

Attachment 8-3: Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Live Fishes and Their Gametes and Fertilized Eggs

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of live fishes and their gametes and fertilized eggs. The species subject to animal quarantine and the scope of designated infectious animal diseases are listed in the Annex.

The gametes mentioned in the preceding paragraph refer to sperms and unfertilized eggs of fish.

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 recommendations in the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals (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 WOAH Aquatic Animal Health Code (hereinafter the Aquatic Code). Unless the incubation period is not specified by the WOAH 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 Aquatic Manual, the Aquatic Code or international scientific journals, the incubation period will be 30 days.

3. The importation of live fishes, their gametes and fertilized eggs in the Annex for aquaculture or rearing purposes shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (1) The population of origin of live fishes or the brood stocks of gametes or fertilized eggs are kept for at least 14 days prior to export or the collection of gametes or fertilized eggs 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 indicated species in the past 3 months.
 - (2) The infectious animal diseases listed in the Annex are notifiable diseases of 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 Annex by laboratories designated by the government of the exporting country with negative results within 30 days prior to export.
 - (3) The live fishes prior to export from the waters or aquaculture facility of origin, or their gametes and fertilized eggs prior to collect from the population of origin

of fishes, are found to be healthy without external parasite infestation or clinical signs of animal diseases 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 the listed diseases is conducted by laboratories designated by the government of the exporting country to verify there were no occurred cases for previous 2 years at least;
 - (2) The introduction of new brood stock for aquaculture or rearing purposes shall originate from zones free from listed diseases in the Annex or waters or aquaculture facilities of origin adopting basic biosecurity measures.
4. The importation of live fish in the Annex for human consumption shall comply with one of the following requirements:
- (1) The infectious animal diseases listed in the Annex are notifiable diseases in 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 have not occurred for previous 2 years at least.
 - (2) Samples collected from waters or aquaculture facilities of origin are tested for listed diseases in the Annex by laboratories designated by the government of the exporting country with negative results within 30 days prior to the export of live fishes.
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 fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs in the Annex 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 name of the journals, the publication date, and title 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 fishes, and their gametes and fertilized eggs in the Annex approved by the competent authority of fishery according to projects of breeding importation or research purposes that do not comply with the 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 fishes is at least triple of the longest incubation period of the infectious animal diseases in the Annex; and the quarantine period for gametes and fertilized eggs is the same as that for live fishes starting on the hatching day.
 - (2) During the quarantine period, the consecutive samplings of testing infectious animal diseases in the Annex 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 in accordance with the biosecurity requirements:

- (1) Prevent invasion of vertebral animals from outside and spillover of live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs.
- (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 fishes, and their gametes and fertilized eggs in a separate body of water, each body of water shall be separate effectively, without mutual

circulation or contamination, and they 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 requirements:

- (1) The time period of sampling is not less than the longest incubation period, and sample amounts are at least 30 for each consignment. The total quantity of consignment that are less than 30 shall all be sampled, and gametes and fertilized eggs shall be sampled after hatching.
- (2) Sentinel fishes shall be raised in the same body of water with live fishes, gametes and fertilized eggs after hatching for the longest incubation period. After the aforementioned quarantine period, the sampling of sentinel fishes 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 must be reshipped or destroyed with all the fishes in the same body of water.

7. The package, transportation and disinfection of imported live fishes, gametes and fertilized eggs shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Aquatic Code.

Annex: The species subject to animal quarantine and the scope of the designated infectious animal diseases regarding live fishes, gametes and fertilized eggs

No.	Scientific name of species	Designated infectious animal diseases
1	<i>Acanthopagrus australis</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
2	<i>Acanthopagrus latus</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
3	<i>Acanthopagrus schlegeli</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
4	<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
5	<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i> (Young eel and adult eel)	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
6	<i>Anguilla</i> spp. (Young eel and adult eel)	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
7	<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>	Spring viraemia of carp
8	<i>Arius</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
9	<i>Bagridae</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
10	<i>Belodontichthys</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
11	<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
		Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
12	<i>Caranx delicatissimus</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
13	<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
14	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Spring viraemia of carp
15	<i>Catla catla</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
16	<i>Ceratoglanis</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
17	<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
18	<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
19	<i>Clarias</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
20	<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
21	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Spring viraemia of carp
22	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Koi herpesvirus disease
		Spring viraemia of carp

23	<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus and infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
24	<i>Esomus</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
25	<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
26	<i>Hemisilurus</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
27	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Spring viraemia of carp
28	<i>Kryptopterus</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
29	<i>Labeo</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
30	<i>Lateolabrax japonicas</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
31	<i>Lateolabrax</i> spp.	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
32	<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
33	<i>Lethrinus haematopterus</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
34	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
35	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
36	<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
37	<i>Marcusenius macrolepidotus</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
38	<i>Micronema</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
39	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Red sea bream iridoviral disease (infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
40	<i>Mugil</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
41	<i>Ompok</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
42	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis

		Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Gyrodactylosis
		Infection with salmonid alphavirus
		Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
		Infectious salmon anaemia
		Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia
43	<i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.	Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
		Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia
44	<i>Oplegnathus fasciatus</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
45	<i>Oreochromis aureus</i>	Tilapia Lake Virus
46	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Tilapia Lake Virus
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
47	<i>Oreochromis</i> sp. (red tilapia)	Tilapia Lake Virus
48	<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
49	<i>Oxyeleotris marmorata</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
50	<i>Pagrus major</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
51	<i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
		Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
52	<i>Parasilurus asotus</i>	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
53	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
54	<i>Phalacrotonotus</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
55	<i>Platycephalus fuscus</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
56	<i>Plecoglossus altivelis</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
		Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
57	<i>Plectorhinchus cinctus</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
58	<i>Pterocryptis</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
59	<i>Puntius gonionotus</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
60	<i>Puntius sophore</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
61	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)

		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
62	<i>Rhodeus ocellatus</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
63	<i>Rohtee</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
64	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Gyrodactylosis
		Infection with salmonid alphavirus
		Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
		Infectious salmon anaemia
		Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia
65	<i>Scaridinius erythrophthalmus</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
66	<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
67	<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
68	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
69	<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus and infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus)
70	<i>Sillago ciliata</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
71	<i>Silurichthys</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
72	<i>Silurus</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
73	<i>Siniperca chuatsi</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus)
74	<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
75	<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>	Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
76	<i>Toxotes chatareus</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
77	<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
		Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
78	<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
79	<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
80	<i>Wallago</i> spp.	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome