## Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Live Fish and Their Gametes and Fertilized Eggs

## (Draft amendments)

(In case of any discrepancy between the English version and the Chinese text of these Requirements, the Chinese text shall govern.)

- The scope of the species and pertinent diseases of concern of live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs to which these Requirements apply is shown in the attached table.
  Gametes referred to in the preceding paragraph mean sperms and unfertilized eggs of fish.
  The applicant shall apply for an import permit from central competent authority if the species of live fish and their gametes and fertilized eggs are referred to Article 24 of Wildlife Conservation Act as protected wildlife or Article 27 as wildlife which are not domestic species.
  The importation of live fish and their gametes and fertilized eggs for human consumption shall comply with Article 11 of Act Governing Food Sanitation.
- 2. The importation of live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs for aquaculture or rearing purposes must comply with the following conditions:
  - (1) The population of origin of the live fish or the broodstock of the gametes or fertilized eggs must be kept for at least fourteen days at a water area or an aquaculture facility supervised by government of the exporting country prior to the exportation of the live fish or the collection of the gametes or fertilized eggs. There must be no high mortality of that specific species of fish with unknown etiology in the water area or aquaculture facility during the previous three months.
  - (2) The consignments shall meet one of the following conditions:
    - I. The following basic biosecurity measures have been implemented for at least two years:(I) The pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table are notifiable diseases in the exporting country;
      - (II) The water area or aquaculture facility of origin have been subjected to an official health surveillance scheme according to the procedures laid down in the Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals of the World Organization for Animal Health (hereinafter referred to as the OIE Aquatic Manual). According to the surveillance results, pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table have not occurred for at least two years in the water area or aquaculture facility of origin; and
      - (III) The water area or aquaculture facility of origin must only introduce aquatic broodstock from areas free from the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table, or from water areas or aquaculture facilities where basic biosecurity measures have been implemented.
    - II. Within thirty days prior to the exportation of live fish, their gametes or fertilized eggs, samples are collected from the water area or aquaculture facility of origin in accordance with the OIE Aquatic Manual and are tested by laboratories designated by the government of the exporting country using methods prescribed in the OIE Aquatic

Manual for the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table. The results must be negative.

- (3) In case there are no prescribed methods in the OIE Aquatic Manual for sample collection and testing of pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table, then methods that have been published in international scientific journals may be used.
- (4) Three days prior to dispatching from the water area or aquaculture facility of origin, the live fish, their gametes or fertilized eggs must be inspected and found healthy and free from infestation of ectoparasites or any clinical signs of communicable diseases.
- 3. The importation of live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs for human consumption must comply with following conditions:
  - (1) The consignments meet one of the following conditions:
    - I. The following basic biosecurity measures have been implemented for at least two years:
      - (I) The pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table are notifiable disease in the exporting country; and
      - (II) The water area or aquaculture facility of origin have been subjected to an official health surveillance scheme according to the procedures laid down in the OIE Aquatic Manual. According to the surveillance results, pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table have not occurred for a minimum of two consecutive years in the water area or aquaculture facility of origin.
    - II. Within thirty days prior to the exportation of live fish, their gametes or fertilized eggs, samples are collected from the water area or aquaculture facility of origin in accordance with the OIE Aquatic Manual and are tested by laboratories designated by the government of the exporting country using methods prescribed in the OIE Aquatic Manual for the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table. The results must be negative.
  - (2) In case there are no prescribed methods in the OIE Aquatic Manual for sample collection and testing of pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table, then methods that have been published in international scientific journals may be used.
- 4. The packaging, transportation and disinfection of the live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs must comply with the relevant Articles of the Aquatic Animal Health Code of the OIE (hereinafter referred to as the OIE Aquatic Code).
- 5. The live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs to be imported into Taiwan must be accompanied by an original health certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country. The certificate must specify the following information in English:
  - (1) Animal species and their origin
    - I. Species: scientific names and common names.
    - II. Name of the water area of origin or name and address of the aquaculture facility of origin.
    - III. Age or development stage.
    - IV. Quantity and total weight.

