

Import Health Requirements of Taiwan for Day-old Birds and Hatching Eggs from the United States

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

Promulgated by Council of Agriculture on February 2, 2007

Amendment by Council of Agriculture on July 10, 2015

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1. Day-old birds are defined as birds less than 72 hours old.
2. For land fowls (chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quail, guinea fowl, partridges, grouse, peafowl, ostriches, emus, cassowaries, etc.)
 - (1) The U.S. zone from which the day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate is recognized as being free from highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and Newcastle disease by the competent authority of Taiwan.
 - (2) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from a breeding establishment and a hatchery supervised and regularly inspected by a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-accredited veterinarian, and the hygiene and disease security procedures in breeding flocks and at the hatchery are in conformance with the relevant norms regarding biosecurity measures in poultry farms and hatchery facilities stipulated in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE Code).
 - (3) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks whose birds have been in the exporting country for at least 6 months, or since they were hatched, and have not been in contact with any imported birds (other than those of the flock itself).
 - (4) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks where: in the past 12 months, no fowl cholera, infectious bursal disease, infectious laryngotracheitis, Newcastle disease, or pullorum disease have been confirmed; in the past 6 months, no avian encephalomyelitis, chronic respiratory disease caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, egg drop syndrome, infectious bronchitis, infectious coryza, infectious synovitis caused *Mycoplasma synoviae*, or psittacosis have been confirmed; and in the past 6 months, there has no of evidence of infection with either H5 subtype avian influenza virus or H7 subtype avian influenza virus.
 - (5) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that have not been vaccinated against avian influenza.

- (6) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that are regularly tested for the following diseases, with negative results, by methods conform to the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of OIE (OIE Manual):
- a. Avian influenza (H5 and H7 subtypes): antibody test every 90 days by _____ and causal agent identification by _____ sampling date (must be 30 days or less before the shipment) _____; [specify the test conducted, e.g., agar-gel immunodiffusion test, PCR, virus isolation].
 - b. Pullorum disease: by _____ [serological test; specify the test conducted]. OR birds [or hatching eggs] originate from premise certified by the National Poultry Improvement Plan as Pullorum-Typhoid clean. (delete either as appropriate).
 - c. Newcastle disease: by _____ [causal agent identification; specify the test conducted]; OR the U.S. being recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as a country free from Newcastle disease. (delete either as appropriate)

(7) [Not applicable to day-old birds.] The hatching eggs have been disinfected in accordance with methods prescribed by relevant norms regarding biosecurity measures in poultry farms and hatchery facilities stipulated in the OIE Code, or with other methods approved by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan.

3. Waterfowls (ducks, geese, swans, penguins, sandpipers, plovers, egrets, storks, cranes, rails, etc.)

- (1) The U.S. zone from which the day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate is recognized as being free from HPAI and Newcastle disease by the competent authority of Taiwan.
- (2) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from a breeding establishment and a hatchery supervised and regularly inspected by a USDA-accredited veterinarian, and the hygiene and disease security procedures in breeding flocks and at the hatchery are in conformance with the relevant norms regarding biosecurity measures in poultry farms and hatchery facilities stipulated in the OIE Code.
- (3) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks whose birds have been in the exporting country for at least 6 months or since hatching and have not been in contact with any imported birds (other than those of the flock itself).
- (4) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that: in the past 12 months, no duck virus enteritis, waterfowl parvovirus infection, fowl cholera, or disease associated with avian paramyxovirus infection, including Newcastle disease, have been confirmed; in the past 6 months, no duck virus hepatitis or hemorrhagic nephritis enteritis of geese have been

confirmed; and in the past 6 months, there has been no evidence of infection with either H5 subtype avian influenza virus or H7 subtype avian influenza virus.

