

# The Draft of the Regulations for the Importation of Objects Subject to Animal Quarantine

(The English version of this Regulation is for reference only. In case of any discrepancy or inconsistency between the Chinese version and the English version, the Chinese version shall govern and prevail.)

Promulgated on xxx xx, 2021

## Article 1

The Regulations for the Importation of Objects Subject to Animal Quarantine (hereinafter "the Regulation") is enacted pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 33 of the Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Diseases (hereinafter "the Statute").

## Article 2

The scope of the objects subject to animal quarantine (hereinafter "quarantine objects") under this Regulation refers to items as defined in Paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Statute.

## Article 3

For the importation of quarantine objects, unless otherwise stipulated in this Regulation, importers or their agents shall submit the following documents to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the import/export animal quarantine authority) to apply for quarantine inspection:

1. Original veterinary certificate.
2. Photocopies of bill of lading, sea waybill/air waybill, and import declaration or customs declaration.
3. Other relevant documents designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.

## Article 4

The following quarantine objects of live animals and their semen, oocytes, embryos, and fertilized eggs are prohibited from being imported unless they fall into categories listed in Paragraph 2:

1. Bats.
2. Aves originating from countries or zones not recognized as being free from highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI).
3. Equidae of Perissodactyla of Mammalia originating from countries or zones not recognized as being free from African horse sickness (AHS) and glanders.
4. Susceptible cloven-hoofed animals of Artiodactyla of Mammalia originating from countries or zones not recognized as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), peste des petits ruminants (PPR), classical swine fever (CSF), and African swine fever (ASF).
5. Cattle originating from countries or zones that are recognized with reported case (s) of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).
6. Live animals mentioned in the above Subparagraphs 2 to 4 and their fertilized

eggs originating from countries or zones recognized as being free from regulated infectious animal diseases are transferred from one transportation tool to another in countries or zones not recognized as being free from regulated infectious animal diseases.

The aforementioned quarantine objects are exempt from the import prohibition if they meet either one of the following categories:

1. Quarantine objects that are for research purposes or to supply domestic emergency needs with import approval of the central competent authority of the importing country.
2. Quarantine objects mentioned in Subparagraph 6 of Paragraph 1 of this Article that meet either one of the following requirements:
  - (1) If the quarantine conditions specified in this Regulation encompass risk control measures: the import/export animal quarantine authority confirms that the risk control measures adopted are in compliance with the regulations.
  - (2) If the quarantine conditions specified in this Regulation does not encompass risk control measures: adopts appropriate risk control measures that undergoes risk assessment and the import/export animal quarantine authority approves the import.

#### Article 5

The importation of the following Aves class and their fertilized eggs shall comply with the relevant quarantine requirements:

1. Poultry and birds: Refer to Attachment 1-1.
2. Day-old poultry and birds and fertilized eggs: Refer to Attachment 1-2.
3. Fertilized chicken eggs for research purposes or vaccine production: Refer to Attachment 1-3.

The quarantine objects as provided in the preceding paragraph from the following designated country that comply with the following quarantine requirements are exempt from the restrictions set forth in the preceding paragraph:

1. Poultry and birds imported from the United States: Refer to Attachment 2-1.
2. Day-old poultry and birds and fertilized eggs imported from the United States: Refer to Attachment 2-2.
3. Fertilized chicken eggs for research purposes or vaccine production imported from the United States: Refer to Attachment 2-3.

#### Article 6

The importation of quarantine objects that are Equidae family of Perissodactyla of Mammalia shall comply with the quarantine requirements set forth in Attachment 3.

#### Article 7

Except otherwise stipulated in Paragraph 2, the importation of the quarantine objects which are cloven-hoofed animals of Artiodactyla of Mammalia shall comply with the relevant quarantine requirements, :

1. Cattle: Refer to Attachment 4-1.
2. Pigs: Refer to Attachment 4-2.
3. Sheep and Goats: Refer to Attachment 4-3.
4. Deer: Refer to Attachment 4-4.
5. Camelidae imported from Australia: Refer to Attachment 4-5.

The importation of cattle from Australia is exempt from the preceding paragraph

restrictions if comply with the quarantine requirements provided in Attachment 5.

#### Article 8

The importation of the following quarantine objects of mammals shall comply with the relevant quarantine requirements:

1. Order Lagomorpha: Refer to Attachment 6-1.
2. Order Primates (non-human): Refer to Attachment 6-2.
3. Marsupials: Refer to Attachment 6-3.
4. Giant Pandas (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*): Refer to Attachment 6-4.
5. Hedgehogs: Refer to Attachment 6-5.
6. Meerkats (*Suricata suricatta*): Refer to Attachment 6-6.
7. Other mammals: Refer to Attachment 6-7.

#### Article 9

The importation of the following quarantine objects of other terrestrial animals shall comply with the relevant quarantine requirements:

1. Tortoises: Refer to Attachment 7-1.
2. Bees: Refer to Attachment 7-2.

#### Article 10

For the importation of dogs and cats, prior to import, importers or their agents shall apply for the issuance of import quarantine permits from the import/export animal quarantine authority and comply with the "Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Dogs and Cats" set forth in Attachment 8.

#### Article 11

The importation of the quarantine objects of laboratory animals shall comply with the "Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Animals for Research Purposes" set forth in Attachment 9.

#### Article 12

The importation of the following quarantine objects of animal semen shall comply with the relevant quarantine requirements:

1. Bovine semen: Refer to Attachment 10-1.
2. Swine semen: Refer to Attachment 10-2.
3. Caprine and ovine semen: Refer to Attachment 10-3.
4. Deer semen: Refer to Attachment 10-4.
5. Equine semen: Refer to Attachment 10-5.
6. Canine semen: Refer to Attachment 10-6.

#### Article 13

The importation of the following quarantine objects of animal embryos shall comply with the relevant quarantine requirements:

1. Bovine embryos: Refer to Attachment 11-1.
2. Swine embryos: Refer to Attachment 11-2.
3. Caprine and ovine embryos from the United States: Refer to Attachment 11-3.
4. Caprine embryos from France: Refer to Attachment 11-4.

#### Article 14

Except those stipulated in Paragraph 2, the importation of the following quarantine

objects of aquatic animals shall comply with the relevant quarantine requirements:

1. Live fishes and their gametes and fertilized eggs: Refer to Attachment 12-1.
2. Live crustaceans and molluscs: Refer to Attachment 12-2.

