

AAH MARCH 2006 Report

CHAPTER 4.1.2.

WHITE SPOT DISEASE

Article 4.1.2.1.

For the purposes of the *Aquatic Code*, white spot disease (WSD) means infection with white spot syndrome virus (WSSV), the viral species *White spot syndrome virus 1* is classified as a species in the genus *Whispovirus* of the family *Nimaviridae*. Common synonyms are listed in Chapter 4.1.2. of the *Aquatic Manual*.

Methods for surveillance and diagnosis are provided in the *Aquatic Manual*.

Article 4.1.2.2.

Susceptible species Scope

The recommendations in this Chapter apply to ~~For the purposes of this *Aquatic Code*,~~ susceptible species for WSD are: all decapod (order *Decapoda*) crustaceans from marine, and brackish ~~or~~ and freshwater sources. These recommendations also apply to any other susceptible species referred to in the *Aquatic Manual* when traded internationally.

Suspected cases of natural infection with WSSV in species other than those listed in this Article should be referred immediately to the appropriate OIE Reference Laboratory, whether or not clinical signs are associated with the findings.

Article 4.1.2.3.

Commodities

1. When authorising importation or transit of the following ~~commodities (under study)~~, Competent Authorities of the importing country should not require any WSD related conditions, regardless of the WSD status of the ~~exporting country, zone or compartment~~.

a) For the species in Article 4.1.2.2. for any purpose:

i) commercially-sterile canned products;

ii) boiled products (e.g. boiled whole shrimp or tails, lobsters, crabs);

iii) chemically extracted chitin;

iv) crustacean meals or by-products made non-infectious by heating or drying (e.g. flame dried or sun dried);

- v) crustacean products made non-infectious through processing as dry feeds (e.g. pelleted or extruded feeds);
 - vi) biological samples preserved for diagnostic applications in such a manner as to inactivate WSSV (e.g. formalin or alcohol preserved samples).
- b) The following products destined for human consumption from species in Article 4.1.2.2 which have been prepared in such a way as to minimise the risk of diversion for alternative uses:
- i) chemically preserved products (e.g. salted, pickled, marinated, pastes, etc.);
 - ii) products that have been heat treated cooked or dried products (e.g. ready prepared meals) in a manner to ensure the inactivation of the pathogen.
- e) For species other than those listed in Article 4.1.2.2., all aquatic animal products.

For the commodities listed in point 1)b), Member Countries should consider introducing internal measures to prevent the commodity being used for any purpose other than for human consumption.

2. When authorising importation or transit of the following commodities of a species referred to in Article 4.1.2.2., other than those listed in point 1 of Article 4.1.2.3., Competent Authorities of the importing country should require the conditions prescribed in Articles 4.1.2.7. to 4.1.2.11., relevant to the WSD status of the *exporting country, zone or compartment*:
- a) aquatic animals;
 - b) aquatic animal products.
3. When considering the importation or transit of any other commodity of a species not referred to in Article 4.1.2.2. not listed above but which could be reasonably expected to be a potential WSSV carrier from an *exporting country, zone or compartment* not declared free of WSD, *Competent Authorities* of the *importing country* should conduct an analysis of the risk of introduction, establishment and spread of WSSV and the potential consequences associated with importation of the *commodity*, prior to a decision. The outcome of this assessment should be made available to the exporting country. The exporting country should be informed of the outcome of this assessment.

Article 4.1.2.4.

White spot disease free country

A country may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from WSD if it meets the conditions in points 1), 2), 3) or 4) below.

If a country shares a water catchment or coastal zone with one or more other countries, it can only make a *self-declaration of freedom* from WSD if all the areas covered by the shared water are declared WSD free countries or zones (see Article 4.1.2.5.).

1. A country where none of the *susceptible species* species listed in Article 4.1.2.2. is present may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from WSD when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been met continuously in the country for at least the past 2 years¹.

OR

2. A country where the species referred to in Article 4.1.2.2. are present but there has never been any observed occurrence of the disease for at least the past 10 years despite conditions that are conducive to its clinical expression, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from WSD when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been met continuously in the country for at least the past 2 years.

