

REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
No. 28 / Permentan / OT.140 / 5 / 2008

GUIDELINES FOR COMPARTMENT ARRANGEMENT AND ZONE ARRANGEMENT
OF THE POULTRY HUSBANDRY BUSINESS

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

Considering

: a. that the poultry industry suffered serious problems with the spread of Avian Influenza (AI) disease almost in all Indonesian territory;
b. that the Avian Influenza (AI) disease is a poultry disease that can be transmitted to humans and cause death;
c. that in order to be able to control and free the Avian Influenza (AI) disease it is necessary to arrange the compartments and zone of the poultry business;
d. based on the considerations mentioned above, it is deemed necessary to stipulate the Guidelines for the Compartment Arrangement and Zone Arrangement of Poultry Business, with the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture;

Bearing in mind

: 1. Law No. 6 of 1967 on the Basic Provisions of Livestock and Animal Health (State Gazette of 1967 No. 10, Supplement to the State Gazette No.2824);
2. Law No. 4 of 1984 on Transmitted Disease Outbreaks (State Gazette of 1984 No. 20, Supplement to the State Gazette No. 3273);
3. Law No. 7 of 1996 on Food (State Gazette of 1996, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3656);
4. Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government (State Gazette of 2004 No. 125, Supplement to State Gazette No. 4437), in conjunction with Law No. 8 of 2005 on Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 3 of 2005 on Amendment of Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government Being Law (State Gazette of 2005 No. 108, Supplement to the State Gazette No. 4548);
5. Government Regulation No. 15 of 1977 on Rejection, Prevention, Eradication and Treatment of Animal Diseases (State Gazette of 1977 No. 20, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3101);
6. Government Regulation No. 16 of 1977 on Animal Husbandry Business (State Gazette of 1977 No. 21, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3102);
7. Government Regulation No. 22 of 1983 on Veterinary Public Health (State Gazette of 1983 No. 28, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3253);
8. Government Regulation No. 28 of 1992 on Veterinary Medicine (State Gazette of 1992 No. 129, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3509);

9. Government Regulation No. 28 of 2004 on Safety, Quality, Food Nutrition (State Gazette of 2004 No. 107, Supplement to State Gazette No. 4424);
10. Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007 on the Division of Government Affairs between the Government, Provincial Government and Regency/City Government (State Gazette of 2007 No. 82, Supplement to State Gazette No. 4737);
11. Presidential Decree No. 187 / M of 2004 on the Establishment of the United Indonesia Cabinet;
12. Presidential Regulation No. 9 of 2005 on Position, Duties, Functions, Organizational Structure and Administration of the Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia, in conjunction with the Presidential Regulation No. 622005;
13. Presidential Regulation No. 10 of 2005 on Organizational Unit and Task of Echelon I of the Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia;
14. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 420 / Kpts / OT.210 / 7/2001 on Guidelines for Livestock Farming of Good Free Range Chicken (Good Farming Practice);
15. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 424 / Kpts / OT.210 / 7/2001 on Guidelines for Livestock Farming of Good Broiler Chicken (Good Farming Practice);
16. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 425 / Kpts / OT.210 / 7/2001 on Guidelines for Livestock Farming of Good Laying Chicken (Good Farming Practice);
17. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 238 / Kpts / PD.430 / 6/2005 on Guidelines for Good Broiler Chicken Incubation;
18. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 299 / Kpts / OT.240 / 7/2005 on Organization and Working Procedures of Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 11 / Permentan / OT.240 / 2/2007;
19. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 333 / Kpts / PD.420 / 8/2005 on Guidelines for Good Broiler Chickens Breeding (Good Breeding Practice);
20. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 341 / Kpts / OT.240 / 9/2005 on the Completeness of Organization and Working Procedures of the Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 12 / Permentan / OT.240 / 2/2007;
21. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 36 / Permentan / OT.140 / 8/2006 on the National Livestock Breeding System;
22. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 49 / Permentan / OT.140 / 10/2006 on Guidelines for Good Local Chicken;
23. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 50 / Permentan / OT.140 / 10/2006 on Guidelines for Poultry Husbandry in Settlement;

In View of : Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2007 on Handling and Control of Avian Influenza Virus (Avian Influenza);

HAS DECIDED:

To stipulate :
FIRST : Guidelines for Compartment Arrangement and Zone Arrangement of Poultry Businesses, as included in the Annexes an integral part of this Regulation

SECOND : Guidelines for Compartment Arrangement and Zone Arrangement of Poultry Businesses as referred to in the FIRST dictum is the basis for granting services, implementation, training, and the development of the poultry business.

THIRD : This regulation comes into force on the date specified

Stipulated in Jakarta
On May 30, 2008

MINISTER OF
AGRICULTURE,

signed

ANTON APRIYANTONO

Copies sent to:

1. Coordinating Ministry in Economic Sector;
2. Coordinating Ministry in Social Welfare Sector;
3. Minister of Home Affairs;
4. Minister of Finance;
5. Minister of Health;
6. Public Minister of Communication and Information;
7. Echelon I Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture Environment;
8. Provincial Governors throughout Indonesia;
9. Regents / Mayors throughout Indonesia;
10. Head of Service in charge of provincial poultry function and animal health throughout Indonesia;
11. Head of Agency in charge of regency/city poultry function and animal health throughout Indonesia.

ENCLOSURE OF REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

NO: 28 / Permentan / OT.140 / 5/2008

DATE: May 30, 2008

GUIDELINES FOR COMPARTMENT ARRANGEMENT AND ZONE ARRANGEMENT OF POULTRY BUSINESS

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The poultry industry is still experiencing the serious problems with the spread of Avian Influenza (AI) disease in almost all regions in Indonesia. Avian Influenza (AI) is a poultry disease which is highly contagious, deadly and zoonotic in nature. Besides, this disease can cause the economic losses caused by the death and culling of poultry.

Compartmentalization and zonation is one important solution that has been getting a recommendation from Office Internationale de Epizooticae (OIE) to control and free an area of poultry diseases, especially Avian Influenza (AI), as well as in support of the fulfillment requirements in the trade of poultry and poultry products either between regions or between countries.

Entering the millennium, Indonesia faces many changes and fundamental strategic challenges, both external and internal. In the external context, changes and strategic challenges happen that is the ongoing globalization, technological developments, transportation, and telecommunications-information leading to the formation of the borderless world. Globalization characterized by the increasing free and fair competition, demand the shift in world trade and competition.

In the internal context, strategic changes and challenges occurred as the society's demands and decentralization are necessary to follow up. The demands of Regional Autonomy mandated in the Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government and Government Affairs Division as mandated in Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007 requires the organizing the affairs by the regional government to get the service closer to the community. In the field of animal health services with the spread of the AI disease in accordance with its authority. The government must stipulate norms, standards, criteria and procedures required by the region in order to the implementation of the affair as its responsibility.

The comparative and competitive advantages has very important in increasing the competitiveness, including security, quality / grade of poultry and poultry products. To achieve security and quality / grade of poultry it must be implemented How to Apply the Good Livestock Farming / GFP (Good Farming Practice). In addition, to improve the status of animal health in the poultry business, the compartment arrangement (Compartmentalization or compartmentalization) and zone arrangement (Zonation or zoning) to produce the safe and qualified / graded poultry and poultry products are implemented.

Therefore, for the process of compartment arrangement and zones arrangement can be implemented, it is necessary to stipulate the guidelines for compartment arrangement and zone arrangement of the poultry business.

B. Aims and Goals

1. The aims of the enactment of this Guideline are:

- a) for the business player, as a reference in carrying out the process of structuring compartment of poultry business;
- b) for agency in the region as a reference in conducting guidance, implementation and monitoring the compartment arrangement and zone arrangement of poultry business;
- c) for the Assessor as a reference in assessing the poultry compartment and zones.

2. The goals of the enactment of this Guidelines are set for:

- a) Controlling and eradicating AI disease;
- b) Ensuring that poultry and poultry products produced securely qualified / graded, and free from AI disease virus;
- c) Preventing the entry and spread of the AI disease through the trade traffic in poultry and poultry products between regions and between countries;
- d) Opening the trade opportunities both domestically and overseas.

C. Scope

The scope set forth in these Guidelines includes structuring the compartment arrangement; zone arrangement; monitoring and reporting, and community empowerment.

D. Definition

In this Guideline the intended with:

1. Compartment is a farm and its surroundings consisted of one or more groups of poultry that has animal health status.
2. Structuring compartment is a series of activities to condition a poultry farm businesses in order to have animal health status through the good application of livestock breeding way and good farming practice.
3. A zone is an area of farms in the regency / city or covering several regencys / cities that have animal health status.
4. Zone Arrangement is a series of activities to condition of a zone in order to have the animal health status.
5. Assessor is an officer appointed by the Directorate General of Animal Husbandry for conducting the assessment activity including surveillance.
6. The assessment is a series of activities conducted by the assessor to the fulfillment of requirements of compartment arrangement and zone arrangement of poultry business.
7. Poultry Business is a series of business activities run regularly for commercial purposes which include activities to produce seeds and seedlings of poultry, poultry, bacon and eggs farming.
8. The Good Breeding Practice hereinafter abbreviated as GBP, is the breeding activity performed well in accordance with the requirements determined to produce seeds.
9. The Good Farming Practice hereinafter abbreviated as GFP, is the farming activities performed well in accordance with the requirements determined to produce livestock products in accordance with its goals.
10. Survelians is an observation activities conducted continuously within a certain time period associated with specific purpose, to gain knowledge about the animal diseases status in a population in the compartment or zone.
11. Biosecurity is an activity undertaken to protect livestock from infectious diseases by applying sanitary and other preventions,
12. Vaccination is the process of inserting the good germshas that have been extinguished and that has been attenuated to the animal body so that the animal's body is able to form immunity to the disease.

