

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

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BSE Countermeasures

Report Categories:

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SP2 - Prevent or Resolve Barriers to Trade that Hinder U.S. Food and Agricultural Exports

Livestock and Products

Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety

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Report Highlights:

This report is the unofficial translation of Order 2015-01 on BSE countermeasures.

Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Waters and Forests [No. 2015-01 of 19 chaabane 1422 \(5 November 2001\)](#) on complementary and special measures for the control of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

(BO [n ° 4970 of 17/01/2002, page 62](#) -BO [n ° 5932 of 07/04/2011, page 371](#))

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND WATERS AND FORESTS,

Given the [Dahir Law No. 1-75-292 of 5 Chaoual 1397 \(September 19, 1977\)](#) enacting measures to ensure domestic animals against contagious diseases, including Article 5, as supplemented and amended by the law n ° 25-96 promulgated by the dahir n ° 1-96-254 of 12 ramadan 1417 (21 January 1997);

Following the opinion of the Minister of the Economy, Finance, Privatization and Tourism,

ORDER:

FIRST ARTICLE. - Pursuant to Article 5 of the Dahir Law No. 1-75-292 of 5 Chaoual 1397 (19 September 1977), this Order lays down special measures for the control of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE).

ART. 2. (Modified by the decree of the [MAPM n ° 2986-10](#) of the 05/11/2010) - In the sense of this decree, any cattle will be regarded as:

1) suspect of B.S.E., when presented, alive, shot or dead, clinical symptoms and / or lesions of the central nervous system evoking an attack by the causative agent of B.S.E.

A suspect animal, subject to the same provisions of this Decree, is also considered to be any imported cattle coming from a location where one or more cases of B.S.E. have been diagnosed by the veterinary services of the exporting country.

2) confirms B.S.E., when:

- histopathological examinations carried out on suspicious bovine brain samples, after its death or euthanasia, reveal the existence of spongiform lesions characteristic of B.S.E. and which can confirm the diagnosis of the disease;

- any other laboratory analysis techniques established by a memorandum from the Director General of the National Food Safety Authority, which would confirm the diagnosis of the disease.

ART.3. (Modified by the decree of the MAPM n ° 2986-10 of the 05/11/2010) - The laboratories of analysis and research of the National Office of food safety, the laboratories of the state company "Biopharma", as well as those of the Hassan II Agronomic and Veterinary Institute, are authorized to carry out diagnostic tests for BSE Other laboratories may be authorized for this purpose by the Director General of the National Food Safety Authority.

Any other laboratory may be authorized by the Director General of the National Food Safety Authority to carry out the same analysis. The application for authorization is submitted by the interested party to the local veterinary service of the National Office for Food Safety designated for this purpose by its Director General, accompanied by a file consisting of documents and documents allowing the identification of the applicant and to verify that the laboratory for which the authorization is requested meets the standard NM ISO / IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Calibration and Testing Laboratories as homologated by the Ministerial Order industry, trade and the upgrading of the

economy No. 406-06 of 28 moharrem 1427 (27 February 2006) and the particular specifications issued by the Director General of that Office taking into account the required analyzes.

ART.4. - Epidemiological surveillance of B.S.E. is defined and ensured by the central veterinary authority. It collects, analyzes and exchanges all information useful for research and control of the B.S.E.

ART.5. - The search and control operations of the B.S.E. referred to in Article 4 of this decree will be conducted by the veterinarians of the veterinary services or the health veterinarians mandated in the zones which are delimited to them.

ART.6. - The circumstances of legitimate suspicion of the B.S.E. are the following :

- (a) Live pure-bred cattle with clinical signs of neurological disorders such as anxiety, hypersensitivity, agitations, aggression, persistent more than 15 days, and any other characteristic manifestations of a nervous syndrome with or without involvement of the musculoskeletal system and / or general condition;
- (b) Purebred cattle killed or euthanized at the holding facility as a result of the symptoms mentioned in paragraph (a) of this article;
- (c) Purebred cattle, slaughtered urgently and / or accompanied by a laissez-passer and a veterinary information certificate following the appearance and evolution of the symptoms mentioned in paragraph a) of this article .

ART.7. - Any veterinarian, any livestock technician who has had the opportunity to observe any of the disease symptoms mentioned in Article 6, paragraph a) and b) above, is obliged to draw up a complete report stating his observations to the chief veterinarian of the nearest veterinary service; the latter confirms or invalidates the suspicion; in the first case, he must declare it to the central veterinary authority.