OR

3. A country where the last observed occurrence of the disease was within the past 10 years or where the infection status prior to *targeted surveillance* was unknown, for example because of the absence of conditions conducive to clinical expression, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from WSD when:
 - a) *basic biosecurity conditions* have been met continuously for at least the past 2 years; and
 - b) *targeted surveillance* as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual* has been in place for at least the last 2 years without detection of WSSV.

OR

4. A country that has previously made a *self-declaration of freedom* from WSD but in which the disease is subsequently detected may not make a *self-declaration of freedom* from WSD again until the following conditions have been met:
 - a) on detection of the disease, the affected area was declared an *infected zone* and a *buffer zone* was established; and
 - b) infected populations have been safely destroyed or removed from the *infected zone* by means that minimise the risk of further spread of the disease, and the appropriate *disinfection* procedures (see *Aquatic Manual*) have been completed; and
 - c) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, has been in place for at least the past 2 years without detection of WSSV.

In the meantime, ~~one or more areas of the remaining territory may be declared free zones,~~

¹ The typical life cycle for susceptible species is 2 years or less. Under conditions conducive to disease expression, this period is required because it would cover the time period in which the most susceptible life stage (i.e. juvenile) is present.

part of the non-affected area may be declared a free zone provided that they meet the conditions in point 3) of Article 4.1.2.5.

Article 4.1.2.5.

White spot disease free zone or free compartment

A *zone* or *compartment* within the *territory* of one or more countries not declared free from WSD may be declared free by the *Competent Authority(ies)* of the country(ies) concerned, if the *zone* or *compartment* meets the conditions referred to in points 1), 2), 3) or 4) below.

If a *zone* or *compartment* extends over more than one country, it can only be declared a WSD free *zone* or *compartment* if all the relevant *Competent Authorities* confirm that the conditions have been met.

1. A *zone* or *compartment* where none of the susceptible species ~~species listed in Article 4.1.2.2.~~ is present may be declared free from WSD when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been met continuously in the *zone* or *compartment* for at least the past 2 years.

OR

2. A *zone* or *compartment* where the species referred to in Article 4.1.2.2. are present but in which there has not been any observed occurrence of the disease for at least the past 10 years despite conditions that are conducive to its clinical expression, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, may be declared free from WSD when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been met continuously in the *zone* or *compartment* for at least the past 2 years.

OR

3. A *zone* or *compartment* where the last observed occurrence of the disease was within the past 10 years or where the infection status prior to *targeted surveillance* was unknown, for example because of the absence of conditions conducive to clinical expression, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, may be declared free from WSD when:
 - a) *basic biosecurity conditions* have been met continuously for at least the past 2 years; and
 - b) *targeted surveillance* as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual* has been in place, through the *zone* or *compartment*, for at least the past 2 years without detection of WSSV.

OR

4. A *zone* previously declared free from WSD but in which the disease is detected may not be declared free from WSD again until the following conditions have been met:
 - a) on detection of the disease, the affected area was declared an *infected zone* and a *buffer*

zone was established; and

- b) infected populations have been safely destroyed or removed from the *infected zone* by means that minimise the risk of further spread of the disease, and the appropriate *disinfection* procedures (see *Aquatic Manual*) have been completed; and
- c) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, has been in place for at least the past 2 years without detection of WSSV.

Article 4.1.2.6.

Maintenance of free status

A country, *zone* or *compartment* that is declared free from WSD following the provisions of points 1) or 2) of Articles 4.1.2.4. or 4.1.2.5., as relevant, may maintain its status as WSD free provided that *basic biosecurity conditions* are continuously maintained.

A country, *zone* or *compartment* that is declared free from WSD following the provisions of point 3) of Articles 4.1.2.4. or 4.1.2.5., as relevant, may discontinue *targeted surveillance* and maintain its status as WSD free provided that conditions that are conducive to clinical expression of WSD, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, exist and *basic biosecurity conditions* are continuously maintained.

