

Annex 11. Item 6.6. – Articles 10.3.5. and 10.3.6. of Chapter 10.3. ‘Infection with *Gyrodactylus* *salaris*’

CHAPTER 10.3.

INFECTION WITH *GYRODACTYLUS SALARIS*

[...]

Norway	<p>Category: general</p> <p>Proposed amended text: Not relevant</p> <p>Rationale:</p> <p>Based on our experience, not all populations of Atlantic salmon show clinical signs of infection with <i>G. salaris</i>. Suggested text additions are provided below.</p> <p>Supporting evidence, if relevant: not relevant</p>
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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 declared free from infection with *G. salaris* (see Article 10.3.6.).

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

- 1) none of the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 10.3.2. are present and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met for at least the last six months;

OR

- 2) ~~pathway 2 (historical freedom) is [under study]~~ there has been no occurrence of infection with *G. salaris* for at least the last 15 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.; and
 - b) basic biosecurity conditions as described in Chapter 1.4. have been continuously met for at least the last 15 years.

Pathway 2 (historical freedom) is only applicable to make a *self-declaration of freedom from disease for infection with *G. salaris* for Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*)*. If the study population comprises other *susceptible species* that do not exhibit clinical signs then pathway 2 is not suitable.

Norway	<p>Category: addition</p> <p>Proposed amended text: Not relevant</p> <p><u>Pathway 2 (historical freedom) is only applicable to make a <i>self-declaration of freedom from disease</i> for infection with <i>G. salaris</i> for Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) populations proven to show clinical signs of infection with <i>G. salaris</i>.</u></p> <p>Rationale:</p> <p>Not all populations of Atlantic salmon show clinical signs of infection with <i>G. salaris</i>.</p> <p>Supporting evidence, if relevant: not relevant</p>
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OR

3) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for at least the last three years without detection of *G. salaris*, and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met and have been in place for at least two 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* 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 *G. salaris*, 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 *G. salaris*; and
- d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:
 - 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, the part of the country outside the *infected zone* and *protection zone* may be declared a *free zone* as described in Article 1.4.4.

Article 10.3.6.

Zone free from infection with *G. salaris*

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

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

- 1) none of the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 10.3.2. are present and *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met for at least the last six months;

OR

- 2) ~~pathway 2 (historical freedom) is [under study]~~ there has been no occurrence of infection with *G. salaris* for at least the last 15 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.; and

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

Pathway 2 (historical freedom) is only applicable to make a *self-declaration of freedom from disease for infection with *G. salaris* for Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*)*. If the study population comprises other *susceptible species* that do not exhibit clinical signs then pathway 2 is not suitable.

Norway	<p>Category: addition</p> <p>Proposed amended text: Not relevant</p> <p><u>Pathway 2 (historical freedom) is only applicable to make a <i>self-declaration of freedom from disease for infection with <i>G. salaris</i> for Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) populations proven to show clinical signs of infection with <i>G. salaris</i>.</i></u></p> <p>Rationale:</p> <p>Not all populations of Atlantic salmon show clinical signs of infection with <i>G. salaris</i>.</p> <p>Supporting evidence, if relevant: not relevant</p>
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OR

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

OR

- 4) it previously made a self-declaration of freedom for a zone from infection with *G. salaris* and subsequently lost its free status due to the detection of *G. salaris* in the zone but the following conditions have been met:
 - a) on detection of *G. salaris*, 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 *G. salaris*, 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 *G. salaris*; and
- d) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapter 1.4., has been in place for:
 - 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* outside the *infected zone* and *protection zone* may be declared a new *free zone* as described in Article 1.4.4.

[...]
