



**Djahne MONTABORD**

**OIE GLOBAL CONFERENCE  
ON AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH  
COLLABORATION, SUSTAINABILITY:  
OUR FUTURE**

**SANTIAGO, CHILE, 2-4 APRIL 2019**

**8th Meeting of the RCG of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe  
29-30 April 2019 – Madrid, Spain**

**Feedback**



# Initial finding

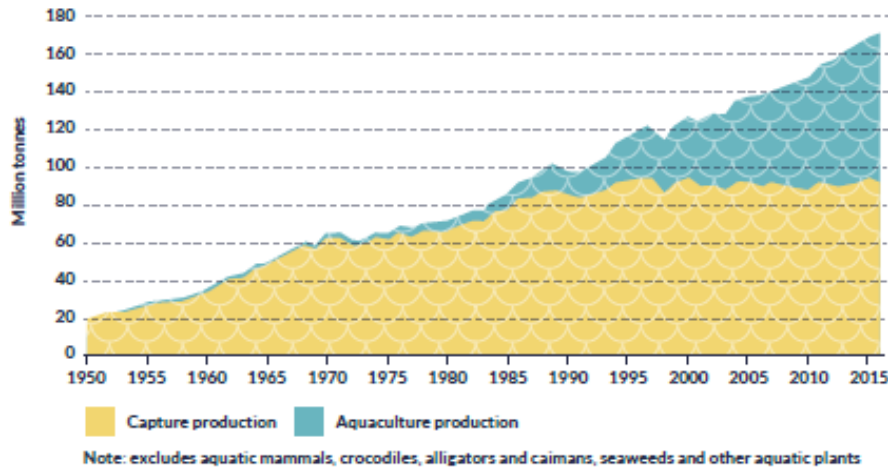


Figure 1: World capture fisheries and aquaculture production

- ❖ Positive image of fish for diet => changes in protein consumption
  - Strong projected seafood demand
  - increase aquaculture, only way to increase the fish offer to meet the needs
- ❖ Need to limit fishing
- ❖ Absence of strategy, of appropriate network and of use of PPP
- ❖ Aqua often in a different ministry : develop links
- ❖ OIE reaffirms its commitment in Aquatic Animal Health (AAH)
  - ❖ **OIE to contribute in economic, sociologic and environmental efficiency to face challenges:**
    - ✓ Sustainable development
    - ✓ Poverty issue
    - ✓ Improvemnt of AAH

# Managing transboundary and emerging diseases

❖ Species movements => Spread emerging diseases, to control

- Contingency plans, based on biosecurity
  - Risk mitigation
  - Sharing responsibility (private / public sectors)
- Information sharing / reporting



❖ But... no panic / no economical interest = **no declaration**

(Disease reporting : if benefit perceived)

- Farmers : for themselves or their community  
(**lack of trust in the authorities**)
- Countries : for themselves and not only neighbouring countries and trading partners  
(**risk of shutting frontiers : misuse of SPS agreement**)

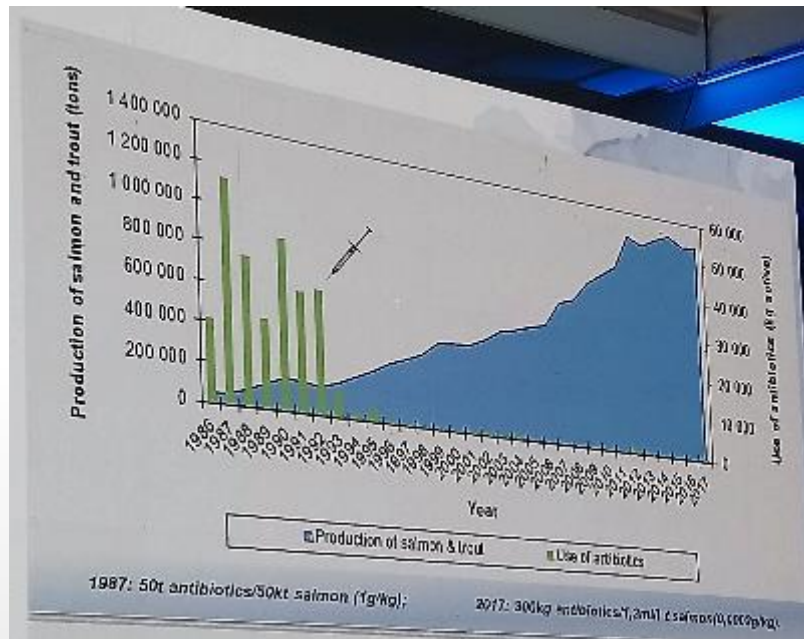
❖ **Work on the biosecurity**

- ✓ **Develop early detection at farm level (mortalities and all signs)**
- ✓ **Collaboration through PPP**
- ✓ **Low ability of collaborating centres**