However, for declared free *zones* or *compartments* in infected countries and in all cases where conditions are not conducive to clinical expression of WSD, *targeted surveillance* needs to be continued at a level determined by the *Competent Authority* on the basis of the likelihood of **re**infection.

Article 4.1.2.7.

Importation of live animals from a country, zone or compartment declared free from white spot disease

When importing live *aquatic animals* of the species referred to in Article 4.1.2.2. from a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from WSD, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country*, certifying that, on the basis of the procedures described in Articles 4.1.2.4. or 4.1.2.5. (as applicable), the place of production of the consignment is a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from WSD.

The certificate **shall should** be in accordance with **the** Model Certificate **No. 4 given in Part 6. of this Aquatic Code in Appendix 6.4.1.**

This Article does not apply to *commodities* listed in point 1) of Article 4.1.2.3.

Importation of live animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from white spot disease

1. When importing, for *aquaculture*, *aquatic animals* of the species referred to in Article 4.1.2.2 from a country, *zone* or *compartment* not declared free from WSD, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should assess the risk and apply risk mitigation measures such as:
 - a) the consignment is delivered directly into and held in *quarantine* facilities; and
 - b) the imported *aquatic animals* and their first generation progeny are continuously isolated from the local environment; and
 - c) all effluent and waste material from the processing are treated in a manner that ensures inactivation of WSSV.
2. If the intention of the introduction is the establishment of new genetic lines, international standards, such as the Guidelines of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES), should be followed.
3. For the purposes of the *Aquatic Code*, the ICES Guidelines may be summarised to the following main points:
 - a) identify stock of interest (cultured or wild) in its current location;
 - b) evaluate stock's health/disease history;
 - c) take and test samples for WSSV, pests and general health/disease status;
 - d) import and quarantine in a secure facility a founder (F-0) population;
 - e) produce F-1 generation from the F-0 stock in *quarantine*;
 - f) culture F-1 stock and at critical times in its development (life cycle) sample and test for WSSV and perform general examinations for pests and general health/disease status;
 - g) if WSSV is not detected, pests are not present, and the general health/disease status of the stock is considered to meet *basic biosecurity conditions* of the *importing country*, *zone*, or *compartment*, the F-1 stock may be defined as WSD free or specific pathogen free (SPF) for WSSV;
 - h) release SPF F-1 stock from *quarantine* for *aquaculture* or stocking purposes in the country, *zone* or *compartment*.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* listed in point 1) of Article 4.1.2.3.

Article 4.1.2.9.

Importation of live animals for ~~processing and/or~~ human consumption from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from white spot disease

When importing, for ~~processing and/or~~ human consumption, *aquatic animals* of the species referred to in Article 4.1.2.2. from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from WSD, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require that assess the risk and apply risk mitigation measures such as:

1. the consignment is delivered directly to and held in isolation quarantine facilities for a short period before ~~for a short period before~~ until processing and/or consumption; and
2. all effluent, dead animals and waste material from the processing are treated in a manner that ensures inactivation of WSSV.

Member Countries should consider introducing internal measures to prevent such commodities being used for any purpose other than for human consumption.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* listed in point 1) of Article 4.1.2.3.

Article 4.1.2.10.

Importation of products from a country, zone or compartment declared free from white spot disease

When importing *aquatic animal products* of the species referred to in Article 4.1.2.2. from a country, zone or compartment free from WSD, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country*, certifying that, on the basis of the procedures described in Articles 4.1.2.4. or 4.1.2.5. (as applicable), the place of production of the consignment is a country, zone or compartment declared free from WSD.

The certificate ~~shall~~ should be in accordance with the Model Certificate ~~No. [X]~~ in Appendix 6.5.1. given in Part 6. of this Aquatic Code.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* listed in point 1) of Article 4.1.2.3.

Article 4.1.2.11.

Importation of products from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from white spot disease

When importing *aquatic animal products* of the species referred to in Article 4.1.2.2. from a country, *zone* or *compartment* not declared free from WSD, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should assess the risk and apply appropriate risk mitigation measures.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* listed in point 1) of Article 4.1.2.3.