

Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries No. 956-16 of 25 Jumada II 1437 (4 April 2016) relating to supplementary and special measures to combat ovine and caprine brucellosis.

(OG No 6510 of 10/20/2016, page 1612)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MARITIME FISHERIES,

Having regard to Dahir bearing Law No. 1-75-292 of 5 Chaoual 1397 (19 September 1977) enacting measures to safeguard domestic animals against contagious diseases, in particular Articles 3, 5, 6, and 7 thereof;

Having regard to Law No. 25-08 establishing the National Office for Food Safety, promulgated by Dahir No. 1-09-20 of 22 Safar 1430 (18 February 2009), particularly Article 2 thereof;

After consultation with the Minister of Economy and Finance,

ORDERS:

Chapter One: General Provisions

ARTICLE 1. - The declaration of ovine and caprine brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*), which, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the aforementioned Dahir bearing Law No. 1-75-292, is made by the persons referred to in said Article, as well as by veterinary inspectors of slaughterhouses and laboratories when brucellosis lesions are observed on animal carcasses, including during post-mortem examination or laboratory diagnosis, shall be immediately submitted to the veterinary service of the National Office for Food Safety (ONSSA) having territorial jurisdiction over the place where the animal affected or suspected of being affected by ovine and caprine brucellosis is located.

Such declaration shall state the identity of the owner or person in charge of the sheep or goats and include information relating to the identification of the animals and the holding concerned. It shall be completed using the form provided for this purpose by the veterinarians of the above-mentioned ONSSA veterinary service.

ARTICLE 2. - For ovine and caprine brucellosis, the additional and special measures referred to in Article 5 of the Dahir bearing Law No. 1-75-292 shall include:

- 1) Disease screening;
- 2) The classification of sheep or goat or mixed holdings, based on the health status of the flock with regard to ovine and caprine brucellosis;
- 3) Special public health measures;
- 4) Preventive vaccination measures.

In the implementation of the above-mentioned measures, the owners or managers of livestock holdings shall be responsible for taking, at their own expense, all necessary measures to facilitate their execution, by ensuring the restraint and control of their animals.

Chapter II: Screening for Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis

ARTICLE 3. – The detection of ovine and caprine brucellosis, as well as the sanitary monitoring of livestock holdings, shall be carried out by veterinarians of the National Office for Food Safety (ONSSA) or by private veterinarians holding a sanitary mandate, and by ONSSA laboratories or

laboratories authorized in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 below, using the following diagnostic and screening methods:

1. Bacteriological diagnosis, consisting of the isolation and identification of the causative agent in the sample;
2. Serological diagnosis, carried out by the buffered antigen test (EAT), also known as the Rose Bengal (RB) test, or by the complement fixation test (CFT), or by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA);
3. Allergic diagnosis, carried out by intrapalpebral (eyelid) injection of a brucellosis allergen.

In addition to the methods indicated above, other methods of diagnosis and screening for ovine and caprine brucellosis may be authorized by the Director General of ONSSA.

Upon completion of the diagnostic and screening operations for ovine and caprine brucellosis referred to above, the veterinarian who carried them out shall issue to the owner of the animals concerned certificates attesting thereto.

ARTICLE 4. - The authorization referred to in Article 3 above shall be issued by the Director General of ONSSA to laboratories that comply with the NM ISO/IEC 17025 standard "General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories," as approved by Order of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Economic Upgrading No. 406-06 of 28 Moharram 1427 (27 February 2006), or any equivalent standard replacing it, as well as with the specific requirements issued by the Director General of ONSSA, taking into account the nature of the required analyses.

The application for authorization shall be submitted to the regional directorate of ONSSA of the place where the laboratory is located, together with a file containing the documents and supporting evidence enabling the applicant to be identified and demonstrating that the laboratory meets the requirements of the aforementioned NM ISO/IEC 17025 standard, or any equivalent standard replacing it, as well as the aforementioned specific requirements.

This authorization shall be withdrawn by the Director General of ONSSA if it is found that the laboratory for which the authorization was issued no longer meets the NM ISO/IEC 17025 standard or any equivalent standard replacing it or the aforementioned specific specifications.

ARTICLE 5. - The observation, in a female ovine or caprine animal, of any abortion or clinical signs suggestive thereof, or the observation, in a male ovine or caprine animal, of any disorder of the genital apparatus, shall constitute a suspicion of ovine and caprine brucellosis, subject to the declaration referred to in Article 1 above.

