

Association of South-East Asian Nations(ASEAN)



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**Standard Operating Procedures
for
Responsible Movement
of
Live Aquatic Animals for ASEAN**



Acronyms and Abbreviations

AADCP, RPS	ASEAN Australia Development Cooperation Program: Regional Partnership Scheme
AAPQIS	Aquatic Animal Pathogen Quarantine Information System
ALOP	Appropriate Level of Protection
ALOR	Acceptable Level of Risk
ANAAHC	ASEAN Network of Aquatic Animal Health Centres
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Corporation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEC	ASEAN Secretariat
ASWGF _i	ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries
CA	Competent Authority
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GLP	Good Laboratory Practices
HC	Health Certificate
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IRA	Import Risk Analysis
MARKET	Maximizing Agricultural Revenue through Knowledge, Enterprise, and Trade
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
QAAD	Quarterly Aquatic Animal Diseases Report
SOM-AMAF	Senior Official Meeting for ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (Agreement)
TAAD	Trans-boundary Aquatic Animal Diseases
TG	Technical Guidelines
WTO	World Trade Organization

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1. Background and Scope

ASEAN member states have been collaborating with the Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) to improve and harmonize aquatic animal management in ASEAN since 2000. It recently established the ASEAN Network of Aquatic Animal Health Centers (ANAAHC), led by Department of Fisheries, Thailand has acted as the core center for networking among aquatic animal health agencies. In 2013, under the USAID funded project MARKET, the ASEAN Secretariat taskforce identified aquatic animal health as a top priority for the aquaculture sector. Better control and harmonized regulation of movement of live aquatic animals across borders was identified as an important area to improve biosecurity at the regional and national levels in ASEAN. Under the lead of ANAAHC and NACA the process of developing this document was taken forward to identify and implement practical models of aquatic animal health management and environmental governance to support the ASEAN harmonization process. This has led to the development of the ASEAN Standard Operating Procedure for the Movement of Live Aquatic Animals (SOP).

The scope of the SOP is to provide a general recommendations for a regional control that will reduce the risk of spread of trans-boundary aquatic animal diseases resulting from movement of live aquatic animals. The SOP will also facilitate responsible trade of live aquatic animals among ASEAN member states and harmonize health certification schemes and other measures within ASEAN related to live movement. This jointly developed SOP encompass the procedures for the movement of live aquatic animals within the ASEAN and include procedures for quarantine, disease detection and diagnosis, inspection and sampling, capability for diagnosis, and issuance of health certificate.

The SOP has been established based on the “*Guidelines on Development of Standard Operating Procedures for Health Certification and Quarantine Measures for the Responsible Movement of Live Food Finfish*” developed by the ASEAN Secretariat and the Government of Malaysia and from the FAO/NACA document: “*Asia Regional Technical Guidelines on Health Management for the Responsible Movement of Live Aquatic Animals and the Beijing Consensus and Implementation Strategy*”.

The SOP has been developed through a consultative process with ANAAHC, NACA, government and private sector representatives, with support of regional and international aquatic animal health experts.

2. Definitions of Terms

The following terms are from the OIE standard definitions in the Aquatic Animal Health Code and, when needed, definitions have been modified to suit the purpose and context of the SOP and the ASEAN context.

Audit of Compliance

Activities undertaken by the Competent Authority to verify that importers are complying with the requirements of the registration and permits.

CITES Permit/Certificate

A document issued by the relevant authority to regulate trade of aquatic animals and plants listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Compartment

Means one or more aquaculture farm establishments under a common biosecurity management system containing an aquatic animal population with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or diseases for which required surveillance and control measures are applied and basic biosecurity conditions are met for the purpose of international trade. Such compartments must be clearly documented by the Competent Authority(ies).

Competent Authority

Veterinary authority or other governmental authority of a member state having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of aquatic animal health and welfare measures, international health certification and other standards and recommendations in the Aquatic Code in the whole territory particularly on live aquatic animal movement.

Containers

Any transport appliance that is:

- a) Specially constructed to facilitate transport of live aquatic animals by one or several means of transport.
- b) Constructed in a watertight way, easy to load and unload and capable of being cleansed and disinfected (except when cages are used for transport in water ways).
- c) Ensuring safe and optimal transport of live aquatic animals.

Disease Surveillance

Surveillance of clinical or non-clinical infection with one or more aetiological agents.

Emerging Disease

A disease, other than listed diseases, which has a significant impact on aquatic animal or public health resulting from: a) Change of known pathogenic agent or its spread to a new geographic area or species; or b) a newly recognized or suspected pathogenic agent.

Health Certificate

A certificate issued by the Competent Authority of the exporting country describing and attesting to the health status of a consignment of live aquatic animals that should be fulfilled prior to export of the commodity.

