Annex 12. Item 6.4. – Periods of basic biosecurity conditions and targeted surveillance for disease-specific chapters of the *Aquatic Code*

SECTION 8

DISEASES OF AMPHIBIANS

CHAPTER 8.1.

INFECTION WITH *BATRACHOCHYTRIUM DENDROBATIDIS*

[…]

Article 8.1.5.

Country free from infection with *B. dendrobatidis*

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. dendrobatidis* if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with *B. dendrobatidis* (see Article [8.1.6.](#_bookmark260)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. dendrobatidis* for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with *B. dendrobatidis*~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 8.1.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *B. dendrobatidis* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *B. dendrobatidis*, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of *B. dendrobatidis*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. dendrobatidis* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *B. dendrobatidis* but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *B. dendrobatidis*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *B. dendrobatidis*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *B. dendrobatidis*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *B. dendrobatidis*; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year~~s~~ without detection of *B. dendrobatidis* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 8.1.6.

Zone free from infection with *B. dendrobatidis*

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *B. dendrobatidis* if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. dendrobatidis* for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with *B. dendrobatidis*~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 8.1.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *B. dendrobatidis* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *B. dendrobatidis*, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of *B. dendrobatidis* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with *B. dendrobatidis* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *B. dendrobatidis* in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *B. dendrobatidis*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *B. dendrobatidis*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *B. dendrobatidis*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~B. dendrobatidis.~~*

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *B. dendrobatidis*; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *B. dendrobatidis* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 8.1.7.

Compartment free from infection with *B. dendrobatidis*

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. dendrobatidis* for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[two]~~ year~~s~~ without detection of *B. dendrobatidis*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36)from infection with *B. dendrobatidis* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *B. dendrobatidis* in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *B. dendrobatidis*, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [8.1.9.](#_bookmark263) and [8.1.10.](#_bookmark264) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *B. dendrobatidis* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

[…]

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CHAPTER 8.2.

INFECTION WITH *BATRACHOCHYTRIUM SALMANDRIVORANS*

[…]

Article 8.2.5.

Country free from infection with *B. salamandrivorans*

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. salamandrivorans* if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with *B. salamandrivorans* (see Article [8.2.6.](#_bookmark272)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. salamandrivorans* for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [8.2.2.](#_bookmark268) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *B. salamandrivorans* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *B. salamandrivorans*, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of *B. salamandrivorans*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. salamandrivorans* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *B. salamandrivorans* but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *B. salamandrivorans*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *B. salamandrivorans*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *B. salamandrivorans*; and

d) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *B. salamandrivorans*; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *B. salamandrivorans* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 8.2.6.

Zone free from infection with *B. salamandrivorans*

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *B. salamandrivorans* if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. salamandrivorans* for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [8.2.2.](#_bookmark268) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *B. salamandrivorans* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *B. salamandrivorans*, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for the *zone* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of *B. salamandrivorans* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139)from infection with *B. salamandrivorans* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *B. salamandrivorans* in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *B. salamandrivorans*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *B. salamandrivorans*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *B. salamandrivorans*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~B. salamandrivorans.~~*

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *B. salamandrivorans*; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *B. salamandrivorans* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 8.2.7.

Compartment free from infection with *B. salamandrivorans*

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. salamandrivorans* for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[two]~~ year~~s~~ without detection of *B. salamandrivorans*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with *B. salamandrivorans* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *B. salamandrivorans* in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *B. salamandrivorans*, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [8.2.9.](#_bookmark275) and [8.2.10.](#_bookmark276) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *B. salamandrivorans* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

[…]

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CHAPTER 8.3.

INFECTION WITH RANAVIRUS SPECIES

[…]

Article 8.3.5.

Country free from infection with *Ranavirus* species

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *Ranavirus* species if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with *Ranavirus* species (see Article [8.3.6.](#_bookmark283)).

As described in Articl[e 1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *Ranavirus* species for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with *Ranavirus* species~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 8.3.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *Ranavirus* species for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *Ranavirus* species, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten ~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *Ranavirus* species, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *Ranavirus* species and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *Ranavirus* species but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *Ranavirus* species, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *Ranavirus* species, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *Ranavirus* species; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last three~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *Ranavirus* species; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *Ranavirus* species if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 8.3.6.

Zone free from infection with *Ranavirus* species

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *Ranavirus* species if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Articl[e 1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *Ranavirus* species for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with *Ranavirus* species~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 8.1.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *Ranavirus* species for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *Ranavirus* species, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for the *zone* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *Ranavirus* species and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with *Ranavirus* species and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *Ranavirus* species in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *Ranavirus* species, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *Ranavirus* species, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *Ranavirus* species; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~Ranavirus~~* ~~species.~~

i) at least the last three years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *Ranavirus* species; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *Ranavirus species* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible* species.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 8.3.7.

Compartment free from infection with *Ranavirus* species

As described in Articl[e 1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *Ranavirus* species for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[two]~~ year~~s~~ without detection of *Ranavirus species*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with *Ranavirus* species and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *Ranavirus* species in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *Ranavirus* species, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [8.3.9.](#_bookmark286) and [8.3.10.](#_bookmark287) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *Ranavirus species* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

[…]

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SECTION 9

DISEASES OF CRUSTACEANS

CHAPTER 9.1.

ACUTE HEPATOPANCREATIC NECROSIS DISEASE

[…]

Article 9.1.5.

Country free from infection with AHPND

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with AHPND if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with AHPND (see Article [9.1.6.](#_bookmark295)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with AHPND for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 9.1.2. are present and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with AHPND for at least the last ten ~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with AHPND, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of AHPND, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with AHPND and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of AHPND but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of AHPND, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of AHPND, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with AHPND; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of AHPND; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of AHPND if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.1.6.