The veterinarian of the local ONSSA veterinary service, or the private veterinarian holding a sanitary mandate, called upon to visit a holding suspected of ovine and caprine brucellosis, shall ensure that the suspected animals are isolated and shall collect the samples necessary for the diagnostic procedures provided for in Article 3 above, and forward them to one of the laboratories referred to in the said Article.

Where samples are taken by a private veterinarian holding a sanitary mandate, the veterinarian shall immediately inform the ONSSA veterinary service of the location where the samples were taken.

ARTICLE 6. - A sheep or goat shall be considered to be infected with ovine and caprine brucellosis when:

- 1) In the case of females that have aborted: the diagnosis of ovine and caprine brucellosis is confirmed by bacteriological or serological analysis carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 above, with a positive result associated with a positive complement fixation (CF) test. Where only the Rose Bengal test is positive, the animal concerned shall be isolated and subjected to monitoring two weeks after the date of sampling referred to in Article 5 above. If this follow-up test is positive, the animal shall be declared infected with ovine and caprine brucellosis;

- 2) In the case of unvaccinated females that have not aborted, where the animal tests positive:
 - a) A buffered antigen test (EAT), also known as the Rose Bengal test, and a complement fixation (CF) test showing a titer equal to or greater than 20 IU/ml (IU: international unit of complement fixation per millilitre);
 - b) Two buffered antigen tests carried out two (2) weeks apart;
 - c) Any other serological test referred to in Article 3 above.
- 3) For vaccinated females that have not aborted, the animal is positive:
 - a) A buffered antigen test (EAT) and a complement fixation (CF) test showing a titer equal to or greater than 30 IU/ml when the animal was vaccinated less than twelve months previously;
 - b) A buffered antigen test (EAT) and a complement fixation (CF) test showing a titer equal to or greater to 20 IU/ml where the animal was twelve (12) months or more previously;
 - c) Any other serological test referred to in Article 3 above.
- 4) in the case of males, orchitis symptoms are associated with a positive "EAT or Rose Bengal" test and a positive complement fixation (CF) test.

ARTICLE 7. – A farm shall be considered infected with ovine and caprine brucellosis following confirmation of the disease in at least one sheep or goat, under the conditions set out in Article 6 above.

ARTICLE 8. - Any therapeutic or desensitization intervention likely to alter the results of diagnostic tests for ovine and caprine brucellosis, or to modify the course of the infection, is prohibited.

Chapter III: Classification of Sheep and/or of Goat Holding

ARTICLE 9. – A sheep and/or goat farm shall be classified as “officially free of ovine and caprine brucellosis” when it meets the following conditions:

- 1) All sheep and/or goats are identified according to the technical requirements set by ONSSA;
- 2) No sheep and/or goats have been vaccinated against ovine and caprine brucellosis, except for females vaccinated at least two years before;
- 3) No clinical signs of ovine and caprine brucellosis have been observed in the holding for at least one (1) year;
- 4) All sheep and/or goats aged over six months have been individually subjected to two (2) serological tests referred to in point 2) of Article 3 above, carried out at an interval of not less than six (6) months and not more than twelve (12) months, with negative results;
- 5) Any introduction of sheep and/or goats into the holding is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 below.

ARTICLE 10. – Any sheep and/or goat holding officially certified as “free from ovine and caprine brucellosis” shall retain this certification as long as the following conditions are met:

- 1) The conditions set out in Article 9 above are fulfilled;
- 2) All sheep and/or goats aged at least six (6) months are subjected annually to a buffered antigen test (BAT), with negative results;
- 3) Any introduction of sheep and/or goats into this holding is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 below.

ARTICLE 11. – A sheep and/or goat holding shall be classified as “free from ovine and caprine brucellosis” when it meets the following conditions:

- 1) All sheep and/or goats are identified in accordance with the technical requirements established by ONSSA;
- 2) Vaccination against brucellosis is practiced in the holding;

- 3) No clinical signs of ovine and caprine brucellosis have been detected on the holding for at least one (1) year.
- 4) All unvaccinated sheep and/or goats aged over six (6) months, as well as all vaccinated sheep aged over eighteen (18) months and/or vaccinated goats aged over twelve (12) months, have been tested for ovine and caprine brucellosis using two diagnostic tests carried out at a minimum interval of six (6) months and a maximum interval of twelve (12) months, with negative results;
- 5) Any introduction of sheep and/or goats into this holding is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 below.

