CHAPTER 4.5.

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Article 4.5.1.

A number of *diseases* are regarded as posing a potential threat to *aquaculture* as well as to wild stocks of *aquatic animals* world-wide. The introduction of such *diseases* into countries recognised to be free from these *diseases* or into countries with an established control system and eradication programme for such *diseases*, may result in significant losses. In order to diminish such losses, the *Competent Authority* responsible for *aquatic animal* health may need to act quickly and should develop a *contingency plan(s)* before such events occur.

Article 4.5.2.

Legal powers

Countries must establish the necessary legal provisions that are needed for the implementation of a *contingency plan(s)*. Such legal powers must include provisions for establishing a list of *diseases* for which action is needed, definitions of how such *diseases* should be managed if detected, provisions for access to infected/suspected sites, and other legal provisions, as needed.

Article 4.5.3.

Crises centre(s)

Countries must establish specified crises centre(s) (*disease* control centre[s]) that shall have the responsibility for the co-ordination of all control measures to be carried out. Such centres could either be located centrally or locally, depending on the infrastructure in a given country. A list of the crises centre(s) that has(have) the necessary facilities to carry out *disease* control measures should be made widely available.

The contingency plan(s) should also state that the crises centre(s) has(have) the authority to act rapidly to bring a given disease situation under control by contacting the personnel, organisations, aquaculture establishments, etc., that are involved directly or indirectly in managing an outbreak of a disease.

Article 4.5.4.

Personnel

The *contingency plan(s)* should provide information on the staff required to undertake the control measures, their responsibilities, and instructions on the chain of command.

Article 4.5.5.

Instructions

Countries establishing a *contingency plan(s)* should provide a detailed set of instructions on actions to be taken when a specified *aquatic animal disease* is suspected or confirmed. These could include:

- 1) diagnostic procedures in national reference laboratories;
- 2) confirmation of *diagnosis*, if necessary, at an OIE Reference Laboratory;
- 3) standing instructions to aquatic animal health personnel in the field;
- 4) instructions for handling/disposal of dead aquatic animals at an aquaculture establishment;
- 5) instructions for sanitary slaughtering;

- 6) instructions for disease control at the local level;
- 7) instructions for the establishment of *quarantine* areas and observation (*surveillance*) zones;
- 8) provisions for controlling movements of aquatic animals in established zones;
- 9) disinfection procedures;
- 10) fallowing procedures;
- 11) surveillance methods for establishing successful eradication;
- 12) re-stocking procedures;
- 13) compensation issues;
- 14) reporting procedures;
- 15) provisions for raising public awareness of aquatic animal disease.

Article 4.5.6.

Diagnostic laboratories

Countries establishing a *contingency plan(s)* should establish national reference laboratories having the necessary facilities for diagnostic work on *aquatic animal diseases* that can be carried out rapidly. The national laboratory(ies) must also have established a set of instructions as regards rapid transportation of samples, and established protocols for quality assurance and diagnostic procedures to be used.

Article 4.5.7.

Training programmes

Countries establishing a *contingency plan(s)* must establish necessary training programmes to ensure that skills in field, administrative and diagnostic procedures are maintained. Announced and unannounced field exercises for administrators and *aquatic animal* personnel should be carried out to maintain the state of readiness.

NB: FIRST ADOPTED IN 2000.