13. Agency is the institutions in charge of the farming function and animal health at the province or regency / city.

14. Area is a developing area of the poultry business which has a limited geographic and / or administrative.

CHAPTER II COMPARTMENT ARRANGEMENT

The Compartment Arrangement is carried out by every poultry business in order that the poultry and poultry products produced meet the security and quality / grade requirements of such poultry and poultry products. In order to meets the requirements is done through the application of the Good Breeding Practices and Good Farming Practices. The application of Good Breeding Practices and Good Farming Practices are done in: Poultry Breeding of Grand Parent Stock (GPS) layer (layer) and broiler (broiller); the Poultry Breeding of Great Parent Stock (PS) layer (Layer) and meat (broiler); the Commercial Poultry Farming Business of layer (layer) and meat (broilers).

The compartment arrangement is done through the preparation, implementation and granting a certificate.

A. Preparation

The preparation stage of compartment arrangement must be met by the poultry business players. This preparation stage includes: assessment application, application requirements and application procedures.

1. Assessment Application

The poultry business players apply the assessment application to the Directorate General of Livestock.

2. Application Requirements

The poultry business players that file the assessment application must meet the administrative requirements and technical requirements.

a) Administrative requirements include:

- 1) Application letter;
- 2) Deed of establishment/ the company law legality;
- 3) Tax Registration Number (NPWP);
- 4) Decree of Regent / Mayor / Head of Agency on Livestock Business Permits

b) Technical requirements include:

- 1) For the poultry breeding business the Good Breeding Practices have been implemented by attaching manual completeness of quality guidelines, in the form of standard guidelines or fixed procedures governing the production management and livestock health, including seed selection, feeding, biosecurity, vaccination programs, and others;
- 2) For the commercial poultry businesses have implemented the Good Farming Practices by attaching the manual completeness of quality guidelines;
- 3) For the commercial breeding business and poultry farming businesses, they already have the internal controlling manual in the form of fixed procedures of internal

supervision at the critical point to monitor and know that the management process of the livestock business has run necessarily.

3. Procedures for Application

The procedure for the assessment application are as follows:

- a) the poultry business players file the application in writing addressed to the Directorate General of Livestock for assessment;
- b) based on the application, the Directorate General of Livestock commissioned the Assessment Team to check the fulfillment of the requirements of the application;
- c) if all requirements have been met, within not later than 7 (seven) working days after the fulfillment of the application requirements, the Assessment Team shall begin assessing the compartment;
- d) if the requirements proposed by the Applicant, it turned out was not meet the requirements, within not later than seven (7) working days from the receipt of the application, Director General of Livestock inform the Applicant to promptly complete the lack of the specified requirements;
- e) if, within not later than 14 working days since the information conveyed, the completeness is not met, the assessment application is deemed withdrawn.

B. Implementation

The applicant who has met the requirements, then assessed the compartment arrangement process by the Assessor Team and the assessments are carried out to:

1. The fulfillment of the implementation requirements of the Good Breeding Practice and the Good Farming Practices, which include the management aspects (seed, feed, medicine and technology), animal health, biosecurity and waste control
2. If the implementation of Good Breeding Practice, and Good Farming Practice have been done, then continued with the surveillance activities.
3. The surveillance begins with sampling on the poultry farms in accordance with the rules of good animal health either which are vaccinated or not. The samples taken in the form of blood / serum for the serological test and preparations of cloaca swabs / throat for virus isolation, with the stages as follow:
 - a) The number of blood samples refer to the table of the confidence level which do not get vaccinated with the following provisions:
 - 1) The number of blood samples refer to the table of trust level (TK) 95% with the prevalence assumption of 20% (10-20 serum samples per flock).
 - 2) if there are the positive sero, the cloaca swabs / throat shall be taken with provisions;
 - The number of samples with TK 95% the prevalence assumption of 2% (100 per flock).
 - Cloaca swab samples is collected (pooled) 5 samples per bottle.
 - b) Collecting surveillance data on the poultry business which are vaccinated with the following provisions:
 - 1) Performed on all flocks vaccinated with an interval of collecting time not later than 6 months.
 - 2) On the vaccinated flock the minimum sample of blood / serum and cloaca swabs that shall be taken 14 birds per flock.
 - 3) The time of sampling of blood / serum and cloaca swabs at least 2 weeks after vaccination.
 - 4) Cloaca swab samples were collected (pooled) 5 samples per bottle.

5) The sampling of blood / serum and cloaca swabs are also performed on all sentinel poultry.

6) Placement of sentinel poultry for each flock respectively at least 20 birds.

4. Assessment of Surveillance Results

a) If the test results serologically with HI are positive or negative against H5 and H7, followed by virus isolation and RTPCR and 1VPI to prove LPAI or HPAI;

b) If the isolation or RT-PCR positive, the flocks and farming are declared infected by AI;

c) If the isolation is negative and RT-PCR is positive, the re-insulation is conducted;

d) If the isolation and RT-PCR are negative, in a period of 21 days since the result is known, isolation and RT-PCR are conducted;

e) If the isolation and RT-PCR are negative, the flock and the farm are declared free of AI.

5. Findings Evaluation

Findings evaluation made by the Assessment Team to find out whether the implementation of the compartment arrangement has been made in accordance with the specified requirements, the Evaluation includes the implementation of GBP and GFP as well as the surveillance result.

The evaluation results that have been resolved or in the form of information that still doubt are communicated to the company management to clarify or respond it. After being responded by the company management, it is returned to the Assessment Team and the result is delivered to the Director General of Livestock for consideration in the issuance of the statement letter of AI cases free or the statement letter of free AI.