The importation of live eels and abalones for human consumption from Australia is exempt from the preceding paragraph restrictions if they comply with the "Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Live Eels and Abalones from Australia" set forth in Attachment 13.

#### Article 15

Prior to importing animals referred in Articles 5 to 10, importers or their agents shall apply for designated animal quarantine facilities or other designated places for post-entry quarantine.

Unless otherwise stipulated in the quarantine requirements, after importation, the animals referred in Articles 5 to 10 shall be accordingly quarantined in compliance with the following respective quarantine periods:

1. Aves: 10 days; fertilized eggs of Aves shall be quarantined for 10 days after being hatched.
2. Equidae of Perissodactyla of Mammalia: 10 days.
3. Cloven-hoofed animals of Artiodactyla of Mammalia: 15 days.
4. Carnivores of Mammalia: 21 days.
5. Animals other than those listed in the above subparagraphs: 7 days.

#### Article 16

Except otherwise regulated in Paragraph 2, the following quarantine objects are prohibited from being imported:

1. Animal products with disease-transmission potential derived from Aves animals originating from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from HPAI or Newcastle disease (ND).
2. Animal products with disease-transmission potential derived from Equidae animals of Perissodactyla of Mammalia originating from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from glanders.
3. Animal products with disease-transmission potential derived from susceptible Artiodactyla animals of Mammalia originating from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from FMD, CBPP, PPR, CSF, or ASF.
4. Animal products with potential to transmit BSE originating from countries (zones) with reported case(s) of BSE.
5. Animal products listed in Subparagraphs 1 to 3 of this paragraph, except bovine serum, originating from countries (zones) recognized as being free from regulated infectious animal diseases, which change their transportation vehicle in countries (zones) not recognized as being free from the corresponding regulated infectious animal diseases during the transit.

The quarantine objects listed in the preceding paragraph may be imported if any of the following conditions are met:

1. Quarantine objects that are specifically for research purposes which have been approved by the central competent authority or are in compliance with Article 21 of this Regulation.
2. Animal products that comply with the conditions of the high-temperature sterilization canning procedure, excluding the products intended for feed use containing ruminant ingredients originating from countries (zones) with reported case(s) of BSE.

3. Animal products which its manufacturing processes and other risk control measures have been assessed and approved that can effectively prevent the transmission of regulated infectious animal diseases and has been approved by the central competent authority prior to the importation.
4. Animal products listed in Subparagraph 5 of the preceding paragraph that comply with the "Regulations of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Container".

The conditions of the high-temperature sterilization canning procedure mentioned in in the preceding paragraph refers to low-acid canned food or acid canned food that are in compliance with the "Regulations on Good Hygiene Practice for Food".

#### Article 17

Except those stipulated in Paragraph 2, the importation of quarantine objects of meat shall comply with relevant quarantine requirements:

1. Game meat: Refer to Attachment 14-1.
2. Poultry meat: Refer to Attachment 14-2.
3. Meat derived from Artiodactyla animals: Refer to Attachment 14-3.

The importation of chilled or frozen beef from Paraguay for human consumption that is in compliance with the "Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Deboned (Chilled or Frozen) Beef from Paraguay into the Republic of China" set forth in Attachment 15 are exempt from the restriction set forth in the preceding paragraph.

#### Article 18

The importation of quarantine objects of animal feed shall comply with the relevant quarantine requirements:

1. Dog and cat food: Refer to Attachment 16-1.
2. Animal feed: Refer to Attachment 16-2.
3. Straw and forage for animal feed: Refer to Attachment 16-3.

#### Article 19

The importation of quarantine objects of bovine serum and animal vaccine shall comply with the relevant quarantine requirements:

1. Bovine serum: Refer to Attachment 17-1.
2. Animal vaccine: Refer to Attachment 17-2.

The importation of quarantine objects from the designated countries that are in compliance with the relevant requirements are exempt from the restriction set forth in the preceding paragraph:

1. Bovine serum from the United States: Refer to Attachment 18-1.
2. Fetal bovine serum from Canada: Refer to Attachment 18-2.

#### Article 20

The importation of the following quarantine objects, which are not listed in Articles 17 to 19 of this Regulation, shall comply with the relevant quarantine requirements:

1. Processed products containing meat: Refer to Attachment 19-1.
2. Dried animal products: Refer to Attachment 19-2.
3. Frozen/chilled uneviscerated fish products: Refer to Attachment 19-3.
4. Products of animal origin: Refer to Attachment 19-4.

#### Article 21.

The importation of quarantine objects regarding biological materials for research

purposes shall comply with the "Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Biological Materials for Research Purposes" set forth in Attachment 20.

#### Article 22

For quarantine objects which their quarantine requirements are not yet designated, importers and their agents shall complete the application form and provide the following documents to apply for the issuance of individual quarantine requirements from the central competent authority:

1. The animal's scientific name, including genus and species, or names and ingredients statement of animal products.
2. The animal's health records, or the source of the raw materials and manufacturing process of the animal products.
3. Other relevant documents designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority.

The central competent authority shall notify the importers and their agents who fail to provide the required documents/information accordingly to resubmit within a prescribed time limit. Any applications that fail to provide complete required documents or those submitted exceeding the due date set by the central competent authority will not be accepted.

The import/export animal quarantine authority may carry out a risk assessment when deciding applications submitted in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this article. If the import/export animal quarantine authority assesses that there is no risk of introducing regulated infectious animal diseases or the risk of introducing regulated infectious animal diseases can be controlled, and the relevant individual quarantine requirements have been designated, the importation of the assessed quarantine objects may proceed.

#### Article 23

This Regulation comes into effect on the date of its promulgation.