Inspector

A technically competent person authorized by the Competent Authority for the purposes of inspecting and verifying compliance with the requirements of the Competent Authority concerning the import and export of live aquatic animals.

Inspection

Action carried out by the Competent Authority in order to ensure that the import/export of live aquatic animals satisfies the requirements of the Competent Authority with respect to the management of aquatic animal health; the inspection may call for clinical examination, laboratory tests and the application of other procedures that are deemed necessary to by the Competent Authority that the consignment/shipment is free of infection.

Live Aquatic Animals

Refers to all life stages, including eggs and gametes, of aquatic animals originating from aquaculture establishments or from the wild.

Movement Documents

Documents issued by the Competent Authority and other relevant authority in the exporting member state supporting the import/export of live aquatic animals.

Premises

A place at which live aquatic animals are produced or are held or a place at which documents relating to the import/export of live aquatic animals are held.

Quarantine

Maintaining a group of live aquatic animals in isolation with no direct contact with other aquatic animals, in order to undergo observation for a specified length of time and, if appropriate, testing and treatment, including proper treatment of the waste water, including proper disposal of dead aquatic animals.

Quarantine Officers

A technically competent person authorized by the Competent Authority for the purposes of inspecting and certifying compliance with the health requirements of the Competent Authority concerning the import and export of live aquatic animals.

Third Party Service Provider

A laboratory or quarantine premises that is recognized/accredited by the Competent Authority to carry out diagnostic work on disease or quarantine of live aquatic animals.

Traceability

The capacity to identify premises and other locations to and from which the aquatic animals have moved during the import/ export process.

Trans-boundary Disease

A disease that is highly contagious or transmissible, with the potential for rapid spread irrespective of national borders and that cause significant socio-economic, and possibly public health consequences.

Trans-shipment

The movement of a consignment of live aquatic animals from the exporting to the importing country through a third country or countries (Transit Country(ies)).

3. Diseases Covered by the SOP

The diseases covered in the SOP include national lists by ASEAN member states as well as OIE and NACA QAAD lists. Each ASEAN member state will define what diseases are relevant in the national context and only use this SOP on these diseases. Descriptions of the diseases is available in the OIE Aquatic Manual and NACA Disease Cards (See reference list for web site).

National lists should include those pathogens and diseases that are established in national territory but which have not yet spread to all geographic areas, those that are under national control and/or eradication program, and those pathogens that are exotic but whose entry and spread are judged to pose serious risks to national aquatic resources. National pathogen list should include, as appropriate, those pathogens and diseases listed by OIE.

4. Responsibilities of the Competent Authority

The first step of a well-functioning and sound SOP is to appoint a Competent Authority (CA) in each ASEAN member state that shall be responsible for movement of live aquatic animals. The CA should maintain high level of technical competence, and shall exercise: the right of entry and inspection of premises, containers and vehicles; and power to require movement documents. The responsibilities of the CA are to supervise the following:

- a) Technical and diagnostic capacity;
- b) Implementation of inspection, quarantine, containment, and effluent treatment;
- c) Registration of importers and exporters;
- d) Coordination with other relevant agencies;
- e) Recognition/accreditation of third party service providers, e.g. laboratory, quarantine facilities;
- f) Determination of the national list of diseases for the purposes of disease control in aquatic animals;
- g) Reporting, notification and communication to OIE through established line of communication and other ASEAN states;
- h) Issuance of health certificates that comply with the importing country's requirements;
- i) Inspection of premises, animals and documents for the purpose of health certification;
- j) Collection of samples for monitoring and surveillance;
- k) Seizure and destruction of confirmed diseased aquatic animals and materials used in their transport;
- l) Handing over any suspects of illegal imports, non-compliance cases and exports to relevant authority for interrogation and prosecution if needed.
- m) Traceability and audit of compliance.
- n) Risk analyses

5. Diagnostic Standards and Capability

The CAs of both exporting and importing ASEAN states will implement the following procedures for disease and pathogen investigation and testing for the purposes of health certification and investigating suspected diseases (See Appendix A).

The SOP provides information that will be used by fisheries inspectors and quarantine officers and supporting laboratories in all member states for the diagnosis of listed diseases.

Table 1: Aquatic animal health diagnostic levels.

Level	Site	Activity
I*	Field	Observation of animal and the environment Clinical examination
II	Laboratory	Parasitology Bacteriology Mycology Histopathology
III	Laboratory	Virology Electron microscopy Molecular biology Immunology

* A Level I diagnostic level should not be a stand-alone diagnose and is not accepted by international trade without sufficient documentation from Level II and/or III

States with the capability to undertake high-level (Level II and III) diagnostics may apply these techniques and tests where appropriate. It is noted that if a member state does not have ISO certified laboratories, proficiency tested laboratories and those complying with good laboratory practices (GLP) can be used. Information to support Level II and III diagnostics should be accessed from the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals or Aquatic Manual and the NACA Aquatic Animal Disease Cards.

