

Attachment 8-4: Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Live Crustaceans and Molluscs

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of live crustaceans and molluscs. The species subject to animal quarantine and the scope of designated infectious animal diseases are listed in Annex 1 and Annex 2.
2. Sample collection, testing, and surveillance for species and pertinent infectious animal diseases as referred to in these Requirements shall be conducted in accordance with relevant provisions in the Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals of the World Organisation for Animal Health (hereinafter the Aquatic Manual). For infectious animal diseases with no sampling, testing or surveillance methods prescribed in the Aquatic Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may be used.

The quarantine requirements stipulate the incubation period using relevant provisions of the Aquatic Manual or the WOAHA Aquatic Animal Health Code (hereinafter the Aquatic Code) of the WOAHA. Unless the incubation period is not specified by the WOAHA Manual or the Aquatic Code, others that are published in international scientific journals may be used. If no such information can be found either in the WOAHA Manual, the Aquatic Code or international scientific journals, the incubation period will be 30 days.

3. The importation of live crustaceans and molluscs in the annexes for aquaculture or rearing purposes shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (1) The population of origin of live crustaceans and molluscs is raised for at least 14 days prior to export in waters or aquaculture facilities, which are supervised by the government of the exporting country, where no incidence of high mortality caused by infectious diseases or unknown etiology is occurred in the indicated species in the past 3 months.
 - (2) The infectious animal diseases listed in the annexes are notifiable diseases in the exporting countries, and the basic biosecurity measures are applied on waters or aquaculture facilities of origin for at least 2 years; Or samples collected from waters or aquaculture facilities are tested for listed diseases in the annexes by laboratories designated by the government of the exporting country with negative results within 30 days prior to export.
 - (3) The live crustaceans and molluscs are found to be healthy without external parasite infestation or clinical signs of animal disease within 7 days prior to export.

The biosecurity measures mentioned in the second Subparagraph of the preceding Paragraph are as follows:

- (1) The surveillance of listed diseases is conducted by laboratories designated by the government of the exporting country to verify that there are no cases of listed diseases in Annex 1 and Annex 2 for at least 2 years.
- (2) The introduction of new brood stock for aquaculture or rearing purposes shall originate from zones free from listed diseases in Annex 1 and Annex 2, or waters or aquaculture facilities of origin adopting basic biosecurity measures.
4. The importation of live crustaceans and molluscs in the annexes for human consumption shall comply with one of the following requirements:
 - (1) The infectious animal diseases listed in the Annex 1 and Annex 2 are notifiable diseases of the exporting countries. The waters or aquaculture facility of origin has been subject to surveillance conducted by a laboratory designated by the exporting country's government. According to the surveillance results, the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the Annex 1 and Annex 2 have not occurred for at least 2 years.
 - (2) Samples collected from waters or aquaculture facilities of origin are tested for listed diseases in the annexes by laboratories designated by the government of the exporting country with negative results within 30 days prior to export of live crustaceans and molluscs.
5. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by a competent authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
 - (1) Type and origin of the animal:
 - a. Scientific names;
 - b. Total quantity or weight (quantities or weights of different species shall be noted respectively);
 - c. Age or phase of growth;
 - d. The exporting country;
 - e. Name and address of waters or aquaculture facilities of origin; and
 - f. Name and address of the exporter.
 - (2) Destination:
 - a. Country of destination; and
 - b. Name and address of the importer.
 - (3) Result of the quarantine: For the importation of live crustaceans and molluscs in the Annex1 and Annex 2 for aquaculture or rearing or human consumption purposes, statements attesting that they fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 3 or 4 and noting the monitoring diseases; or noting names of testing diseases, dates of sampling, amounts of samples, name of the laboratory, methods and results of the tests within 30 days prior to export. The sources of

the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.

- (4) Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
6. Imported live crustaceans and molluscs in the annexes approved by the competent authority of fishery according to projects of breeding importation or research purposes that do not comply with Article 5 requiring the original veterinary health certificates must be detained in the quarantine premises designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country and comply with the following requirements:
- (1) The quarantine period for live crustaceans and molluscs is at least triple of the longest incubation period of the infectious animal diseases in the annexes.
 - (2) During the quarantine period, the consecutive samplings of testing infectious animal diseases in the annexes shall be conducted twice with negative results.
 - (3) During the quarantine period, individual identifications are labeled following the instruction of the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
 - (4) During the quarantine period, the quarantine areas are used for raising the consignment, their offspring, and sentinel fishes permitted by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country. Personnel without permission of the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country are not allowed to enter into the quarantine premises.

