.g., slaughter, fattening, breeding), date and place where the document was issued and person in charge of issuing the document. Brazil further described the inspection posts at the borders of the proposed zone, which appeared strategically located to control the movements. In addition, the Group was informed about the mobile inspection posts in place, supported by federal-level and state-level highway police forces as well as other inspection agencies to reinforce the control of movements of animals between zones. The Group agreed that these enhanced activities indicated a robust system in place for animal movement control, which provided guarantees that the new proposed zone could be considered as a stand-alone zone.

Brazil reported the presence of a feral pig population that includes European wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) which is considered an invasive exotic species in the country. The Group noted that raising of wild boar in captivity was prohibited. Brazil provided a map showing the geographical distribution of wild boar and explained that this information was collected through hunters' reports.

Overall, the Group considered that the Veterinary Services were well structured and organised, had knowledge of, and authority over domestic pig herds, and current knowledge about the population and habitat of feral pig population in the proposed zone.

iii. *Situation of CSF in the past 12 months*

The Group noted that the last CSF outbreak within CSF free zones was registered in 1998 in the State of São Paulo. The last CSF outbreak in the proposed zone was reported in 1997.

iv. *Absence of vaccination in the past 12 months*

The Group acknowledged that the vaccination against CSF in Brazil was prohibited since 1992 as per legislation. The Group noted that the last vaccination was carried out in 1992 in the State of Paraná.

v. *Surveillance for CSF in accordance with Articles 15.2.26. to 15.2.32.*

The Group acknowledged that a strong and comprehensive passive surveillance scheme was in place through a reporting system involving the participation of farmers and other value chain actors as well as veterinarians.

Brazil described its surveillance system that was based on a combination of serological surveillance and systematic clinical surveillance. Active surveillance included several components as follows: systematic serological surveillance at Certified Pig Breeding Farms, systematic surveillance triggered by mortality thresholds, serological surveillance at slaughterhouses and sero-epidemiological surveillance of backyard farms.

Brazil provided within its dossier and relevant annex, information on a risk-based sero-epidemiological study conducted in the state of Paraná in 2020, to demonstrate the absence of transmission of CSFV on backyard farms. This study was carried out to enhance the CSF surveillance system in place in the state of Paraná.

The Group noted that surveillance was in place for the feral pig population, comprising passive surveillance through notification of mortality or altered behaviour in feral pigs, and active surveillance through serological surveys in cooperation with the licensed hunters.

With regard to diagnostic capacity, the Group observed that CSF diagnosis was carried out in two laboratories. These two laboratories were accredited to ABNT NBR ISO/IEC 17025 standard by the National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology, a federal governmental agency.

vi. *Regulatory measures for the early detection, prevention and control of CSF*

Brazil explained that control and inspection of the entry of animals, animal products and by-products in the country is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture through the International Animal and Plant Surveillance System, which had 83 units located at the main strategic points such as ports, airports and international border posts. The Group was informed that there were five of these units in the state of Paraná and that the entry of animals and animal products was allowed only at the specific points where the inspection posts were in place.

The Group acknowledged that Brazil had a comprehensive set of standards and regulations for importation of pigs and pig products to Brazil. The Group observed that the pigs were imported into the proposed zone only from the countries having an official CSF free status. The Group noted that Brazil also imported pig products into the proposed zone only from the countries officially recognised free from CSF except for the bristles and casings imported from an infected country. Upon the Group's request, Brazil informed that the importation conditions complied with the requirements of Articles 15.2.19. and 15.2.24. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

The Group acknowledged that Brazil was actively participating in the regional initiatives for information sharing and control of priority diseases in the region.