# Biosecurity

- ❖ Pathology and production in aquaculture biosecurity = specific to aquaculture,
    - with wide range of species
    - => cost-effectiveness and “**What the biosecurity ever did for me?**”
    - passive movements (ballast waters : ballast waters treatments proposed)
    - **use of stringent** products in open systems => environment
  - ❖ Key points to apply biosecurity at national level
    - **know the agent**, disease status (? Wild ?), risk factors, case of biotoxins blooms
    - **education**, whatever big or small-scale (vets, technicians, farmers)
    - **case definition** and notification system / clear chain of command
    - **diagnostic capacity**
    - **good communication** strategy / public/private joint responsibility/efforts
- ❖ Clearly communicate on the importance of implementing BS**

# Diseases management

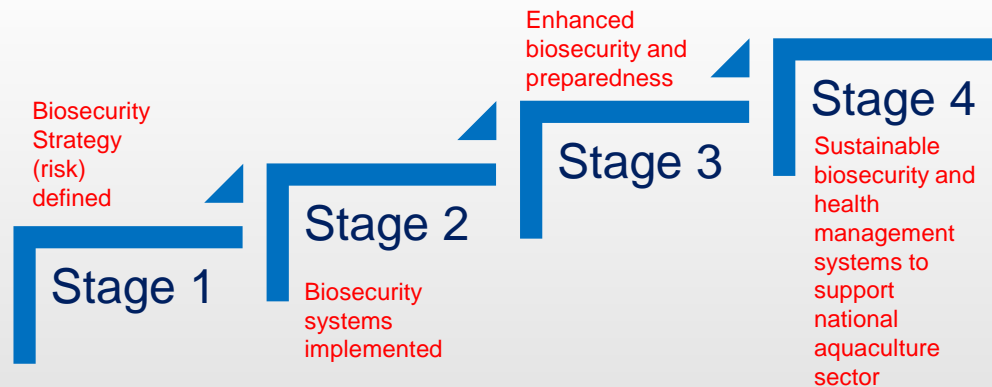


- ❖ Development of vaccination to reduce the use of ATBQ (developed for Salmonids, Pangasius, tilapias, bass and breams, shrimps)
- ❖ ATBQ in salmon and trouts: in 1987, 1g/1kg salmon produced to 0,0002g/kg in 2017)

- ❖ Shift from medical treatment (ATBQ) to prevention (vaccines) : tilapia/catfish
- ❖ Good farming practices, regulation and fish health management tools to support sustainable aquaculture production
- ❖ **Reputation of the industry : crucial for consumer confidence**
- ❖ **Aquaculture produce that is grown in a safe and sustainable way**

# Available tools

- ❖ Strategy on **Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials**  
(bad reporting => risk for image among the public)
- ❖ Aquaculture and the **Progressive Management Pathway** for Improving Aquaculture Biosecurity - a new FAO initiative (**PMP-AB**), an extension of the PCP-FMD, 4 stages stepwise approach, collaborative, progressive



- ❖ Tools to help VS to be more efficient
  - **WAHIS** and disease reporting obligations including **aquatics and wild**
  - **PVS aqua** under used (13 countries, vs 140 for terrestrial)

# OIE scientific expertise in aquatic animal health

## Around the world:

- 33 Reference Laboratories
- 2 Collaborating Centres



### ❖ UNITED KINGDOM - CEFAS

- Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*
- Spring viraemia of carp
- Koi herpesvirus disease

### ❖ NORWAY - Norwegian Veterinary Institute

- Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*
- Infection with salmonid alphavirus
- Infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus

### ❖ FRANCE - IFREMER

- Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*
- Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*
- Infection with *Marteilia refringens*
- Infection with *Marteilia sydneyi*

### ❖ FINLAND - Finnish Food Safety Authority

- Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*)

### ❖ DENMARK - Technical University of Denmark

- Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia

### ❖ GERMANY - German Reference Laboratory

- Koi herpesvirus disease



# Aquatic Code/Manual future works

## ❖ Aquatic code

- **Chapter 1.5** criteria for determining **species susceptible to listed diseases** (taxa of susceptible species, rather than individual species)
- **Section 4** Disease control : new chapter drafted on **biosecurity**, next new chapter on **emergency**
- Approaches to **declaring freedom** : to improve approaches so that they may be robust, fit for purpose, flexible and practical

