



# Better Training for Safer Food BTSF

Introduction to the legislation:  
Council Directive 2006/88/EC  
Disease preventative measures

## Overview

- Disease preventative measures
- Surveillance in 2006/88/EC
  - Notification
  - Animal health surveillance scheme
  - Surveillance for specific diseases

More attention should be paid to preventing disease occurrence than to controlling the disease once it has occurred.

It is therefore appropriate to lay down minimum measures of disease prevention and risk mitigation which should be applied to the whole production chain in aquaculture.

# Disease preventative measures/transport

## Competent Authorities shall ensure that:

- measures are adopted in order not to alter the health status of the transported animals and place of destination
- measures are adopted to control the water exchanges

# Disease preventative measures: register/authorisation

## Register

- Member States shall establish, keep up to date and make publicly available a register of APB and authorised processing establishments.
- Member States shall establish an Internet based information page with the register

# Disease preventative measures: register/authorisation

Information	Farm 1	Farm 2
<b>1. Aquaculture production business</b>	1.1.1. Name of the: Aquaculture production business Farm 1.1.2. Address or location of the farm	1.2.1. Name of the: Aquaculture production business Farm 1.2.2. Address or location of the farm
<b>2. Registration number (for each farm)</b>	2.1.	2.2.
<b>3. Geographical position and coordinates system (for each farm)</b>	3.1.	3.2.
<b>4. Species kept<sup>(1)</sup></b> (for each farm and in relation to its susceptibility to certain diseases)	<b>4.1.1. White spot disease</b> ? NO susceptible or vector species present ? YES susceptible species present ? YES vector species present	<b>4.2.1. White spot disease</b> ? NO susceptible or vector species present ? YES susceptible species present ? YES vector species present
<b>5. Recognised health status (for each farm)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>5.1.1. White spot disease</b> 5.1.1.1.? Declared disease free 5.1.1.2.? Under surveillance programme 5.1.1.3.? Not known to be infected 5.1.1.4.? Other  <b>5.1.2. Other diseases<sup>(3)</sup></b> 5.1.2.1.? Declared disease free 5.1.2.2.? Under surveillance programme 5.1.2.3.? Not known to be infected 5.1.2.4.? Other	<b>5.2.1. White spot disease</b> 5.2.1.1.? Declared disease free 5.2.1.2.? Under surveillance programme 5.2.1.3.? Not known to be infected 5.2.1.4.? Other  <b>5.2.2. Other diseases<sup>(3)</sup></b> 5.2.2.1.? Declared disease free 5.2.2.2.? Under surveillance programme 5.2.2.3.? Not known to be infected 5.2.2.4.? Other
<b>6. Farm type<sup>(4)</sup></b> (for each farm )	6.1.1. ? Lagoon/enclosure/pens 6.1.2. ? Land based ponds 6.1.2. ? Tanks/raceways 6.1.3. ? Land based closed (recirculation) 6.1.4. ? Research facility 6.1.5. ? Quarantine facility 6.1.6. ? Others	6.2.1. ? Lagoon/enclosure/pens 6.2.2. ? Land based ponds 6.2.2. ? Tanks/raceways 6.2.3. ? Land based closed (recirculation) 6.2.4. ? Research facility 6.2.5. ? Quarantine facility 6.2.6. ? Others
<b>7. Farm production<sup>(4)</sup></b> (for each farm)	7.1.1. ? Hatchery 7.1.2. ? Nursery 7.1.3. ? Grow out 7.1.4. ? Others	7.2.1. ? Hatchery 7.2.2. ? Nursery 7.2.3. ? Grow out 7.2.4. ? Others

## Surveillance in 2006/88/EC

- Art 26 Notification/ Passive surveillance
- Art 10 Animal health surveillance scheme
- Art 44/49 Surveillance for specific diseases

## Surveillance: Notification

- Notification to CA of
  - Suspicion of listed diseases
  - Increased mortality
- Obligation on:
  - Fish farmer
  - Transporters
  - Veterinarian
  - Any person with an occupational relationship to aquatic animals of susceptible species



# Increased mortality

“means **unexplained** mortalities significantly **above** the level of what is considered to be normal for the farm or mollusc farming area in question under the prevailing conditions. What is considered to be increased mortality shall be decided in cooperation **between the farmer and the competent authority**”

# Surveillance: Animal health surveillance scheme

- **All** farms and mollusc farming areas
- **Inspections carried out by:**
  - Competent authority
- OR
- Qualified aquatic animal health service
- **What to do:**
  - advice farmers on animal health issues
  - detect:
    - any increased mortality
    - listed diseases
  - sampling and laboratory analysis not obligatory, but to be determined after inspecting the farm

# Surveillance: Animal health surveillance scheme

Focus on the two main crucial factors:

- Through water and geographical proximity
- Animal movements



European  
Commission

# Surveillance: Animal health surveillance scheme

Species present	Health status	Risk level	Surveillance	Inspection frequency		Specific requirements
				Competent authorities (art. 7/0)	health service (art. 10)	
No susc.	I Disease-free	low	Passive	4	4	Art 52
Susceptible species present	I Disease-free	High	Active, targeted or passive	1	1	
		Medium		2	2	
		Low		4	2	
	II Surveillance programme	Targeted	High	1	1	Art 44
			Medium	2	2	
			Low	4	2	
	III Unknown	Active	High	1	3 every year	
			Medium	1	2 every year	
			Low	2	1 every year	
	IV Eradication programme	Targeted	High	1	1	Art 44
			Medium	2	2	
			Low	4	2	
V Infected	Passive	High	4	1	Ch. V	
		Medium	4	2		
		Low	4	4		

# Surveillance for specific diseases

- Surveillance for disease freedom
- Maintenance of disease free status

## Surveillance for disease freedom

- None of the species susceptible to the disease is present in the area
- The pathogen is known not to be able to survive in the area
- Based on historical grounds
- Based on targeted surveillance

## Surveillance for disease freedom

- Based on targeted surveillance
  - for at least a period of two years without detection of the disease agent
  - in the case of limited number of farms, wild populations shall be included in the targeted surveillance

# Surveillance for disease freedom

## Targeted surveillance

- **routine inspection** by the competent authority or by other qualified health services on behalf of the competent authority
- **prescribed samples** of aquaculture animals to be taken for specific pathogen(s) by specified methods
- mandatory immediate **notification** of occurrence or suspicion of specified diseases or of any increased mortalities



## Surveillance for disease freedom

Areas that may be declared free:

- Member State

- Zones (continental)

- Compartments

- Where the health status is dependent on the health status of surrounding natural waters
- Where the health status is independent on the health status of surrounding natural waters

# Surveillance for disease freedom

## Compartments

- Means one or more farms under a common biosecurity system containing an aquatic animal population with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease
- Continental or marine

## Surveillance for disease freedom

### Special provisions

- New individual farms with:
  - safe water supply
  - stocked with disease free animals
- Farms which recommences its activities
  - health history is known
  - no antecedents of disease
  - previous cleansing and disinfection

**No targeted surveillance required**

## Surveillance for disease freedom

### Maintenance of disease freedom

- Member States may discontinue targeted surveillance when:
  - The whole MS is disease free and
  - Conditions conducive to clinical expression of the disease in question exist
- If not, targeted surveillance shall be continued but a level commensurate with the degree of risk



Many thanks for your attention

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