6. Flow-chart of the Import and Export Process

The following charts describe the typical process that is undertaken in the export and import of live aquatic animals within the ASEAN and has been developed by existing national flow-charts and expert recommendations (see Figures 1 and 2).

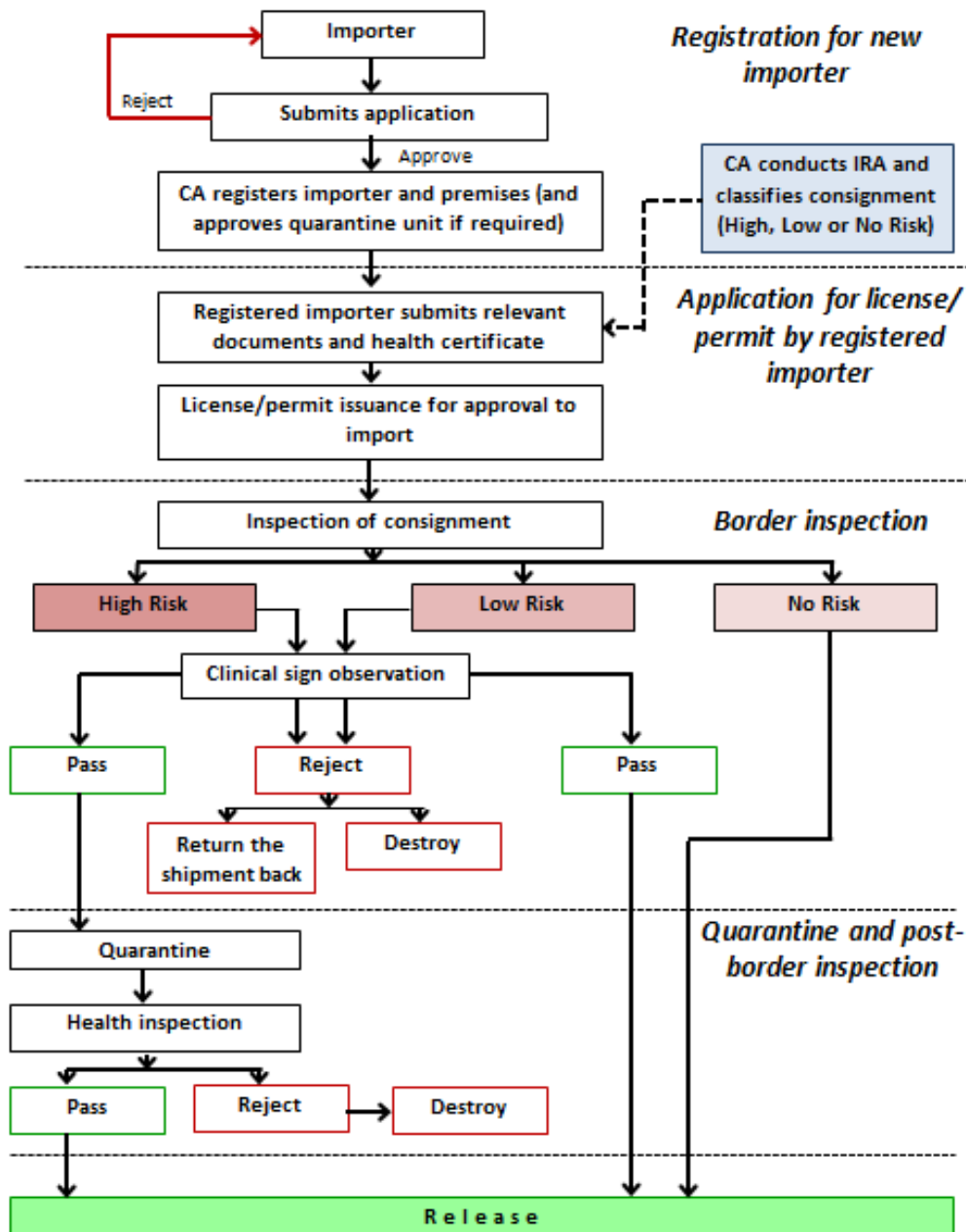


Figure 1: Typical process for importation of live aquatic animals in the ASEAN.

Risk is defined as a product of the probability of occurrence of a particular event and the consequences of this event occurring. In the model flow chart in figure 1 here are three levels of risk defined, high risk, low risk and no risk. High risk occur if both probability and consequence of transfer of a disease or a pathogen are high or very high, low risk is when probability and consequence is low and no risk is when either probability or consequence is zero. For more detailed information on levels of risk and qualitative risk assessment there is a comprehensive review done in *A qualitative risk assessment methodology for scientific expert panels*.

