CHAPTER 1.2.

CRITERIA FOR LISTING AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASES IN THE OIE LIST

Article 1.2.1.

Introduction

This chapter describes the criteria for listing diseases in Chapter 1.3.

The objective of listing is to support Member Countries by providing information needed to take appropriate action efforts to prevent the transboundary spread of important diseases of aquatic animals. This is achieved by through transparent, timely, and consistent reporting notification.

For the diseases listed in accordance with Article 1.2.2., the corresponding disease-specific chapters in the Aquatic Code assist Member Countries in the harmonisation of disease detection, prevention and control and provide standards for safe international trade in aquatic animals and aquatic animal their products.

The requirements for notification of listed diseases are detailed in Chapter 1.1.

Principles and methods for validation selection of diagnostic tests are provided described in Chapter 1.1.2. of the Aquatic Manual.

Article 1.2.2.

The criteria for the inclusion of a listing an aquatic animal disease in the OIE list are as follows:

Diseases proposed for listing should meet the relevant criteria as set out in A. Consequences, B. Spread and C. Diagnosis. Therefore, to be listed, a disease should have the following characteristics: 1 or 2 or 3; and 4 or 5; and 6; and 7; and 8. Such proposals should be accompanied by a case definition for the disease under consideration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Criteria for listing</th>
<th>Explanatory notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Consequences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-OR</td>
<td>The disease has been shown to affect cause significant production losses at a national or multinational (zonal or regional) level impact on the health of cultured aquatic animals at the level of a country or a zone taking into account the occurrence and severity of the clinical signs, resulting in significant consequences impacts, e.g. production losses, morbidity and mortality at a zone or country level including direct production losses and mortality.</td>
<td>There is a general pattern that the disease will lead to losses in susceptible species, and that morbidity or mortality are related primarily to the infectious agent and not management or environmental factors. (Morbidity includes, for example, loss of production due to spawning failure.) The direct economic impact of the disease is linked to its morbidity, mortality and effect on product quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-OR</td>
<td>c-Or</td>
<td>The disease has been shown to, or scientific evidence indicates that it is likely to, would, affect cause a significant impact on the health of morbidity or mortality in wild aquatic animals resulting in significant consequences, e.g. morbidity and mortality at a population level, and ecological impacts. Populations taking into account the occurrence and severity of the clinical signs, including direct production losses and mortality, and ecological threats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>a-Or</td>
<td>The agent is of public health concern. Natural transmission to humans has been proven, and human infection is associated with severe consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Infectious aetiology of the disease is proven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Or</td>
<td>An infectious agent is strongly associated with the disease, but the aetiology is not yet known.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Criteria for listing</th>
<th>Explanatory notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>And</td>
<td>Likelihood of international spread, of the agent including (via live aquatic animals, their aquatic animal products or fomites) is likely has been proven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-2</td>
<td><strong>And</strong></td>
<td>At least one country with a zone may, or countries with zones, may have demonstrated freedom or impending freedom from the disease in populations of susceptible aquatic animals. Free countries/zones could still be protected. Listing of diseases that are ubiquitous or extremely widespread would render notification unfeasible. However, individual countries that run a control programme on such a disease can propose its listing provided they have undertaken a scientific evaluation to support their request. Examples may be the protection of broodstock from widespread diseases, or the protection of the last remaining free zones from a widespread disease.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. Diagnosis**

| AND | **8-3** | A repeatable and robust, precise case definition is available and reliable means of detection and diagnosis exist. A diagnostic test should be widely available and preferably has undergone a formal standardisation and validation process using routine field samples (See Aquatic Manual) or a robust case definition is available to clearly identify cases and allow them to be distinguished from other diseases. |
CHAPTER 1.2.

CRITERIA FOR THE INCLUSION OF DISEASES IN THE OIE LIST

Article 1.2.1.

Introduction

This chapter describes the criteria for listing diseases in Chapter 1.3.

The objective of listing is to support Member Countries by providing information needed to take appropriate action to prevent the transboundary spread of important diseases of aquatic animals. This is achieved by transparent, timely and consistent notification.

For the diseases listed in accordance with Article 1.2.2, the corresponding disease-specific chapters assist Member Countries in the harmonisation of disease detection, prevention and control, and provide standards for safe international trade in aquatic animals and aquatic animal products.

The requirements for notification of listed diseases are detailed in Chapter 1.1.

Principles and methods of validation of diagnostic tests are provided in Chapter 1.1.2 of the Aquatic Manual.

Article 1.2.2.

The criteria for the inclusion of a disease in the OIE list are as follows:

1) International spread of the agent (via aquatic animals, aquatic animal products or fomites) is likely.

AND

2) At least one country or a country with a zone may demonstrate freedom from the disease in susceptible aquatic animals, based on provisions of Chapter 1.4.

AND

3) A precise case definition is available and a reliable means of detection and diagnosis exist.

AND

4) a) Natural transmission to humans has been proven, and human infection is associated with severe consequences.

OR

b) The disease has been shown to affect the health of cultured aquatic animals at the level of a country or a zone resulting in significant consequences e.g. production losses, morbidity and mortality at a zone or country level.

OR

c) The disease has been shown to, or scientific evidence indicates that it would, affect the health of wild aquatic animals resulting in significant consequences e.g. morbidity and mortality at a population level, and ecological impacts.