

Annex 3

Comments on Aquatic Animal Health Code from P.R. China

CHAPTER 10.10
INFECTION WITH VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA VIRUS
Article 10.10.2.

Text as presented:

Scope

The recommendations in this chapter apply to the following species that meet the criteria for listing as susceptible in accordance with Chapter 1.5.: rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*), white fish (*Coregonus* spp.), pike (*Esox lucius*), turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*), herring and sprat (*Clupea* spp.), Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.), Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*), Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*), haddock (*Gadus aeglefinus*) and rockling (*Onos mustelus*). These recommendations also apply to any other susceptible species referred to in the *Aquatic Manual* when traded internationally.

<u>Family</u>	<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Genotype</u>
<u>Ammodytidae</u>	<u><i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i></u>	<u>Pacific sand lance</u>	<u>IVa</u>
<u>Aralichthyidae</u>	<u><i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i></u>	<u>Bastard halibut</u>	<u>IVa</u>
<u>Carangidae</u>	<u><i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i></u>	<u>Mediterranean horse mackerel</u>	<u>Ie</u>
<u>Centrarchidae</u>	<u><i>Ambloplites rupestris</i></u>	<u>Rock bass</u>	<u>IVb</u>
	<u><i>Lepomis gibbosus</i></u>	<u>Pumpkinseed</u>	<u>IVb</u>
	<u><i>Lepomis macrochirus</i></u>	<u>Bluegill</u>	<u>IV, IVb</u>

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Proposed alternative text:

The recommendations in this chapter apply to the following species that meet the criteria for listing as susceptible in accordance with Chapter 1.5.: rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*), white fish (*Coregonus* spp.), pike (*Esox lucius*), turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*), herring and sprat (*Clupea* spp.), Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.), Atlantic cod

(*Gadus morhua*), Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*), haddock (*Gadus aeglefinus*) and rockling (*Onos mustelus*). These recommendations also apply to any other susceptible species referred to in the *Aquatic Manual* when traded internationally.

<u>Family</u>	<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Genotype</u>
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<u>Aralichthyidae</u>	<u><i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i></u>	<u>Bastard halibut</u>	<u>IVa</u>
<u>Carangidae</u>	<u><i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i></u>	<u>Mediterranean horse mackerel</u>	<u>Ie</u>
<u>Centrarchidae</u>	<u><i>Ambloplites rupestris</i></u>	<u>Rock bass</u>	<u>IVb</u>
	<u><i>Lepomis gibbosus</i></u>	<u>Pumpkinseed</u>	<u>IVb</u>
	<u><i>Lepomis macrochirus</i></u>	<u>Bluegill</u>	<u>IV, IVb</u>

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Rationale: It is better to delete the column ‘genotype’ in the table. This is cited from the reference which published the isolation of VHSV from the species and genotyping are also analyzed. There are a lot of fish species susceptible to VHSV, not only marine fish, but also freshwater fish. But that doesn’t mean that the susceptibility of these species are VHSV genotype specific. Maybe some genotypes are very wide distributed in some fish, but that cannot confirm the fish is not susceptible to other genotypes. To put the column here gives people an illusion that there is correspondence between the species and the genotype. And for other diseases chapter, also only the species are listed.

PATHWAYS FOR CLAIMING FREEDOM FROM
DISEASE IN THE OIE AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH CODE
A discussion paper developed by the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards
Commission

General comment: In the glossary, there are definitions on surveillance and targeted surveillance, but no definitions on passive surveillance. It is suggested that passive surveillance should also be defined, which includes the key elements, such as using the reliable diagnostic tests, the qualified or authorized personnel, compulsory act of reporting et al. How to evaluate the effect the passive surveillance should also be recommended.

APPENDIX 2.
EXAMPLE OF ARTICLES FOR CLAIMING FREEDOM
INFECTION WITH *APHANOMYCES ASTACI*
(CRAYFISH PLAGUE), EXTRACTED FROM 2019 *AQUATIC CODE*)
article 9.2.4.

Text as presented:

As described in Article 1.4.6., a country may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from infection with *A. astaci* if:

- 2) any of the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 9.2.2. are present and the following conditions have been met:
 - a) there has been no occurrence of infection with *A. astaci* for at least the last 25 years despite conditions that are conducive to its clinical expression (as described in the corresponding chapter of the *Aquatic Manual*); and
 - b) *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met for at least the last ten years;

Proposed alternative text:

As described in Article 1.4.6., a country may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from infection with *A. astaci* if:

- 2) any of the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 9.2.2. are present and the following conditions have been met:
 - a) there has been no occurrence of infection with *A. astaci* for at least the last 25 years despite conditions that are conducive to its clinical expression (as described in the corresponding chapter of the *Aquatic Manual*); and
 - b) *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met for at least the last ten years;
 - c) passive surveillance has been continuously met for at least the last 10 years.

Rationale:In the pathway 2 (historical freedom), it is mentioned in the report that passive surveillance is important and sometimes a key element when shortening the period of basic biosecurity conditions (P68 the first paragraph). But in appendix 2, in

the articles using pathway 2, passive surveillance is not mentioned. it is suggested to add “3) ”.