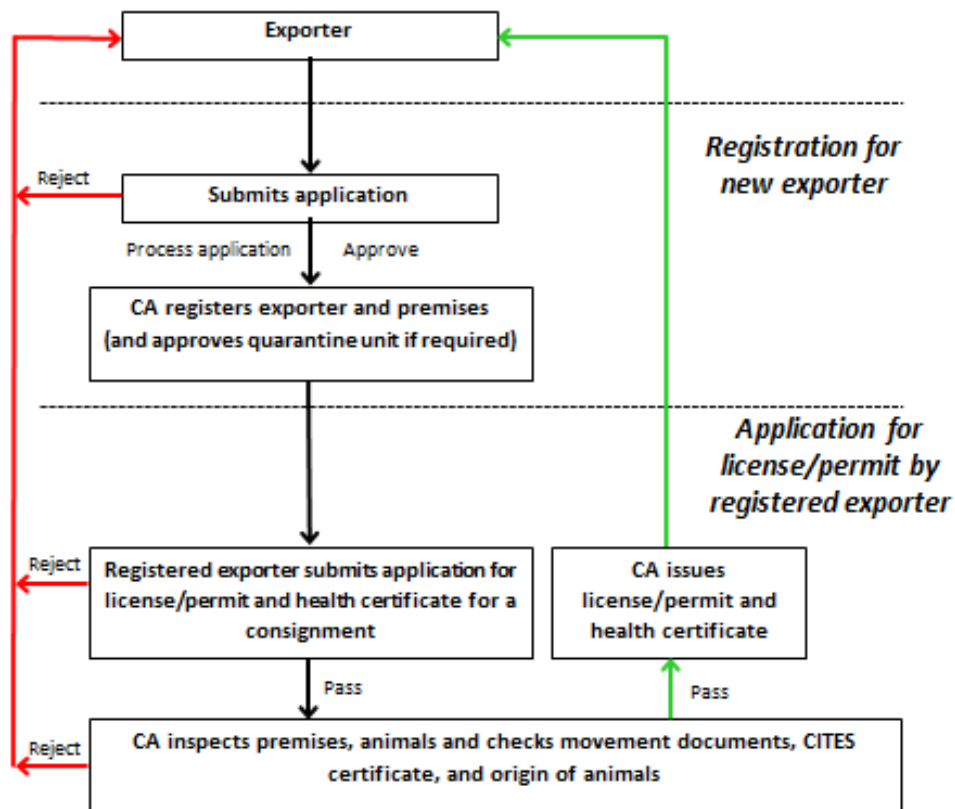


Figure 2:Flowchart for the procedures in the issuance of a HC for the export of a shipment of live aquatic animals.

7. Registration of Importer and Exporter

The CA will set documentation requirements for the registration of importers and exporters of live aquatic animals consistent with the requirements provided below.

Importers:

- Business registration with the relevant government authority;
- a) Registration with the trade or customs authority, where required;
- b) Registration and inspection of premises and/or quarantine facilities;
- c) For new registrations a written application including a list of member states from which live aquatic animals will be imported, routes of entry, handling, holding and distribution facilities, expected volume or number of consignments and species of live aquatic animals to be imported per annum;
- d) Mandatory record keeping;

Exporters:

- a) Business registration with the relevant government authority;
- b) Registration with the trade or customs authority, where required;

- c) Inspection of premises for location, water quality, animal handling and quarantine facilities;
- d) For new registrations written application including a list of countries to which live aquatic animals will be exported, routes of entry, handling, holding and distribution facilities, expected volume or number of consignments and species of live aquatic animals to be exported per annum;

A model form for the Application for Registration as Importer/Exporter of live aquatic animals is provided in Appendix B.

8. Health Certification for Live Aquatic Animals

Health certification will be based on the certification of consignments of live aquatic animals. When standards are developed for the health certification of production facilities this SOP should be referenced. An example of a Health Certificate (HC) is given in Appendix C.

The CA shall:

- a) Establish clearly defined mechanisms to receive process and consider applications for the issuance of HC for the export of live aquatic animals that also satisfy traceability requirements;
- b) Determine conditions for issuing, suspending, canceling or refusing a HC within a reasonable timeframe;
- c) Advise importers and exporters of the process;
- d) Issue HC's based on disease surveillance and the inspection of premises and/or consignments;
- e) Appoint inspectors to inspect premises and/or consignments for the purpose of HC's.
- f) Liaise with the CA of the exporting member state on the WTO/SPS requirements for the HC.

The Health Certificate shall be comprised of the following details:

- a) A unique reference number;
- b) Name, address, contact details and the registration number of the exporter;
- c) Name, address and country of importer;
- d) Location(s) of production or capture;
- e) Country and place of trans-shipment (if appropriate);
- f) Mode of transport;
- g) Species identification, life-cycle stage, mass, quantity or number and whether captured or cultured;
- h) Declaration by CA of health status including:
 - Date and place of inspection of consignments;
 - Statement and transcript of test results that the live aquatic animal in the consignment is free of pathogens and have no signs or other evidence of listed diseases and is appearing healthy.
 - New diseases should be reported as detailed within the WTO/SPS agreement;
 - Date and place of issue, signatory and official stamp of the CA;

- Maximum period for certification before export will be 3 days;
- Maximum period for validity of HCs will be 10 days, however, CAs may require a shorter period where appropriate.