The Group took note of a contingency plan in place. Furthermore, the Group noted that Brazil had a National System for Animal and Plant Emergencies in place which includes a group of agencies, activities, standards and procedures with permanent and coordinated action to prepare and respond to animal and plant emergencies.

vii. *Consideration of wild and feral pigs, if present, in the surveillance programme and biosecurity measure of domestic and captive wild herds*

The Group noted that the minimum biosecurity measures were required by legislation, according to which all pigs kept on farms had to be enclosed with a perimeter fence and properly confined to prevent contact between domestic and feral pig populations. With regard to backyard farms, Brazil explained that complementary sero-epidemiological investigations were carried out to demonstrate the absence of CSFV considering greater risk for contact with wild boars and lower level of biosecurity measures in place. From the additional information provided, the Group noted that hunting of wild boar was also carried out, to reduce their numbers as a supplementary measure to prevent contact between domestic pig and feral pig populations.

The Group acknowledged that swill feeding was prohibited in Brazil as per legislation and that compliance was monitored through farm visits for inspection of level of compliance of biosecurity measures in place by the Official Veterinary Services.

viii. *Compliance with the questionnaire in Article 1.9.1.*

The Group agreed that the submitted dossier was compliant with the format of the questionnaire in Article 1.9.1.

*Conclusion*

Considering the information submitted in the dossier and the answers from Brazil to the questions raised, the Group considered that the application was compliant with the requirements of Chapter 15.2. and with the questionnaire in Article 1.9.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*. The Group therefore recommended that the proposed zone of Brazil be recognised as a new stand-alone CSF free zone.

The Group recommended that information on the following be submitted to the OIE when Brazil reconfirms its CSF status (also detailed in the relevant sections above):

- Information on the animal identification and movement control between the zones;
- Sero-epidemiological survey design and sampling established for each zone individually or through an overarching protocol stratified by zone.

**6. Finalisation and adoption of report**

The *ad hoc* Group reviewed and amended the draft report. The Group agreed that the report would be subject to a short period of circulation to the Group for comments and adoption. Upon circulation, the Group agreed that the report captured the discussions.

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.../Appendices

Appendix I

**VIRTUAL MEETING OF THE OIE AD HOC GROUP ON THE EVALUATION  
OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER STATUS OF MEMBERS  
7 to 10 December 2020**

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**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**Purpose**

The purpose of the *ad hoc* Group on the evaluation of classical swine fever (CSF) status of Members (the Group) is to evaluate applications for official recognitions of CSF status of Members.

**Background**

In accordance with the [OIE procedure for official recognition of disease status](#), OIE Members can be officially recognised by the OIE as having a CSF free status through the adoption of a resolution by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE (the Assembly) in May every year. A Member wishing to apply for the official recognition of its CSF status should submit the [questionnaire](#) laid out in Chapter 1.9 of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* and comply with all requirements specified in the *Terrestrial Code* for CSF. The OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases ([Scientific Commission](#)) is responsible for undertaking, on behalf of the Assembly, the assessment of OIE Members' applications for their compliance with OIE standards. The assessment carried out by the Scientific Commission is based on the recommendations formulated by a relevant *ad hoc* Group. *Ad hoc* groups are convened under the authority of and report to the OIE Director General.

**Specific issues to be addressed**

The Group will screen and evaluate in detail five Members' applications to assess whether they comply with the requirements specified for CSF in the *Terrestrial Code*. Based on the evaluations, the Group will provide their conclusions and recommendations to the Scientific Commission.

**Prerequisites**

The Group members should:

- Sign the OIE Undertaking on Confidentiality of information (if not done already);
- Complete the Declaration of Interest Form;
- Understand that the membership of the Group may be retained between its meetings to ensure continuity of the work.

**Actions to deliver**Before the meeting

Upon reception of an application from a Member, the Status Department (SD) conducts a preliminary screening to check the conformity of the dossier (structure of the dossier in accordance with the SOP and with the questionnaire under Chapter 1.9 of *Terrestrial Code*, main sections of the questionnaire, regular notification to the OIE, payment of the fee, OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) report, etc.). If an information gap is identified, the SD requests additional information from the Member.

