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Safe trade exercises - highlights

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Highlights exercise 1A



- Identify what kind of aquatic animal products country “B” wants to export.
 - *Penaeus vannamei* cooked to 75 °C for 30 minutes
- *Both P. vannamei and P. monodon are grown by farmers in your country*
- Check the *Aquatic Code* crustacean disease chapters (Chapters 9.X.1) to find out which diseases *P. vannamei* is susceptible for (most crustacean chapters updated in 2017)
- **IHHNV, IMN, NHP, TSV, WSSV, AHPND and YHV** (not Crayfish plague – *Aphanomyces astaci* or White tail disease)

Highlights exercise 1A



- Assess your own and the exporting country's health status for these diseases.
 - Can revise the hazard list to: NHP, WSSV and YHV
- Article X.X.3 of each relevant disease chapter (safe trade regardless of disease status)
 - cooking (time/temperature) parameters that are considered sufficient to inactivate the pathogen of concern

Highlights exercise 1A



- Cooking to 75 °C for 30 minutes is sufficient to inactivate YHN, NHP, WSSV, and IMNV, but not for AHPND and IHNV
- **Therefore the management of IHNV risk would have to be based on the self-declaration of country freedom.** Note: As the CA of the importing country, you may wish to check the basis for the CA of Country “C” making a self-declaration of freedom from IHNV.
- The import requirements are as follows:
 - Shipments must be accompanied by an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 5.1, 5.2. and 5.11. of the *Aquatic Code* and a declaration that the commodity is derived from aquatic animals originating from a country free of IHNV.



Highlights exercise 1B – task 1



- Examination of the *Aquatic Code* and *Aquatic Manual* indicates that the susceptibility of koi carp to OIE listed disease of fish is limited to KHV and SVC.
- Neither KHV nor SVC is present in the importing country (Country “C”). Therefore, both pathogens should be considered as hazards for the purpose of assessing risk.
- The exporting country has made a self-declaration of freedom from all OIE listed fish diseases.

Highlights exercise 1B – task 1



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Highlights exercise 1B – task 1



- Aquatic Code Article 10.7.7 (KHV) and Article 10.9.7 (SVC) (*importation of aquatic animals and products from a country, zone or compartment that is free from the disease of interest*).
- In principle, the importation could be allowed and each consignment of fish is accompanied by an *international aquatic animal health certificate* (in accordance with the Model Certificate in Chapter 5.11 of the *Aquatic Code*) specifying that the fish originate from a country that is free of KHV and SVC.

Highlights exercise 1B – task 1



- As Competent Authority of Country “C” you can accept the self-declaration or
- As Competent Authority of Country “C” you might want to try to validate the self-declaration made by the CA of Country “A” according to these requirements.

Highlights exercise 1B – task 1



■ Shared water body:

- Seek information from the CA of Country “X” (directly or via Country “A”) regarding the presence of species susceptible to KHV and/or SVC; whether Country “X” has made a self-declaration of freedom from KHV and/or SVC and the basis for that declaration according to the requirements in the *Aquatic Code* and *Aquatic Manual*.
- Seek information regarding the treatment of water entering the farms in Country “A” from which broodstock will be exported.

■ Basis for self-declaration and maintenance of freedom:

- Article X.X.4. point 2(a): conditions must be conducive to clinical expression of the disease of concern during the pre-declaration period
- The *Aquatic Manual* : suggest that clinical disease due to both KHV and SVC would be seen if the pathogens were present.
- You may choose to request specific information on the diagnostic tests used (which should be the tests specified in the *Aquatic Manual*), and records of investigations conducted to rule out the presence of the diseases.

Highlights exercise 1B – task 1



The *Aquatic Code* Article X.X.4. point 2b requires that basic biosecurity conditions have been in place during the entire period

- Basic biosecurity conditions are defined in the *Aquatic Code Glossary*:
 - The disease and suspicion of the disease are notifiable – in this case this condition is met;
 - An early warning system exists – as all mortalities are required to be reported and investigated, this condition is met
 - Measures exist to prevent entry of the disease to the country, zone or compartment – in this case there are import measures for KHV and SVC, so this condition is also met.
- You may wish to seek evidence to confirm that basic biosecurity measures have been in place for the full 10 years and that the diseases were notifiable during this period.
- As a general rule, it is helpful to obtain details about the reporting system and confirm the diagnostic capacity of the laboratories investigating any reported mortality events.

