

**The Animal Health (Brexit) (Amendment)  
(Guernsey) Regulations, 2019**

<i>Made</i>	26 <sup>th</sup> March, 2019
<i>Coming into operation</i>	29 <sup>th</sup> March, 2019
<i>Laid before the States</i>	, 2019

THE POLICY & RESOURCES COMMITTEE, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by sections 5(1) and 11 of the European Union (Brexit) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2018<sup>a</sup>, and upon receipt of the certificate required under section 5(3) of that Law, hereby makes the following Regulations:-

**Amendment of the 1996 Ordinance.**

1. (1) The Animal Health Ordinance, 1996<sup>b</sup> is amended as follows.  
  
(2) Immediately before section 31, insert the following section -

**"Aquatic animals.**

30A. Schedules 6, 7 and 8, which make provision in respect of

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<sup>a</sup> Order in Council No. I of 2019.

<sup>b</sup> Recueil d'Ordonnances Tome XXVII, p. 10), as amended by No. XXXIII of 2003 and No. IX of 2016; there are other amendments not relevant to these regulations.

aquatic animals, have effect."

(3) In section 37, after "Jethou" insert ", and the territorial waters adjacent thereto".

(4) After Schedule 5, insert the Schedules 6, 7 and 8 set out in the Schedule to these Regulations.

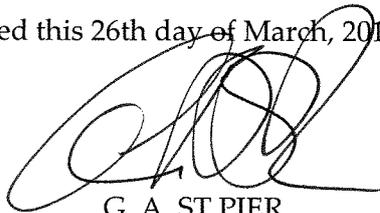
**Extent.**

2. These Regulations have effect the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou, and the territorial waters adjacent thereto.

**Citation and commencement.**

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Animal Health (Brexit) (Amendment) (Guernsey) Regulations, 2019 and shall come into force on 29th March 2019.

Dated this 26th day of March, 2019



G. A. ST PIER

President of the Policy & Resources Committee

For and on behalf of the Committee

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## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

These Regulations amend the Animal Health Ordinance, 1996, and extends the application of that Ordinance to aquatic animals. Once amended, the Animal Health Ordinance will list various notifiable aquatic animal diseases and provide for the measures and actions to be taken with the aim of preventing and containing such diseases.

These Regulations come into force on 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2019.

SCHEDULE  
SCHEDULES 6, 7 AND 8 TO THE ANIMAL HEALTH ORDINANCE, 1996

SCHEDULE 6  
AQUATIC ANIMALS

PART I  
PREVENTION, CONTAINMENT AND  
SUPPRESSION OF AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASES

*Notification and testing*

**Notifiable aquatic animal diseases.**

1. (1) A notifiable aquatic animal disease is any disease for the time being listed in the second column of either Part of Schedule 7.

(2) A compulsory slaughter disease is any disease for the time being listed in the second column of Part 1 of Schedule 7.

(3) A susceptible aquatic animal in relation to any particular notifiable aquatic animal disease is an aquatic animal of any of the species identified in relation to that disease listed in the third column of either Part of Schedule 7.

(4) The Committee may from time to time by Order -

- (a) add any diseases to, or delete any disease from, the list of notifiable aquatic animal diseases in the second column of Part 2 of Schedule 7 or, as the case may be, the list of compulsory slaughter diseases in the second column of Part 1 of Schedule 7,
- (b) vary the species identified in the third column of either Part of Schedule 7 in relation to any particular notifiable aquatic animal disease.

**Reporting and immediate precautions.**

2. (1) A person who owns or keeps any aquatic animal which is, or which he suspects to be, infected with a notifiable aquatic animal disease must -

- (a) immediately notify the States Veterinary Officer of the infection or suspected infection,
- (b) immediately isolate the aquatic animal and keep it in isolation until notice in writing to the contrary is given to him by the States Veterinary Officer,
- (c) detain all susceptible aquatic animals, and any carcasses and hatching eggs or roes of the susceptible aquatic animals, on the site where the infection is or is suspected, and

- (d) comply with any requests for information reasonably made by the States Veterinary Officer.
- (2) Every veterinary surgeon must -
- (a) immediately forward to the States Veterinary Officer a written report of the result of every test undertaken by him for a notifiable aquatic animal disease where the tested aquatic animal has reacted, or where he is uncertain whether or not the aquatic animal has reacted,
  - (b) immediately inform the States Veterinary Officer where he suspects that a notifiable aquatic animal disease exists on any site.