## ❖ Aquatic manual

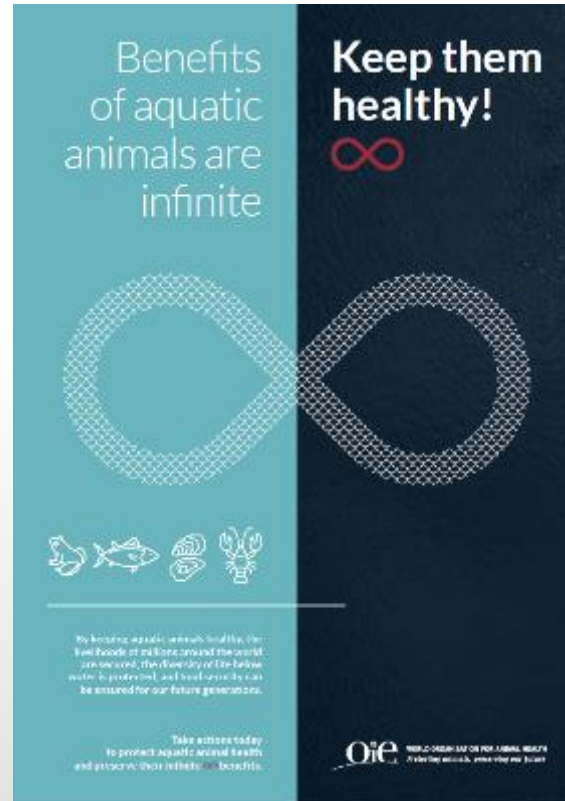
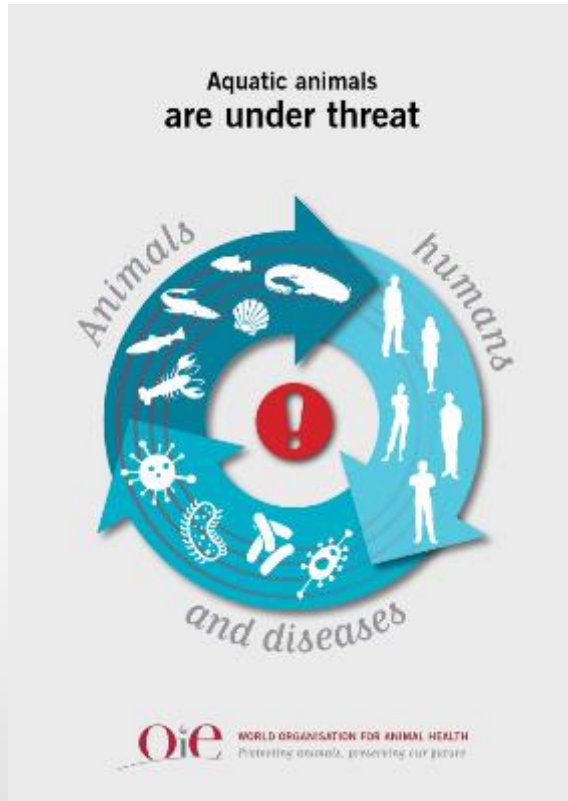
Revision of all disease specific chapters into **new chapter template**

- case definition,
- advice on validation status and fitness for use,
- updated scientific information

- ❖ **Development takes time (consultation) and diseases spread rapidly**
- ❖ **Anticipate the improvement of the Code and Manual on what may be needed**