- (5) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that have not been vaccinated against avian influenza.
- (6) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that are regularly tested for the following diseases, with negative results, by methods conform to the OIE Manual:
 - a. Avian influenza (H5 and H7 subtypes): antibody test every 90 days by _____ and causal agent identification by _____; sampling date (must be 30 days or less before the shipment) _____; [specify the test conducted, e.g., agar-gel immunodiffusion test, PCR, virus isolation].
 - b. Duck virus enteritis (ducks, geese and swans only, exempting other waterfowls): by _____ [serum neutralization test or indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA) test; specify the test conducted].
 - c. Newcastle disease: by _____ [causal agent identification; specify the test conducted]; OR the U.S. being recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as a country free from Newcastle disease. (delete either as appropriate)
 - d. hemorrhagic nephritis enteritis of geese (for animals in the Family Anatidae only, exempting other waterfowls): by _____ [causal agent identification; specify the test conducted (if no test methods are prescribed in the OIE Manual, then test methods that have been published in international scientific journals shall be used)]
- (7) [Not applicable to day-old birds.] The hatching eggs have been disinfected in accordance with methods prescribed by relevant norms regarding biosecurity measures in poultry farms and hatchery facilities stipulated in the OIE Code, or with other methods approved by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan.

4. Other birds (including pigeons and other flying birds)

- (1) The U.S. zone from which the day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate is recognized as being free from HPAI and Newcastle disease by the competent authority of Taiwan.
- (2) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from a breeding establishment and a hatchery supervised and regularly inspected by a USDA-accredited veterinarian, and the hygiene and disease security procedures in breeding flocks and at the hatchery are in conformance with the relevant norms regarding biosecurity measures in poultry farms and hatchery facilities stipulated in the OIE Code.

- (3) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks whose birds have been in the exporting country for at least 6 months, or since they were hatched, and have not been in contact with any imported birds (other than those of the flock itself).
 - (4) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that: in the past 12 months, no fowl cholera, Newcastle disease, or pullorum disease have been confirmed; in the past 6 months, no infectious coryza, or psittacosis have been confirmed; and in the past 6 months, there has been no evidence of infection with either H5 subtype avian influenza virus or H7 subtype avian influenza virus.
 - (5) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that have not been vaccinated against avian influenza.
 - (6) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that are regularly tested for the following diseases, with negative results, by methods prescribed in the OIE Manual:
 - a. Avian influenza (H5 and H7 subtypes): by _____ [antibody test and causal agent identification; specify the tests conducted, e.g., agar-gel immunodiffusion test, PCR, virus isolation].
 - b. Newcastle disease: by _____ [causal agent identification; specify the test conducted]; OR the U.S. being recognized by the central competent authority of Taiwan as a country free from Newcastle disease. (delete either as appropriate)
 - (7) [Not applicable to day-old birds.] The hatching eggs have been disinfected in accordance with the methods prescribed by relevant norms regarding biosecurity measures in poultry farms and hatchery facilities stipulated in the OIE Code, or with other methods approved by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan.
5. The day-old birds or hatching eggs must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the USDA and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must note the type of bird/egg and specify the names and addresses of the importer and exporter, the name and address (and, if available, the registration number) of each breeding establishment and hatchery, and the total number of birds/eggs in the shipment. In addition, the certificate must provide details concerning the vaccination program implemented by the breeding establishment, specifically: the types of vaccine, the route/s of administration, and the age of vaccination. The certificate must also provide the abovementioned Article 2 to Article 4 in the certification statements, in accordance with the type of bird/egg shipped.
6. The day-old poultry and birds and hatching eggs from the United States shall be transported with containers which are new, clean and sealed. The consignment shall not transit (change of vehicles)

through any country/zone infected with HPAI. No additional feed, fodder, bedding or poultry/birds shall be loaded after departure en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall be in compliance with the OIE Code and the Live Animals Regulations of International Air Transport Association (IATA). However, if the hatching eggs are transported in closed containers in compliance with the Regulations of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Container, they are allowed to transit (change of vehicles) through countries/zones infected with HPAI.