Highlights exercise 1B – task 1



- Are there other species susceptible to KHV and SVC present in Country A?
- There are only import restrictions on farmed koi carps into country B, do they have any control of other susceptible species being imported (e.g. ornamentals)?

Highlights exercise 1B – task 2



- Country “C” is considered to be free of KHV and SVC, based on compliance with the requirements in the *Aquatic Code* and *Aquatic Manual*. Country “B” has provided no information on SVC, but has reported the detection of KHV two years previously. Without any further information we must consider Country “B” to be positive for KHV.
- Therefore, Article 10.7.8 (‘Importation of live aquatic animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from KHV disease’) of the *Aquatic Code* applies

Highlights exercise 1B – task 2



1. The Competent Authority of the importing country should assess the risk and, if justified, apply the following risk mitigation measures:
 - a) the direct delivery to and lifelong holding of the consignment in biosecure facilities for continuous isolation from the local environment; and
 - b) the treatment of water used in transport and of all effluent and waste materials in a manner that ensures inactivation of KHV.
2. If the purpose of the importation is to establish a new stock, relevant aspects of the Code of Practice on the Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES Code) should be followed.

Highlights exercise 1B – task 2



3. For the purposes of the [Aquatic Code](#), relevant aspects of the ICES Code may be summarised as follows:

- a. identify stock of interest (cultured or wild) in its current location;
- b. evaluate health and disease history;
- c. take and test samples for KHV;
- d. import a founder (F-0) population and quarantine in a secure facility;
- e. produce F-1 generation from the F-0 stock in [quarantine](#);
- f. culture F-1 stock and, at critical times in its life cycle, sample and test for KHV;
- g. if KHV is not detected and the status of the stock is considered to meet the basic biosecurity conditions of the importing country, zone or compartment, the F-1 stock may be defined as KHVD free or specific pathogen free (SPF) for KHV;
- h. release SPF F-1 stock from quarantine for aquaculture or stocking purposes in the country, zone or compartment.

Highlights exercise 1B – task 2



4. With respect to point 3 e) above, 'quarantine conditions' should be conducive to multiplication of the pathogen and eventually to clinical expression. If quarantine conditions are not suitable for pathogen multiplication and development, the recommended diagnostic approach might not be sensitive enough to detect a low prevalence of infection.

Working Group Exercises

Using the Aquatic Code and Manual to Determine Import Conditions for Safe Trade in Aquatic Animal Products

EXERCISE 1: Aquatic Animal Products:

Country B wishes to export cooked giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*) prawn products to Country C. As the Competent Authority of Country “C” you have been requested by Country “B” to present the import conditions that apply in your country for the importation of cooked giant tiger prawn prawn products.

The Competent Authority of Country “B” has informed you of the following:

1. The products have been produced using a process that involves cooking the product to a temperature of 75°C for at least 30 minutes;
2. Country B has submitted documentation showing that this time/temperature process inactivates VpAHPND);
3. All processing has occurred in a plant accredited to EU and USFDA standards for food safety;
4. The country has reported white spot syndrome each year for the past 6 years;
5. The country has reported yellow head virus positive detections for 3 years, but none in the last year;
6. The country has reported positive detections of *Aphanomyces astaci* in the last 6 months;
7. The country has made self-declaration of freedom from infection with infectious myonecrosis virus and infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus;

For this exercise AHPND is considered endemic in both Country “C” and Country “B”.

Task:

As the Competent Authority of Country “C” use the OIE *Aquatic Code* and OIE *Aquatic Manual* to determine whether you will permit importation of the cooked *Penaeus monodon* prawn products, and if so, what **import conditions and requirements** will you request from the Competent Authority of Country “B” for these Aquatic Animal Products. Is there any additional information you require from the Competent Authority of Country B? Justify your decisions with reference to the relevant sections in the *Code* and *Manual*.