## Attachment 1-1 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Poultry and Birds

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of poultry and birds of the Aves class which are older than 72 hours after hatchery.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Poultry and birds are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI).
4. For poultry and birds requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Animal Industry Act or the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the import animal quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
5. To import land fowls (chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quails, guinea fowls, partridges, grouses, peafowl, ostriches, emus, cassowaries and other land fowls), the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 The animals shall have been kept for at least 3 months prior to export, or since they were hatched, in an establishment regularly inspected by the veterinarians who are responsible for disease diagnoses and notifications.
  - 5.2 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time periods as follows: Newcastle disease, infectious bursal disease, pullorum disease, avian infectious laryngotracheitis, and fowl cholera in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza, avian chlamydiosis, avian encephalomyelitis, egg drop syndrome, avian infectious bronchitis, avian mycoplasmosis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, infectious synovitis caused by *Mycoplasma synovia*, infectious coryza, and fowl typhoid in the past 6 months.
  - 5.3 Before export, the animals shall be detained for at least 21 days in a quarantine facility and supervised by the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of

the exporting country. During the quarantine period, the animals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and shall be subject to the following tests which must have negative results. In each consignment, 20 animals shall be tested; and for a consignment less than 20 animals, every animal shall be tested:

- 5.3.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification;
  - 5.3.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification;
  - 5.3.3 For pullorum disease: Serological test; and
  - 5.3.4 For avian mycoplasmosis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* (for chickens and turkeys only): serological test shall be performed twice, at least 28 days apart, with the last test performed during the quarantine period; otherwise, the establishment of origin is approved free from this disease by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority based on the criteria of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the OIE Code).
- 5.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
- 5.5 There shall have been no cases of West Nile fever in the exporting country in the previous year; otherwise, the pre-export quarantine shall be conducted at a mosquito-proof facility designated and supervised by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority, as stated in Article 5.3.
- 5.6 The export consignment shall be prevented from contacting other poultry and birds as it is being transported from the establishment of origin to the importing country.
6. To import water fowls (ducks, geese, swans, mandarin ducks, penguins, sandpipers, plovers, egrets, storks, cranes, rails, pelicans, and other water fowls), the following requirements shall be complied with:
- 6.1 The animals shall have been kept for at least 3 months prior to export, or since they were hatched, in an establishment regularly inspected by the veterinarians who are responsible for disease diagnoses and notifications.
  - 6.2 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time periods as follows: Newcastle disease, paramyxovirus infection, fowl cholera, duck virus enteritis, waterfowl parvovirus infection in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza, duck viral hepatitis, avian chlamydiosis, fowl typhoid and hemorrhagic nephritis enteritis of geese in the past 6 months.
  - 6.3 Before export, the animals shall be detained for at least 21 days in a quarantine facility and supervised by the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country. During the quarantine period, the animals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and shall be subject to the following tests which must have negative results. In each consignment, 20

animals shall be tested; and for a consignment less than 20 animals, every animal shall be tested:

- 6.3.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification;
- 6.3.2 For Newcastle disease and other paramyxovirus infection: Causal agent identification;
- 6.3.3 For duck virus enteritis (for animals of the Anatidae family only): Serum neutralization test or causal agent identification; and
- 6.3.4 For hemorrhagic nephritis enteritis of geese (for animals of the Anatidae family only): Causal agent identification.
- 6.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
- 6.5 There shall have been no cases of West Nile fever in the exporting country in the previous year; otherwise, the pre-export quarantine of at least 30 days shall be conducted at a mosquito proof facility designated and supervised by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority, as stated in Article 6.3.
- 6.6 The export consignment shall be prevented from contacting other poultry and birds as it is being transported from the establishment of origin to the importing country.
7. To import birds (pigeons, parrots, eagles and other birds), the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 7.1 For a consignment of 5 birds or less:
    - 7.1.1 The animals shall have been kept in the exporting country for at least 3 months prior to export, or since they were hatched.
    - 7.1.2 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time periods as follows: Newcastle disease, pullorum disease, fowl cholera in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtype avian influenza, avian chlamydiosis, avian mycoplasmosis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, fowl typhoid or infectious coryza in the past 6 months.
    - 7.1.3 Before export, the animals shall be detained for at least 21 days in a quarantine facility and supervised by the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country. During the quarantine period, all animals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and shall be subject to the following tests which must have negative results:
      - 7.1.3.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification;
      - 7.1.3.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification;
      - 7.1.3.3 For avian chlamydiosis (for animals of the Psittacidae family only): Antibody test and causal agent identification.
    - 7.1.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.

- 7.1.5 There shall have been no cases of West Nile fever in the exporting country in the previous year; otherwise, the pre-export quarantine of at least 30 days shall be conducted at a mosquito proof facility stated in 7.1.3. The animals must be sampled and have negative results of causal agent identification of West Nile fever after 3 days of entering the facility.
- 7.1.6 During the pre-export quarantine as stipulated in Article 7.1.3, if the required avian chlamydiosis tests are not conducted, the Psittacidae shall be administered with chlortetracycline, doxycycline, or other medication deemed as of equivalent efficacy in treating or preventing avian chlamydiosis by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority.
- 7.1.7 The export consignment shall be prevented from contacting other poultry and birds as it is being transported from the establishment of origin to the importing country.
- 7.2 For a consignment of 6 birds or more:
- 7.2.1 The animals shall have been kept for at least 3 months prior to export, or since they were hatched, in an establishment regularly inspected by the veterinarians who are responsible for disease diagnoses and notifications.
- 7.2.2 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time periods as follows: Newcastle disease, pullorum disease, fowl cholera in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtype avian influenza, avian chlamydiosis, avian mycoplasmosis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, fowl typhoid or infectious coryza in the past 6 months.
- 7.2.3 Before export, the animals shall be detained for at least 21 days in a quarantine facility and supervised by the veterinarians accredited by a competent authority of the exporting country. During the quarantine period, all animals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and shall be subject to the following tests which must have negative results. In each consignment, 20 animals shall be tested; and for a consignment less than 20 animals, every animal shall be tested:
- 7.2.3.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification;
- 7.2.3.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification;
- 7.2.3.3 For avian chlamydiosis (for animals of the Psittacidae family only): Antibody test and causal agent identification.
- 7.2.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
- 7.2.5 There should be no cases of West Nile fever in the exporting country in the previous year; otherwise, the pre-export quarantine of at least 30 days shall be conducted at a mosquito proof facility stated in Article 7.2.3 The animals must be sampled and have negative results of causal agent identification of West Nile fever

after 3 days of entering the facility.

7.2.6 During the pre-export quarantine as stipulated in Article 7.2.3, if the required avian chlamydiosis tests are not conducted, the Psittacidae shall be administered with chlortetracycline, doxycycline, or other medication deemed as of equivalent efficacy in treating or preventing avian chlamydiosis by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority.

7.2.7 The export consignment shall be prevented from contacting other poultry and birds as it is being transported from the establishment of origin to the importing country.

8. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

8.1 Type and origin of the animal:

8.1.1 Scientific name or common name;

8.1.2 Species/Breed;

8.1.3 Total quantity;

8.1.4 Individual identification number;

8.1.5 The exporting country;

8.1.6 Name and address of the establishment of origin, excluding for the consignment of 5 birds or less as stated in Article 7.1; and

8.1.7 Name and address of the exporter.

8.2 Destination:

8.2.1 airport or seaport of export;

8.2.2 Country of destination; and

8.2.3 Name and address of the importer.

8.3 Result of the quarantine:

8.3.1 Statement attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated as follows:

8.3.1.1 For a consignment of land fowls, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5;

8.3.1.2 For a consignment of water fowls, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 6; and

8.3.1.3 For a consignment of birds, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 7;

a. For a consignment of 5 birds or less, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 7.1.

b. For a consignment of 6 birds or more, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 7.2.

8.3.2 Start and end dates of pre-export quarantine, dates of specimen collection, name of the test laboratory, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the

journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.

8.3.3 Type of vaccines and the dates of administration.

8.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

9. The poultry and birds shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by a competent authority of the exporting country. They are not allowed to transit through seaports/airports in countries or zones not recognized as being free from HPAI. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## Attachment 1-2 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Day-old Poultry and Birds and Fertilized Eggs

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of day-old poultry and birds and fertilized eggs of Aves class which are not older than 72 hours after hatchery.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Day-old Poultry and birds and fertilized eggs are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI).
4. For day-old poultry and birds and fertilized eggs requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Animal Industry Act or the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the import animal quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
5. To import day-old land fowls (chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quails, guinea fowls, partridges, grouses, peafowl, ostriches, emus, cassowaries, and other land fowls) and fertilized eggs of land fowls, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 The animals and fertilized eggs shall originate from the breeding establishment or hatchery designated and supervised by the competent authority of the exporting country. The biosecurity measures applied on the breeding establishment or hatchery shall comply with relevant norms stipulated in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (hereinafter the OIE Code).
  - 5.2 The breeding flocks of origin shall have been kept in the exporting country or zone for at least 6 months, or since they were hatched, without coming into contact with any imported poultry or wild birds.
  - 5.3 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time periods as follows: Newcastle disease, infectious bursal disease, pullorum disease, avian infectious laryngotracheitis, and fowl cholera in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza, avian chlamydiosis, avian encephalomyelitis,

egg drop syndrome, avian infectious bronchitis, avian mycoplasmosis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, infectious synovitis caused by *Mycoplasma synovia*, infectious coryza, and fowl typhoid in the past 6 months.

5.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.

5.5 The breeding flocks of origin shall be subject to regular testing of the following diseases and must have negative results:

5.5.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification;

5.5.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification; and

5.5.3 For pullorum disease: Serological test;

5.6 For fertilized eggs, they shall be disinfected using methods designated by relevant norms regarding biosecurity measures in poultry farms and hatchery facilities stipulated in the OIE Code or methods approved by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.

6. To import day-old water fowls (ducks, geese, swans, mandarin ducks, penguins, sandpipers, plovers, egrets, storks, cranes, rails, pelican, and other water fowls) and fertilized eggs of water fowls, the following requirements shall be complied with:

6.1 The animals and fertilized eggs shall originate from the breeding establishment or hatchery designated and supervised by the competent authority of the exporting country. The biosecurity measures applied on the breeding establishment or hatchery shall comply with relevant norms stipulated in the OIE Code.

6.2 The breeding flocks of origin shall have been kept in the exporting country or zone for at least 6 months, or since they were hatched, without coming into contact with any imported poultry or wild birds.

6.3 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time periods as follows: Newcastle disease, paramyxovirus infection, fowl cholera, duck virus enteritis, and waterfowl parvovirus infection in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtype avian influenza, duck viral hepatitis, fowl typhoid or hemorrhagic nephritis enteritis of geese in the past 6 months.

6.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.

6.5 The breeding flocks of origin shall be subject to regular testing of the following diseases and must have negative results:

6.5.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification;

6.5.2 For Newcastle disease and other paramyxovirus infection: Causal agent identification;

6.5.3 For duck virus enteritis (for animals of the Anatidae family only): Serum neutralization test or causal agent identification; and

- 6.5.4 For hemorrhagic nephritis enteritis of geese (for animals of the Anatidae family only): Causal agent identification.
- 6.6 For fertilized eggs, they shall be disinfected using methods designated by relevant norms regarding biosecurity measures in poultry farms and hatchery facilities stipulated in the OIE Code or methods approved by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
7. To import day-old birds (pigeons, parrots, eagles, and other birds) and fertilized eggs of birds, the following requirements shall be complied with:
- 7.1 The animals and fertilized eggs shall originate from the breeding establishment or hatchery designated and supervised by the competent authority of the exporting country. The biosecurity measures applied on the breeding establishment or hatchery shall comply with relevant norms stipulated in the OIE Code.
- 7.2 The breeding flocks of origin shall have been kept in the exporting country or zone for at least 6 months, or since they were hatched, without coming into contact with any imported poultry or wild birds.
- 7.3 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time periods as follows: Newcastle disease, pullorum disease and fowl cholera in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza, avian chlamydiosis, infectious coryza, and fowl typhoid in the past 6 months.
- 7.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
- 7.5 The breeding flocks of origin shall be subject to regular testing of the following diseases and must have negative results:
- 7.5.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification; and
- 7.5.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification;
- 7.6 For fertilized eggs, they shall be disinfected using methods designated by relevant norms regarding biosecurity measures in poultry farms and hatchery facilities stipulated in the OIE Code or methods approved by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
8. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
- 8.1 Type and origin of the animal:
- 8.1.1 Scientific name or common name;
- 8.1.2 Total quantity;
- 8.1.3 The exporting country;
- 8.1.4 Name, registration number and address of the breeding establishment of origin;
- 8.1.5 Name, registration number and address of the hatchery of origin; and

- 8.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
- 8.2 Destination:
  - 8.2.1 airport or seaport of export;
  - 8.2.2 Country of destination; and
  - 8.2.3 Name and address of the importer.
- 8.3 The statement attesting that day-old poultry and birds and fertilized eggs fulfill the requirements stipulated below. The last date of specimen collection, name and method of the test laboratory, and date and result of the test shall be stated. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.
  - 8.3.1 For a consignment of land fowls, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5;
  - 8.3.2 For a consignment of water fowls, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 6; and
  - 8.3.3 For a consignment of birds, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 7.
- 8.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
9. The day-old poultry and birds and fertilized eggs shall be transported in cargo holds with new, clean and sealed containers, which shall not transit (change vehicles) through any port in a country or zone not recognized as being free from HPAI. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). When the consignment transit through a port in a country or zone not recognized as being free from HPAI, it shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Regulations of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Container.