9. Transportation Requirements

The live aquatic animals will be transported in containers (dry or wet transport) at appropriate stocking densities and if transported in water it should be with adequate high quality water and oxygenation to maintain the particular species. The containers should ensure that no animals escape during transport.

The CA should require evidence of proper disposal and disinfection of waste water and sick or dead aquatic animals so as not to transmit the pathogen to wild or farmed species.

If the live aquatic animals are transported by air the IATA Live Animals Regulations should be followed (See reference list).

If the live aquatic animals are transported by well boat, should refer to the OIE Aquatic Code, Article 5.5.7 (see reference list).

10. Requirements for Trans-shipment

This section refers to the movement of live aquatic animals from the exporting country to the final destination and being unloaded and/or reloaded in a third country and the standards that should be met in the trans-shipping third country.

Trans-shipped consignments will remain under the control of the CA in the designated area at the port of entry or exit or handled by a certified trans-shipping agent.

Where consignments remain in the original vessels, vehicle or shipping-containers, or where the integrity of the container remains intact, no further action will be taken.

Where consignments are removed from the original shipping-containers or other packaging, they will be examined by the relevant authority to determine if the container is intact and has remained sealed. Where the containers are intact, it may be opened by the agent or CA for the purposes of inspection, aeration of water or water change.

Where the container is not intact, the CA will:

- a) Notify the responsible agent about the action to be taken;
- b) Inspect the consignment on-site to ensure it is fit for onward movement;
- c) Ensure that the following steps are undertaken:
 - i) If approved by the CA and national regulations the consignment can be re-packaged in new or disinfected, clean containers that are refilled with high quality water appropriate for the particular species, re-aerated with oxygen, and officially sealed and stamped and marked as re-packed;

- ii) Properly dispose of or disinfect sick and dead aquatic animals, used packaging material and water;
- iii) Issue a trans-shipment report that will detail the fault detected, the action taken, the date, place and, the signature of the CA.

Where aquatic animals are transported by land or sea in containers, the CA will inspect the consignment and documents at the points of entry and exit and may ensure the container to ensure the integrity of the shipment.

Where water is replaced or supplemented, only high quality water appropriate for the particular species will be used and the waste water will be properly disposed of.

No animals from the transit country shall be added to the consignment.

Where aquatic animals are found to be diseased or are suspected to be diseased, the CA and the interested parties will be informed and the live aquatic animals will be returned to the exporter or will be destroyed.

11. Requirements at the Point of Export

Aquatic animal inspection or quarantine officers of the CA will require the following documents prior to export:

- a) Permit to export consignment, issued by the relevant authority of the exporting country;
- b) Health certificate, issued by the CA;
- c) CITES permit/certificate, where applicable;
- d) Document/permit for the trans-shipment, where applicable;
- e) Provide a certificate of origin.

12. Requirements at the Point of Import

Quarantine officers of CA will require the following documents (original or verified true copy) prior to clearing the consignment:

- a) Permit to import the consignment, issued by the relevant authority of the importing country;
- b) Health certificate, issued by the CA of the exporting country;
- c) CITES permit/certificate, where applicable;
- d) Document/permit for the trans-shipment, where applicable.
- e) Require a certificate of origin from the exporter.

Quarantine officers of the CA will also visually inspect the consignment for evidence of disease.

Where the consignment meets the requirement of the importing CA, the consignment will be cleared. Otherwise, the CA will notify/consult with the concerned parties, after which the consignment will be:

- a) Seized and placed in quarantine, or;
- b) Returned to the exporting country, or;
- c) Destroyed.

Animals may be held in quarantine, during which time, the animals will be inspected and tested as required by the importing country. The quarantine period should be as short as possible and determination of the length should be science based (risk assessment) to encourage and not to hinder the trade of live aquatic animals.

If evidence of disease is detected in the shipment during quarantine, the consignment will be returned to the exporting country or as a final option destroyed following consultation with the relevant parties.

If there is no evidence or suspicion of disease, the consignment will be cleared.

13. Quarantine Measures

Where the risk analysis has shown that the level of risk by the proposed import of a shipment of live aquatic animals is high, quarantine is one of a number of potential risk mitigation measures that alone or in combination with other measures, can be considered to reduce the risk to within the national ALOP. See Appendix D and E for examples of quarantine procedures and premises.

The extent of the quarantine measures applied should be in line with the estimated level of risk, which is a function of the source and destination of the aquatic animal movement.