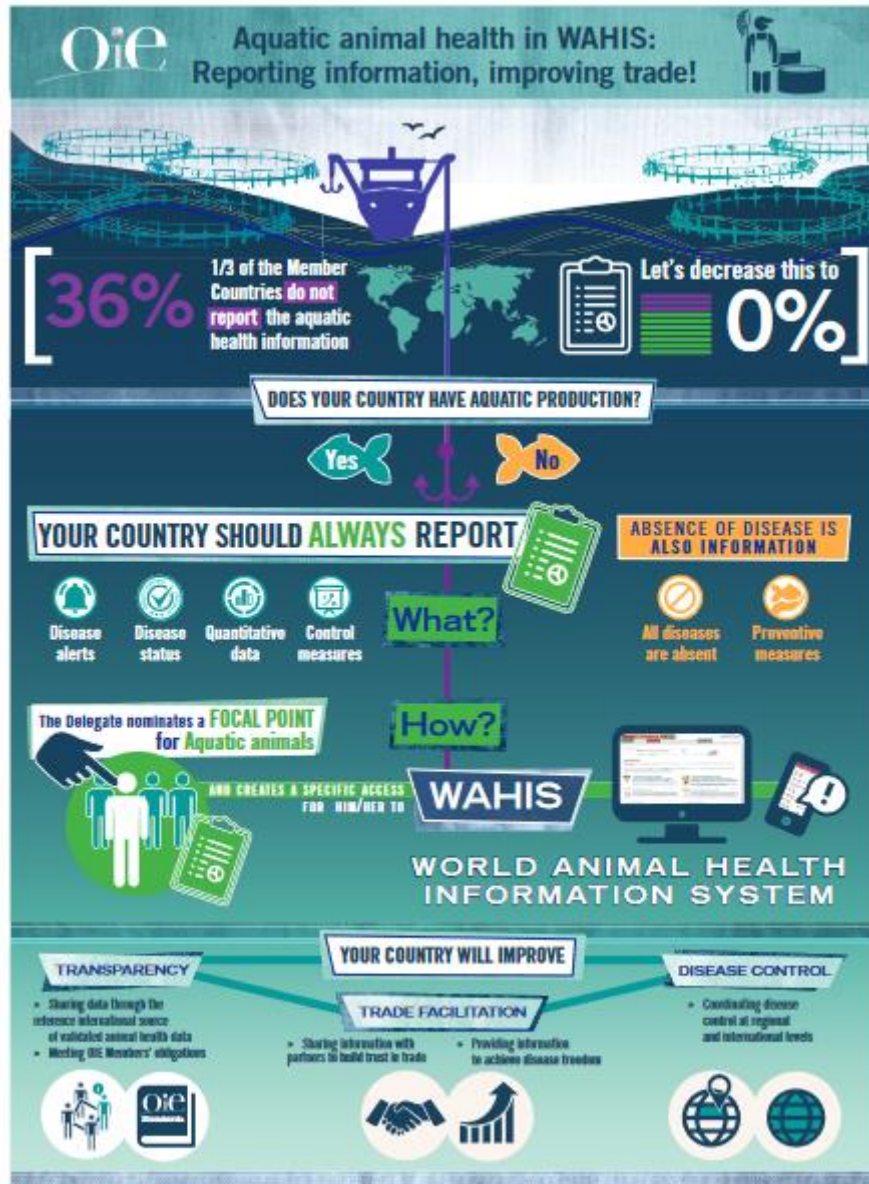


# Communication



Brochures and AMR Campaign

# Communication



Infographics

# Main recommendations

Standard setting / implementation :  
surveillance, early detection, prevention and control

Biosecurity measures

PPP

Code

Be transparent and notify disease outbreaks

PVS aqua

Collaborating centres

Reference laboratories

Training on aquatic animal health

Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials

Develop AMR NAP

Collaboration with other IO such as FAO

Encourage investment in AAH

Work on One Health  
with FAO and WHO

Promote use of twinning programmes

Benefits of aquatic animals are infinite



**Keep them healthy!**



[www.oie.int/aquaticanimals](http://www.oie.int/aquaticanimals)

# Future vision of the work of the OIE Aquatic Animals Health Standards Commission for 2030

- ❖ Poor knowledge in the existence of the OIE **PVS tool aquatic**
- ❖ Responsibility for AAH often not in the same ministry or authority as the delegate
- ❖ Lack of interest or knowledge from OIE delegate
- ❖ Many countries have limited **regulation on AAH** and **poor diagnostic capacities**, thus don't know their **AAH disease status**
- ❖ **Private sector** is the driver, not the authorities
- ❖ **Need for sponsors**, especially in certain regions

# 3 final comments

## Standard improvement

Could be good that OIE and **aquatic commission would be more reactive when new knowledge** arise but, we have to keep in mind the expectations of the countries to **preserve the quality of our standards** and **respect the process of standard setting**: we could propose a scientific opinion, that would not be as strong as standard but would be of help to the countries

## Notifications

Difficult issue with the question of trade restriction. The obligation of **notification was to protect a safe trade** when OIE has been created. The notification is not the **problem but the way the trading partners understand and accept the notification to still allow the trade**. Trading partners have to use other standards such as **compartementalisation**

## Situation in Africa

For the next global conference, **more space should be given to countries with a less developed fish industry** and have problems to develop their aquaculture

# Thank you for your attention

Benefits of aquatic animals are infinite



**Keep them healthy!**

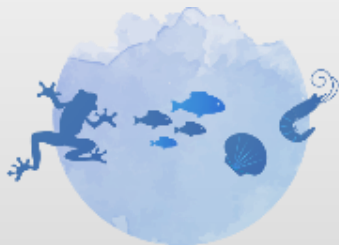


[www.oie.int/aquaticanimals](http://www.oie.int/aquaticanimals)

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RR Europe



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH  
*Protecting animals, preserving our future*



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SANTIAGO, CHILE, 2-4 APRIL 2019

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