

Chapter 17

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import of live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals, their fertilized eggs, semen, and larvae, for productive cultivation, breeding and other usage, on the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States

(Edited by EAEU Collegium decisions No.160 of December 08, 2015 and No.254 of December 4, 2012)

It is allowed to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals, their fertilized eggs, semen, and larvae, for productive cultivation, breeding and other usage, harvested from natural reservoirs or originating from aquaculture premises recognized as free during the last 24 months from diseases of poikilothermic aquatic animals and species susceptible thereto, included in the list of specific diseases of poikilothermic aquatic animals and species susceptible thereto. (Edited by EAEU Collegium decisions No.160 of December 08, 2015)

List of specific diseases of poikilothermic aquatic animals and species susceptible thereto

Systematic group of poikilothermic aquatic animals	Name of diseases and their international index	The list of species sensitive to disease
Fish	Spring viremia of carp (SVC)	Common carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio carpio</i>), Koi carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio koi</i>), Crucian carp (<i>Carassius carassius</i>), goldfish (<i>Carassius auratus</i>), silver carp (<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>), bighead carp (<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>), grass carp (<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>), ide (<i>Leuciscus idus</i>), tench (<i>Tinca tinca</i>), wels catfish (<i>Silurus glanis</i>)
	Koi herpesvirus disease (KHVD)	Common carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio carpio</i>), Koi carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio koi</i>), decorative carp species and their hybrids
	Viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS)	Herrings (<i>Clupea spp.</i>), Whitefish (<i>Coregonus sp.</i>), Common pike (<i>Esox lucius</i>), haddock (<i>Gadus aeglefinus</i>), cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>), Pacific salmon <i>Oncorhynchus</i> , rainbow trout (<i>O. mykiss</i>), brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>), turbot (<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>), grayling (<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>)
	Infectious hepatopoietic necrosis (IHN)	Pacific salmon <i>Oncorhynchus</i> , chum salmon (<i>O. keta</i>), coho salmon (<i>O. kisutch</i>), cherry salmon (<i>O. masou</i>), rainbow trout (<i>O. mykiss</i>), sockeye salmon (<i>O. nerka</i>), chinook salmon (<i>O. tshawytscha</i>), pink salmon (<i>O. gorbuscha</i>), Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>).
	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN)	European perch (<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>), rainbow trout (<i>O. mykiss</i>), common gambusia (<i>Gambusia affinis</i>)
	Infectious salmon anemia (ISA)	Rainbow trout (<i>O. mykiss</i>), coho salmon (<i>O. kisutch</i>), Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>)
	Infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN)	Rainbow trout (<i>O. mykiss</i>), brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>), chars (<i>Salvelinus</i>), sockeye salmon (<i>O. nerka</i>), Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), yellowtail (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>), turbot (<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>), cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)
	Siberian sturgeon herpesvirus disease (SbSHVD)	Members of the family Acipenseridae
	White sturgeon iridovirus disease (WSIV)	Members of the family Acipenseridae
Red sea bream iridovirus (RSIVD)	Objects of marine aquaculture - marine bream (<i>Pagrus major</i> , <i>Acanthopagrus latus</i> , <i>Eyynnis japonica</i>), leatherjackets (<i>Seriola</i>	

		<i>quinqueradiata</i> , <i>S. dumerili</i> , <i>S. lalandi</i>) and their hybrids, Cobia (<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>), groupers (<i>Epinephelus</i>), hybrids of striped bass (<i>Morone saxatilis</i>), striped mullet (<i>Mugil cephalus</i>)
	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS)	Members of the genus <i>Acanthopagrus</i> , the family of the Aryans (<i>Ariidae</i>), the carp family (<i>Cyprinidae</i>), order of perch-like fishes (<i>Perciformes</i>), snakehead family (<i>Channidae</i>), catfish genus (<i>Clarias</i>), mullet family (<i>Mugilidae</i>), the herring family (<i>Clupeidae</i>), spadefish family (<i>Arius sp</i>) and others
Mollusks	Parasitic disease caused by <i>Bonamia ostreae</i> (Bonamiosis)	Flat oysters: Australian (<i>Ostrea angasi</i>), Chilean (<i>Ostrea chilensis</i>), Olympia (<i>Ostrea conchaphila</i>), European (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>), Argentina (<i>Ostrea puelchana</i>), Asiatic oyster (<i>Ostrea denselammellosa</i>)
	Parasitic disease caused by <i>Marteilia refringens</i>	Flat oysters: Australian (<i>Ostrea angasi</i>), Chilean (<i>Ostrea chilensis</i>), Olympia (<i>Ostrea conchaphila</i>), European (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>), Argentina (<i>Ostrea puelchana</i>), the edible mussel (<i>Mutilus edulis</i>) and the Black Sea mussel (<i>Mutilus galloprovincialis</i>)
Crustaceans	Crayfish plague - a fungal disease caused by <i>Aphanomyces astaci</i>	Crayfish: broad-fingered (<i>Astacus astacus</i>), Australian (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>), American (<i>Procombarus clarkii</i>), Far Eastern (<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>), narrow-clawed (<i>Astacus leptodactylus</i>)

Live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals for productive cultivation, breeding or other usage, imported in the unified customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transferred between the Member States, within 72 hours before shipment shall be subject to visual inspection, which should not reveal signs of any infections or contagious diseases posing a threat to poikilothermic aquatic animals, other animals or human health. (Edited by EAEU Collegium decisions No.160 of December 08, 2015)

It is allowed to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals if harvested from natural reservoirs, that were held in quarantine for at least 30 days at temperatures above 12°C at a quarantine establishment (plot), which is registered by the federal veterinary service, under the supervision of a veterinarian. During the period of quarantine, visual inspection of a representative sample of live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals is conducted, as well clinical tests for the presence of specific diseases in accordance with the list of specific diseases of poikilothermic aquatic animals and species susceptible thereto, specified in the present chapter. (Edited by EAEU Collegium decisions No.160 of December 08, 2015)

For transportation of live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals, their fertilized eggs, semen, and larvae, the packaging (containers, etc.) that are used shall ensure the conditions (including water quality), which do not change their health status. Live fish, invertebrates and other poikilothermic aquatic animals, their fertilized eggs, semen, and larvae must be packaged in new containers or other packaging that has been cleaned and disinfected in order to destroy disease agents. Each unit of packaging (containers, etc.) shall be enumerated and marked with a label.