ARTICLE 12. – Any sheep and/or goat holding certified as “free from ovine and caprine brucellosis” shall retain this certification as long as the following conditions continue to be met:

- 1) The conditions set out in Article 11 above are fulfilled;
- 2) All sheep aged over eighteen (18) months and/or goats aged over twelve (12) months are subjected annually to a buffered antigen test (BAT), with negative results;
- 3) Any introduction of sheep and/or goats into this holding is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 below.

ARTICLE 13. - The certification of a holding as “officially free from ovine and caprine brucellosis” or as “free from ovine and caprine brucellosis” shall be suspended:

- 1) where one of the conditions referred to, as applicable, in Article 9 or Article 11 above is no longer fulfilled; or
- 2) where, based on the results of one of the series of tests referred to in Article 10 or Article 12 above, the presence of ovine and caprine brucellosis is suspected in at least one sheep or goat from a holding initially certified as “officially free from ovine and caprine brucellosis” or “free from ovine and caprine brucellosis”.

ARTICLE 14 – Where the sheep and/or goats referred to in point 2) of Article 13 above have been slaughtered and can therefore no longer be subjected to the tests provided for in Articles 10 or 12 above, the suspension of the holding’s certification may be lifted if two serological tests carried out on the remaining sheep and/or goats on the holding, aged over twelve (12) months, yield negative results. The first test shall be carried out at least thirty (30) days after the slaughter of the suspected sheep and/or goat, and the second at least three (3) months after the first test.

ARTICLE 15 – Where sheep and/or goats suspected of brucellosis, as referred to in point 2) of Article 13 above, have been isolated from the other susceptible animals in the flock, they may be reintroduced into the flock. The flock’s status as “officially free from ovine and caprine brucellosis” or as “free from ovine and caprine brucellosis”, as applicable, may then be reinstated following a negative test result.

- 1) one of the serological tests referred to in point 2) of Article 3 above and the complement fixation (CF) test; or
- 2) any other combination of tests approved by the Director General of ONSSA.

ARTICLE 16 – Where vaccinated sheep and/or goats suspected of ovine and caprine brucellosis, whether slaughtered or isolated, and aged over eighteen (18) months for sheep and over twelve (12) months for goats, are subjected to one of the serological tests referred to in point 1) above, and such test yields a positive result, this result shall be considered negative where the titer of the complement fixation (CF) test is less than:

- 30 IU/ml in the case of females vaccinated between three (3) and six (6) months;
- 20 IU/ml in other cases.

ARTICLE 17. - The introduction of new sheep and/or goats into a holding certified as "officially free from ovine and caprine brucellosis" or into a holding certified as "free from ovine and caprine brucellosis" shall be carried out under the following conditions:

- 1) Where the destination holding is declared "officially free of ovine and caprine brucellosis": all sheep and/or goats introduced shall be accompanied by the certificate referred to in Article 18 below and come directly from:
 - a) from a holding certified as "officially free from ovine and caprine brucellosis". Besides, sheep and/or goats over six (6) months of age shall show negative results to one of the tests referred to in Article 3 above, carried out either in the holding of origin or in the holding of destination prior to their final introduction into said holding, within thirty (30) days from the date of their isolation; or
 - b) from a holding certified as "free from ovine and caprine brucellosis", provided that the sheep and/or goats have not been vaccinated against ovine and caprine brucellosis, except for females vaccinated more than two (2) years previously. In the case of sheep and/or goats over six (6) months of age, they shall show negative results to a buffered antigen test (BAT) combined with a complement fixation (CF) test carried out in the holding of origin or in the holding of destination prior to their final introduction into said holding, within thirty (30) days from the date of their isolation.
- 2) Where the destination holding is certified as "free from ovine and caprine brucellosis", all sheep and/or goats introduced shall be accompanied by the certificate referred to in Article 18 below and originate directly from:
 - a) from a holding certified as "officially free of ovine and caprine brucellosis"; or,
 - b) from a holding certified as "free from ovine and caprine brucellosis". In the case of sheep and/or goats over six months old, they shall show negative results to one of the tests referred to in Article 3 above, carried out in the holding of origin or in the holding of destination prior to their final introduction into said holding, within thirty (30) days from the date of their isolation.