**Testing where infection suspected.**

3. (1) If the States Veterinary Officer suspects (whether on the basis of a notification or report given under paragraph 2 or otherwise) that a notifiable aquatic animal disease may exist on any site he may -

- (a) inspect, and keep under inspection for as long as he considers necessary, that site and any susceptible aquatic animals at or on that site,
- (b) arrange for any susceptible aquatic animals which are or on that site, or which have been at or on that site during the preceding 60 days, to

be tested by an authorised person for that disease.

(2) The owner or keeper of an aquatic animal being tested under this paragraph, or a person appointed by him, may be present at the test; but the absence of such owner, keeper or appointed person does not invalidate any test.

(3) An authorised person, upon production if so required of his authorisation and having first given such notice, if any, as is reasonably practical in all the circumstances, may -

(a) at any time during the hours of daylight enter any site for the purpose of testing pursuant to this paragraph, and

(b) if necessary, be accompanied by a police officer, who may use reasonable force to restrain any person obstructing or threatening to obstruct the testing.

(4) The owner or keeper of an aquatic animal must comply with all reasonable requirements of an authorised person with a view to facilitating any test pursuant to this paragraph, and must in particular arrange, if so required, for the capture, collection, securing, isolation and keeping, as the case may be, of aquatic animals to be tested.

(5) The owner or keeper of an aquatic animal must not do, or cause or permit to be done, anything which is likely to affect the result of a test conducted pursuant to this paragraph.

(6) If a person contravenes subparagraph (4) or subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, the Committee may, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of that contravention, take all steps necessary to facilitate the reliable testing of any aquatic animals concerned, and recover from that person any expenses reasonably incurred by it in so doing.

(7) Subject to subparagraph (6) of this paragraph, the expenses of any tests under this paragraph are to be defrayed by the Committee.

**Reporting results.**

4. An authorised person who conducts any test pursuant to paragraph 3 must, as soon as practicable, provide the Committee with a written report of the result of that test; and the owner or keeper of an aquatic animal in respect of which such a report has been provided to the Committee is entitled, if he so requests, to a copy of it.

*Compulsory slaughter diseases*

**Positive reaction to compulsory slaughter disease tests.**

5. Subject to paragraph 7, if an aquatic animal reacts to a test conducted under paragraph 3 in respect of any compulsory slaughter disease

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- (a) the Committee must, at the expense of the Committee, order the immediate isolation, slaughter and disposal of the aquatic animal in such manner as the Committee may direct, which slaughter must be carried out immediately after the aquatic animal has been valued in accordance with paragraph 9 and Schedule 8, and
  
- (b) the Committee must instruct the States Veterinary Officer immediately to cause to be tested for that disease every susceptible aquatic animal from the same batch or consignment or, so far as it is reasonably possible to ascertain, which has or may have been in contact with the slaughtered aquatic animal at any time during the 60 days preceding the date of the reaction:

PROVIDED that any aquatic animal which has been submitted to that test without reaction shall not again be submitted to it until the expiration of such period as may reasonably be specified by the States Veterinary Officer after its previous submission to the test, and

- (c) the Committee may, as respects any other susceptible aquatic animal from the same batch or consignment or, so far as it is reasonably possible to ascertain, which has or may have been in contact with the slaughtered aquatic

animal, notwithstanding that such other aquatic animal has not reacted to the test –

- (i) order the isolation of that other aquatic animal, subject to such conditions and for such time as the Committee in consultation with the States Veterinary Officer thinks necessary, or
- (ii) order its slaughter, immediately after the aquatic animal has been valued in accordance with paragraph 9 and Schedule 8.