- V. Name of the exporting country.
- VI. Name and address of the exporter.
- VII. Name of the competent authority of the exporting country.
- (2) Destination
  - I. Country of destination.
  - II. Name and address of the importer.
- (3) Results of quarantine inspection
  - I. Attesting explicitly the compliance of Article 2 for consignments for aquaculture or rearing purposes; the compliance of Article 3 for consignments for human consumption.
  - II. Specifying sample collection date, number of samples collected, name of the testing laboratory, testing methods and the testing results for consignments complying with Article 2 (2) II. or Article 3 (1) II.
  - (4) Date and place the certificate is issued, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the certifying officer.
- 6. To import consignments listed in Article 2 that are not accompanied by an original health certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country, the following conditions must be complied with:
  - (1) The consignments must be granted importing approval by the fishery authority of Taiwan as part of its national genetic renewal project or for specific research purposes;
  - (2) The consignments must be detained in post-entry quarantine facilities designated by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan, and the following conditions must be complied with:
    - I. The quarantine period of the imported live fish must be longer than three times of the longest incubation period of the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table (hereinafter referred to as the longest disease incubation period). The quarantine period of gametes and fertilized eggs begins after they are hatched and ends after the period that is three times of the longest incubation period has elapsed.
    - II. During the post-entry quarantine, samples must be collected twice consecutively, at least the longest disease incubation period apart, for testing of the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table; the results must be negative. At least thirty animals must be tested for each consignment. For consignments less than 30 animals, all animals must be tested. For gametes and fertilized eggs, the sample collection must take place after they are hatched. If sentinel fish are used for testing, samples must be collected after the sentinel fish have been kept in the same water system with the consignment itself for a period that is at least one longest disease incubation period. The sample size for sentinel fish must be no less than the sample size designated for the consignment.
    - III. When tested positive of the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table, all fish kept in the same water system must be rejected or culled.
  - (3) During the post-entry quarantine period, the animals must be identified individually under the instructions of the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan.

- (4) The post-entry quarantine facilities as referred to in subparagraph (2) must be so constructed to be able to prevent the entry of animals belonging to Phylum Chordata from outside and the escape or flowing out of live fish, their gametes or fertilized eggs from inside. Monitoring system must be installed to cover each entrance and exit. Electronic locks must be used to control the entrance and exit of personnel. The post-entry quarantine facilities must be equipped with an independent water system with filtration mechanism for incoming water supply and disinfection mechanism for the drainage water. The facilities and operation must be inspected by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan and found to be in compliance with the biosecurity principles. If the imported live fish, their gametes or fertilized eggs are dispensed in separate pools, water of the pools must be effectively segregated from each other and appliances must be confined to be used in only one pool to avoid cross contamination. Any exchange or joint use of water or appliances between/among pools will render them as one pool.
- (5) During the post-entry quarantine period as referred to in subparagraph (2), only the specific consignments, their offspring and the sentinel fish approved by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan are allowed to be kept in the designated quarantine area of the post-entry quarantine facilities. Personnel without the permission of the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan are restricted from access to the designated quarantine area.
- (6) The sampling and testing as referred to in this Article must be conducted in accordance with the OIE Aquatic Manual. The samples must be tested by laboratories designated by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan. For diseases with no prescribed methods in the OIE Aquatic Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals are to be used. Disease incubation periods refer to those specified by the OIE Aquatic Code or OIE Aquatic Manual. For diseases whose incubation periods are not indicated in the OIE Aquatic Code or OIE Aquatic Manual, incubation periods indicated in international scientific journals will be referred to. If no such information can be found in the scientific journals, then the incubation period is set as 30 days.

## Attached table

Species and the pertinent diseases of concern for the importation of live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs subject to quarantine inspection