Stricter quarantine measures including the requirement of full containment facilities and support services (*e.g.* diagnostics capability, security, inspection) should be adopted for the importations of:

- a) Exotic species (including first introduction);
- b) Those originating from wild populations;
- c) Sources of unknown or poorly documented health status;

There should not be made distinctions between marine and freshwater species, between wild or cultured, with respect to the risk posed and the level of quarantine needed unless it can be documented that diseases cannot be transferred across the different groups.

Quarantine procedures can be conducted in the country of origin, in a country of transit and/or in the receiving country. Mixing of animals, water or equipment between batches should not occur.

The CA can conduct or supervise: co-habitation experiments in which healthy native species are held in contact with the exotic species; use of effluent waters from the quarantine holding tank to investigate pathogen presence in imported aquatic animals and the susceptibility of healthy native species.

Placing quarantined animals under increased stress may also assist in the overt expression of subclinical infections.

Diseases that can be treated (e.g. external parasites) should be done responsibly under expert advice.

Should a serious untreatable disease or pathogen be encountered in aquatic animals held in quarantine, the entire stock should be destroyed and the facility appropriately disinfected.

Introductions from sources that have passed a quarantine containment process may receive approval status if the conditions do not change at the export site, further reducing quarantine requirements/duration.

Where a serious disease is present in part of a ASEAN member states territory and eradication is not feasible in the foreseeable future, member states should consider the possibility of compartmentalization or farm establishments declared free of the disease and to permit trade of live aquatic animals originating from these compartments/farm establishments. Management and surveillance of these compartments in accordance with OIE *Aquatic Code* is encouraged. In order to demonstrate the disease-free status of compartments, member states must meet the specific technical requirements outlined in the OIE *Aquatic Code*.

14. Communication

The CA will actively communicate with the following stakeholders about the management of diseases associated with movement of live aquatic animals:

- a) Importers, distributors and retailers;
- b) Producers, suppliers and exporters;
- c) Other service providers to aquaculture facilities;
- d) Relevant national government agencies, academic and research institutions;
- e) Other ASEAN CA's bilaterally and multilaterally.

The CA will advise stakeholders (e.g. farmers, academia) about:

- a) Disease prevention and control for listed and emerging diseases;
- b) New or amended laws and regulations;
- c) Procedures for import and export registration;
- d) Outbreaks of listed diseases, emerging diseases, and action being taken;
- e) Requirement to notify serious endemic, exotic or unusual diseases;
- f) Recognition of trans-boundary aquatic animal diseases;
- g) Live aquatic animals that are prohibited for import and export.

The CA will notify other ASEAN CAs and other relevant international organizations such as WTO/SPS, OIE, ANAAHC and NACA about:

- a) Current laws and regulations regarding import and export;
- b) Outbreaks of listed diseases, emerging diseases, and, the action being taken;

- c) Live aquatic animals that are prohibited for import and export;
- d) Procedures for recalling consignments after export;
- e) Procedures for trans-shipment;
- f) Information on current or proposed risk analysis for live aquatic animals;
- g) Contact person(s) for live aquatic animals import and export matters.

15. Risk Analysis

ASEAN member states should establish lists of pathogens of national concern and use standard risk analysis procedures to determine the appropriate level of protection (ALOP). This relate to the potential risks of spread of trans-boundary aquatic animal diseases (TAADs) that can lead to spread of disease in the respective member state. The procedures for the risk analyses should be consistent with the OIE Aquatic Code and the World Trade Organization (WTO) *Agreement on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures* (WTO/SPS Agreement). See the reference list for the *OIE Handbook on Import Risk Analyses for Animals and Animal Products* and an extensive manual of *Risk Analysis for the Safe Movement of Aquatic Animals* was also developed for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

16. Management of Risk and Auditing in the Importing Country

The CA will take steps to minimize the risks of imported live aquatic animals being diverted to be used for purposes other than described in the certificates by:

- a) Including a clear declaration on the application to import that the aquatic animals will be used for its intended use only;
- b) Requiring importers to maintain a registry of each consignment which will be inspected by the CA;
- c) Auditing the registry.

The importer's registry will be maintained for at least three years and comprise the following data for each consignment:

- a) HC reference number;
- b) Name of the exporter and the country of origin;
- c) Dates of arrival and release;
- d) Mass, quantity or number of each aquatic species;
- e) Names and addresses of the people to whom the importer distributed the aquatic animals.

The CA will ensure that the importers will undertake the following measures to minimize the risk of contamination of wild and farmed aquatic species and waterways:

- a) Decontamination and safe disposal of waste water;
- b) Disinfection of equipment;
- c) Disposal of sick or dead aquatic animals;
- d) Disposal of container or packing material.

In the event of an outbreak, the CA shall implement a contingency plan as laid out in the national relevant regulations and guidelines.

