CHAPTER 11.4.

INFECTION WITH PERKINSUS MARINUS

Article 11.4.1.

For the purposes of the Aquatic Code, infection with Perkinsus marinus means infection only with P. marinus.

Information on methods for diagnosis are provided in the Aquatic Manual.

Article 11.4.2.

Scope

The recommendations in this Chapter apply to: Eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), Pacific oyster (*C. gigas*), Suminoe oyster (*C. ariakensis*), soft shell clam (*Mya arenaria*), Baltic clam (*Macoma balthica*) and hard shell clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*). These recommendations also apply to any other *su sceptible species* referred to in the *Aquatic Manual* when traded internationally.

Article 11.4.3.

Commodities

- 1. When authorising the importation or transit of the following *commodities*, the *Competent Authorities* should not require any *P. marinus* related conditions, regardless of the *P. marinus* status of the *exporting country*, *zone* or *compartment*:
 - a) For the species referred to in Article 11.4.2. intended for any purpose:
 - i) commercially sterile canned or other heat treated products.
 - b) The following *commodities* destined for human consumption from the species referred to in Article 11.4.2. which have been prepared in such a way as to minimise the likelihood of alternative uses:
 - i) chemically preserved products (e.g. smoked, salted, pickled, marinated);
 - ii) non commercially sterile products (e.g. ready prepared meals) that have been heat treated in a manner to ensure the inactivation of the parasite.

For the commodities referred to in point 1b), OIE Members may wish to consider introducing internal measures to address the risks associated with the commodity being used for any purpose other than for human consumption.

- 2. When authorising the importation or transit of commodities of a species referred to in Article 11.4.2., other than commodities referred to in point 1 of Article 11.4.3., the Competent Authorities should require the conditions prescribed in Articles 11.4.7. to 11.4.11. relevant to the P. marinus status of the exporting country, zone or compartment.
- 3. When considering the importation/transit from an *exporting country*, *zone* or *compartment* not declared free of *P. marinus* of a *commodity* from bivalve species not covered in Article 11.4.2.,

the *Competent Authorities* should conduct an analysis of the *risk* of introduction, establishment and spread of *P. marinus*, and the potential consequences, associated with the importation of the *commodity* prior to a decision. The *exporting country* should be informed of the outcome of this assessment.

Article 11.4.4.

P. marinus free country

A country may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from *P. marinus* if it meets the conditions in points 1, 2, 3 or 4 below.

If a country shares a zone with one or more other countries, it can only make a self-declaration of freedom from P. marinus if all the areas covered by the shared water are declared P. marinus free zones (see Article 11.4.5.).

1. A country where none of the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 11.4.2. is present may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from *P. marinus* when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met in the country for at least the past 3 years.

OR

2. A country where any *susceptible species* referred to in Article 11.4.2. are present but there has been no observed occurrence of the *disease* for at least the past 10 years despite conditions – in all areas where the species are present – that are conducive to its clinical expression, as described in the corresponding chapter of the *Aquatic Manual*, may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from *P. marinus* when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met in the country for at least the past 3 years and infection with *P. marinus* is not known to be established in wild populations.

OR

- 3. A country where the last known clinical occurrence was within the past 10 years or where the *infection* status prior to *targeted surveillance* was unknown (e.g. because of the absence of conditions conducive to clinical expression as described in the corresponding chapter of the *Aquatic Manual*) may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from *P. marinus* when:
 - a) basic biosecurity conditions have been continuously met for at least the past 3 years; and
 - b) targeted surveillance, as described in Chapter 1.4. of the Aquatic Code, has been in place for at least the past 3 years without detection of P. marinus.

OR

- 4. A country that has previously made a *self-declaration of freedom* from *P. marinus* but in which the *disease* is subsequently detected may not make a *self-declaration of freedom* from *P. marinus* again until the following conditions have been met:
 - a) on detection of the *disease*, the affected area was declared an *infected zone* and a *buffer zone* was established: and
 - b) infected populations have been destroyed or removed from the *infected zone* by means that minimise the *risk* of further spread of the *disease*, and the appropriate *disinfection* procedures (see *Aquatic Manual*) have been completed; and
 - c) targeted surv eillance, as described in Chapter 1.4. of the Aquatic Code, has been in place for at least the past 3 years without detection of P. marinus; and

d) previously existing *basic biosecurity conditions* have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place for at least the past 3 years.

In the meantime, part of the non-affected area may be declared a free *zo ne* provided that such part meets the conditions in point 3 of Article 11.4.5.

Article 11.4.5.

P. marinus free zone or free compartment

A zone or compartment free from P. marinus may be established within the territory of one or more countries of infected or unknown status for infection with P. marinus and declared free by the Competent Authority(ies) of the country(ies) concerned if the zone or compartment meets the conditions referred to in points 1, 2, 3 or 4 below.

If a zone or compartment extends over more than one country, it can only be declared a P. marinus free zone or compartment if the conditions outlined below apply to all areas of the zone or compartment.

1. In a country of unknown status for *P. marinus*, a zone or compartment where none of the susceptible species referred to in Article 11.4.2. is present may be declared free from *P. marinus* when basic biosecurity conditions have been continuously met in the zone or compartment for at least the past 3 years.

OR

2. In a country of unknown status for *P. marinus*, a zone or compartment where any susceptible species referred to in Article 11.4.2. are present but there has been no observed occurrence of the disease for at least the past 10 years despite conditions – in all areas where the species are present – that are conducive to its clinical expression, as described in the corresponding chapter of the Aquatic Manual, may be declared free from *P. marinus* when basic biosecurity conditions have been continuously met in the zone or compartment for at least the past 3 years and infection with *P. marinus* is not known to be established in wild populations.

OR

- 3. A zone or compartment where the last known clinical occurrence was within the past 10 years or where the *infection* status prior to *targeted surveillance* was unknown (e.g. because of the absence of conditions conducive to clinical expression as described in the corresponding chapter of the *Aquatic Manual*) may be declared free from *P. marinus* when:
 - a) basic biosecurity conditions have been continuously met for at least the past 3 years; and
 - b) targeted surveillance, as described in Chapter 1.4. of the Aquatic Code, has been in place for at least the past 3 years without detection of P. marinus.

OR

- 4. A *zone* previously declared free from *P. marinus* but in which the *disease* is detected may not be declared free from *P. marinus* again until the following conditions have been met:
 - a) on detection of the *disease*, the affected area was declared an *infected zone* and a *buffer zone* was established; and
 - b) infected populations have been destroyed or removed from the *infected zone* by means that minimise the *risk* of further spread of the *disease*, and the appropriate *disinfection* procedures (see *Aquatic Manual*) have been completed; and

- c) targeted surveillance, as described in Chapter 1.4. of the Aquatic Code, has been in place for at least the past 3 years without detection of P. marinus; and
- d) previously existing *basic biosecurity conditions* have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place for at least the past 3 years.

Article 11.4.6.

Maintenance of free status

A country, *zone* or *compartment* that is declared free from *P. marinus* following the provisions of points 1 or 2 of Articles 11.4.4. or 11.4.5. (as relevant) may maintain its status as *P. marinus* free provided that *basic biosecurity conditions* are continuously maintained.

A country, zone or compartment that is declared free from *P. marinus* following the provisions of point 3 of Articles 11.4.4. or 11.4.5. (as relevant) may discontinue targeted surveillance and maintain its status as *P. marinus* free provided that conditions that are conducive to clinical expression of infection with *P. marinus*, as described in the corresponding chapter of the *Aquatic Manual*, exist and basic biosecurity conditions are continuously maintained.

However, for declared free zones or compartments in infected countries and in all cases where conditions are not conducive to clinical expression of infection with *P. marinus*, targeted surveillance needs to be continued at a level determined by the Competent Authority on the basis of the likelihood of infection.

Article 11.4.7.

Importation of live aquatic animals from a country, zone or compartment declared free from *P. marinus*

When importing live aquatic animals of species referred to in Article 11.4.2. from a country, zone or compartment declared free from P. marinus, the Competent Authority of the importing country should require an international aquatic animal health certificate issued by the Competent Authority of the exporting country or a certifying official approved by the importing country.

This *certificate* must certify, on the basis of the procedures described in Articles 11.4.4. or 11.4.5. (as applicable), whether the place of production of the *aquatic animal* is a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from *P. marinus*.

The *certificate* should be in accordance with the Model Certificate in Chapter 5.10.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* referred to in point 1 of Article 11.4.3.

Article 11.4.8.

Importation of live aquatic animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from *P. marinus*

When importing, for aquaculture, live aquatic animals of species referred to in Article 11.4.2. from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from P. marinus, the Competent Authority of the importing country should assess the risk and apply risk mitigation measures such as:

1. the direct delivery into and holding of the consignment in quarantine facilities;

- 2. the continuous isolation of the imported aquatic animals from the local environment;
- 3. the treatment of all effluent and waste material from the processing in a manner that ensures inactivation of *P. m arin us*.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* referred to in point 1 of Article 11.4.3.

Article 11.4.9.

Importation of live aquatic animals for processing for human consumption from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from *P. marinus*

When importing, for processing for human consumption, live aquatic animals of species referred to in Article 11.4.2. from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from P. marinus, the Competent Authority of the importing country should require that:

- 1. the consignment be delivered directly to and held in *quarantine* facilities until processing and/or consumption; and
- 2. all effluent and waste material from the processing be treated in a manner that ensures inactivation of *P. m arin us.*

This Article does not apply to *commodities* referred to in point 1 of Article 11.4.3.

Article 11.4.10.

Importation of aquatic animal products from a country, zone or compartment declared free from *P. marinus*

When importing aquatic animal products of species referred to in Article 11.4.2. from a country, zone or compartment declared free from P. marinus, the Competent Authority of the importing country should require that the consignment be accompanied by an international aquatic animal health certificate issued by the Competent Authority of the exporting country or a certifying official approved by the importing country.

This *certificate* must certify, on the basis of the procedures described in Articles 11.4.4. or 11.4.5. (as applicable), whether or not the place of production of the consignment is a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from *P. marinus*.

The *certificate* should be in accordance with the Model Certificate in Chapter 5.10.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* referred to in point 1 of Article 11.4.3.

Article 11.4.11.

Importation of aquatic animal products from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from *P. marinus*

When importing aquatic animal products of species referred to in Article 11.4.2. from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from P. marinus, the Competent Authority of the importing country should assess the risk and apply appropriate risk mitigation measures such:

1. the direct delivery into and holding of the consignment in biosecure/quarantine facilities for processing to one of the products referred to in point 1 of Article 11.4.3. or other products authorised by the Competent Authority;

2. the treatment of all effluent and waste material from the processing in a manner that ensures inactivation of P. $m \ arin \ us$.

This Article does not apply to commodities referred to in point 1 of Article 11.4.3.