Attachment 1-3 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the  
Importation of Fertilized Chicken Eggs for Research Purposes or  
Vaccine Production

1. The fertilized chicken eggs for research purposes or vaccine production (hereinafter referred to as the “fertilized eggs”) indicated in the quarantine requirements refer to fertilized chicken eggs imported specifically to be used for research, assay or vaccine production.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Poultry, birds and their fertilized eggs are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI).
4. The application for the approval of importing fertilized eggs has to be submitted by the institution(s) of animal science (hereinafter referred to as the “institutions”) defined by the Animal Protection Act to the import/export animal quarantine authority.

The biosecurity control measures, layout and equipment, and plans for the destruction of the post-entry facility pertaining to keeping, hatching, and disposing of fertilized eggs shall be provided in the aforementioned application, and the on-site audit conducted by the import/export animal quarantine authority shall be accepted. The application of exempting the on-site audit can be submitted to the import/export animal quarantine authority for evaluation while the below requirements are complied with:

- 4.1 The post-entry facilities, including layout and equipment, that are involved in keeping, hatching and disposing of fertilized eggs are the same as those in the last approval; and
- 4.2 The interval between the date of importation and the date of on-site audit of the last approval is less than 1 year.
5. The following requirements shall be complied with:

- 5.1 Fertilized eggs shall originate from research institutes of the government and universities, or institutes that are under the supervision of veterinarians who are responsible for disease diagnoses and notifications and recognized by a competent authority of the exporting country.
- 5.2 The biosecurity measures applied on the establishment of origin shall comply with the relevant norms stipulated in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the OIE Code).
- 5.3 Any inoculation tests involving pathogens of foot and mouth disease, classic swine fever, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, African swine fever, African horse sickness, glanders, peste des petits ruminants (PPR), H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza, Newcastle disease or rabies are not conducted by the establishment of origin.
- 5.4 No diseases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time periods as follows: Newcastle disease, infectious bursal disease, pullorum disease, avian infectious laryngotracheitis, and fowl cholera in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza, avian chlamydiosis, avian encephalomyelitis, egg drop syndrome, avian infectious bronchitis, avian mycoplasmosis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, infectious synovitis caused by *Mycoplasma synovia*, and infectious coryza in the past 6 months.
- 5.5 The breeding flocks of origin shall have been kept in the exporting country or zone for at least 6 months, or since they were hatched, without coming into contact with any imported poultry or wild birds.
- 5.6 The breeding flocks of origin must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
- 5.7 The breeding flocks of origin shall be subject to regular testing of the following diseases which must have negative results:
  - 5.7.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification;
  - 5.7.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification; and
  - 5.7.3 For pullorum disease: Serological test.
6. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 6.1 Information of the commodity:
    - 6.1.1 Name of consignment;
    - 6.1.2 Purpose of usage;
    - 6.1.3 Total quantity;
    - 6.1.4 The exporting country;
    - 6.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and

- 6.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
- 6.2 Destination:
  - 6.2.1 airport or seaport of export;
  - 6.2.2 Country of destination; and
  - 6.2.3 Name and address of the importer.
- 6.3 Result of the quarantine:
  - 6.3.1 The statement attesting that the breeding flocks of origin are healthy and free from clinical signs of any communicable disease.
  - 6.3.2 The statement attesting that the fertilized eggs fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5. The last date of specimen collection, name and method of the test laboratory, and date and result of the test shall be stated. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.
- 6.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
- 7. The fertilized eggs shall be transported in cargo holds with new, clean and sealed containers, which shall not transit (change vehicles) through any port in a country or zone not recognized as being free from HPAI. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). When the consignment transit through a port in a country or zone not recognized as being free from HPAI, it shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Regulations of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Container.
- 8. The following requirements shall be complied with for exemption of post-entry quarantine pertaining to fertilized eggs. The applicant or post-entry facility in regard to keeping, hatching and disposing of fertilized eggs have to comply with the following until fertilized eggs are destroyed:
  - 8.1 Any necessary change in import purpose, quantity of fertilized eggs, the place where the fertilized eggs are used and stocked, and the plan for destroying fertilized eggs shall be approved in advance by the export/import animal quarantine authority.
  - 8.2 The applicant and agency in regard to keeping, hatching and disposing of fertilized eggs shall not evade, impede, or reject the on-site audit conducted by the export/import animal quarantine authority.
  - 8.3 The disposing process and biosecurity control measures of destroying fertilized eggs shall be conducted and recorded. A copy version of the related records or documents shall be submitted to the export/import animal quarantine authority for reference.
  - 8.4 The original version of the abovementioned records has to be properly kept for at

least 3 years in regard to the audit conducted by the export/import animal quarantine authority.

## Attachment 2-1 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Poultry and Birds from the United States

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of poultry and birds of the class of Aves which are older than 72 hours after hatchery.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the OIE's Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Poultry and birds are allowed to be imported only from zones in the United States recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI).
4. For poultry and birds requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Animal Industry Act or the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the importing animal quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
5. To import land fowls (chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quails, guinea fowls, partridges, grouses, peafowl, ostriches, emus, cassowaries, and other land fowls), the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 The animals shall have been kept for at least 3 months prior to export, or since they were hatched, in an establishment regularly inspected by the veterinarians who are responsible for disease diagnoses and notifications.
  - 5.2 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time period as follows: Newcastle disease, infectious bursal disease, pullorum disease, avian infectious laryngotracheitis, and fowl cholera in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza, avian chlamydiosis, avian encephalomyelitis, egg drop syndrome, avian infectious bronchitis, avian mycoplasmosis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, infectious synovitis caused by *Mycoplasma synovia*, infectious coryza, fowlpox and fowl typhoid in the past 6 months at least.
  - 5.3 Before export, the animals shall be detained for at least 21 days in a mosquito-proof

quarantine facility and supervised by the veterinarian(s) accredited by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). During the quarantine period, the animals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical sign and subjected to the following tests with negative results. In each consignment, 20 animals shall be tested; and for a consignment of 20 or less than 20 animals, every animal shall be tested:

- 5.3.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification;
  - 5.3.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification; OR the United States is recognized by the central competent authorities as a country free from Newcastle disease;
  - 5.3.3 For pullorum disease: Serological test; OR the establishment of origin is certified by the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) as Pullorum-Typhoid clean; and
  - 5.3.4 For avian mycoplasmosis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* (chickens and turkeys only): Serological test shall be performed twice, at least 28 days apart, with the last test done during quarantine period, OR the establishment of origin is recognized free from this disease by the USDA based on the criteria of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the OIE Code).
- 5.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
- 5.5 The export consignment shall be prevented from contacting other poultry and birds as it is being transported from the establishment of origin to the importing country.
6. To import water fowls (ducks, geese, swans, mandarin ducks, penguins, sandpipers, plovers, egrets, storks, cranes, rails, pelican, and other water fowls), the following requirements shall be complied with:
- 6.1 The animals shall have been kept for at least 3 months prior to export, or since they were hatched, in an establishment regularly inspected by the veterinarians who are responsible for disease diagnoses and notifications.
  - 6.2 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time period as follows: Newcastle disease, paramyxovirus infection, fowl cholera, duck virus enteritis, waterfowl parvovirus infection in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza, duck viral hepatitis, avian chlamydiosis, fowl typhoid and hemorrhagic nephritis enteritis of geese in the past 6 months.
  - 6.3 Before export, the animals shall be detained for at least 30 days in a mosquito-proof quarantine facility and supervised by the veterinarian(s) accredited by a competent authority of the exporting country. During the quarantine period, the animals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical sign and shall be subjected to the following tests which must have negative results. In each consignment, 20 animals shall be tested; and for a consignment of 20 or less than 20

animals, every animal shall be tested:

- 6.3.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification;
- 6.3.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification, OR the United States is recognized by the central competent authorities of the importing country as a country free from Newcastle disease;
- 6.3.3 For duck virus enteritis (for animals in the Family Anatidae only): Serum neutralization test or indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA) test or causal agent identification; and
- 6.3.4 For hemorrhagic nephritis enteritis of geese (for animals in the Family Anatidae only): Causal agent identification.
- 6.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
- 6.5 The export consignment shall be prevented from contacting other poultry and birds as it is being transported from the establishment of origin to the importing country.
7. To import birds (pigeons, parrots, eagles and other birds of flight), the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 7.1 For a consignment of 5 birds or less:
    - 7.1.1 The animals shall have been kept in the exporting country for at least 3 months prior to export, or since they were hatched.
    - 7.1.2 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time period as follows: Newcastle disease, pullorum disease, fowl cholera in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtype avian influenza, avian chlamydiosis, avian mycoplasmosis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, or infectious coryza in the past 6 months.
    - 7.1.3 Before export, the animals shall be detained for at least 30 days in a mosquito-proof quarantine facility and supervised by the veterinarian(s) accredited by the USDA. During quarantine period, all animals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical sign and shall be subjected to the following tests which must have negative results.
      - 7.1.3.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification;
      - 7.1.3.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification, OR the United States is recognized by the central competent authorities as a country free from Newcastle disease;
      - 7.1.3.3 For avian chlamydiosis (for animals in the Psittacidae only): Antibody test and causal agent identification; and
      - 7.1.3.4 For West Nile virus: Causal agent identification. Sampling has to be conducted 3 days after entering the quarantine facility;

- 7.1.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
- 7.1.5 During the pre-export quarantine as stipulated in Article 7.1.3, the Psittacidae shall be administered with chlortetracycline, doxycycline, or other medication deemed as of equivalent efficacy in treating or preventing avian chlamydiosis by the USDA if the required tests are not conducted.
- 7.1.6 The export consignment shall be prevented from contacting other poultry and birds as it is being transported from the establishment of origin to the importing country.
- 7.2 For a consignment of 6 birds or more:
- 7.2.1 The animals shall have been kept for at least 3 months prior to export, or since they were hatched, in an establishment regularly inspected by the veterinarians who are responsible for disease diagnoses and notifications.
- 7.2.2 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time period as follows: Newcastle disease, pullorum disease, fowl cholera in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtype avian influenza, avian chlamydiosis, avian mycoplasmosis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, or infectious coryza in the past 6 months.
- 7.2.3 Before export, the animals shall be detained for at least 30 days in a mosquito-proof quarantine facility and supervised by the veterinarian(s) recognized by the USDA. During the quarantine period, the animals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical sign and shall be subjected to the following tests which must have negative results. In each consignment, 20 animals shall be tested; and for a consignment of 20 or less than 20 animals, every animal shall be tested:
- 7.2.3.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification;
- 7.2.3.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification, OR the United States is recognized by the central competent authorities as a country free from Newcastle disease;
- 7.2.3.3 For avian chlamydiosis (for animals in the Psittacidae only): Antibody test and causal agent identification; and
- 7.2.3.4 For West Nile virus: Causal agent identification. Sampling has to be conducted 3 days after entering the quarantine facility.
- 7.2.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
- 7.2.5 During the pre-export quarantine as stipulated in Article 7.2.3, the Psittacidae shall be administered with chlortetracycline, doxycycline, or other medication deemed as having equivalent efficacy in treating or preventing avian chlamydiosis by the USDA if the required tests are not conducted.
- 7.2.6 The export consignment shall be prevented from contacting other poultry and birds

as it is being transported from the establishment of origin to the importing country.

8. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the USDA, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 8.1 Origin of the animal:
    - 8.1.1 Scientific name or common name;
    - 8.1.2 Individual identification number;
    - 8.1.3 Total quantity;
    - 8.1.4 Name and address of the establishment of origin, excluding the consignment of 5 birds or less as stated in Article 7.1; and
    - 8.1.5 Name and address of the exporter.
  - 8.2 Destination:
    - 8.2.1 Place of dispatch and exporting border port;
    - 8.2.2 Country of destination; and
    - 8.2.3 Name and address of the importer.
  - 8.3 Result of quarantine:
    - 8.3.1 Statement attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated as follows:
      - 8.3.1.1 For a consignment of land fowls, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5;
      - 8.3.1.2 For a consignment of water fowls, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 6; and
      - 8.3.1.3 For a consignment of birds, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 7;
        - a. For a consignment of 5 birds or less, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 7.1.
        - b. For a consignment of 6 birds or more, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 7.2.
    - 8.3.2 Starting and end dates of pre-export quarantine, dates of specimen collection, name of the test laboratory, and methods, dates, and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles when using methods published in international scientific journals.
  - 8.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
9. The poultry and birds shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by a competent authority of the exporting country. They are not allowed to transit through seaports/airports in countries or zones recognized as not being free from HPAI. No additional feed, fodder, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to

the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Attachment 2-2 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the  
Importation of Day-old Poultry, Birds and their Fertilized Eggs from the  
United States