ART.8. - Upon receipt of the declaration of suspicion of B.S.E., the central veterinary authority shall immediately implement the following provisions:

- to conduct as accurate a survey as possible of the suspected animal's history since birth;
- the isolation of the suspected animal and its shipment to the nearest monitored slaughterhouse with cold storage equipment; the said animal must be accompanied by an authorization letter and a health information certificate;
- the destruction of the milk of the suspect animal;
- the samples required for the confirmation of the disease are made by the slaughterhouse veterinarian and sent to the authorized laboratory on which the locality where the disease was suspected is dependent; the carcass, as well as all of its movements are put in instructions, under the responsibility of the slaughterhouse veterinarian, pending the results of analyzes;
- the farm which has housed the suspect animal is placed under a gubernatorial supervision order.

ART.9. - The gubernatorial order for supervising a farm must provide for the following measures:

- the visit, identification and census of all pure-bred cattle imported and belonging to the herd of the holding;
- banning the export of pure-bred cattle imported or derived from imported purebred animals and, where appropriate, from the location of origin if the bovine was acquired locally;

- conducting an epidemiological survey to determine the possible factors of contamination by the agent of B.S.E. of the suspect animal (s).

ART.10. - If confirmation of B.S.E. by an authorized laboratory, the governor of the province or district where the suspected farm is located shall issue an order for the declaration of infection of the said farm, identified as being at risk if the herd contains other imported cattle, at the end the investigation provided for in Article 9 above and on the proposal of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

ART.11. - The gubernatorial order provided for in Article 10 above must provide, for farms identified as at risk, the following measures:

- (a) the marking by a veterinarian of the local veterinary service, by means of an indelible mark, of any animal suspected of B.S.E. ;
- (b) the prohibition, for a period of six months from the date of confirmation of the BSE, of all delivery of pure-bred animals, registered imports or pure-bred animals imported from that holding, except if they are destined for supervised slaughterhouses;
- c) the treatment of these animals, if they are suspect, according to the provisions of article 8 of this decree;
- (d) the destruction, in accordance with the procedures in force, of any animal carcass with B.S.E. and slaughtered in slaughterhouses regularly monitored, as well as deliveries of the latter.

ART.12. - The gubernatorial decree bearing the declaration of infection provided for in article 10 above is reported as soon as the farm concerned is no longer considered to be at risk by the central veterinary authority.

ART.13. - The gubernatorial decree of supervising the operational plan in article 9 of this decree is reported as soon as confirmation of no disease suspicion is established, following the investigation provided for in this article.

ART.14. - Without prejudice to the provision of Article 13 above, the holdings where, on the date of the investigation provided for in Article 9 of this Decree, animals belonging to a farm identified at risk, are placed under a gubernatorial supervision order with the application of the measures provided for in article 9 of this decree.

ART.15. - Any owner who has observed the measures prescribed above will receive an allowance to take into account the loss suffered as a result of the slaughter of any animal on his farm, with a view to the fight against B.S.E. This allowance will be allocated to the breeder after the slaughter of this animal.

ART.16. - At the date of slaughter, an estimate is made of each animal by a commission consisting of:

- an expert appointed by the owner and preferably chosen from the members of a cooperative or association of breeders;
- the slaughterhouse veterinarian;
- the veterinarian of the locality where the disease was found.

ART.17. - The compensation rate of the owner of each animal slaughtered will be 80% of the value of the animal as defined in Article 16 of this decree. In the case where the animal to be slaughtered comes from a holding having a history of B.S.E., this rate will be reduced as follows:

- if cases of B.S.E. were also recorded in this operation in the year preceding this compensation, the rate will be 60%;

- if cases of B.S.E. were also recorded in this operation annually in the preceding two years, the animals will be slaughtered without their owner being entitled to any compensation.

ART.18. (Modified by the decree of the MAPM n ° 2986-10 of 05/11/2010) - The amount of the allowance allocated as defined in articles 16 and 17 of this decree must not exceed 10,000 dirhams for any purebred cattle shot.

This allowance will be charged to the budget of the National Office for Food Safety.

ART.19. (Modified by the decree of the MAPM n ° 2986-10 of 05/11/2010) - Any slaughter of a cattle carried out within the framework of the fight against B.S.E. must be the subject of the establishment of a compensation file which will be composed of the following documents:

- A reasoned veterinary decision of destination of the animal to slaughterhouses;
- a report of estimated the value of the animal;
- a report of slaughter and destruction of the animal;
- a compensation decision issued by the Director General of the National Food Safety Authority.

ART.20. - Will not give rise to compensation the slaughter of an animal from a farm where the regulatory provisions of this order are not respected.

Art.21. - The director of breeding is in charge of the execution of this decree which will be published in the Official Bulletin.

<p><i>Rabat, the 19th chaabane 1422 (November 5, 2000).</i> ISMAIL ALAOU</p>