Zone free from infection with AHPND

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with AHPND if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with AHPND for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 9.1.2. are present and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with AHPND for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with AHPND, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for the *zone* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two ~~[two]~~ years without detection of AHPND and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with AHPND and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of AHPND in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of AHPND, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of AHPND, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with AHPND; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of AHPND~~.

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of AHPND; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of AHPND if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.1.7.

Compartment free from infection with AHPND

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with AHPND for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of AHPND, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with AHPND and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of AHPND in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of AHPND, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [9.1.9.](#_bookmark298) and [9.1.10.](#_bookmark299) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection withAHPNDhas been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

[…]

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CHAPTER 9.2.

INFECTION WITH *APHANOMYCES ASTACI* (CRAYFISH PLAGUE)

[…]

Article 9.2.5.

Country free from infection with *A. astaci*

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *A. astaci* if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with *A. astaci* (see Article [9.2.6.](#_bookmark307)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *A. astaci* for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with *A. astaci*~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 9.2.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *A. astaci* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *A. astaci*, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of *A. astaci*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *A. astaci* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *A. astaci* but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *A. astaci*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *A. astaci*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *A. astaci*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *A. astaci*; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *A. astaci* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.2.6.

Zone free from infection with *A. astaci*

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *A. astaci* if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *A. astaci* for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with *A. astaci*~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 9.2.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *A. astaci* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *A. astaci*, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for the *zone* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of *A. astaci* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with *A. astaci* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *A. astaci* in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *A. astaci*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *A. astaci*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *A. astaci*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~A. astaci~~.*

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *A. astaci*; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *A. astaci* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.2.7.

Compartment free from infection with *A. astaci*

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *A. astaci* for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *A. astaci*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with *A. astaci* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *A. astaci* in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *A. astaci*, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [9.2.9.](#_bookmark310) and [9.2.10.](#_bookmark311) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *A. astaci* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

[…]

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CHAPTER 9.3.

INFECTION WITH DECAPOD IRIDESCENT VIRUS 1

[…]

Article 9.3.5.

Country free from infection with DIV1

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with ~~with~~ DIV1 if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with DIV1 (see Article [9.3.6.](#_bookmark319)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with DIV1 for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with DIV1~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 9.3.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with DIV1 for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with DIV1, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of DIV1, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with DIV1 and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of DIV1 but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of DIV1, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of DIV1, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with DIV1; and

d) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of DIV1; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of DIV1 if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.3.6.

Zone free from infection with DIV1

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with DIV1 if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Articl[e 1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with DIV1 for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with DIV1~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 9.3.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with DIV1 for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with DIV1, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for the *zone* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of DIV1 and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with DIV1 and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of DIV1 in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of DIV1, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of DIV1, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with DIV1; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of DIV1.~~

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of DIV1; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of DIV1 if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.3.7.

Compartment free from infection with DIV1

As described in Articl[e 1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with DIV1 for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of DIV1, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with DIV1 and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of DIV1 in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of DIV1, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [9.3.9.](#_bookmark322) and [9.3.10.](#_bookmark323) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection withDIV1 has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

[…]

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CHAPTER 9.4.

INFECTION WITH *HEPATOBACTER PENAEI* (NECROTISING HEPATOPANCREATITIS)

[…]

Article 9.4.5.

Country free from infection with *H. penaei*

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *H. penaei* if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with *H. penaei* (see Article [9.4.6.](#_bookmark330)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *H. penaei* for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [9.4.2.](#_bookmark326) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *H. penaei* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *H. penaei*, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of *H. penaei*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *H. penaei* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *H. penaei* but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *H. penaei*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *H. penaei*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *H. penaei*; and

d) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *H. penaei*; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *H. penaei* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.4.6.

Zone free from infection with *H. penaei*

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *H. penaei* if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *H. penaei* for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [9.4.2.](#_bookmark326) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *H. penaei* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *H. penaei*, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of *H. penaei* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with *H. penaei* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *H. penaei* in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *H. penaei*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *H. penaei*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *H. penaei*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~H. penaei.~~*

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *H. penaei*; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *H. penaei* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.4.7.

Compartment free from infection with *H. penaei*

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *H. penaei* for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *H. penaei*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with *H. penaei* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *H. penaei* in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *H. penaei*, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [9.4.9.](#_bookmark333) and [9.4.10.](#_bookmark334) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *H. penaei* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 9.5.

INFECTION WITH HYPODERMAL AND HAEMATOPOIETIC NECROSIS VIRUS

[…]

Article 9.5.5.

Country free from infection with IHHNV

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IHHNV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with IHHNV (see Article [9.5.6.](#_bookmark341)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IHHNV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [9.5.2.](#_bookmark337) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with IHHNV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with IHHNV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten ~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of IHHNV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IHHNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of IHHNV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of IHHNV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of IHHNV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with IHHNV; and

d) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of IHHNV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of IHHNV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.5.6.

Zone free from infection with IHHNV

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with IHHNV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IHHNV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [9.5.2.](#_bookmark337) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with IHHNV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with IHHNV, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of IHHNV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with IHHNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of IHHNV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of IHHNV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of IHHNV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with IHHNV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of IHHNV~~.

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of IHHNV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of IHHNV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.5.7.

Compartment free from infection with IHHNV

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IHHNV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of IHHNV*~~H. penaei~~*~~,~~ and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with IHHNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of IHHNV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of IHHNV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [9.5.9.](#_bookmark344) and [9.5.10.](#_bookmark345) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection withIHHNV*~~H. penaei~~* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 9.6.