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of day-old poultry, birds and their fertilized Eggs of the class of Aves which are not older than 72 hours after hatchery.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the OIE's Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Poultry, birds and their fertilized eggs are allowed to be imported only from zones in the United States recognized by a central competent authority of the importing country as being free from the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI).
4. For poultry, birds and their fertilized eggs requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Animal Industry Act or the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the importing animal quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
5. To import land fowls (chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quails, guinea fowls, partridges, grouses, peafowl, ostriches, emus, cassowaries, and other land fowls) and their fertilized eggs, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 The animals and fertilized eggs shall originate from the breeding establishment or hatchery supervised and regularly inspected by the veterinarians accredited by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The biosecurity measures applied on the breeding establishment or hatchery shall comply with the relevant norms stipulated in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the OIE Code).
  - 5.2 The breeding flocks of origin shall have been kept in the United States for at least 6 months, or since they were hatched, without coming into contact with any imported poultry or wild birds.
  - 5.3 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time period as follows: fowl cholera, infectious bursal disease, avian infectious

laryngotracheitis, Newcastle disease and pullorum disease in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza, avian encephalomyelitis, avian mycoplasmosis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, egg drop syndrome, avian infectious bronchitis, infectious synovitis caused by *Mycoplasma synovia*, infectious coryza, avian chlamydiosis and fowl typhoid in the past 6 months.

- 5.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
- 5.5 The breeding flocks of origin shall be subjected to regular testing of the following diseases and must have negative results:
  - 5.5.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza: The antibody tests are conducted every 90 days; and the causal agent identification are conducted 30 days or less prior to export;
  - 5.5.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification, OR the United States is recognized by central competent authorities of the United States as a country free from Newcastle disease;
  - 5.5.3 For pullorum disease: Serological test, OR the establishment of origin is certified by the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) as Pullorum-Typhoid clean; and
- 5.6 For fertilized eggs, they shall be disinfected using methods designated by relevant norms regarding biosecurity measures in poultry farms and hatchery facilities stipulated in the OIE Code or methods approved by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
6. To import water fowls (ducks, geese, swans, penguins, sandpipers, plovers, egrets, storks, cranes, rails, pelican, and other water fowls) and their fertilized eggs, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 6.1 The animals and fertilized eggs shall originate from the breeding establishment or hatchery supervised and regularly inspected by the veterinarians accredited by the USDA. The biosecurity measures applied on the breeding establishment or hatchery shall comply with relevant norms stipulated in the OIE Code.
  - 6.2 The breeding flocks of origin shall have been kept in the United States for at least 6 months, or since they were hatched, without coming into contact with any imported poultry or birds.
  - 6.3 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time period as follows: duck virus enteritis, fowl cholera, animal diseases related to paramyxovirus infection, including Newcastle disease and waterfowl parvovirus infection, in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza, duck viral hepatitis, or hemorrhagic nephritis enteritis of geese in the past 6 months.
  - 6.4 The animals must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
  - 6.5 The breeding flocks of origin shall be subjected to regular testing of the following diseases and must have negative results:

- 6.5.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza: The antibody tests are conducted every 90 days; and the causal agent identification are conducted 30 days or less prior to export;
- 6.5.2 For Newcastle disease and other paramyxovirus infection: Causal agent identification, OR the United States is recognized by central competent authorities as a country free from Newcastle disease;
- 6.5.3 For duck virus enteritis (for ducks, geese, swans): Serum neutralization test or indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA) test; and
- 6.5.4 For hemorrhagic nephritis enteritis of geese (for animals in the Family Anatidae only): Causal agent identification.
- 6.6 For fertilized eggs, they shall be disinfected using methods designated by relevant norms regarding biosecurity measures in poultry farms and hatchery facilities stipulated in the OIE Code or methods approved by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
7. To import birds (pigeons, parrots, eagles and other birds of flight) and their fertilized eggs, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 7.1 The animals and fertilized eggs shall originate from the breeding establishment or hatchery supervised and regularly inspected by the veterinarians accredited by the USDA. The biosecurity measures applied on the breeding establishment or hatchery shall comply with the relevant norms stipulated in the OIE Code.
  - 7.2 The breeding flocks of origin shall have been kept in the United States for at least 6 months, or since they were hatched, without coming into contact with any imported poultry or birds.
  - 7.3 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time period as follows: Newcastle disease, pullorum disease and fowl cholera in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtype of avian influenza, avian chlamydiosis, infectious coryza, and fowl typhoid in the past 6 months.
  - 7.4 The breeding flocks of origin must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
  - 7.5 The breeding flocks of origin shall be subjected to regular testing of the following diseases and must have negative results:
    - 7.5.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification; and
    - 7.5.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification, OR the United States is recognized by central competent authorities of as a country free from Newcastle disease.
  - 7.6 For fertilized eggs, they shall be disinfected using methods designated by relevant norms regarding biosecurity measures in poultry farms and hatchery facilities stipulated in the OIE Code or methods approved by the import/export animal

quarantine authority of the importing country.

8. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the United States, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 8.1 Origin of the animal:
    - 8.1.1 Scientific name or common name;
    - 8.1.2 Total quantity;
    - 8.1.3 The exporting country;
    - 8.1.4 Name and address of the breeding establishment of origin;
    - 8.1.5 Name and address of the hatchery of origin; and
    - 8.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
  - 8.2 Destination:
    - 8.2.1 Place of dispatch and exporting border port;
    - 8.2.2 Country of destination; and
    - 8.2.3 Name and address of the importer.
  - 8.3 The statement attesting that poultry, birds and their fertilized eggs fulfill the requirements stipulated below. The last date of specimen collection, name and method of the test laboratory, and date and result of the test shall be stated. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles when using methods published in international scientific journals.
    - 8.3.1 For a consignment of land fowls, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5;
    - 8.3.2 For a consignment of water fowls, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 6; and
    - 8.3.3 For a consignment of birds, statements attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 7;
  - 8.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
9. The poultry, birds and their fertilized eggs shall be transported in cargo holds with new, clean and sealed containers, which shall not transit (change vehicles) through any port in a country or zone recognized as not being free from HPAI. No additional feed, fodder, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Code of and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). When the consignment transit through a port in a country or zone recognized as not being free from HPAI, it shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Regulations of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Container.