**Inconclusive reaction to compulsory slaughter disease tests.**

6. Subject to paragraph 7, if on any test conducted under paragraph 3 an aquatic animal is found to be an inconclusive reactor in respect of any compulsory slaughter disease the Committee must -

- (a) order the isolation of that aquatic animal for such period as may reasonably be specified by the States Veterinary Officer, after which period the aquatic animal must again be submitted to testing for that disease, and
- (b) instruct the States Veterinary Officer immediately to cause to be tested for that disease every susceptible aquatic animal from the same batch or consignment or, so far as it is

reasonably possible to ascertain, which has or may have been in contact with the slaughtered aquatic animal at any time during the 60 days preceding the date of the inconclusive reaction:

PROVIDED that any aquatic animal which has been submitted to that test without reaction shall not again be submitted to it until the expiration of such period as may reasonably be specified by the States Veterinary Officer after its previous submission to the test.

**Special provisions in the event of a serious threat to public or aquatic animal health.**

7. Where the Committee reasonably considers that there is a serious threat to aquatic animal or public health arising from a compulsory slaughter disease then –

- (a) it must as soon as reasonably possible after it has made that decision put a notice in La Gazette Officielle to that effect which must –
  - (i) specify the compulsory slaughter disease in question and the reasons why it considers there to be a serious threat, and
  - (ii) set out the special provisions applicable under this paragraph,

- (b) notwithstanding paragraphs 5 and 9, an aquatic animal may be slaughtered before it has been valued in accordance with paragraph 9 and Schedule 8 but that valuation must be carried out, on the basis of all reasonably available information, as soon as reasonably possible after its slaughter,
  
- (c) the Committee may decide to treat -
  - (i) an aquatic animal which is an inconclusive reactor in respect of a test conducted under paragraph 3, for the compulsory slaughter disease in question,
  
  - (ii) any susceptible aquatic animal from the same batch or consignment as, or, so far as it is reasonably possible to ascertain, which has or may have been in contact with, any aquatic animal which has reacted to such a test, or
  
  - (iii) any susceptible aquatic animal which it reasonably suspects of being infected with or exposed to the compulsory slaughter disease in question,

as though it had reacted positively to a test conducted under paragraph 3, and

(d) where the Committee decides to treat an aquatic animal as set out in subparagraph (c), then -

(i) the Committee may decide to carry out one or more of the actions specified in paragraph 5 as though the aquatic animal had reacted positively to the test,

(ii) it may, for the avoidance of doubt -

(A) declare any site on which that aquatic animal is, or has in the last 60 days been present, to be an infected site in accordance with paragraph 10, and

(B) declare any area in which that aquatic animal is, or has in the last 60 days, been present to be an infected area in accordance with paragraph 15, and

- (iii) the relevant provisions of paragraph 18 shall apply to that aquatic animal.

**Slaughter of infected aquatic animals.**

8. (1) If the slaughter of an aquatic animal is ordered by the Committee under this Ordinance -

- (a) the aquatic animal must be transported to a place of slaughter directed by the States Veterinary Officer,
- (b) the means of transport in which it is so transported must thereafter be disinfected in such manner as may be specified by the States Veterinary Officer, and
- (c) the aquatic animal must be slaughtered, and its carcase must be disposed of, in such manner as the States Veterinary Officer may direct.

(2) A carcase disposed of by burial pursuant to this paragraph must not be dug up otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the Committee.

**Compensation.**

9. (1) The owner of an aquatic animal which is slaughtered pursuant to this Ordinance is entitled, if he has complied with all of the provisions of this Ordinance applicable to him, to be paid compensation by the Committee calculated in accordance with Schedule 8.

(2) In assessing the value of any aquatic animal for the purposes of Schedule 8, no account is to be taken of the fact that, immediately before slaughter, the aquatic animal was, or was suspected of being, infected with a compulsory slaughter disease.

(3) If an aquatic animal is ordered by the Committee to be slaughtered pursuant to this Ordinance and the Committee and its owner do not agree as to its value, its value shall be assessed, before slaughter, by two valuers, one appointed by the Committee and the other by the owner of the aquatic animal.