ARTICLE 18. - For the movement of any sheep or goat for the purpose of its introduction into a farm qualified as "officially free from ovine and caprine brucellosis" or qualified as "free from ovine and caprine brucellosis", the veterinarian of the local veterinary service of ONSSA or the veterinarian with the health mandate, issues to the owner of the animals concerned, a certificate of origin bearing the information allowing the identification of the farm of origin, the animals, the means of transport and the farm of destination.

ARTICLE 19. – Any sheep and/or goat farming area may be declared an “officially brucellosis-free zone” by the Director General of ONSSA or the person delegated by him for this purpose, within the limits he sets, if the following conditions are met

ARTICLE 18 – For the movement of any sheep or goat intended for introduction into a holding classified as “officially free from ovine and caprine brucellosis” or as “free from ovine and caprine brucellosis”, the veterinarian of the local ONSSA veterinary service, or a private veterinarian holding a sanitary mandate, shall issue to the owner of the animals concerned a certificate of origin. This document shall contain all information necessary to identify the holding of origin, the animals, the means of transport, and the holding of destination.

ARTICLE 19 – Any area used for sheep and/or goat farming may be declared an “officially brucellosis-free zone” by the Director General of ONSSA, or by a duly authorized delegate, within limits defined by the Director General, provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1) No cases of abortion attributable to brucellosis infection, nor any isolation of *Brucella melitensis*, shall have been recorded in the area for at least three years. In addition, at least 99.8% of sheep and/or goat holdings in the area shall be officially certified as free from ovine and caprine brucellosis and shall have maintained that status for at least five years. This percentage shall be calculated as of 31 December of each year. However, where total culling of sheep and/or goats has been carried out in infected holdings pursuant to Article 30 below, isolated cases resulting from the introduction of animals originating from

- holdings located outside the area concerned, and identified through the epidemiological investigation provided for in Article 21 below, may be excluded from this calculation.
- 2) All sheep and/or goats in the area shall be identified according to the technical requirements set by ONSSA;
 - 3) All cases of abortion reported in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 above shall have been investigated by a veterinarian of the local veterinary service of ONSSA.

Chapter IV: Special Public Health Measures

ARTICLE 20. - Where the presence of ovine and caprine brucellosis is confirmed in a holding, the holding shall be placed under sanitary surveillance by the competent ONSSA veterinary service in the area in which it is located. Information concerning the decision to place the holding under surveillance shall be communicated without delay to the governor of the prefecture or province where the holding is situated, in order to launch the implementation of the following special sanitary control measures:

- 1) the inspection and census of sheep and/or goats, as well as any other animals present on the holding that are susceptible to ovine and caprine brucellosis;
- 2) the collection of samples from:
 - unvaccinated sheep and/or goats aged at least six months;
 - vaccinated goats over twelve months of age;
 - vaccinated sheep over eighteen months of age;
 - all animal species susceptible to brucellosis kept on the holding;
 - dogs on the holding that have been in contact with the infected animals.

These samples shall be collected for the purpose of detecting ovine and caprine brucellosis using the tests referred to in Article 3 above. In the case of dogs, where a positive result is obtained, all contact with the infected dog shall be prohibited;

- 3) the isolation and sequestration of sheep and/or goats affected by ovine and caprine brucellosis until their slaughter. Female sheep and/or goats shall be isolated from the onset of premonitory signs of parturition until the complete cessation of all vulvar discharge;
- 4) The marking and slaughter of sheep and/or goats affected by brucellosis in accordance with the conditions set out in Articles 22 and 23 below;
- 5) The prohibition of introducing into the holding or its pastures any sheep and/or goats, or animals of other species susceptible to brucellosis, originating from other holdings;
- 6) The prohibition of removing from the holding any sheep and/or goats, or animals susceptible to brucellosis, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 22 below;
- 7) The disinfection of premises and equipment used for housing animals affected by ovine and caprine brucellosis, in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 below.

The measures referred to in points 3) to 7) above shall be notified to the owner of the animals concerned by the aforementioned ONSSA veterinary service immediately after confirmation of the presence of ovine and caprine brucellosis in the holding.

