

Presentation from the United Kingdom















Division of responsibility – animal health and welfare

ENGLAND Defra	SCOTLAND SG AFRC	WALES WG NR		NORTHERN IRELAND DAERA	
efra Executive Agencies Devolved	Official controls (d	elivery landscape)	Non-Departme	ntal Dublic	Other Bodies
Animal and Plant Health Agency (including Official Veterinarians)Scottish Field Of Marine S Science e Rural Payments Agency (including British Cattle Movement Service) Veterinary Medicines 	Government ficers and Scotland ayments Wales (Veterinary Grants and es Division and alth orrate) Science and for Scottish	 Local authorities in GB & NI Port Health Authorities Local Government Association 	Environmen (not applical Wales) Natural Res Wales United Kinge Force	es t Agency ble in ources	Fera Sciences Ltd









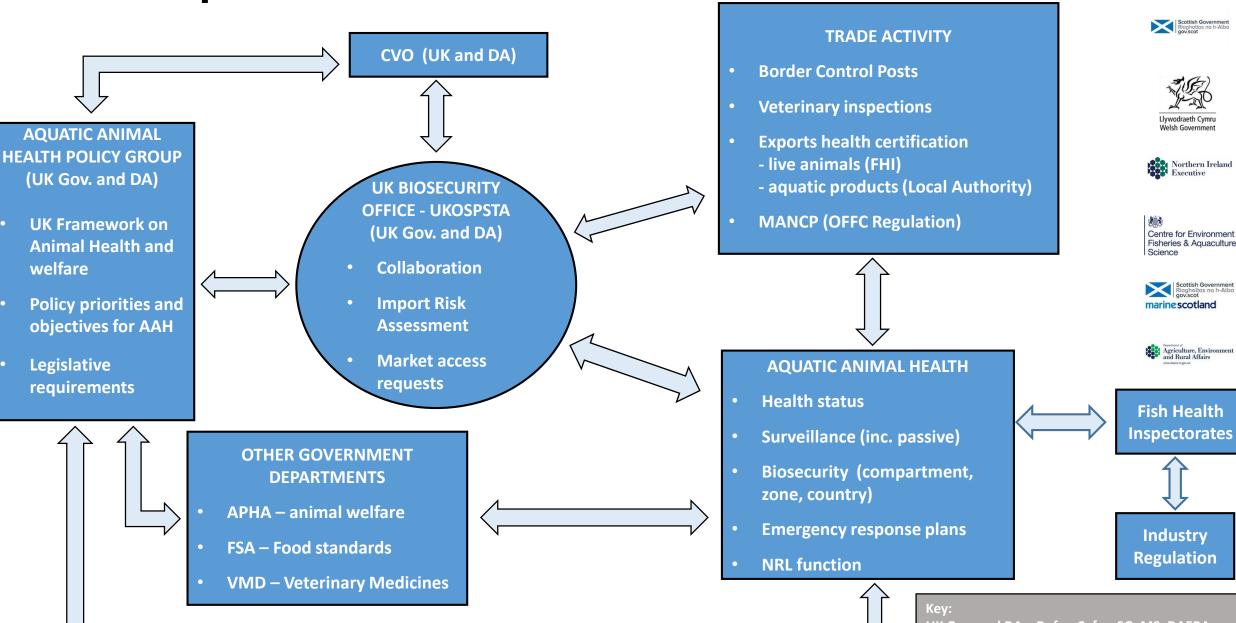








UK - Aquatic Animal Health



2000 Department

for Environment Food & Bural Affairs

Examples of UK Collaboration

Disease	Species	Year	Outcome
VHS	Rainbow trout	2005	Controlled and eradicated
Bonamia ostrea	Native oyster	Multiple	Controlled, eradication deemed impractical
IHHNV	White legged shrimp	2019	Controlled and eradicated

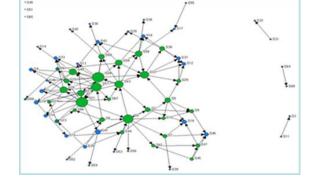






• UK contingency exercises, e.g.

Exercise Alpheus – Gyrodactylus salaris, 2015 Exercise Galatea – VHS, 2018











Northern Ireland Executive

Centre for Environment Fisheries & Aquaculture Science





Strengths and Weaknesses

Factor	Strengths	Weaknesses	for Environment Food & Rural Affairs	
1. A long history of regulation	Solid foundation for regulatory structure and good awareness by third party stakeholders		Scottish Government	
2. Stakeholder and third party relations	Strong links CA, public, stakeholders. E.g. wild fisheries and passive surveillance. Good relationships with vets, AHP, research and universities		gov.scot	
3. Quality assurance	Delivery of high quality service and standard – inspection, sampling, laboratory process		N.S.	
4. Varying industry sectors, sometimes can be nation specific	Allows development of Nation specific expertise to be called upon by others. MoUs and mutual understanding to provide assistance. Cross border agreements	Conflicting policy drivers?	Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government Northern Ireland Executive	
5. Operational budgets	Sufficient to meet current operational delivery	Can be challenged and at risk from other government priorities		
6. Third party research into listed disease	Can feed in to wider surveillance, knowledge and understanding	Resource drain where research poorly designed and outcomes inconclusive	Centre for Environment Fisheries & Aquaculture Science	
7. Staff compliment	Experienced technical staff with good level of knowledge – private, industry and government. Veterinary, animal health professional and laboratory. Core professional base dedicated to aquatic animal health	Lack of legacy with high staff turnover. Takes time build knowledge and expertise. Succession planning historically poor	Scottish Government Riaghaltas na h-Alba gov.scot	
8. Lack of compensation for listed disease		Potential barrier to listed disease reporting	Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs www.daea-nigovuk	

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Potential Improvement Actions

- Continuous processes of improvement. For example the UK Approach to Animal Health Surveillance e.g. modify surveillance to reflect changes in the aquaculture sector.
- Build bridges and strengthen relations with research institutions
- Improved understanding of non-destructive testing including eDNA analysis
- Widening the scope of accreditation and Quality Assurance







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