INFECTION WITH INFECTIOUS MYONECROSIS VIRUS

[…]

Article 9.6.5.

Country free from infection with IMNV

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IMNV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with IMNV (see Article [9.6.6.](#_bookmark352)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IMNV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [9.6.2.](#_bookmark348) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with IMNV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with IMNV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten ~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two ~~[two]~~ years without detection of IMNV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IMNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of IMNV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of IMNV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of IMNV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with IMNV; and

d) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of IMNV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of IMNV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.6.6.

Zone free from infection with IMNV

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with IMNV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IMNV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [9.6.2.](#_bookmark348) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six ~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with IMNV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with IMNV, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of IMNV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with IMNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of IMNV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of IMNV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of IMNV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with IMNV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of IMNV~~.

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of IMNV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of IMNV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.6.7.

Compartment free from infection with IMNV

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IMNV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of IMNV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with IMNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of IMNV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of IMNV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [9.6.9.](#_bookmark355) and [9.6.10.](#_bookmark356) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection withIMNV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the pathogen.

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CHAPTER 9.7.

INFECTION WITH NACRIBRACHIUM ROSENBERGII NODAVIRUS (WHITE TAIL DISEASE)

[…]

Article 9.7.5.

Country free from infection with MrNV

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with MrNV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with MrNV (see Article [9.7.6.](#_bookmark363)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with MrNV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [9.7.2.](#_bookmark359) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with MrNV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with MrNV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of MrNV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with MrNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of MrNV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of MrNV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of MrNV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with MrNV; and

d) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of MrNV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of MrNV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.7.6.

Zone free from infection with MrNV

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with MrNV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with MrNV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [9.7.2.](#_bookmark359) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with MrNV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with MrNV, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of MrNV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with MrNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of MrNV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of MrNV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of MrNV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with MrNV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:~~at least the last [two] years without detection of MrNV~~.

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of MrNV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of MrNV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.7.7.

Compartment free from infection with MrNV

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with MrNV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of MrNV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with MrNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of MrNV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of MrNV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [9.7.9.](#_bookmark366) and [9.7.10.](#_bookmark367) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with MrNV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 9.8.

INFECTION WITH TAURA SYNDROME VIRUS

[…]

Article 9.8.5.

Country free from infection with TSV

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with TSV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with TSV (see Article [9.8.6.](#_bookmark374)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with TSV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [9.8.2.](#_bookmark370) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with TSV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection withTSV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of TSV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with TSV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of TSV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of TSV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of TSV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with TSV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of TSV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of TSV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.8.6.

Zone free from infection with TSV

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with TSV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with TSV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [9.8.2.](#_bookmark370) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with TSV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with TSV, as described in Articl[e 1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of TSV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with TSV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of TSV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of TSV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of TSV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with TSV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for :~~at least the last [two] years without detection of TSV.~~

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of TSV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of TSV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.8.7.

Compartment free from infection with TSV

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with TSV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of TSV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with TSV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of TSV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of TSV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [9.8.9.](#_bookmark377) and [9.8.10.](#_bookmark378) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with TSV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

[…]

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CHAPTER 9.9.

INFECTION WITH WHITE SPOT SYNDROME VIRUS

[…]

Article 9.9.5.

Country free from infection with WSSV

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with WSSV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with WSSV (see Article [9.9.6.](#_bookmark385)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with WSSV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with WSSV~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 9.9.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with WSSV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection withWSSV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of WSSV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with WSSV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of WSSV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of WSSV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of WSSV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with WSSV; and

d) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of WSSV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of WSSV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.9.6.

Zone free from infection with WSSV

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with WSSV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with WSSV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with WSSV~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 9.9.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with WSSV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with WSSV, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two ~~[two]~~ years without detection of WSSV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with WSSV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of WSSV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of WSSV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of WSSV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with WSSV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of WSSV.~~

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of WSSV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of WSSV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.9.7.

Compartment free from infection with WSSV

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with WSSV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of WSSV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with WSSV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of WSSV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of WSSV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [9.9.9.](#_bookmark388) and [9.9.10.](#_bookmark389) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with WSSV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

[…]

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CHAPTER 9.10.

INFECTION WITH YELLOW HEAD VIRUS GENOTYPE 1

[…]

Article 9.10.5.

Country free from infection with YHV1

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with YHV1 if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with YHV1 (see Article [9.10.6.](#_bookmark396)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with YHV1 for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [9.10.2.](#_bookmark392) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with YHV1 for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection withYHV1, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of YHV1, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with YHV1 and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of YHV1 but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of YHV1, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of YHV1, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with YHV1; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of YHV1; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of YHV1 if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.10.6.

Zone free from infection with YHV1

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with YHV1 if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with YHV1 for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [9.10.2.](#_bookmark392) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with YHV1 for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with YHV1, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of YHV1 and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one ~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with YHV1 and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of YHV1 in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of YHV1, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of YHV1, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with YHV1; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of YHV1~~.

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of YHV1; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of YHV1 if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 9.10.7.

Compartment free from infection with YHV1

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with YHV1 for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of YHV1, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with YHV1 and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of YHV1 in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of YHV1, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [9.10.9.](#_bookmark399) and [9.10.10.](#_bookmark400) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with YHV1 has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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SECTION 10

DISEASES OF FISH

CHAPTER 10.1.

INFECTION WITH EPIZOOTIC HAEMATOPOIETIC NECROSIS VIRUS

[…]

Article 10.1.5.

Country free from infection with EHNV

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with EHNV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with EHNV (see Article [10.1.6.](#_bookmark408)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with EHNV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.1.2.](#_bookmark404) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with EHNV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection withEHNV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of EHNV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with EHNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of EHNV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of EHNV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of EHNV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with EHNV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of EHNV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of EHNV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.1.6.

Zone free from infection with EHNV

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with EHNV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with EHNV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.1.2.](#_bookmark404) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with EHNV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with EHNV, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of infection with EHNV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with EHNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of EHNV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of EHNV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of EHNV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with EHNV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of EHNV~~.

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of EHNV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of EHNV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.1.7.

Compartment free from infection with EHNV

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with EHNV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of EHNV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with EHNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of EHNV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of EHNV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [10.1.9.](#_bookmark411) and [10.1.10.](#_bookmark412) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with EHNV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

[…]

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CHAPTER 10.2.

INFECTION WITH *APHANOMYCES INVADANS* (EPIZOOTIC ULCERATIVE SYNDROME)

[…]

Article 10.2.5.

Country free from infection with *A. invadans*

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *A. invadans* if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with *A. invadans* (see Article [10.2.6.](#_bookmark419)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *A. invadans* for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with *A. invadans*~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 10.2.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *A. invadans* for at least the last 15~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *A. invadans*, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last 15~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *A. invadans*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *A. invadans* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *A. invadans* but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *A. invadans*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *A. invadans*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *A. invadans*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last three~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *A. invadans*; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *A. invadans* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.2.6.

Zone free from infection with *A. invadans*

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *A. invadans* if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *A. invadans* for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with *A. invadans*~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 10.2.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *A. invadans* for at least the last 15~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *A. invadans*, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last 15~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *A. invadans* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with *A. invadans* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *A. invadans* in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *A. invadans*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *A. invadans*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *A. invadans*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~A. invadans~~*.

i) at least the last three years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *A. invadans*; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *A. invadans* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.2.7.

Compartment free from infection with *A. invadans*

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *A. invadans* for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *A. invadans*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36)from infection with *A. invadans* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *A. invadans* in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *A. invadans*, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [10.2.9.](#_bookmark422) and [10.2.10.](#_bookmark423) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *A. invadans* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

[…]

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CHAPTER 10.3.

INFECTION WITH *GYRODACTYLUS SALARIS*

[…]

Article 10.3.5.

Country free from infection with *G. salaris*

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *G. salaris* if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with *G. salaris* (see Article [10.3.6.](#_bookmark431)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *G. salaris* for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.3.2.](#_bookmark427) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) pathway 2 (historical freedom) is not suitable for infection with *G. salaris;* ~~there has been no occurrence of infection with~~ *~~G. salaris~~* ~~for at least the last 15[ten] years, and:~~

~~a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with~~ *~~G. salaris~~*~~, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*~~; and~~

~~b)~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last 15 [ten] years;~~

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *G. salaris*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two ~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *G. salaris* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *G. salaris* but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *G. salaris*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *G. salaris*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *G. salaris*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last three~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *G. salaris*; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *G. salaris* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.3.6.

Zone free from infection with *G. salaris*

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *G. salaris* if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *G. salaris* for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.3.2.](#_bookmark427) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) pathway 2 (historical freedom) is not suitable for infection with *G. salaris;* ~~there has been no occurrence of infection with~~ *~~G. salaris~~* ~~for at least the last 15[ten] years, and:~~

~~a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with~~ *~~G. salaris~~*~~, as described in Article~~ [~~1.4.8.~~](#_bookmark156) ~~of Chapter~~ [~~1.4.~~](#_bookmark147)~~; and~~

~~b)~~ [*~~basic biosecurity conditions~~*](#_bookmark22) ~~as described in Chapter~~ [~~1.4.~~](#_bookmark147) ~~have been continuously met for the~~ [*~~zone~~*](#_bookmark139) ~~for at least the last 15[ten] years;~~

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *G. salaris* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with *G. salaris* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *G. salaris* in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *G. salaris*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *G. salaris*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *G. salaris*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~G. salaris.~~*

i) at least the last three years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *G. salaris*; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *G. salaris* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.3.7.

Compartment free from infection with *G. salaris*

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *G. salaris* for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *G. salaris*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with *G. salaris* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *G. salaris* in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *G. salaris*, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [10.3.9.](#_bookmark434) and [10.3.10.](#_bookmark435) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *G. salaris* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent~~pathogen~~*.

[…]

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CHAPTER 10.4.

INFECTION WITH INFECTIOUS SALMON ANAEMIA VIRUS

[…]

Article 10.4.5.

Country free from infection with ISAV

In this article, all statements referring to a country free from ISAV are for any detectable ISAV, including HPR0 ISAV.

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with ISAV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with ISAV (see Article [10.4.7.](#_bookmark442)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with ISAV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.4.2.](#_bookmark438) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) pathway 2 (historical freedom) is not suitable for infection with ISAV;~~there has been no occurrence of infection with ISAV for at least the last [ten] years, and:~~

~~a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with~~~~ISAV, as described in the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*~~; and~~

~~b)~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last [ten] years;~~

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last three~~two[two]~~ years without detection of ISAV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~one[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with ISAV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of ISAV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of ISAV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of ISAV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with ISAV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last three~~two[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of ISAV; or

ii) at least the last two~~one[one]~~ years without detection of ISAV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.4.6.

Country free from infection with HPR-deleted ISAV

In this article, all statements refer to a country free from infection with HPR-deleted ISAV but not necessarily free from infection with HPR0 ISAV.

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with HPR-deleted~~HPR0~~ ISAV if all shared water bodies are within countries or *zones* declared free from infection with HPR-deleted~~HPR0~~ ISAV (see Article 10.4.8.).

As described in Article 1.4.4., a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom with HPR-deleted~~HPR0~~ ISAV for its entire territory if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.4.2.](#_bookmark438) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with HPR-deleted~~HPR0~~ ISAV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with HPR-deleted~~HPR0~~ ISAV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for the *zone* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of HPR-deleted~~HPR0~~ ISAV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with HPR-deleted~~HPR0~~ ISAV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of HPR-deleted~~HPR0~~ ISAV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of HPR-deleted~~HPR0~~ ISAV, the affected area was declared an *infected zone* and a *protection zone* was established; and

b) infected populations within the *infected zone* have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of HPR-deleted~~HPR0~~ ISAV, and the appropriate disinfection procedures (as described in Chapter 4.4.) have been completed followed by fallowing as described in Chapter 4.7.; and

c) previously existing *basic biosecurity conditions* have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with HPR-deleted~~HPR0~~ ISAV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of HPR-deleted~~0~~ ISAV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of HPR-deleted ISAV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.4.7.

Zone free from infection with ISAV

In this article, all statements referring to a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with ISAV are for any detectable ISAV, including HPR0 ISAV.

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with ISAV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with ISAV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.4.2.](#_bookmark438) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) pathway 2 (historical freedom) is not suitable for infection with ISAV;~~there has been no occurrence of infection with ISAV for at least the last [ten] years, and:~~

~~a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with ISAV, as described in the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*~~; and~~

~~b)~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for the~~ *~~zone~~* ~~for at least the last [ten] years;~~

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last three~~two[two]~~ years without detection of ISAV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~one[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with ISAV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of ISAV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of ISAV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of ISAV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with ISAV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of ISAV.~~

i) at least the last three~~two~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of ISAV; or

ii) at least the last two~~one~~ year without detection of ISAV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.4.8.

Zone free from infection with HPR-deleted ISAV

In this article, all statements refer to a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with HPR-deleted ISAV but not necessarily free from infection with HPR0 ISAV.

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with HPR-deleted ISAV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with HPR-deleted ISAV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.4.2.](#_bookmark438) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with HPR-deleted ISAV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with HPR-deleted ISAV, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of HPR-deleted ISAV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with HPR-deleted ISAV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of HPR-deleted ISAV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of HPR-deleted ISAV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of HPR-deleted ISAV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with HPR-deleted ISAV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of HPR-deleted ISAV.~~

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of HPR-deleted ISAV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of HPR-deleted ISAV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.4.9.

Compartment free from infection with ISAV

In this article, all statements referring to a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36)free from infection with ISAV are for any detectable ISAV, including HPR0 ISAV.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with ISAV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of ISAV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with ISAV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of ISAV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of ISAV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [10.4.13.](#_bookmark448) and [10.4.14.](#_bookmark449) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with ISAV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

Article 10.4.10.

Compartment free from infection with HPR-deleted ISAV

In this article, all statements refer to a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) free from infection with HPR-deleted ISAV but not necessarily free from infection with HPR0 ISAV.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with HPR-deleted ISAV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of HPR-deleted ISAV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with HPR-deleted ISAV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of HPR-deleted ISAV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of HPR-deleted ISAV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [10.4.13.](#_bookmark448) and [10.4.14.](#_bookmark449) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with HPR-deleted ISAV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 10.5.

INFECTION WITH INFECTIOUS SALMONID ALPHAVIRUS

[…]

Article 10.5.5.

Country free from infection with SAV

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with SAV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with SAV (see Article [10.5.6.](#_bookmark456)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with SAV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.5.2.](#_bookmark452) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last 12~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with SAV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with SAV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of SAV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with SAV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of SAV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of SAV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of SAV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with SAV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of SAV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of SAV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.5.6.

Zone free from infection with SAV

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with SAV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with SAV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.5.2.](#_bookmark452) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last 12~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with SAV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with SAV, as described in Articl[e 1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of SAV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with SAV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of SAV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of SAV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of SAV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with SAV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of SAV.~~

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of SAV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of SAV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.5.7.

Compartment free from infection with SAV

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with SAV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of SAV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with SAV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of SAV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of SAV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [10.5.9.](#_bookmark459) and [10.5.10.](#_bookmark460) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with SAV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 10.6.

INFECTION WITH INFECTIOUS HAEMATOPOIETIC NECROSIS VIRUS

[…]

Article 10.6.5.

Country free from infection with IHNV

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IHNV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with IHNV (see Article [10.6.6.](#_bookmark467)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IHNV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.6.2.](#_bookmark463) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with IHNV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with IHNV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of IHNV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IHNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of IHNV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of IHNV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of IHNV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with IHNV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of IHNV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of IHNV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.6.6.

Zone free from infection with IHNV

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with IHNV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IHNV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.6.2.](#_bookmark463) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with IHNV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with IHNV, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two ~~[two]~~ years without detection of IHNV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with IHNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of IHNV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of IHNV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of IHNV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with IHNV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of IHNV.~~

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of IHNV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of IHNV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.6.7.

Compartment free from infection with IHNV

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with IHNV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of IHNV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with IHNV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of IHNV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of IHNV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [10.6.9.](#_bookmark470) and [10.6.10.](#_bookmark471) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with IHNV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 10.7.

INFECTION WITH KOI HERPESVIRUS

[…]

Article 10.7.5.

Country free from infection with KHV

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with KHV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with KHV (see Article [10.7.6.](#_bookmark478)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with KHV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.7.2.](#_bookmark474) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with KHV for at least the last 15~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with KHV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last 15~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of KHV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with KHV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of KHV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of KHV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of KHV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with KHV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last three~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of KHV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of KHV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.7.6.

Zone free from infection with KHV

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with KHV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with KHV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.7.2.](#_bookmark474) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with KHV for at least the last 15~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with KHV, as described in Articl[e 1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last 15~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of KHV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with KHV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of KHV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of KHV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of KHV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with KHV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of KHV.~~

i) at least the last three years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of KHV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of KHV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.7.7.

Compartment free from infection with KHV

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with KHV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of KHV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with KHV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of KHV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of KHV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [10.7.9.](#_bookmark481) and [10.7.10.](#_bookmark482) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with KHV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 10.9.

INFECTION WITH SPRING VIRAEMIA OF CARP VIRUS

[…]

Article 10.9.5.

Country free from infection with SVCV

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with SVCV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with SVCV (see Article [10.9.6.](#_bookmark500)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with SVCV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.9.2.](#_bookmark496) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with SVCV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection withSVCV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten ~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of SVCV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with SVCV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of SVCV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of SVCV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of SVCV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with SVCV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of SVCV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of SVCV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.9.6.

Zone free from infection with SVCV

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with SVCV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with SVCV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.9.2.](#_bookmark496) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with SVCV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with SVCV, as described in Articl[e 1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of SVCV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with SVCV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of SVCV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of SVCV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of SVCV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with SVCV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of SVCV.~~

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of SVCV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of SVCV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.9.7.

Compartment free from infection with SVCV

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with SVCV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of SVCV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with SVCV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of SVCV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of SVCV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [10.9.9.](#_bookmark503) and [10.9.10.](#_bookmark504) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with SVCV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 10.10.

INFECTION WITH VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA VIRUS

[…]

Article 10.10.5.

Country free from infection with VHSV

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with VHSV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with VHSV (see Article [10.10.6.](#_bookmark511)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with VHSV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with VHSV~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 10.10.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with VHSV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection withVHSV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of VHSV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with VHSV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of VHSV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of VHSV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of VHSV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with VHSV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of VHSV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of VHSV~~SVCV~~ if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.10.6.

Zone free from infection with VHSV

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with VHSV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with VHSV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with VHSV~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 10.10.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with VHSV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with VHSV, as described in Articl[e 1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of VHSV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with VHSV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of VHSV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of VHSV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of VHSV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with VHSV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of VHSV.~~

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of VHSV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of VHSV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.10.7.

Compartment free from infection with VHSV

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with VHSV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of VHSV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with VHSV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of VHSV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of VHSV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [10.10.9.](#_bookmark514) and [10.10.10.](#_bookmark515) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with VHSV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 10.11.

INFECTION WITH TILAPIA LAKE VIRUS

[…]

Article 10.11.5.

Country free from infection with TiLV

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with TiLV if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with TiLV (see Article [10.11.6.](#_bookmark522)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with TiLV for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.11.2.](#_bookmark518) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with TiLV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection withTiLV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of TiLV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with TILV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of TiLV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of TiLV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of TiLV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with TiLV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of TiLV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of TiLV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.11.6.

Zone free from infection with TILV

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with TiLV if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with TiLV for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [10.11.2.](#_bookmark518) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with TiLV for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with TiLV, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of TiLV and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with TILV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of TiLV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of TiLV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of TiLV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with TiLV; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of TiLV.~~

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of TiLV; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of TiLV if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 10.11.7.

Compartment free from infection with TiLV

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with TiLV for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of TiLV, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with TILV and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of TiLV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of TiLV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [10.11.9.](#_bookmark525) and [10.11.10.](#_bookmark526) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with TiLV has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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SECTION 11

DISEASES OF MOLLUSCS

CHAPTER 11.1.

INFECTION WITH ABALONE HERPESVIRUS

[…]

Article 11.1.5.

Country free from infection with abalone herpesvirus

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with abalone herpesvirus if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with abalone herpesvirus (see Article [11.1.6.](#_bookmark534)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with abalone herpesvirus for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [11.1.2.](#_bookmark530) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with abalone herpesvirus for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with abalone herpesvirus, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of AbHV, and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123);

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with abalone herpesvirus and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of AbHV but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of AbHV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of AbHV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with abalone herpesvirus; and

d) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place for:

i) at least the last two~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) without detection of AbHV; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of AbHV if affected [*aquaculture establishments*](#_bookmark6) were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120).

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.1.6.

Zone free from infection with abalone herpesvirus

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with abalone herpesvirus if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with abalone herpesvirus for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [11.1.2.](#_bookmark530) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with abalone herpesvirus for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with abalone herpesvirus, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last two~~[two]~~ years without detection of AbHV, and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123);

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139)from infection with abalone herpesvirus and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of AbHV in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of AbHV, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of AbHV, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with abalone herpesvirus; and

d) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of abalone herpesvirus.~~

i) at least the last two years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of abalone herpesvirus; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of abalone herpesvirus if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.1.7.

Compartment free from infection with abalone herpesvirus

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with abalone herpesvirus for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123), as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147), has been in place in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) for at least the last one~~[two]~~ years without detection of AbHV, and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of [*targeted surveillance*](#_bookmark123);

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with abalone herpesvirus and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of AbHV in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of AbHV, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [11.1.9.](#_bookmark537) and [11.1.10.](#_bookmark538) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with abalone herpesvirus has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article [1.4.14.](#_bookmark163)) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 11.2.

INFECTION WITH *BONAMIA EXITOSA*

[…]

Article 11.2.5.

Country free from infection with *B. exitiosa*

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. exitiosa* if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with *B. exitiosa* (see Article [11.2.6.](#_bookmark546)).

As described in Articl[e 1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. exitiosa* for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [11.2.2.](#_bookmark542) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *B. exitiosa* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *B. exitosa*, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *B. exitiosa* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. exitiosa* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *B. exitiosa* but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *B. exitiosa*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *B. exitiosa*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *B. exitiosa*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last three~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *B. exitiosa*; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *B. exitiosa* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.2.6.

Zone free from infection with *B. exitiosa*

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *B. exitiosa* if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Articl[e 1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. exitiosa* for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [11.2.2.](#_bookmark542) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *B. exitiosa* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *B. exitiosa*, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *B. exitiosa* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with *B. exitiosa* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *B. exitiosa* in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *B. exitiosa*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *B. exitiosa*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *B. exitiosa*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~B. exitiosa~~*~~.~~

i) at least the last three years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *B. exitiosa*; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *B. exitiosa* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.2.7.

Compartment free from infection with *B. exitiosa*

As described in Articl[e 1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. exitiosa* for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[two]~~ year~~s~~ without detection of *B. exitiosa*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with *B. exitiosa* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *B. exitiosa* in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *B. exitiosa*, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [11.2.9.](#_bookmark549) and [11.2.10.](#_bookmark550) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *B. exitiosa* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 11.3.

INFECTION WITH *BONAMIA OSTREAE*

[…]

Article 11.3.5.

Country free from infection with *B. ostreae*

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. ostreae* if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with *B. ostreae* (see Article [11.3.6.](#_bookmark558)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. ostreae* for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [11.3.2.](#_bookmark554) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *B. ostreae* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *B. ostreae*, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *B. ostreae* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. ostreae* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *B. ostreae* but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *B. ostreae*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *B. ostreae*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *B. ostreae*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last three~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *B. ostreae*; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *B. ostreae* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.3.6.

Zone free from infection with *B. ostreae*

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *B. ostreae* if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. ostreae* for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [11.3.2.](#_bookmark554) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *B. ostreae* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *B. ostreae*, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *B. ostreae* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with *B. ostreae* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *B. ostreae* in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *B. ostreae*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *B. ostreae*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *B. ostreae*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~B. ostreae~~*~~.~~

i) at least the last three years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *B. ostreae*; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *B. ostreae* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.3.7.

Compartment free from infection with *B. ostreae*

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *B. ostreae* for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[two]~~ year~~s~~ without detection of *B. ostreae*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with *B. ostreae* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *B. ostreae* in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *B. ostreae*, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [11.3.9.](#_bookmark561) and [11.3.10.](#_bookmark562) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *B. ostreae* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 11.4.

INFECTION WITH *MARTEILIA REFRINGENS*

[…]

Article 11.4.5.

Country free from infection with *M. refringens*

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *M. refringens* if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with *M. refringens* (see Article [11.4.6.](#_bookmark570)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *M. refringens* for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [11.4.2.](#_bookmark566) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *M. refringens* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *M. refringens*, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *M. refringens* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *M. refringens* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *M. refringens* but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *M. refringens*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *M. refringens*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *M. refringens*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last three~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *M. refringens*; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *M. refringens* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species.*

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.4.6.

Zone free from infection with *M. refringens*

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *M. refringens* if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *M. refringens* for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [11.4.2.](#_bookmark566) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *M. refringens* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *M. refringens*, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *M. refringens* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with *M. refringens* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *M. refringens* in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *M. refringens*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *M. refringens*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *M. refringens*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~M. refringens~~*~~.~~

i) at least the last three years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *M. refringens*; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *M. refringens* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.4.7.

Compartment free from infection with *M. refringens*

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *M. refringens* for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[two]~~ year~~s~~ without detection of *M. refringens*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36)from infection with *M. refringens* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *M. refringens* in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36)but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *M. refringens*, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [11.4.9.](#_bookmark573) and [11.4.10.](#_bookmark574) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *M. refringens* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 11.5.

INFECTION WITH *PERKINSUS MARINUS*

[…]

Article 11.5.5.

Country free from infection with *P. marinus*

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *P. marinus* if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with *P. marinus* (see Article [11.5.6.](#_bookmark582)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *P. marinus* for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [11.5.2.](#_bookmark578) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *P. marinus* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *P. marinus*, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *P. marinus* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *P. marinus* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *P. marinus* but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *P. marinus*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *P. marinus*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *P. marinus*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last three~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *P. marinus*; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *P. marinus* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.5.6.

Zone free from infection with *P. marinus*

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *P. marinus* if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *P. marinus* for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [11.5.2.](#_bookmark578) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *P. marinus* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *P. marinus*, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *P. marinus* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with *P. marinus* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *P. marinus* in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *P. marinus*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *P. marinus*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *P. marinus*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~P. marinus~~*~~.~~

i) at least the last three years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *P. marinus*; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *P. marinus* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.5.7.

Compartment free from infection with *P. marinus*

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *P. marinus* for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[two]~~ year~~s~~ without detection of *P. marinus*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with *P. marinus* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *P. marinus* in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *P. marinus*, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [11.5.9.](#_bookmark585) and [11.5.10.](#_bookmark586) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *P. marinus* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 11.6.

INFECTION WITH *PERKINSUS OLSENI*

[…]

Article 11.6.5.

Country free from infection with *P.olseni*

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *P. olseni* if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139)declared free from infection with *P. olseni* (see Article [11.6.6.](#_bookmark594)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *P. olseni* for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with *P. olseni*~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 11.6.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *P. olseni* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *P. olseni*, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *P. olseni* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *P. olseni* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *P. olseni* but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *P. olseni*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *P. olseni*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *P. olseni*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last three~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *P. olseni*; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *P. olseni* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.6.6.

Zone free from infection with *P. olseni*

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *P. olseni* if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *P. olseni* for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) pathway 1 (absence of susceptible species) not suitable for infection with *P. olseni*~~none of the~~ *~~susceptible species~~* ~~referred to in Article 11.6.2. are present and~~ *~~basic biosecurity conditions~~* ~~have been continuously met for at least the last [six] months~~;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *P. olseni* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *P. olseni*, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *P. olseni* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with *P. olseni* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *P. olseni* in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *P. olseni*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79)and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97)was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *P. olseni*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *P. olseni*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~P. olseni~~*~~.~~

i) at least the last three years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *P. olseni*; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *P. olseni* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.6.7.

Compartment free from infection with *P. olseni*

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *P. olseni* for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[two]~~ year~~s~~ without detection of *P. olseni*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) from infection with *P. olseni* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *P. olseni* in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *P. olseni*, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [11.6.9.](#_bookmark597) and [11.6.10.](#_bookmark598) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *P. olseni* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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CHAPTER 11.7.

INFECTION WITH *XENOHALIOTIS CALIFORNIENSIS*

[…]

Article 11.7.5.

Country free from infection with *X. californiensis*

If a country shares water bodies with other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *X. californiensis* if all shared water bodies are within countries or [*zones*](#_bookmark139) declared free from infection with *X. californiensis* (see Article [11.7.6.](#_bookmark606)).

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *X. californiensis* for its entire [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [11.7.2.](#_bookmark602) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *X. californiensis* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *X. californiensis*, as described in Article 1.4.8. of Chapter 1.4.~~the corresponding chapter of the~~ *~~Aquatic Manual~~*; and

b) *basic biosecurity conditions* as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *X. californiensis* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *X. californiensis* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *X. californiensis* but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *X. californiensis*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *X. californiensis*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *X. californiensis*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:

i) at least the last three~~[two]~~ years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *X. californiensis*; or

ii) at least the last one~~[one]~~ year without detection of *X. californiensis* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, the part of the country outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.7.6.

Zone free from infection with *X. californiensis*

If a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) extends over the [*territory*](#_bookmark125) of more than one country, it can only be declared a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) free from infection with *X. californiensis* if all of the relevant [*Competent Authorities*](#_bookmark38) confirm that all relevant conditions have been met.

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *X. californiensis* for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) none of the [*susceptible species*](#_bookmark120) referred to in Article [11.7.2.](#_bookmark602) are present and [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been continuously met for at least the last six~~[six]~~ months;

OR

2) there has been no occurrence of infection with *X. californiensis* for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years, and:

a) the Member Country can demonstrate that conditions are conducive to the clinical expression of infection with *X. californiensis*, as described in Article [1.4.8.](#_bookmark156) of Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147); and

b) [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) as described in Chapter [1.4.](#_bookmark147) have been continuously met for the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) for at least the last ten~~[ten]~~ years;

OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *zone* for at least the last three~~[two]~~ years without detection of *X. californiensis* and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two~~[one]~~ years prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*zone*](#_bookmark139) from infection with *X. californiensis* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *X. californiensis* in the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) but the following conditions have been met:

a) on detection of *X. californiensis*, the affected area was declared an [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and a [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) was established; and

b) infected populations within the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *X. californiensis*, and the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48)procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed followed by [*fallowing*](#_bookmark59) as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

c) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22) have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place since eradication of infection with *X. californiensis*; and

d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for: ~~at least the last [two] years without detection of~~ *~~X. californiensis~~*~~.~~

i) at least the last three years in wild and farmed *susceptible species* without detection of *X. californiensis*; or

ii) at least the last one year without detection of *X. californiensis* if affected *aquaculture establishments* were not epidemiologically connected to wild populations of *susceptible species*.

In the meantime, a part of the [*zone*](#_bookmark139) outside the [*infected zone*](#_bookmark79) and [*protection zone*](#_bookmark97) may be declared a new [*free zone*](#_bookmark67) as described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149)

Article 11.7.7.

Compartment free from infection with *X. californiensis*

As described in Article [1.4.4.](#_bookmark149), a Member Country may make a self-declaration of freedom from infection with *X. californiensis* for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) within its [*territory*](#_bookmark125) if it can demonstrate that:

1) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place in the *compartment* for at least the last one~~[two]~~ year~~s~~ without detection of *X. californiensis*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least one~~[one]~~ year prior to commencement of *targeted surveillance*;

OR

2) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a [*compartment*](#_bookmark36)from infection with *X. californiensis* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *X. californiensis* in the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) but the following conditions have been met:

a) all [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16) within the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) have been killed and disposed of by means that minimise the likelihood of further transmission of *X. californiensis*, the appropriate [*disinfection*](#_bookmark48) procedures (as described in Chapter [4.4.](#_bookmark202)) have been completed, and the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) has been fallowed as described in Chapter [4.7.](#_bookmark207); and

b) previously existing [*basic biosecurity conditions*](#_bookmark22), including the [*compartment*](#_bookmark36) [*biosecurity plan*](#_bookmark28), have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place from the time of restocking with [*aquatic animals*](#_bookmark16)from an approved pathogen free source in accordance with the requirements of Articles [11.7.9.](#_bookmark609) and [11.7.10.](#_bookmark610) as appropriate; and

c) one survey for infection with *X. californiensis* has been completed at least six months~~[six months]~~ after restocking (as described in Article 1.4.14.) without detection of the *pathogenic agent*~~pathogen~~.

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