C. Granting Certificate

Compartment that has been assessed by the Assessment Team and declared complying with the requirements is granted by the Certificate by the Minister of Agriculture.

Certificate of compartment status consists of:

1. Certificate of GBP and / or GFP i.e. Certificate which is issued for the compartments that have implemented the guidelines for Good Breeding Practice / GBP and Good Farming Practice / GFP);

2. Certificate of AI Case Free is a Certificate issued for the compartment which is based on the results of surveillance of AI Case Free and still carry out the vaccination.

3. Certificate of AI Free, namely a certificate issued from the compartment based on the surveillance result is declared AI negative, which at least in six (6) months has not carried out vaccination.

AI Case Free Certificate and AI Free Certificate can be obtained after the compartment first gain the GBP and / or GFP certificates. The certificate is valid for 1 (one) year from the date of issuance.

AI Case Free Certificate and AI Free Certificate are declared invalid if:

1. The certificate expired;

2. There was an outbreak of AI in the concerned compartment;

or

3. Do not apply GBP and / or GFP anymore.

AI disease outbreak control in the compartment which had obtained AI Case Free Certificate and AI Free Certificate is conducted in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures (POS) of Avian Influenza Disease Control in Indonesia.

Granting the GBP and / or GFP Certificate, AI Case Free Certificate, and AI Free Certificate in its implementation are delegated to the Directorate General of Livestock.

CHAPTER III ZONE ARRANGEMENT

The Zone Arrangement is conducted in every area of the poultry business in order to that the poultry and the poultry products produced meet the requirements of security and high quality of poultry and poultry products. In order to meet these requirements is done through the application of Good Farming Practice. The implementation of the Good Farming Practice is done on: the commercial poultry livestock business and poultry farming in the community. The Zone Arrangement of poultry business is done through the stages of preparation, implementation and granting the certificate.

A. Preparation

The stage of preparation consists of:

1. Requirements of Zone Determination

The requirements of zone determination are as follows:

- a) Zones based on the epidemiological unit which has a natural limit;
- b) Zone is prioritized around the compartment;
- c) In the zone there is an independent poultry farms, range chicken plasma, groups of local poultry, backyard poultry farming and / or poultry pet.
- d) The zone to be set to have the complete data and information on the profiles of the poultry.

Based on the above mentioned requirements, the Governor or Regent / Mayor assign the zones. After the determination, then the head of the provincial agency and / or the head of regency / city agency file for the implementation of assessment of zone arrangement to the Directorate General of Livestock.

2. Procedure of Zone Arrangement Application is as follows:

- a) The head of agency file the application in writing to the Directorate General of Livestock to do assessment;
- b) Based on the application, the Directorate General of Livestock assign the Assessment Team to check the fulfillment of the requirements by the applicant;
- c) If the requirements have been met, in a period on not later than seven (7) working days after the fulfillment of the application requirements, the Assessment Team has conducted an assessment of the zone;
- d) If the requirements proposed by the applicant, it turns out not meet the requirements, in the period of not later than seven (7) working days from the receipt of the application, the Directorate General of Livestock inform to the applicant immediately to complete the shortage of the requirements;
- e) If within a period not later than 14 working days since the delivery of the completeness information is not met, the application zone assessment is deemed withdrawn.

B. Implementation

If all the requirements have been met, the next stage is the implementation of socialization, regulation, surveillance, biosecurity, vaccinations, and traffic monitoring.

1. Socialization

Socialization is done by the local Agency involving the whole community and relevant instance. The socialization material includes the implementation of guideline for Good Farming Practice, control and eradication of AI, as well as the related legislation.

2. Arrangement

- a) in the buffer area there are no small/medium-scale farms or poultry farms in the yard of settlements or shelters of waste;
- b) the agency hold coordination with the poultry breeding enterprise for community empowerment in the buffer area through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) or other corporate programs;
- c) caging the poultry in the zone outside the buffer area;
- d) In case in the zone that there are no compartment it can perform the following:
 - 1) the local government provides a special area of poultry farm separated from the settlements;
 - 2) caging the poultry through the poultry arrangement program in the settlements.
- e) The agency conducts technical guidance to poultry farmers through the groups of farmers on Livestock on the Good Farming Practice / GFP.

3. Surveillance

Surveillance is conducted from the time of zone arrangement and after the zone arrangement regularly. Surveillance is conducted by sero surveillance.

The smallest epidemiology unit within the zone must be still monitored continuously and continually to the possibility of AI virus to avoid the spread of AI.

Surveillance can be done through the following steps:

a) Pre-surveillance

Before carrying out the surveillance, the following shall be considered, namely:

- 1) data collection of poultry population and distribution and other susceptible animals, conducted by the Agency;
- 2) determination of the prevalence of AI in the establishment of area status;
- 3) the island approach for the island's administrative regions archipelago or islands that are part of the Administrative territory on the mainland.

b) Implementation of surveillance

Surveillance is conducted actively and passively at all poultry and other animal populations at least 6 months, with clinical and serological methods, according to criteria set by OIE. Sampling is conducted by multi-stage random intended for serology, isolation and identification of viruses, and molecular biology.