The quarantine premises mentioned in preceding Paragraph shall comply with the following requirements and be confirmed by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country that the facilities and equipment are according to the biosecurity requirements:

- (1) Prevent invasion of vertebral animals, crustaceans and molluscs from outside and spillover of live crustaceans and molluscs.
- (2) Set up the closed-circuit television (CCTV) at the entry and exit points, which can be locked by personnel, and dependent inlet systems with filters and culvert systems with disinfected equipment.
- (3) To raise live crustaceans and molluscs in a separate body of water, each body of water shall be separate effectively, without mutual circulation or contamination, and shall not share related equipment. Those conditions of mutual circulation, contamination or sharing related equipment are viewed as being raised in the same body of water.

The sampling and testing mentioned in the second Subparagraph of the first Paragraph of Article 6 shall comply with the requirements stipulated in Article 2 and

the following:

- (1) The time period of sampling are not less than the longest incubation period, and sample amounts are at least 30 for each consignment. The total quantity of consignment less than 30 shall be all sampled.
- (2) Sentinel animals shall be raised in the same body of water with live crustaceans and molluscs for the longest incubation period. After the aforementioned quarantine period, the sampling of sentinel animals are conducted with the sampling amount that are no less than numbers which were sampled in the consignment.

If the results of the tests requested in the second Subparagraph of the first Paragraph of Article 6 are positive, the consignment with all the live crustaceans and molluscs in the same body of water shall be reshipped or destroyed.

7. The package, transportation and disinfection of importing live crustaceans and molluscs shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Aquatic Code.

Annex 1: The species subject to animal quarantine and the scope of designated infectious animal diseases regarding live crustaceans

Scientific name of species	Designated infectious animal diseases
Cambaridae	Crayfish plague
	White spot disease
<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	Crayfish plague
	White spot disease
	Decapod iridescent virus 1
Astacidae	Crayfish plague
	White spot disease
Parastacidae	Crayfish plague
	White spot disease
<i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i>	Crayfish plague
	White spot disease
	Decapod iridescent virus 1
<i>Caridina</i> spp.	White spot disease
Macrobrachium	Decapod iridescent virus 1
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	White spot disease
	White tail disease
	Decapod iridescent virus 1
<i>Macrobrachium sintangense</i>	Yellow head disease
	White spot disease
	Decapod iridescent virus 1
<i>Neocaridina</i> spp.	White spot disease
Penaeidae	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	White spot disease
	Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis
<i>Fenneropenaeus chinensis</i> (<i>Penaeus chinensis</i>)	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
	Decapod iridescent virus 1
<i>Farfantepenaeus aztecus</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease
<i>Farfantepenaeus duorarum</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis

	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease
<i>Fenneropenaeus merguensis</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease
	Infectious myonecrosis
<i>Litopenaeus schmitt</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
<i>Litopenaeus setiferus</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease
<i>Litopenaeus stylirostris</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis
<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>)	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease
	Infectious myonecrosis
	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease
	Decapod iridescent virus 1
	Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis
<i>Metapenaeus ensis</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease
<i>Marsupenaeus japonicus</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease

	Decapod iridescent virus 1
<i>Metapenaeus bennettiae</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease
<i>Penaeus esculentus</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease
	Infectious myonecrosis
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease
	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease
	Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis
	Decapod iridescent virus 1
<i>Penaeus chinensis</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	White spot disease
	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease
	Decapod iridescent virus 1

Annex 2: The species subject to animal quarantine and the scope of designated infectious animal diseases regarding live molluscs

Scientific name of species	Designated infectious animal diseases
<i>Haliotis rubra</i>	Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>
	Infection with abalone herpesvirus
<i>Haliotis laevegata</i>	Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>
	Infection with abalone herpesvirus
<i>Haliotis cyclobates</i>	Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>
<i>Haliotis scalaris</i>	Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>
<i>Haliotis cracherodii</i>	Infection with <i>Xenohaliotis californiensis</i>
<i>Haliotis sorenseni</i>	Infection with <i>Xenohaliotis californiensis</i>
<i>Haliotis rufescens</i>	Infection with <i>Xenohaliotis californiensis</i>
<i>Haliotis corrugata</i>	Infection with <i>Xenohaliotis californiensis</i>
<i>Haliotis tuberculata</i> (<i>Haliotis fulgens</i>)	Infection with <i>Xenohaliotis californiensis</i>
<i>Haliotis wallalensis</i>	Infection with <i>Xenohaliotis californiensis</i>
<i>Haliotis discus-hannai</i>	Infection with <i>Xenohaliotis californiensis</i>
<i>Haliotis diversicolor aquatilis</i>	Infection with <i>Xenohaliotis californiensis</i>
	Infection with abalone herpesvirus
<i>Haliotis diversicolor supertexta</i>	Infection with <i>Xenohaliotis californiensis</i>
	Infection with abalone herpesvirus