(4) If such an owner fails to inform the Committee in writing within such period as the Committee specifies to him, of the name and address of the valuer appointed by him, another valuer shall be appointed by the President of the Committee, and shall then for the purposes of this paragraph be deemed to be the valuer appointed by the owner.

(5) The valuers so appointed must before commencing their valuation nominate an umpire, who shall assess the value of the aquatic animal if the valuers disagree; the decision of the valuers or of the umpire, as the case may be, is final.

(6) Payment of compensation in accordance with this paragraph and Schedule 8 shall be in full satisfaction of the value of the slaughtered aquatic animal and of all expenses incurred by the owner of the aquatic animal in carrying out his duties under this Ordinance, including the costs, if any, of and incidental to a valuation.

**Infected site declaration.**

10. (1) Upon receipt of notification from the States Veterinary Officer that a notifiable aquatic animal disease exists, or is suspected to exist, at any site the Committee may, by notice in writing addressed to the owner or keeper of that site, declare it to be an infected site.

(2) The Committee may revoke a declaration under this paragraph by notice in writing addressed to the owner or keeper of the site concerned.

(3) Whilst a declaration under this paragraph is in force in the case of any site, paragraphs 11 to 14 of this Schedule apply in relation to that site.

**Disinfection.**

11. (1) The Committee may cause to be cleansed and disinfected under the supervision of the States Veterinary Officer any infected site, including any building, structure, equipment, vehicle or clothing which is or has been on infected site.

(2) A person must not cause or permit the use in connection with aquatic animals of anything which may have become contaminated, except in accordance with the permission of the States Veterinary Officer.

(3) The States Veterinary Officer must as soon as possible after the effective completion of such disinfection, report that fact in writing to the Committee.

(4) The cost of cleansing and disinfection under this paragraph is to be defrayed by the Committee:

PROVIDED THAT where that cost is increased by reason of the wilful default or neglect of any person the Committee may recover the amount of that increase as a debt due from that person.

**Accommodation and movement of aquatic animals.**

12. (1) If it appears to the Committee to be impracticable to carry out an effective disinfection of any part of an infected site, or that alterations or repairs to any building, structure, equipment or vehicle are necessary in order to make it sanitary and fit for use by aquatic animals, the Committee, after consulting the States Veterinary Officer, may order that that part of the site, or that building, structure, equipment or vehicle, as the case may be, shall not be used to house, keep, interact with or transport aquatic animals for such period as the Committee considers necessary.

(2) A person must not cause or permit any part of an infected site to be occupied by an aquatic animal in contravention of any reasonable requirement made by the States Veterinary Officer.

(3) No susceptible aquatic animal may be moved into or out of infected sites except in accordance with the terms of any permission given by the States Veterinary Officer.

**Entry of persons to infected sites.**

13. (1) If the Committee so directs by notice in writing to the owner or keeper of an infected site then it is the duty of that owner or keeper

to ensure that no person other than a person attending infected or suspected aquatic animals enters such part of that site as is specified in the notice, except with the permission of the States Veterinary Officer.

(2) A person entering an infected site, or any part thereof, must comply with all directions given by the States Veterinary Officer as to the wearing, storage and disinfection of specified clothing and footwear, and as to the washing of hands.

(3) A person attending any infected or suspected aquatic animal on an infected site must not attend any other aquatic animal on that site without the permission of the States Veterinary Officer.

(4) The States Veterinary Officer may require that a receptacle of approved disinfectant be kept at all points of access to the infected site at the cost of the Committee:

PROVIDED that where that cost is increased by the default or neglect of any person the Committee may recover the amount of that increase as a debt due from that person.

**Removal of articles and material.**

14. (1) A person must not remove from any infected site -
- (a) any aquatic animal carcass,
  - (b) any aquatic animal product, including waste,

- (c) anything which has or may have been in contact with an infected aquatic animal,

without the permission of the States Veterinary Officer or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of such permission.

(2) Anything so removed with permission for the purpose of disposal must be disposed of as prescribed by the States Veterinary Officer.

(3) No aquatic animal excrement must be permitted to escape from any part of an infected site where infected or suspected aquatic animals have been kept within the previous 60 days, unless it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the States Veterinary Officer.