The surveillance design is conducted by the representative sampling, the sample size and the prevalence is assumed is such that it can show the level of trust of 95%, the high sensitivity and specificity of the test anticipate the false positive reactions. Surveillance can be done based on clinical, serological and virological symptoms.

1) surveillance based on the clinical symptoms.

- a. detecting the clinical symptoms and continued with the rapid test, without neglecting the monitoring parameters of production such as increased mortality, decreasing consumption of feed and water, symptoms of respiratory disorders;
- b. laboratory tests conducted simultaneously;
- c. laboratory confirmation of clinical positive poultry;

- d. poultry with positive clinical symptoms should be assessed positively until the laboratory test results obtained;
- f. AI virus isolates sent to the referential laboratory for the genetic and antigenetic testing.

2) Serological Surveillance

Serological surveillance is carried out to detect the AI immune substances in poultry which are possible because of the natural infection of AI virus in the field, vaccination, antibodies material (Its parents are vaccinated by AI) or in the absence of test specificity used.

Serological surveillance is carried out through monitoring of antibodies titer to AI virus infection in the field and on poultry three (3) weeks post-vaccination and on poultry which has maternal antibodies. Serological surveillance is carried out by officers who take samples with the following provisions:

- a. the number of serum samples to be taken at small-scale farms / medium as much as 14 samples from each flock;

Type of Poultry	Population	Number of sample
Range chicken	12.000	12
Free range chicken	10.000	10
Quail	6.000	6
Duck	1.000	1
Total	29.000	29

- b) the number of serum samples to be taken from poultry in settlements in every village proportionally (multistage random sampling);
- c) samples sent to BBV / BPPV regional or animal health laboratory in the province that has been accredited;
- d) serological test is performed with HI test using H5 antigen, titer is expressed in log₂ numbers;
- e) the interpretation of the serological vaccination results with AI vaccines Conventional inactivated:
 - Titer H protective > 4 log₂ or 2
 - Flock is stated protective if > 70% of the sample that has a protective titer;
 - If in the positive serum of antibodies against antigensN1, it means there is still the H5N1 virus in the environment.
- f) the evaluation results of serological surveillance are reported to the Directorate General of Livestock, with copies to the Head of the local Agency.

3) Virological surveillance.

Virological surveillance is done by taking cloacal swab samples in poultry population and poultry sentinel. The test results are interpreted with the OIE provisions stipulated in article 3.8.9.7. of 2006, Surveillance virological is conducted as the monitoring material of the threatened population, confirming the suspected clinically case, to follow up positive serological test results, testing the normal mortality numbers and ensure the early detection.

Virological surveillance is done through monitoring of excretion (shedding) virus in poultry and post-vaccination due to natural infection.

Virological surveillance is carried out by the sampling officers with the following provisions:

a. the number of cloacal swabs should be taken at the small / medium scale farm as much as 14 samples from each floc;

Type of Poultry	Population	Number of sample
Range chicken	12.000	12
Free range chicken	10.000	10
Quail	6.000	6
Duck	1.000	1
Total	29.000	29

b. the number of cloacal swabs must be taken from poultry in settlements in every village proportionately (multistage random sampling);

c. samples are sent to BBV / BPPV or animal health laboratory in the province that has been accredited;

d. virological test is conducted on cloaca swabs with the real time test of RT-PCR with primers H5;

e. interpretation of the results of virological test, if real time RTPCR is positive means there is excretion (shedding) virus of chickens which have been vaccinated and natural infection;

f. Virological surveillance evaluation results are reported to the Directorate General of Livestock, with copies to the Head of the local Agency.

The sampling officers namely the technical officer of animals health at the Provincial or Regency / City and Animal Health Laboratory.

4. Biosecurity

Biosecurity is an effort to protect poultry from infections by implementing sanitation and other prevention effort. Biosecurity measures is conducted to reduce the occurrence of AI disease.

Implementation of biosecurity is performed as follows:

a) On the Small / Medium Scale Livestock

1) The management

a. fenced farm site with one door entrance and at the entrance, spraying disinfectant is carried out;

b. the layout of the building / cage is in accordance with GFP;

c. dwelling house, poultry and other animal cages are laid out on the separated location

2) disinfecting and sanitation

a. disinfection is carried on each vehicle in and out of the farm site in the zone of arrangement;

b. place / tub for a disinfectant liquid and place of hand wash are provided and changed every day and placed near the entrance location of stables / farms;

c. strict restrictions on the entrance and exit of material (animal / poultry, poultry products, feed, poultry droppings, cage pedestal, litter, egg crates) which can carry the AI virus from and to the zone arrangement location;

d. all materials are disinfected before entry and exit the livestock location;

e. strict restrictions for the people / workers / guest and vehicles come and out to and from the zone arrangement location:

- f. everyone who will come to the location or out from the location of the cage, should wash hands with soap / disinfectant and dip the footwear into the disinfectant liquid place / tub ;
- g. every person who was in the cage location in the zones arranged shall wear the self protector like cages clothing, gloves, mask (nose / mouth cover), boots and headgear;
- h. everyone shall take the disinfection action themselves before and after working on the cage site in the zone arranged;
- i. prevent the rats (rodents), insects, and other birds such as ducks, wild duck, wild birds that can act as the disease vectors to the location of the farm entry and exit;
- j. poultry are caged separately by species;
- k. cage, food and drink place, place of chicken incubation, the rest of the cage incubation / litter and cage dirt are periodically cleaned according to the procedure;
- l. not allowed to eat, drink, spit and smoke while in the cage location in the zone arranged;
- m. do not bring dead or ill poultry out of the livestock area;
- n. dead birds in the livestock area shall be burned and buried in accordance with the provisions applicable;
- o. poultry manure is processed e.g. to be made as compost before the dirt removed from the livestock area;
- p. dirty water fro the washing process results shall directly flown from the cage separately through the sewer into the septic tank so ot is not flooded in driveways around the cage or cage location in the zone arranged.

b) Maintenance of poultry in settlements

1) Maintenance Procedures

- a. poultry are caged separately by species;
- b. if it is impossible to make the cage in the field, it is only permissible to farm poultry collectively in a separate cage area in a safe distance, away from the settlements.

2) disinfecting and sanitation

- a. poultry are caged separately by species;
- b. avoid children and parents for not direct contact with poultry;
- c. washing hands after contact with poultry;
- d. yard, stables, food and drink place, incubation place, the rest of the cage board / litter and poultry manure are cleaned regularly every days with disinfectant;
- e. use a mask or cover your mouth and nose and wear gloves when direct contact with poultry;
- f. The poultry that have come, are maintained apart for two weeks before enter it with other poultry that have been preserved;
- g. the dead poultry in the yard area are burned and buried according to procedure;
- h. not bring sick or dead poultry out of the yard area;
- i. pet poultry should be maintained in cage and not let it out of cage;

j. for officers who perform services animal health in order to always wash their hands with soap / disinfectant and cleaning their footwear when moving from one home to another one.

5. Vaccination

a) Provision of Vaccines and Vaccination

- 1) AI vaccines used are inactivated vaccine (killed vaccine) or other types of vaccines that have been approved by the Minister of Agriculture and homologous virus strain with local isolate virus subtype (strain H5);
- 2) The vaccine used must have already received registration number of the Ministry of Agriculture;
- 3) Vaccination was carried out based on the target determined (targetted vaccination).

Approval of the AI vaccine use and the registration number of AI vaccine in the implementation is delegated to the Directorate General of Livestock

b) Implementation of Vaccination

- 1) Vaccination in the zone of the arrangement is carried out in bulk and in unison with coverage up to 100% of the poultry population to the entire poultry population that is in wide range chickens, ducks, muscovy ducks, turkeys, geese, pigeons, quail, laying chicken and broilers chicken;
- 2) Vaccination committed against the healthy poultry following the vaccination program below:

No	Type of poultry	Age/dose/application/vaccination locus				
		4-7 days	4-7 weeks	12 weeks	3-4 months	
1.	Layer, goose, duck, Muscovy ducks	0,2 ml/s.c pkl neck	0,5 ml/sc pkl neck	0.5 ml/s.c pkl neck/ chest muscle	0,5 ml/s.c pkl neck/ chest muscle	Every 3-4 months
2.	Broiler	Pkl neck				
3.	Pigeons, quail, etc.		0,2 ml/s.c pkl neck	0,2 ml/s.c pkl neck	0,2 ml/s.c pkl neck	

4.	Wide range chicken	Booster is performed 3 weeks after the first vaccination
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c) Post-Vaccination Monitoring

- 1) post-vaccination monitoring is done to know the level of immunity of vaccinated poultry with the serolog inspection methods HI test using homologous antigen with strain vaccine;
- 2) the implementation of the monitoring is conducted by Regional BBV / BPPV or Animal Health Laboratory which has been accredited;

6. Traffic Monitoring of Live Poultry, Poultry Products, Feed, Equipment and Poultry Waste

a) Inter-regions in the island

- 1) the traffic monitoring of live poultry, poultry products, feed, equipment and poultry livestock waste inter-province and / or between regencys / cities in the island is carried out by the official of agency in check point;
- 2) Agency officers at the checkpoint check the documents including Animal Health Certificate, which issued by the origin agency and AI disease-free certificate by the Directorate General of Livestock;
- 3) any vehicle carrying poultry in and out of checkpoints for the destination to the zone of arrangement, inspections are carried out and disinfection of poultry health including places / container / packaging used in transportation;
- 4) if the suspicion of AI disease found, the officer in the next checkpoint took poultry samples at random from poultry transported and tested in the laboratory nearby;
- 5) to make tracking easier if it turns out the laboratory examination results of samples of poultry taken is positive, the checkpoint officers in at least 1 times 24 hours since the laboratory examination results are known reported to the origin Agency and agency the poultry delivery.

b) Inter-island

Traffic monitoring of live poultry, poultry products, feed, equipment and farm waste poultry conducted by land, sea or air, in the place of exit and entrance made by the quarantine officers in accordance with rules and regulations of legislation on quarantine.

C. Granting Zone Status Certificate

Zones that have been assessed by the Assessment Team and declared meet the requirements can be given the zone status certificate by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The certificate of the zone status consists of:

1. AI Case Free Certificate is a Certificate issued for the zones based on the surveillance results of AI free cases and still vaccinating.
2. AI Free Certificate, namely a Certificate issued for the zone-based on the surveillance result is declared negative AI, the least within 6 (six) months did not do vaccination.

AI Case Free Certificate and AI Free Certificate are valid for one (1) year since the date of issuance and declared invalid if:

1. Affidavit expired;
2. There was an outbreak of AI in the concerned zone.

Control of the outbreak of AI in the zones that have obtained an AI Case Free Certificate and AI Free Certificate are carried out in accordance with the Operational Standards Procedure (POS) of Indonesia Avian Influenza Disease Control.

Granting the AI Case Free Certificate) and AI Free Certificate) in its implementation is delegated to the Directorate General of Livestock.

CHAPTER IV SUPERVISION AND REPORTING

A. Supervision

1. Compartment Supervision

Compartment supervision consists of internal supervision and external supervision.

- a) the internal supervision is carried out by the businesses player, on a critical point by monitoring the livestock business management process in accordance with the GBP and / or GFP.
- b) External supervision is carried out by:
 - 1) The regency / city agency periodically at least less than 3 (three) months, either through direct coaching and supervision to the implementation of GBP and / or GFP;
 - 2) Local provincial Agency at least once in 6 (six) months, either through direct coaching or supervision to the application of the GBP and / or GFP;
 - 3) The Directorate General of Livestock at least once in 1 (one) year or at any time if needed, either through direct coaching and supervision to the implementation of GBP and / or GFP.

2. Zone Supervision

Zone supervision is comprised of internal control, external supervision and participatory supervision.

- a) the internal supervision is carried out by the regency / city agency periodically at least 3 (three) months at the critical point by monitoring the poultry cage, biosecurity and vaccination to be done properly.
- b) External supervision is carried out by the local provincial agency periodically at least once in every 6 (six) months and by the Directorate General of Livestock at least 1 (one) year or at any time if necessary. Supervision is done either through the direct coaching or supervision in the poultry cage, biosecurity and vaccination.
- c) Participatory supervision is carried out by communities, to the poultry traffic from zone to zone and which has been implementing the arrangement, the implementation of caging by the residents, the incidence case of AI in poultry.

B. Reporting

To facilitate the evaluation of the compartment arrangement and the zone arrangement is required data and information obtained through reporting with the following conditions:

1. Each of the poultry business player must make a written report periodically at least 3 (three) months to the Head of Agency which includes administrative and technical reports.

2. In addition to the above-mentioned report, every poultry business player shall report any incidence of the emergency AI suspected disease to the Head of Agency.

CHAPTER V COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

To increase the participation and public participation in facilitating the implementation, ensuring sustainability and supervising the implementation of compartment arrangement and zone arrangement of poultry business, the community empowerment efforts are conducted.

The community empowerment efforts are conducted either against the individual, groups and community organizations and the general public around the compartments and zones as well as against those who often interact with the poultry directly.

The community empowerment is done by the Government together with the regional and local communities, in the form of:

- A. Increasing the understanding and skills through training:
 - 1. Farming business of commodities other than poultry (goats, sheep, cow, rabbit);
 - 2. Simple skills for the community to increase income (culinary, crafts, etc.);
 - 3. The good method to breed and farm poultry;
 - 4. The poultry health management;
 - 5. The proposal of bank credit;
 - 6. Group management;
 - 7. Disease supervision and reporting.

- B. The absorption of labor from surrounding communities on poultry breeding / cultivation business in the compartments and zones.
- C. Involving the public on the activities of the biogas production from the poultry manure from the companies sewage and using biogas for the needs of surrounding communities.
- D. Livestock Services, Animal health services and technical guidance in the surrounding communities.

CHAPTER VI CLOSING

These guidelines are dynamic and will be readjusted if there are changes in accordance with the development of science and technology.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,
Signed
ANTON APRIYANTONO

Format
Model-1

.....,

No:
Enclosure: 1 (one) copy
Subject: Compartment Assessment Application

Dear. :
Directorate General of Livestock
in-
Jakarta

The undersigned below:

1. Name / Company Name:
2. Company Address:
3. No. of the Decree of Regent / Mayor / Head of Agency on Livestock Business Permit (attached):
4. Tax Identification Number (NPWP) (attached):
5. No. of Deed of Establishment / Law Legality (attached) :

Applying for the assessment of the compartments and obtaining the Good Breeding Practice (GBP) certificate / Good Farming Practice (GFP) certificate, Avian Influenza Case Free Certificate and Avian Influenza Free Certificate.

For your consideration, we submitted the attached data and documents to complete the questioned application.

Herewith forwarded, for the approval we thank you.

Name and signature
Chairman / Person in Charge,

.....

CC sent to:

1. Head of Agency in charge of provincial livestock and animal health functions;
2. Head of Agency in charge of regency/city livestock and animal health functions.