ARTICLE 21. - An epidemiological investigation shall be carried out by the competent ONSSA veterinary service to determine the origin and circumstances of the contamination where the presence of ovine and caprine brucellosis is confirmed in a holding classified as “officially free from ovine and caprine brucellosis”.

ARTICLE 22. - Under the responsibility of a veterinarian of the ONSSA, sheep and/or goats affected by ovine and caprine brucellosis shall be marked, without delay, using liquid nitrogen or hot iron, on the right rump with the letters “ **BR** ” which be at least two (2) centimeters in height.

ARTICLE 23. - The removal from an infected holding of sheep and/or goats marked in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 above, as well as unmarked sheep and/or goats and animals of any other species susceptible to brucellosis, shall take place only for the purpose of direct transport, without breaking load, to an approved slaughterhouse or to a slaughterhouse subject to regular sanitary supervision. Such transport shall be carried out under cover of a movement permit issued for that purpose by a veterinarian of the competent ONSSA veterinary service at the location of the holding.

This permit shall be issued in triplicate. The original and one copy shall be handed over, upon arrival of the animals at the slaughterhouse and against receipt, to the official veterinarian at the slaughterhouse. The latter shall forward the original, duly signed, within eight (8) working days from the date of receipt, to the ONSSA veterinary service at place of origin of the animals.

ARTICLE 24. - In the event of the death, on the holding, of an animal infected with ovine or caprine brucellosis, the owner or manager of the holding shall immediately inform a veterinarian of the competent ONSSA veterinary service. That veterinarian shall issue a certificate of death for the animal and shall arrange for the destruction of the carcass, which shall be carried out under the responsibility of the owner.

ARTICLE 25. - When the slaughter of animals affected by ovine and caprine brucellosis is prescribed in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the aforementioned Dahir bearing Law No. 1-75-292, such slaughter shall be carried out:

- 1) within fifteen (15) days following abortion, in the case of female sheep or goats that have aborted;
- 2) within a maximum period of thirty (30) days following the date of the notification referred to in Article 20 above, in the case of other sheep and/or goats marked in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 above.

ARTICLE 26. - After the slaughter of the last marked sheep and/or goat, the slaughter of animals of other susceptible species infected with ovine and caprine brucellosis, and the elimination of dogs, serological testing of sheep and/or goats aged at least six (6) months remaining on the holding shall be carried out within a period of not less than six (6) weeks and not more than two (2) months from the date of the last slaughter.

From the date of the first negative test obtained for the remaining sheep and/or goats, the holding shall be considered sanitised.

In order for the holding to be reclassified as “officially free from ovine and caprine brucellosis” or “free from ovine and caprine brucellosis,” all sheep and/or goats present on the holding, aged at least twelve (12) months, must be subjected to one of the serological tests referred to in point 2) of Article 3 above, with negative results:

- 1) Between six (6) weeks and two (2) months following the date of the aforementioned negative test, at which point the holding shall be considered sanitised; and,
- 2) Between four (4) and six (6) months following the inspection referred to in point 1) above.

ARTICLE 27. – The Director General of ONSSA may, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the aforementioned Dahir bearing Law No. 1-75-292, order the total culling of sheep and/or goats in a holding infected with ovine and caprine brucellosis, having regard to the epidemiological situation of the holding. Notification of the decision shall be sent to the owner of the animals concerned by any means providing proof of receipt. The owner shall then proceed, under the supervision of a veterinarian of the competent ONSSA veterinary service in the area where the holding is located, with the slaughter of the said animals in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 above.

ARTICLE 28. - The disinfection of premises and equipment on holdings that have housed sheep and/or goats infected with ovine and caprine brucellosis shall be carried out by the owner or

manager of the holding, using products authorised in accordance with the applicable regulations. Such disinfection shall be carried out under the supervision of a veterinarian of the competent ONSSA veterinary service in the area where the holding is located, who shall issue a disinfection certificate to the owner or manager upon completion of the operation.

ARTICLE 29. - Milk from sheep or goats produced on a holding infected with ovine and caprine brucellosis shall not be used for human or animal consumption unless it has first undergone appropriate heat treatment, carried out in an establishment or enterprise approved by ONSSA for sanitary purposes, ensuring the destruction of all *Brucella* species.

ARTICLE 30. - In holdings where sheep and/or goats have been completely depopulated, a sanitary break of at least one (1) month shall be observed in the premises that housed such animals, as well as a sanitary break of at least two (2) months in pastures that were used by them, in order to reduce the risk of new contamination with ovine and caprine brucellosis.

