



Dr. Kevin W Christison
Aquatic Animal Commission

The Work of the OIE Aquatic Animal Commission

OIE Sub-Regional Workshop on Antimicrobial Resistance in Aquaculture
Durban, South Africa
26-28 November 2019

Aquatic animal production will be increasingly important for:

- Human Nutrition
- Livelihoods
- Economies



Constraints to Aquatic production

- WSSV – shrimp
- Tilapia lake virus - Tilapia
- EUS – Fish
- *B. dendrobatidis* - amphibians



Drivers of disease emergence:

- Increased production volume
- Growing trade volumes
- Farming new species
- Farming in new environments
- Farming in open environments



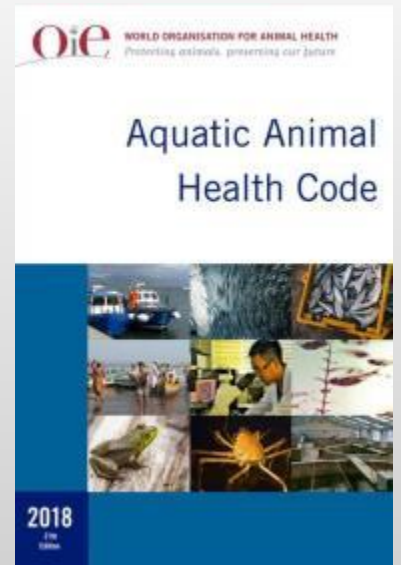
Successful management of disease emergence and spread

- Early detection and reporting
- Implementing measures for safe trade (OIE Standards)
- Improved biosecurity
- Increased investment in AAH
- Stronger AAH services
- Coordinated responses



OIE activities on Aquatic Animal Health

- Supporting diagnosis
 - **Reference laboratory network**
 - **Aquatic Manual diagnostic standards**
- Sharing information on disease status
 - Receive and share disease reports
 - Collate disease information through WAHIS
- Developing standards for safe trade
 - **Aquatic Code trade standards**
- Support to strengthen member countries AAH services - PVS



Aquatic Animals Standards Commission



Ingo Ernst
President
(Australia)



Alicia Gallardo Lagno
Vice-President
(Chile)



Edmund Peeler
Vice-President
(UK)



Kevin Christison
(South Africa)



Hong Liu
(P.R. China)



Atle Lillehaug
(Norway)

- 6 Members elected by the OIE World Assembly of delegates (3 year term)
- Two, six day meetings each year, meeting reports publicly available
- President report to the World Assembly each May
- Review applications for aquatic Reference Laboratories and Collaborating centres.
- Coordinate revisions to **Aquatic code** and **Aquatic Manual**

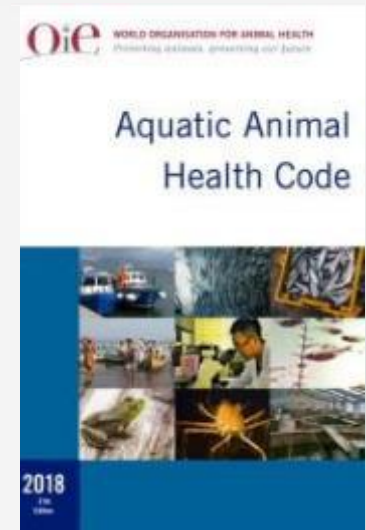
The OIE standard setting process

- How does it work?
- Who is involved?



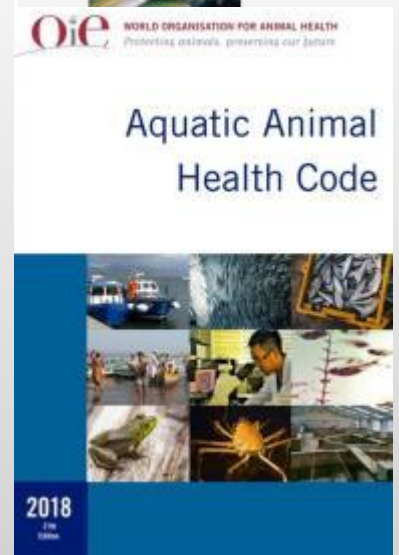
The process is:

- Consensus based
- Science based
- Transparent

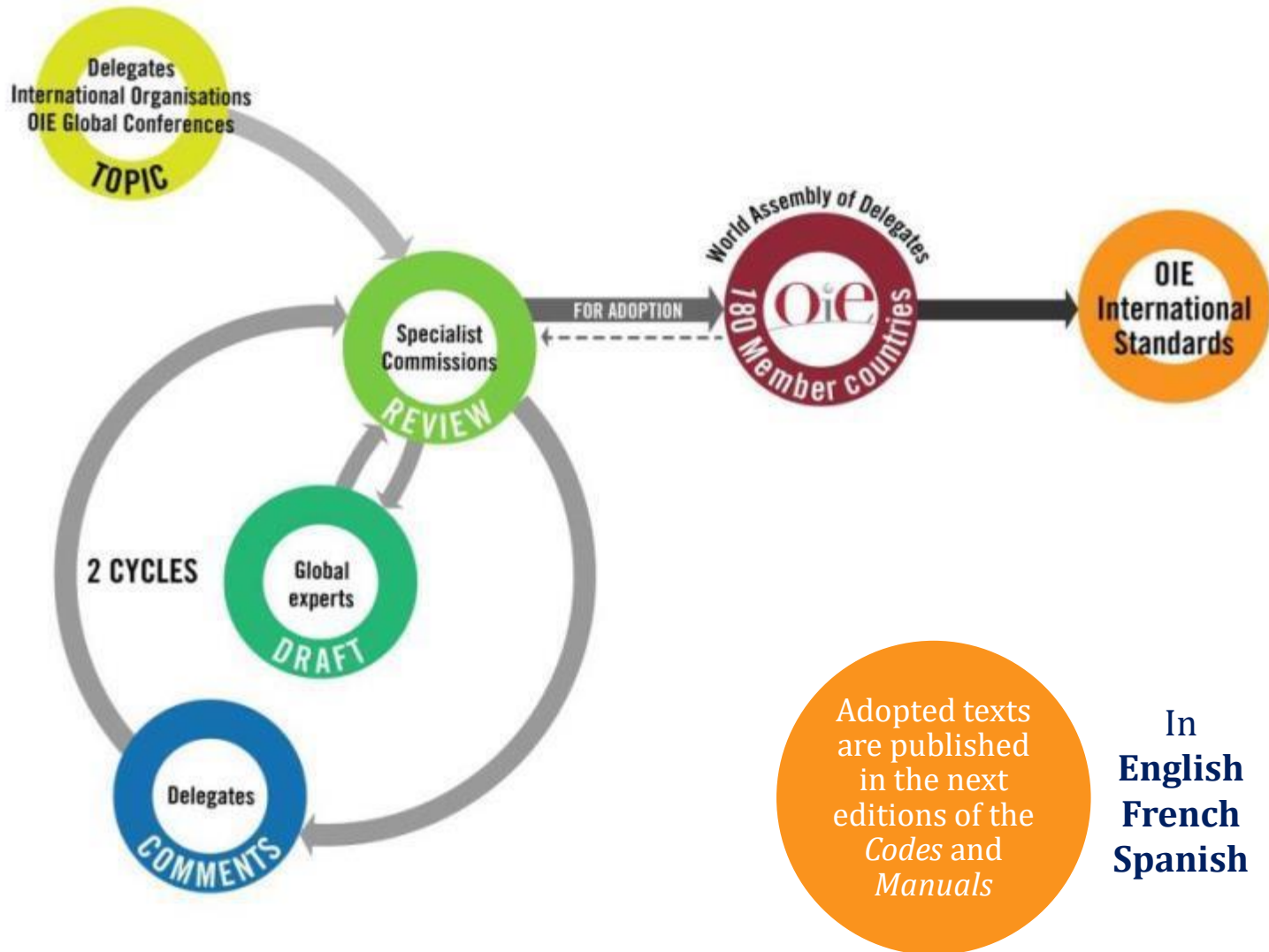


It's a collaborative effort

- OIE Specialist Commissions
- OIE experts: **Ad hoc Groups**, Working Groups, Reference Centre experts;
- OIE Delegates (and their National Focal Points)
- Regional and international organisations



OIE Standards Development process



Criteria for listing diseases and susceptible species

- Chapter 1.1. Criteria for listing diseases

Revision adopted in 2016

Importance: defines the scope of trade standards and requirements for reporting

- Chapter 1.5. Criteria for determining species susceptible to listed diseases

New chapter adopted in 2014: applied to 10 chapters (most crustacean diseases, some fish diseases, 1 amphibian disease)

Importance: defines which species trade standards apply to.

Antimicrobial use in aquatic animals

- Chapter 6.1 Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance
- Chapter 6.2 Principles for responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals
- Chapter 6.3 Monitoring the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals
- Chapter 6.4 Development and harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes for aquatic animals
- Chapter 6.5 Risk analysis for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobials in aquatic animals

New chapters adopted in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015

Importance: contribute to global efforts to manage AM

Aquatic Code future work

- Chapter 1.5. Criteria for determining species susceptible to listed diseases.

New article 1.5.9 to list taxa of susceptible species (rather than individual species)

- Section 4 Disease control

New chapters drafted on biosecurity of aquaculture establishments

Importance: Fundamental components of disease control.

- Approaches to declaring freedom

Informed by 2015 Global Conference

Importance: to improve approaches so that they may be robust, fit for purpose, flexible and practical

Aquatic Manual future work

- Revision of all disease specific chapters into new chapter template
 - Improved layout and useability
 - Improved case definitions
 - Improved advice on validation status and fitness for use
 - Updated scientific information

Conclusion

- OIE standards represent an agreed approach to improve aquatic animal health globally
- They provide guidance for key capabilities necessary to manage disease emergence and spread
- They must be dynamic and adaptable to a dynamic aquaculture industry and as new scientific information becomes available
- Their development takes time



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Thank you for your attention

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