Format
Model-2

.....,

No:
Enclosure: 1 (one) copy
Subject: Zone Assessment Application

Dear, :
Directorate General of Livestock
in-
Jakarta

The undersigned below:

1. Name of Regency / City Agency:
2. Address:
3. The zone will be assessed:

Applying for the assessment of the Zone and obtaining the Avian Influenza Case Free Certificate and Avian Influenza Free Certificate

For your consideration, we submitted the situation reports of Avian Influenza disease and efforts to overcome it to complete the questioned application.

Herewith forwarded, for the approval we thank you.

Name and signature

Head of Agency of the regency / city

.....

NIP .:

CC:

1. The provincial governor
2. Regent / Mayor
3. The Head of Agency in charge of the provincial Livestock function and animal health

Format
Model-3

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No:

Enclosure: 1 (one) copy

Subject: Requirements Completeness of Compartment / Zone Assessment

Dear. :

.....

in-

.....

Regarding to your application

No.:

Date:

Name of Company / Institution:

Under the provisions of the legislation, after the examination of administrative requirements, it can be delivered that your application can not be approved for:

1.;
2.;
3.;

Subject to the foregoing, the application for you filed shall be completed the lack of the requirements not later than within 14 working days in order to get the assessment approval.

.....

NIP .;

CC:

- 1. The Provincial governor
- 2. Regent / Mayor
- 3. The Head of Agency in charge of provincial Livestock function and animal health;
- 4. The Head of Agency in charge of regency/city Livestock function and animal health.

Format
Model-5

.....,

No:

Enclosure: 1 (one) copy

Subject: Zone Assessment Approval

Dear. :

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in-

.....

Regarding to your application

No.:

Date:

Company name :

Under the provisions of the legislation, after the examination of the administrative requirements it can be delivered that Your application can be granted / approved for the further assessment

In connection with the foregoing, please coordinate with the Assessment Team (SK attached) to carry out socialization, regulation, surveillance, biosecurity, vaccination and supervision of traffic in the zone that you filed.

Thus, to be implemented properly.

Directorate General of Livestock,

.....

NIP .;

CC sent to:

1. The provincial governor
2. Regent / Mayor
3. The Head of provincial Agency in charge of livestock function and animal health

GBP and / or GFP CERTIFICATE

No.:

Based on the Compartment assessment results..... to the Good Breeding / GBP and / or Good Farming Practice / GBP which are performed by the Assessment Team on to, it is declared that the compartment meets the Terms.

Institutions Assessment Team: Directorate General of Livestock of the Agriculture department

No. SK Ditjennak:

Name / Company Name:

Address:

Livestock Business Permit No.:

Tax Registration No. :

No. of Deed of Establishment:

This Certificate is valid for companies applying the Good Breeding / GBP and / or Good Farming Practice / GBP and does not occur the Outbreaks of AI.

Jakarta,

Directorate General of Livestock

.....

NIP .:

**COMPARTMENT CERTIFICATE
AVIAN INFLUENZA CASE FREE AND AVIAN INFLUENZA FREE
NO.:**

Based on the GBP Certificate and / or GFP Certificate No.dated
..... and the assessment results (surveillance) and the Assessment Team
Study, it is declared that the Compartment is free of Avian Influenza Case and
Avian Influenza Disease

Institutions Assessment Team: Directorate General of Livestock of the Agriculture department
No. SK Ditjennak:
Testing Laboratory Name:
Testing Laboratory Address:
Company name :
Company's address :
Livestock Business Permit No:
Tax Registration No.:
No. of Deed of Establishment

Certificate is valid for one (1) year from the date of issuance and does not apply if it is expired,
the occurrence of the outbreak of AI disease, and / or no longer apply the GBP and / or GFP.

Jakarta,
Directorate General of Livestock

.....
NIP .:

Berdasarkan hasil penilaian dan pengkajian Tim Penilai, maka disampaikan bahwa Zona Bebas Kasus Penyakit Avian Influenza (AI)/ Bebas Penyakit Avian Influenza (AI)

Instansi Tim Penilai : Direktorat jenderal Peternakan
Departemen Pertanian
Nomor SK Ditjennak :
Nama Laboratorium Penguji :
Alamat Laboratorium Penguji :
Instansi Pemohon :
Alamat :
Batasan Zona :

Surat Keterangan ini berlaku selama 1 (satu) tahun sejak tanggal diterbitkan dan tidak berlaku apabila habis masa berlakunya, terjadi Wabah penyakit AI.

Jakarta,
Direktur Jenderal Peternakan

ZONE CERTIFICATE
AVIAN INFLUENZA CASE FREE AND AVIAN INFLUENZA FREE
NO.:

Based on the assessment results and the Assessment Team Study, it is declared that the Zone is free of Avian Influenza Case and Avian Influenza Disease

Institutions Assessment Team: Directorate General of Livestock of the Agriculture department
No. SK Ditjennak:

Testing Laboratory Name:

Testing Laboratory Address:

Applicant Institution :

Address:

Zone Borders:

This certificate is valid for one (1) year from the date of issuance and does not apply if it is expired, the occurrence of the outbreak of AI disease.

Jakarta,

Directorate General of Livestock

.....
NIP .: