



Project: Technical assistance to improve implementation of food safety standards and disease crisis preparedness

Training course: Rules for establishments keeping aquaculture animals & transporters of aquatic animals

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- Registration
- Approval
- Keeping records
- Obligation of operators
- Obligation of competent authority
- Transitional provisions

Registration of aquaculture establishments



- AHL Part IV, Title II, Chapter 1, Section 1
- Operators are obliged to have their aquaculture establishments registered by the CA
- ‘establishment’ means any premises, structure, or, in the case of open-air farming, any environment or place, where animals or germinal products are kept, on a temporary or permanent basis, except for:
 - (a) households where pet animals are kept;
 - (b) veterinary practices or clinics.
- Obligation to be registered applies to all establishments keeping aquaculture animals unless
 - approval is required, or
 - exemption is possible

Registration of aquaculture establishments or groups of aquaculture establishments



- An operator may apply for registration of a group of aquaculture establishments, provided:
 - (a) they are located in an epidemiologically linked area; and
 - (b) they operate under a common biosecurity system
- To be registered, operators must:
 - Inform the CA of any aquaculture establishment under their responsibility
 - Provide name, address, description of facilities
 - Provide details of species, categories, quantities etc of aquaculture animals
 - 'Any other aspects of the establishment which are relevant for the purpose of determining the risk posed by it'
 - Inform the CA about any significant changes including cessation of activity

Approval of certain establishments



- AHL Part IV, Title II, Chapter 1, Section 2
- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/691, Part II, Title 1
- aquaculture establishments where aquaculture animals are kept with a view to their being moved therefrom, either alive or as products of aquaculture animal origin'
- 'other aquaculture establishments which pose a significant risk due to:
 - (i)the species, categories and number of aquaculture animals kept there;
 - (ii)the type of aquaculture establishment concerned;
 - (iii)movements of aquaculture animals into and out of the establishment concerned.'
- Groups of aquaculture establishments may be approved provided they:
 - operate under a common biosecurity system
 - form part of the same epidemiological unit

What are the 'certain aquaculture establishments' which require approval



'aquaculture establishments where aquaculture animals are kept with a view to their being moved therefrom, **either alive or as products of aquaculture animal origin**'

Confined aquaculture establishments

Disease control aquatic food establishments

Purification centres, dispatch centres, relaying areas, other than those which have been derogated

Quarantine establishments

Establishments where **vector species** are kept in isolation until such time as they are no longer regarded as vectors

Establishments which are **closed facilities keeping aquaculture animals for ornamental purposes** which, because of their movement patterns, create a significant disease risk

Establishments which are open facilities **keeping aquaculture animals for ornamental purposes**

Vessels or other mobile premises where aquaculture animals are kept temporarily to be treated or to undergo another husbandry-related procedure

What aquaculture establishments may be exempted from the requirement for approval?



- (a) 'aquaculture establishments producing a small quantity of aquaculture animals for supply for human consumption either:
 - i. to the final consumer directly; or
 - ii. to local retail establishments directly supplying the final consumer
- (b) Ponds or other installations where aquatic animals are maintained only for recreational fishing purposes, by restocking with aquaculture animals which are confined and unable to escape
- (c) Aquaculture establishments keeping aquaculture animals for ornamental purposes in closed facilities

NB: Provided that the establishment in question does not pose a significant risk



What aquaculture establishments may be exempted from the requirement for approval?

- aquaculture establishments where aquaculture animals are kept solely for release into the wild;
- (b)extensive ponds where aquaculture animals are kept for direct human consumption or for release into the wild;
- (c)purification centres, dispatch centres and relaying areas which are approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 and which receive molluscs only from within the epidemiological area in which the establishment is located.

NB:

- Derogations only apply when:
- Aquaculture animals are not moved to another MS, other than for direct human consumption; and
- The CA has completed a risk assessment and has found the risk associated with the establishment to be insignificant



- Operators of the aquaculture establishment must supply the CA with information:
 - Provide name, address, description of facilities
 - Provide details of species, categories, quantities etc of aquaculture establishment
 - Type of establishment
 - Other aspects of the mode of operation of the aquaculture establishment which are relevant for determining the risk posed by it
 - Water supply to, and discharge from, the establishment;
 - Inform the CA about any significant changes including cessation of activity

What are the requirements to be approved?



- Operators must comply with requirements which relate to:

Biosecurity measures

- biosecurity plan which should consider the need for disinfection points, work clothing & footwear, cleaning & disinfection of equipment, visitor control, removal of dead animals, disinfection of eggs, biosecurity measures for transporters

Facilities and equipment

- generally relate to ensuring facilities, equipment & means of transport can be appropriately cleaned & disinfected, predator control, water treatment

Risk-based surveillance

- in certain approved establishments - high, medium, low risk keeping susceptible species & high risk keeping only vectors species or non-listed species



- Establishments and operators registered or approved in accordance with Directive 2006/88/EC before 21 April 2021 shall be deemed to be registered or approved in accordance with the requirements in the AHL and shall as such, be subject to its provisions

Registers of the competent authorities



- AHL Part IV, Title II, Chapter 1, Section 3
- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/691, Part II, Title II
- The CA must keep an up-to-date register of:
 - All aquacultures establishments which are registered
 - All aquaculture establishments which are approved
 - Must include details as set out in Article 185 AHL & in Articles 20 & 21 of Regulation (EU) 2020/691
- According to Article 185(3) AHL, for approved establishments, subject to data protection requirements, the following registration details shall be made publicly available by electronic means:
 - Name, address of operator and registration number of the establishment
 - Type of production
 - Species kept
 - Up-to-date information on the health status of the establishment

Record-keeping - establishments



- AHL Part IV, Title II, Chapter 1, Section 4
- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/691, Part II, Title III
- Operators of registered* and approved establishments shall keep and maintain certain information (AHL)
 - Details of animals kept in the establishment
 - Movements to and from the establishment, including health certificates where relevant
 - Mortality / disease problems
 - Biosecurity measures, surveillance, treatments, test results, other relevant information
 - Results of health visits
- Operators of specific types of approved establishments shall keep and maintain the information set out in the DA which is relevant to the establishment in question
- * A186(2) of the AHL allows the MS to provide certain exemptions to low risk establishments concerning record keeping

Record-keeping - transporters



- Transporters of aquatic animals intended for aquaculture establishments or for release into the wild shall keep and maintain certain information*
 - Species, categories and quantities of animals transported
 - Mortality rates as practicable
 - Establishments / habitats visited
 - Water exchanges
 - Biosecurity plan / cleaning & disinfection of the means of transport
 - Reference number of documents which accompany consignments
- *A188(2) of the AHL allows the MS to provide certain exemptions to transporters presenting a low risk of spreading diseases provided traceability is ensured



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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