As the PVS reports are bound by the OIE rules on confidentiality of information, the SD and experts will consider for the evaluation the available PVS report(s) if not obsolete (PVS reports from more than five years ago) or confidential.

The SD will send the working documents to the Group, including the dossiers received from applicants, at least one month before the Group meeting (i.e., **7 November 2020**).

The experts can request support from the SD at any time.

The SD suggests the nomination of a Chair and Rapporteur for the Group's consideration.

The experts are expected to:

- Be familiar with Chapters [1.9](#) and [15.2](#) of the *Terrestrial Code*;
- Evaluate and study in detail all dossiers provided by the OIE;
- Take into account any other information available in the public domain that is considered pertinent for the evaluation of the dossiers;
- Summarise the dossiers according to the *Terrestrial Code* requirements by completing the summary tables provided by the SD (the summary tables will be provided at a later stage along with the working documents for the meeting). Experts are expected to capture and summarise in each corresponding section of the summary tables the main gaps as well as strengths identified during the assessment of the dossiers, using extracted texts or reference to pages/annexes of the application;
- Draft questions to the applicant Members whenever the analysis of the dossiers identifies incomplete or unclear information;
- Submit to the SD the completed summary tables for each application together with possible questions for the applicant Members at least 10 days before the teleconference and preferably by **25 November 2020**;

The SD will compile the summary tables and the questions to be forwarded to the applicant Members before the teleconference. All subsequent information and material provided by a Member will be forwarded to the Group.

#### During the meeting

- Agree on the appointment of the Chair and Rapporteur of the meeting (the Chair will lead the discussion and the Rapporteur will ensure that the report reflects the discussion and captures the detailed assessment of the dossiers);
- Mention any potential conflict of interest and, if relevant, withdraw him/herself from the discussion;
- Contribute to the discussions;
- Provide a detailed report in order to recommend, to the Scientific Commission, the country(ies) and/or zone to be recognised (or not) as CSF free and to indicate any information gaps or specific areas that should be addressed in the future by the applicant Members.

If during the teleconference the Group decides that additional information should be requested from the applicant Members before an informed conclusion can be drawn, the SD forwards the additional information to the Group at a later date. The Chair is responsible for coordinating the finalisation of the assessment and for ensuring that the views of all Group members are taken into consideration.

Should the Group not be able to complete its Terms of Reference during this meeting, experts' contributions will be solicited after the meeting, including by teleconference if needed.

#### After the meeting

The SD will circulate the draft report after the teleconference is over. Experts are expected to contribute to the finalisation of the report within approximately one week.

The SD will circulate the final version of the report to the Group once endorsed by the Scientific Commission and is published online.

### **Deliverables**

A detailed report to recommend to the Scientific Commission whether the Members should be (or not) recognised with an official CSF free status. The report should indicate any information gaps or specific areas that should be addressed in the future by the Members.

### **Reporting / timeline**

The OIE will circulate the draft report no more than seven days after the teleconference (no later than 17 December 2020) and the Group will finalise its report within ten days (indicative deadline: 27 December 2020).

Appendix II

**VIRTUAL MEETING OF THE OIE AD HOC GROUP ON THE EVALUATION  
OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER STATUS OF MEMBERS  
7 to 10 December 2020**

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**Agenda**

1. Opening
  2. Adoption of the agenda and appointment of chairperson and rapporteur
  3. Evaluation of applications from Members for official recognition of CSF free country status
  4. Evaluation of an application from a Member for official recognition of a CSF free zone status
    - 4.a. Colombia
  5. Evaluation of an application from a Member for re-zoning of an already recognised CSF free zone status
    - 5.a. Brazil
  6. Finalisation and adoption of the report
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Appendix III

**AD HOC GROUP ON THE EVALUATION  
OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER STATUS OF MEMBERS  
7 to 10 December 2020**

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**List of Participants**

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