As Competent Authority of Country “C” you know that:

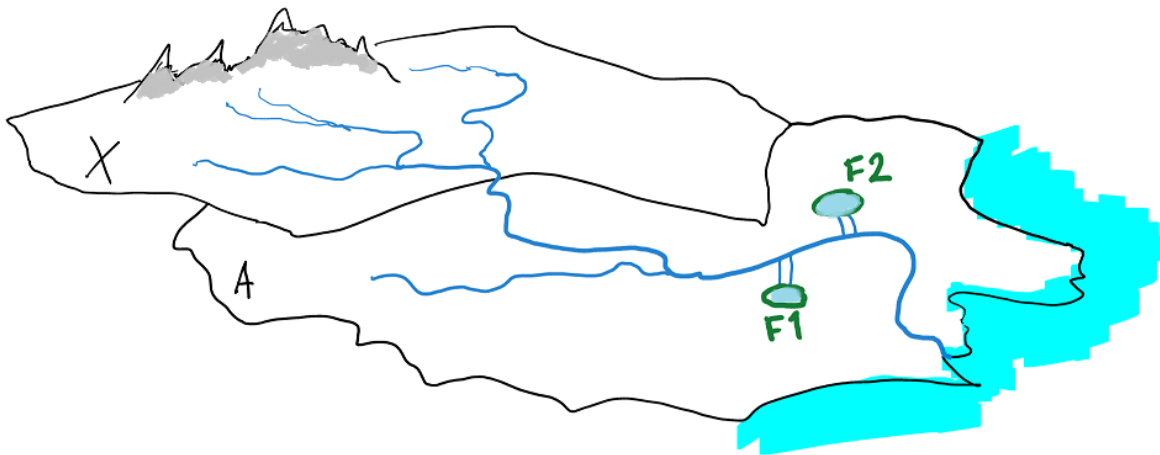
Activity 1 Exercise

- *Both P. vannamei and P. monodon are grown by farmers in your country;*
- *You have a surveillance programme of prawn farms that involves reporting by farmers and diagnostic laboratories, to the Competent Authority, of suspicion or occurrence of any OIE listed disease, as well as an active surveillance programme for all listed OIE diseases of relevance;*
- *You have reported the occurrence of infection with Taura syndrome virus to the OIE 6 months ago, but otherwise all other results have been negative.*

Working Group Exercises

Using the Aquatic Code and Manual to Determine Import Conditions for Safe Trade in Aquatic Animals

EXERCISE 2: Aquatic Animals:



There is great demand for new genetic material in Country “C”, where the koi carp (*Cyprinus carpio koi*) industry is worth \$125 million, thus the country wants to import koi carp broodstock from country A. As the Competent Authority of Country “C” you have asked Country “A” (pictured above) for the health status regarding koi carp in their country.

The broodstock from country A will come from either of two farms, F1 or F2, both of which are flow-through pond farms utilising water from the main river flowing through Country “A”.

The Competent Authority of Country “A” has informed you of the following:

1. The CA has made a self-declaration of freedom from all OIE listed fish diseases;
2. There is no active surveillance programme but the koi industry in “A” is required to report mortalities to the CA. The industry has submitted six reports of mortalities during the past 10 years. These reports were thoroughly investigated and no KHV or SVC was detected;
3. Suspicion and occurrence of OIE listed diseases are notifiable to the CA;
4. Import restrictions are in place in Country “A” to ensure that any koi entering the country for use in koi farming are tested negative for both KHV and SVC;
5. Water temperatures in the farms vary between 15 and 17°C in winter, climbing to 22 and 25°C in late spring to late autumn.

As Competent Authority of Country “C” you know that:

- You have conducted targeted surveillance of koi farms in your country for the last 3 years with negative results for KHV and SVC;
- You have detected and reported to the OIE the presence of *Aphanomyces invadans* and VHSV in your country;
- There have been no importations of live koi into your country the last 10 years.

Task:

1. As Competent Authority of Country “C” and using the OIE *Aquatic Code* and OIE *Aquatic Manual*, Determine whether you will permit the importation of the koi carp broodstock from country A.:

If you consider permitting entry, what import conditions and requirements will you require from the CA of Country “A”.

In the real world we would not necessarily accept information and assurances provided by the exporting country at face value. With this in mind, as the CA of Country “C” please:

- a. comment on the information provided and specify what additional detail, if any, you would request from the CA of Country “A”, and.
 - b. specify any other information which you would require.
2. After Country “A” made a request to export broodstock fish of koi carp (*Cyprinus carpio koi*), Country “B” also requested permission to export koi broodstock to your country. Two years ago, Country “B” reported to the OIE a positive detection of KHV in its koi population. As an OIE Member, would you allow the importation of live koi from Country “B” and, if so, what import conditions would you require?