**Infected area declarations.**

15. (1) If in the opinion of the Committee a notifiable aquatic animal disease which has occurred in one or more of the islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou, or the territorial waters adjacent thereto, ought, in the interests of aquatic animal health throughout or beyond those islands or waters, to be contained within them, or within any part of them, then the Committee may by Order declare those islands or waters, or such part of those islands or waters as is specified in the Order, to be an infected area in respect of that disease.

(2) Without prejudice to its duties arising under section 33(1)(c), the Committee must cause there to be published in La Gazette Officielle a notice of the making of every Order declaring an infected area,

together with a statement of its terms, and also a notice of any variation or revocation of such an Order.

**Infected area restrictions.**

16. (1) Whilst an Order declaring an infected area is in force it is unlawful, otherwise than in accordance with a permission given by the Committee -

- (a) to move any susceptible aquatic animal out of or into the infected area, or
- (b) to remove any susceptible aquatic animal from any of the islands of Guernsey, Herm or Jethou.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, permission to do something which would otherwise be prohibited by virtue of this paragraph may be given either -

- (a) specifically to a particular person for a particular purpose, or
- (b) by means of a notice published in La Gazette Officielle, to all persons or all persons of a given description, for such purposes and in such circumstances as may be set out in the notice,

and may in either case be given subject to conditions.

(3) Whilst an Order declaring an infected area is in force the Committee may direct that -

- (a) any susceptible aquatic animal in the area is isolated, confined, housed or kept in such manner, subject to such conditions, by such date and for such period as the Committee may specify,
- (b) no person, except for the owner or keeper of a site, shall enter any site in the area where any susceptible aquatic animal is kept, except with the permission of the States Veterinary Officer,
- (c) such biosecurity measures as the Committee may specify are implemented on any site in the area, or
- (d) the holding of any show, display, fair, exhibition, competition or any other event in the area involving a gathering of any susceptible aquatic animals is -
  - (i) prohibited, or
  - (ii) prohibited subject to compliance with any conditions specified by the Committee, or

(iii) prohibited other than under authority of and subject to any conditions attached to a licence issued by the Committee.

(4) The Committee shall, as soon as reasonably possible after it has made a direction under subparagraph (3) publicise it by -

(a) placing a notice in La Gazette Officielle of the making of that direction which must include a summary of the directions made, or

(b) where it reasonably considers it can identify all persons who may be subject to any directions, sending such a notice to all such persons.

(5) In subparagraph (3) "**biosecurity measures**" means measures taken to prevent the spread of causative agents of a notifiable animal disease and "**causative agent**" includes any virus, bacterium and any other organism or infectious substance which may cause or transmit the disease in question.

**Subsequent breeding restrictions.**

17. (1) The Committee may by Order made at the same time as, or at any time within 12 months following, the revocation of an Order under paragraph 15(1) prohibit the breeding within the previously infected area of any previously susceptible aquatic animal species (except with another aquatic animal on the same site) otherwise than in accordance with a permission given by the Committee.

(2) An Order under this paragraph shall lapse, unless previously revoked, on the first anniversary of the revocation of the Order under paragraph 15(1), or on such earlier date as may be specified in the Order under this paragraph in that behalf.

**Sale, transfer and movement of aquatic animals.**

18. (1) A person must not, without the permission of the Committee, knowingly sell, offer for sale, or move from the place where it then is, an aquatic animal infected, or suspected by the States Veterinary Officer or a veterinary surgeon of being infected, with any notifiable aquatic animal disease, or a susceptible aquatic animal which has been in contact with an aquatic animal so infected or suspected.

(2) A person who knows that there is at any place an aquatic animal which is, or which is suspected of being, infected with a notifiable aquatic animal disease, must not permit the entry of any susceptible aquatic animal on that place without the permission of the Committee.

PART II

GENERAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY

**Other provisions.**

19. For the avoidance of doubt, sections 31, 33 and 34 of this Ordinance apply to the provision in respect of aquatic animals made by this Schedule.

**Interpretation.**

20. (1) In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires -

"aquatic animal" means -

- (i) fish belonging to the superclass *Agnatha* and to the classes *Chondrichthyes* and *Osteichthyes*,
- (ii) mollusc belonging to the *Phylum Mollusca*,
- (iii) crustacean belonging to the *Subphylum Crustacea*,

but does not include -

- (A) ornamental aquatic animals (being aquatic animals which are kept, reared, or placed on the market for ornamental purposes only) reared in non-commercial aquaria,
- (B) wild aquatic animals (being aquatic animals which are not aquaculture animals) harvested or caught for direct entry into the food chain, and

- (C) aquatic animals caught for the purpose production of fishmeal, fish feed, fish oil and similar products,

"**aquaculture animal**" means any aquatic animal at all its life stages, including eggs and sperm/gametes, reared in a farm or mollusc farming area, including any aquatic animal from the wild intended for a farm or mollusc farming area,

"**batch**" means a quantity of aquatic animals obtained, collected or kept under practically identical circumstances or from the same area,

"**carcase**" includes any part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, shell, skin, or any other part of an aquatic animal separately or otherwise,

"**compulsory slaughter disease**" means any disease for the time being listed in the second column of Part 1 of Schedule 7,

"**consignment**" means quantity of aquatic animals conveyed at any one time by a single means of transport or handled or kept together in any other way,

"**infected site**" means any site so declared by an Order made by the Committee under paragraph 10(1),

**"infected area"** means any area so declared by an Order made by the Committee under paragraph 15(1),

**"keeper"** means, in relation to an aquatic animal or site, a person who is not the owner of the aquatic animal or site but who has or appears to have day to day or otherwise be in charge of that aquatic animal or site,

**"means of transport"** means those parts set aside for goods in motor vehicles, rail vehicles and aircraft, holds of vessels and containers for transport by land, sea or air,

**"notifiable aquatic animal disease"** means any disease for the time being listed in the second column of either Part of Schedule 7,

**"owner"** means, in relation to any aquatic animal or site, the person having, or appearing to the Committee to have, the right to dispose of that aquatic animal or site, and related words are to be construed accordingly,

**"premises"** includes land, a building or part of a building, and any forecourt, yard or place of storage used in connection with land, a building or part of a building, a vehicle, and a stall or moveable structure; and if a person occupies two or more non-adjacent areas each of them comprises separate premises for the purposes of this Ordinance,

**"site"** means any premises, enclosed area, installation or means of transport in which aquaculture animals are reared, kept or

transported and any freshwater, brackish, coastal or sea area used for the cultivation of aquaculture animals,

"**susceptible aquatic animal**" has the meaning given in paragraph 1(3),

"**test**" means, in the case of any notifiable aquatic animal disease, any procedure accepted by the States Veterinary Officer as appropriate to the diagnosis of that disease,

(2) A reference in this Schedule to an aquatic animal having reacted to a test (except in the phrase "reacted negatively") means that the test has clinically established that the aquatic animal is infected with the notifiable aquatic animal disease for which that test has been conducted.

(3) Other than as provided for in subparagraph (1), words and expressions in this Schedule have the meaning given by section 23.

SCHEDULE 7  
NOTIFIABLE AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASES

PART 1  
EXOTIC DISEASES

	Disease (2)	Susceptible species (3)
Fish	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	Rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) and redfin perch ( <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> )
	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome	Genera: <i>Catla</i> , <i>Channa</i> , <i>Labeo</i> , <i>Mastacembelus</i> , <i>Mugil</i> , <i>Puntius</i> and <i>Trichogaster</i> .
Molluscs	Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>	Australian mud oyster ( <i>Ostrea angasi</i> ) and Chilean flat oyster ( <i>O. chilensis</i> )
	Infection with <i>Perkinsus marinus</i>	Pacific oyster ( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> ) and Eastern oyster ( <i>C. virginica</i> )
	Infection with <i>Microcytos mackini</i>	Pacific oyster ( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> ), Eastern oyster ( <i>C. virginica</i> ), Olympia flat oyster ( <i>Ostrea conchaphila</i> ) and European flat oyster ( <i>O. edulis</i> )
Crustaceans	Taura syndrome	Gulf white shrimp ( <i>Penaeus setiferus</i> ), Pacific blue shrimp ( <i>P. stylirostris</i> ), and Pacific white shrimp ( <i>P. vannamei</i> )

	Yellowhead disease	Gulf brown shrimp ( <i>Penaeus aztecus</i> ), Gulf pink shrimp ( <i>P. duorarum</i> ), Kuruma prawn ( <i>P. japonicus</i> ), black tiger shrimp ( <i>P. monodon</i> ), Gulf white shrimp ( <i>P. setiferus</i> ), Pacific blue shrimp ( <i>P. stylirostris</i> ), and Pacific white shrimp ( <i>P. vannamei</i> )
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	Disease (2)	Susceptible species (3)
Fish	Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	Bighead carp ( <i>Aristichthys nobilis</i> ), goldfish ( <i>Carassius auratus</i> ), crucian carp ( <i>C. carassius</i> ), grass carp ( <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> ), common carp and koi carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> ), silver carp ( <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> ), sheatfish ( <i>Silurus glanis</i> ) and tench ( <i>Tinca tinca</i> )
	Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	Herring ( <i>Clupea spp.</i> ), whitefish ( <i>Coregonus spp.</i> ), pike ( <i>Esox lucius</i> ), haddock ( <i>Gadusa aeglefinus</i> ), Pacific cod ( <i>G. macrocephalus</i> ), Atlantic cod ( <i>G. morhua</i> ), Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus spp.</i> ) rainbow trout ( <i>O. mykiss</i> ), rockling ( <i>Onos mustelus</i> ), brown trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ), turbot ( <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i> ), sprat ( <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> ) and grayling ( <i>Thymallus thymallus</i> )
	Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN)	Chum salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> ), coho salmon ( <i>O. kisutch</i> ), Masou

		salmon ( <i>O. masou</i> ), rainbow or steelhead trout ( <i>O. mykiss</i> ), sockeye salmon ( <i>O. nerka</i> ), pink salmon ( <i>O. rhodurus</i> ) chinook salmon ( <i>O. tshawytscha</i> ), and Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> )
	Koi herpes virus (KHV) disease	Common carp and koi carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> ).
	Infectious salmon anaemia (ISA)	Rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ), and brown and sea trout ( <i>S. trutta</i> ).
	Bacterial kidney disease (BKD)	Fish belonging to the family <i>Salmonidae</i>
	Infection with <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> (GS)	Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ), rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ), Arctic char ( <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> ), North American brook trout ( <i>S. fontinalis</i> ), grayling ( <i>Thymallus thymallus</i> ), North American lake trout ( <i>Salvelinus namaycush</i> ), and brown trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ). Other species of fish on sites where any of the above species are present shall also be considered as susceptible species
		Fish belonging to the family <i>Salmonidae</i>
Molluscs	Infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i>	Australian mud oyster ( <i>Ostrea angasi</i> ), Chilean flat oyster ( <i>O. chilensis</i> ), European flat oyster ( <i>O. edulis</i> ), Argentinian oyster ( <i>O. puelchana</i> ), blue mussel ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> ) and Mediterranean mussel ( <i>M. galloprovincialis</i> )

	Infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>	Australian mud oyster ( <i>Ostrea angasi</i> ), Chilean flat oyster ( <i>O. chilensis</i> ), Olympia flat oyster ( <i>O. conchaphila</i> ), Asiatic oyster ( <i>O. denselammellosa</i> ), European flat oyster ( <i>O. edulis</i> ), and Argentinian oyster ( <i>O. puelchana</i> ).
	Infection with <i>Ostreid Herpesvirus 1</i> $\mu$ var ( <i>OsHV-1</i> $\mu$ var)	Pacific Oyster ( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> )
Crustaceans	White spot disease	All decapod crustaceans (order <i>Decapoda</i> ).

SCHEDULE 8

COMPENSATION FOR SLAUGHTERED AQUATIC ANIMALS

1. The compensation payable in respect of any aquatic animal slaughtered under and in accordance with this Ordinance is its value as a foodstuff."