17. Reference and Resource Documents

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- OIE (World Organization for Animal Health) Handbook on Import Risk Analysis for Animals and Animals products – Volume I. Introduction and qualitative risk analysis
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Appendices

Appendix A: Standard Procedures for Inspection and Sampling

1. Visual Inspection

- Where the aquatic animals can be easily seen in the containers (including ponds and tanks) conduct close visual examination and look for Level I diagnostic features of listed diseases;
- Where animals cannot be seen clearly, containers will be moved where it can be visually examined;
- Where the container is open or unsealed, the CA will require the person responsible for the consignment to present the aquatic animals for visual examination;

2. Sampling and Diagnosis When Disease is Suspected

- A number of the most severely affected specimens will be collected;
- Specimens should be alive when collected;
- For bacteriology and mycology, samples should be sent to the laboratory alive;
- For virology, they may be killed and whole animals or organs packed separately in sealed aseptic refrigerated containers or on ice and immediately submitted to the laboratory;
- If necessary, organs samples can be aseptically collected and preserved in 10% formalin for histopathology and 95% ethyl alcohol for PCR;
- A label that identifies the consignment and the place and time of sampling must be attached to the sample;
- The CA will provide a statement of the number and description of collected aquatic animal to the person responsible;
- The CA will ensure that the examination of the samples (at Level II and III as appropriate) and reporting of the results will be finalized as quickly as possible, so as not to unnecessarily delay the process (import/export).

Appendix B: Model Application for Registration as Importer/Exporter

**APPLICATION FORM FOR
REGISTRATION OF IMPORTERS OF LIVE AQUATIC ANIMALS**

I/We hereby, apply as a registered importer,

- fish..... crustacean..... mollusc
- amphibian..... turtle others

I/We undertake to

- (a) comply with the regulation of the Department of Fisheries in respect of the importation of live aquatic animals,
- (b) provide at least 7 days Advance Notice in respect of each consignment being imported into country or export, to the Department of Fisheries. The Advance Notice must provide in each consignment, details of the type, description, quantity, country of origin, estimated date and time of arrival and point of import of the aquatic animal(s)

I/We, hereby request to be registered for the following category/categories

- Wholesale Retailer Agent

Name of Applicant /Company/ (Block Caps): _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

Email _____

Farm address : _____

Signature: _____

Name in block capitals _____

Position within Company (if applicable): _____

Date: _____

**APPLICATION FORM FOR
REGISTRATION OF EXPORTERS OF LIVE AQUATIC ANIMALS**

I/We hereby, apply as a registered exporter,

- fish..... crustacean..... mollusc
- amphibian..... turtle
- others

I/We undertake to

- (a) comply with the regulation of the Department of Fisheries in respect of the exportation of live aquatic animals,
- (b) provide at least 72 hours advance notice in respect of each consignment being export, to the Department of Fisheries. The Advance Notice must provide in each shipment, details of the aquatic animal, description, quantity, location of establishment farm, estimated date and time of export and point of export of the aquatic animal(s)

I/We, hereby request to be registered for the following category/categories

- Wholesale Retailer Agent

Name of Applicant /Company/ (Block Caps): _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____ **Fax:** _____

Email _____

Farm address : _____

Signature: _____

Name in block capitals : _____

Position within Company (if applicable): _____

Date: _____

Appendix C: Example of a Health Certificate for Movement of Live Aquatic Animals



**Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
THAILAND
Aquatic Animal Health Certificate**

Part I: Details of dispatched consignment	I.1. Consignor Name: Approval number : Address:		I.2. Certificate reference number:
			I.3. Competent authority:
	I.4. Consignee Name: Address:		
	I.5. Country of origin:		ISO code:
	I.6. Country of destination:		ISO code:
	I.7. Place of origin Name: Address:		Approval number:
	I.8. Place of shipment:		I.9. Date of departure:
	I.10. Means of transport: <input type="checkbox"/> Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> Ship <input type="checkbox"/> Railway wagon <input type="checkbox"/> Road vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Other, Identification:		I.11. Country of transit:
			I.12. CITES permit number(s):
	I.13. Description of commodity:		I.14. Commodity code (HS code):
			I.15. Total quantity/weight:
	I.16. Identification of container/seal number:		I.17. Type of packaging:
	I.18. Commodities intended for use as: <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Grow out <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Restocking <input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental <input type="checkbox"/> Competition/Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:		
	I.19. For import or admission: <input type="checkbox"/> Definitive import <input type="checkbox"/> Re-entry <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary admission		
	I.20. Identification of commodities: <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian <input type="checkbox"/> Crustacean <input type="checkbox"/> Fish <input type="checkbox"/> Mollusc <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild stock <input type="checkbox"/> Cultured stock		<input type="checkbox"/> Live <input type="checkbox"/> Chilled <input type="checkbox"/> Frozen
	Species (Scientific name)		Number (pcs)

Part II: Certification	II. Health information	II. a Certificate reference number:
	<p>II.1 General requirements</p> <p>I, the undersigned official inspector, hereby certify that the aquatic animals referred to in Part I of this certificate:</p> <p>a) have been inspected within 72 hours of loading, and showed no clinical signs of disease;</p> <p>b) are not subject to any prohibitions due to unresolved increased mortality;</p> <p>c) are not intended for destruction or slaughter for the eradication of diseases;</p> <p>d) originate from aquaculture farms that are all under the supervision of the competent authority; and</p> <p>e) no un-explained mass mortality during the past 3 months.</p> <p>II.2 Declaration of health information</p> <p>I, the undersigned, certify that the animals identified above meet the following conditions: They come from a farm establishment/ zone/ country where they are submitted to a health supervision set up to operate according to the procedures described in the <i>Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals</i> from World Organisation for Animal Health and that is recognized officially unaffected by the following diseases:</p> <p>a) for fish: epizootichaematopoietic necrosis, infection with <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> (epizootic ulcerative syndrome), infection with <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i>, infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus, infection with salmonid alphavirus, infectious haematopoietic necrosis, koi herpesvirus disease, red sea bream iridoviral disease, spring viraemia of carp, and viral haemorrhagic septicemia</p> <p>b) for mollusc: infection with abalone herpesvirus, infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>, infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>, infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i>, infection with ostreid herpesvirus-1 microvariant, infection with <i>Perkinsus marinus</i>, infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>, and infection with <i>Xenohalioptilum californiensis</i></p> <p>c) for crustacean: crayfish plague (<i>Aphanomyces astaci</i>), infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis, infectious myonecrosis, necrotising hepatopancreatitis, taura syndrome, white spot disease, white tail disease, and yellow head disease</p> <p>d) for amphibian: infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> and infection with ranavirus</p> <p>II.3 Transport and labeling requirements</p> <p>I, the undersigned official inspector, hereby certify that:</p> <p>a) the live aquatic animals referred to above are placed under conditions, including with water quality, that do not alter their health status;</p> <p>b) the transport container is clean and disinfected or previously unused; and</p> <p>c) the consignment is identified by a label on the exterior of the container with the relevant information referred to in boxes I.16 of this certificate.</p> <p>This certificate is valid for ten days from the date of issue.</p> <p>Certifying Official:</p> <p>Name and address (in capital letters):</p> <p>Official position:</p> <p>Date: _____ Signature: _____</p> <p>Stamp: _____ E-mail address: _____</p>	

AppendixD: Examples of Quarantine Procedures in Thailand

1. Importer sets up quarantine unit using biosecurity management system;
2. The quarantine unit must be registered with the Department of fisheries (DoF) and approved by DoF Quarantine Committee prior importation;
3. DoF issues import permit for importation;
4. Importation of aquatic animal to Thailand;
5. The importer has responsibility to be aware of and to ensure compliance with DoF regulations prior to and after importation;
6. The aquatic animal which is under the list of “high risk diseases of aquatic animals in Thailand” must be quarantine for a certain period of time (depends on species). The list is assigned by Epidemics Act Committee from DoF;
7. The aquatic animals or suspected aquatic animals will be sampled from quarantine unit and submitted to CA laboratory for disease diagnosis;

If serious pathogens in the National list are found, the aquatic animals will be eradicated without compensation.

If the aquatic animals are free from National listed diseases, they will be released from quarantine unit.

AppendixE: Standards for an Approved Quarantine Premises for Aquatic Animals

The location of the approved quarantine premises (can be both public and private facilities) is easily accessible to facilitate inspection by the Competent Authority.

The quarantine premises must be located in an area free of flood, clearly separated from any other aquaculture establishments including recreational fish farms and food processing plants, and natural aquatic systems such as rivers, lakes, wetlands and reservoirs.

The quarantine room or area must have a clear signage.

The quarantine room or area is used exclusively for quarantine purposes.

The quarantine room must be fully enclosed and walls and floor must be impervious and sufficiently smooth to facilitate cleaning and disinfection. Windows, if installed must be sealed or screened against entry of insects. The door must be self-closing and fitted with insect screen or insect proof screen door.

The floor must be able to contain spilt water, and must facilitate complete drainage into a treatment tank or reservoir approved by the Competent Authority.

The used water must be treated before discharge.

Adequate facilities must be provided to disinfect all equipment used.

Facilities must be provided for staff and inspectors to wash their hands and footwear prior to entering and leaving the quarantine room.

All tanks and associated equipment must be properly and clearly labelled for the purpose of inspection.

All tanks must provide good visibility to facilitate inspection.

The quarantine room must be lit sufficiently to permit inspection.

The quarantine room must be accessed by authorized person(s).