<u>No.</u>	Species of fish (Scientific name)	Pertinent diseases of concern
<u>1</u>	Acanthopagrus australis	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>2</u>	Acanthopagrus latus	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
		iridovirus)
<u>3</u>	Acanthopagrus schlegeli	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
		iridovirus)
<u>4</u>	Anabas testudineus	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>5</u>	Anguilla anguilla (Young eel and adult eel)	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
6	Anguilla spp.	Enizoetia ulaarativa sundroma
0	(Young eel and adult eel)	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>7</u>	Aristichthys nobilis	Spring viraemia of carp
<u>8</u>	<u>Arius spp.</u>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>9</u>	Bagridae	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>10</u>	Belodontichthys spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
<u>11</u>	Bidyanus bidyanus	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>12</u>	Caranx delicatissimus	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathyEpizootic ulcerative syndromeRed sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
<u>12</u>	Caranx delicatissimus	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathyEpizootic ulcerative syndromeRed sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea breamiridovirus)
<u>12</u> <u>13</u>	Caranx delicatissimus Caranx spp.	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathyEpizootic ulcerative syndromeRed sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea breamiridovirus)Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>12</u> <u>13</u>	Caranx delicatissimus Caranx spp.	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathyEpizootic ulcerative syndromeRed sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea breamiridovirus)Epizootic ulcerative syndromeEpizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>12</u> <u>13</u> <u>14</u>	Caranx delicatissimus Caranx spp. Carassius auratus	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathyEpizootic ulcerative syndromeRed sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)Epizootic ulcerative syndromeEpizootic ulcerative syndromeEpizootic ulcerative syndromeSpring viraemia of carp
<u>12</u> <u>13</u> <u>14</u> <u>15</u>	Caranx delicatissimus Caranx spp. Carassius auratus Catla catla	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathyEpizootic ulcerative syndromeRed sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)Epizootic ulcerative syndromeEpizootic ulcerative syndromeSpring viraemia of carpEpizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>12</u> <u>13</u> <u>14</u> <u>15</u> <u>16</u>	Caranx delicatissimus Caranx spp. Carassius auratus Catla catla Ceratoglanis spp.	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathyEpizootic ulcerative syndromeRed sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)Epizootic ulcerative syndromeEpizootic ulcerative syndromeSpring viraemia of carpEpizootic ulcerative syndromeEpizootic ulcerative syndromeEpizootic ulcerative syndromeEpizootic ulcerative syndromeEpizootic ulcerative syndromeEpizootic ulcerative syndromeEpizootic ulcerative syndrome
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		Spring viraemia of carp
	Epinephelus spp.	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
22		iridovirus and infectious spleen and kidney
23		necrosis virus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
<u>24</u>	Esomus spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>25</u>	Glossogobius giuris	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>26</u>	Hemisilurus spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>27</u>	Hypophthalmichthys molitrix	Spring viraemia of carp
<u>28</u>	Kryptopterus spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>29</u>	Labeo spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
	Lateolabrax japonicas	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
<u>30</u>		iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
		Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
<u>31</u>	Lateolabrax spp.	iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
	Lates calcarifer	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
22		Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
<u>32</u>		iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
22	I adminus have a second source	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
<u> 33</u>	Lethrinus naematopterus	iridovirus)
34	Lethrinus nebulosus	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
<u>34</u>		iridovirus)
25	Lutjanus argentimaculatus	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u> 33</u>		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
<u>36</u>	Lutjanus erythropterus	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
<u>37</u>	Marcusenius macrolepidotus	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>38</u>	Micronema spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
	Mugil cephalus	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
20		Red sea bream iridoviral disease (infectious spleen
<u>39</u>		and kidney necrosis virus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
<u>40</u>	Mugil spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>41</u>	Ompok spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
<u>42</u>	Oncorhynchus mykiss	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Gyrodactylosis

		Infection with salmonid alphavirus
		Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
		Infectious salmon anaemia
		Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia
<u>43</u>	Oncorhynchus spp.	Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia
		Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
<u>44</u>	Oplegnathus fasciatus	iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
<u>45</u>	Oreochromis niloticus	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
<u>46</u>	Osphronemus goramy	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>47</u>	Oxyeleotris marmorata	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
40	Pagrus major	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
<u>48</u>		iridovirus)
		Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
40		<u>iridovirus)</u>
<u>49</u>	Paralichtnys olivaceus	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
		Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
50		Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>50</u>	Parasilurus <u>asotus</u>	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
<u>51</u>	Perca fluviatilis	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
<u>52</u>	Phalacronotus spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>53</u>	Platycephalus fuscus	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
5.4	Plecoglossus altivelis	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>54</u>		Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
<i></i>	Plectorhinchus cinctus	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
<u> 33</u>		iridovirus)
<u>56</u>	Pterocryptis spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>57</u>	Puntius gonionotus	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>58</u>	Puntius sophore	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
	Rachycentron canadum	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
<u>59</u>		iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
<u>60</u>	Rhodeus ocellatus	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>61</u>	Rohtee spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
	Salmo salar	Gyrodactylosis
		Infection with salmonid alphavirus
<u>62</u>		Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
		Infectious salmon anaemia
		Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia

<u>63</u>	Scaridinius erythrophthalmus	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>64</u>	Sciaenops ocellatus	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (infectious spleen
		and kidney necrosis virus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
<u>65</u>	Seriola dumerili	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
		iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
66	<u>Seriola lalandi</u>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
00		iridovirus)
	Seriola quinqueradiata	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
<u>67</u>		iridovirus and infectious spleen and kidney
		necrosis virus)
<u>68</u>	<u>Sillago ciliata</u>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>69</u>	Silurichthys spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>70</u>	Silurus spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
71	Sininarca chuatsi	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (infectious spleen
<u>/1</u>	Siniperca chuaisi	and kidney necrosis virus)
<u>72</u>	<u>Terapon spp.</u>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>73</u>	Theragra chalcogramma	Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
74	Tilapia spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>74</u>		Streptococcus infection
<u>75</u>	Toxotes chatareus	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
	Trachinotus blochii	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream
<u>76</u>		iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
<u>77</u>	Trichogaster pectoralis	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>78</u>	Trichogaster trichopterus	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
<u>79</u>	Wallago spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
	Plectropomus leopardus	Red sea bream iridoviral disease(red sea bream
		iridovirus and infectious spleen and kidney
		necrosis virus)