In infected holdings, manure from shelters or other premises used for housing animals shall be stored in a location inaccessible to animals of the holding or neighbouring holdings.

The spreading of manure and bedding from infected holdings on pasture land, as well as their transfer, whether for consideration or free of charge, for use in vegetable crop production, shall be prohibited.

ARTICLE 31. - The measures provided for in Article 20 above shall be lifted following the sanitisation of holdings affected by ovine and caprine brucellosis.

ARTICLE 32. - Where the owner or manager of a holding has complied with the special sanitary police measures prescribed under the provisions of Article 20 above, the veterinarian of the competent ONSSA veterinary service in the area where the holding is located shall issue a certificate to that effect.

Chapter V: Preventive Measures vaccination

ARTICLE 33. - Vaccination against *Brucella* in sheep and/or goats may be carried out in any livestock area where the epidemiological situation so requires. Such vaccination shall be performed by a veterinarian of ONSSA or by a private veterinarian holding a sanitary mandate, using exclusively vaccines authorised by the Director General of ONSSA.

Chapter VI: Compensation for the slaughter of sheep and/or goats

ARTICLE 34. - The compensation provided for in Article 7 of the aforementioned Dahir bearing Law No. 1-75-292 shall be granted only to the owners of sheep and/or goats slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

In order to enable such owners to benefit from the said compensation, upon arrival at the slaughterhouse of the sheep and/or goats concerned, a report on classification and live valuation of each animal shall be drawn up by a commission composed of:

- 1) An expert appointed by the owner of the sheep or goat, preferably selected from among the members of a cooperative or association of sheep and/or goat breeders;
- 2) The official veterinarian of the slaughterhouse;
- 3) A veterinarian of the competent ONSSA veterinary service in the area where the holding was located and where the disease was detected.

ARTICLE 35. – The classification and valuation report provided for in Article 34 above shall state the identity of the owner of the sheep or goat concerned and include information to identify the animal. It shall also indicate the category in which the sheep or goat is classified, as well as its estimated value.

ARTICLE 36. - For any compensation referred to in Article 34 above, a statement of account shall be drawn up specifying:

- 1) the estimated value of the sheep or goat on the hoof, as indicated in the categorization and valuation report;
- 2) the value recovered from the animal carcass (meat, offal and by-products);
- 3) the loss suffered by the owner of the sheep or goat, corresponding to the difference between item 1) and 2) above.

ARTICLE 37. - The compensation claim, completed using the form issued for this purpose by the ONSSA veterinary service in the area where the holding is located, shall be submitted by the owner of the sheep or goat concerned, or their representative, to that service. This claim must be dated and signed by the owner of the sheep or goat concerned.

The compensation claim file shall include, in addition to the aforementioned application, the following documents:

- 1) the diagnostic and screening certificate referred to in Article 3 above, specifying the result of testing for ovine and caprine brucellosis;
- 2) the disinfection certificate provided for in Article 28 above;
- 3) the certificate of compliance with the special animal health police measures referred to in Article 32 above;
- 4) the valuation report referred to in Article 34 above;
- 5) the slaughter report, drawn up and signed by the slaughterhouse veterinarian, indicating the identity of the owner of the sheep or goat and including the identification details of the animal, as well as the date and reason for slaughter;
- 6) the statement of account established in accordance with Article 36 above.

In view of the aforementioned documents, the Director General of ONSSA, or a person delegated by him for this purpose, shall issue a compensation decision.

ARTICLE 38. - The compensation rate for each sheep or goat slaughtered shall be at 80% of the loss incurred, as stated on the statement of account referred to in Article 36 above, provided that the amount awarded shall be exceeded:

For sheep:

- 3,000 dirhams for any purebred breeding sheep registered in the breed's studbook;
- 2,000 dirhams for any purebred breeding sheep not registered in the breed's studbook;
- 700 dirhams for any other sheep.

For goats:

- 2,000 dirhams for any purebred goat;
- 600 dirhams for any other goat.

This compensation shall be charged to the ONSSA budget.

ARTICLE 39. - This Order shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Rabat, 25 Jumada II 1437 (4 April 2016) .

The Minister of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries, AZIZ AKHANNOUCH