Attachment 2-3 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the  
Importation of Fertilized Chicken Eggs for Research Purposes or Vaccine  
Production from the United States

1. The fertilized chicken eggs for research purposes or vaccine production (hereinafter referred to as the “fertilized eggs”) indicated in the quarantine requirements refer to fertilized chicken eggs imported specifically to be used for research, assay or vaccine production.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the OIE’s Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Poultry, birds and their fertilized eggs are allowed to be imported only from zones in the United States recognized by a central competent authority of the importing country as being free from the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI).
4. The application for the approval and requirements of importing fertilized eggs has to be submitted by the institution(s) of animal science (hereinafter referred to as the “institutions”) defined by the Animal Protection Act to the import/export animal quarantine authority.

The biosecurity control measures, layout, equipment and plans for the destruction of the post-entry facility pertaining to keeping, hatching, and disposing of fertilized eggs shall be provided in the aforementioned application, and the on-site audit conducted by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country shall be accepted. The application for exempting the on-site audit can be submitted to the import/export animal quarantine authority for evaluation while the requirements stated below are complied with:

- 4.1 The post-entry facilities, layout and equipment involved in keeping, hatching and disposing of fertilized eggs are the same as those in the last approval; and
  - 4.2 The interval between the date of importation and the date of on-site audit of the last approval is less than 1 year.
5. The following requirements shall be complied with:
    - 5.1 Fertilized eggs shall originate from research institutes of the government and

universities, or institutes that are under the supervision of the veterinarians who are responsible for disease diagnoses and notifications and accredited by a competent authority of the United States.

- 5.2 The biosecurity measures applied on the establishment of origin shall comply with the relevant norms stipulated in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the OIE Code).
- 5.3 Any inoculation tests involving pathogens of foot and mouth disease, classic swine fever, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, African swine fever, African horse sickness, glanders, peste des petits ruminants (PPR), H5 and H7 subtype of avian influenza, Newcastle disease or rabies are not conducted by the establishment of origin.
- 5.4 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the corresponding time period as follows: Newcastle disease, infectious bursal disease, pullorum disease, avian infectious laryngotracheitis, and fowl cholera in the previous 1 year; and H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza, avian chlamydiosis, avian encephalomyelitis, egg drop syndrome, avian infectious bronchitis, avian mycoplasmosis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, infectious synovitis caused by *Mycoplasma synovia*, and infectious coryza in the past 6 months at least.
- 5.5 The breeding flocks of origin shall have been kept in the United States for at least 6 months, or since they were hatched, without coming into contact with any imported poultry or wild birds.
- 5.6 The breeding flocks of origin must not be vaccinated against avian influenza.
- 5.7 The breeding flocks of origin shall be subjected to regular testing of the following diseases and must have negative results.
  - 5.7.1 For H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification;
  - 5.7.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification, OR the United States is recognized by central competent authorities as a country free from Newcastle disease; and
  - 5.7.3 For pullorum disease: Serological test.
6. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the United States, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 6.1 Information on the commodity:
    - 6.1.1 Name of consignment;
    - 6.1.2 Import purpose;
    - 6.1.3 Total quantity;
    - 6.1.4 The exporting country;

- 6.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and
- 6.1.6 Name and address of exporter.
- 6.2 Destination:
  - 6.2.1 Place of dispatch and exporting border port;
  - 6.2.2 Country of destination; and
  - 6.2.3 Name and address of the importer.
- 6.3 Result of quarantine:
  - 6.3.1 The statement attesting that the breeding flocks of origin are healthy and free from clinical evidence of any communicable disease.
  - 6.3.2 The statement attesting that the fertilized eggs fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5.
- 6.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
- 7. The fertilized eggs shall be transported in cargo holds with new, clean and sealed containers, which shall not transit (change vehicles) through any port in a country or zone recognized as not being free from HPAI. No additional feed, fodder, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). When the consignment transit through a port in a country or zone recognized as not being free from HPAI, it shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Regulations of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Container.
- 8. The following requirements shall be complied with for exemption of post-entry quarantine pertaining to fertilized eggs. The applicant or post-entry facility in regard to keeping, hatching and disposing of fertilized eggs have to comply with the following until fertilized eggs are destroyed.
  - 8.1 Any necessary change in import purpose, quantity of fertilized eggs, the place where the fertilized eggs are used and stocked, and the plan of destroying fertilized eggs shall be approved in advance by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
  - 8.2 The applicant and agency in regard to keeping, hatching and disposing of fertilized eggs shall not evade, impede, or reject the on-site audit conducted by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
  - 8.3 The disposing process and biosecurity control measures of destroying fertilized eggs shall be conducted and recorded. A copy version of related records or documents are required by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country for reference.
  - 8.4 The original version of the abovementioned records has to be properly kept for at

least 3 years in regard to the audit conducted by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.

## Attachment 3 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Horses

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of horses of the Equidae family.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Horses are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from glanders and African horse sickness (AHS).
4. For horses requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Animal Industry Act or the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the import animal quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
5. To import horses, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 Horses shall originate from countries or zones, which have been free from Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis in the previous 2 years.
  - 5.2 Horses shall originate from the province (state) or equivalent administrative area where vesicular stomatitis has not occurred in the previous year.
  - 5.3 The establishments of origin shall comply with the following requirements:
    - 5.3.1 Rabies, dourine, equine encephalomyelitis (eastern, western), equine infectious anemia, equine influenza, epizootic lymphangitis and equine piroplasmiasis have not occurred in the previous year.
    - 5.3.2 Hendra virus infection, Nipah virus encephalitis, contagious equine metritis, horse pox, equine viral arteritis, strangles, pseudoglanders, equine rhinopneumonitis, Japanese encephalitis, surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) and anthrax have not occurred in the past 6 months.
  - 5.4 Before exportation, horses shall be detained in quarantine premises which are mosquito proof and under the supervision of the veterinarians accredited by the

competent authority of the exporting country for at least 28 days prior to export. During the quarantine period, horses shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements:

5.4.1 Horses shall be subject to the following tests which must have negative results:

5.4.1.1 For equine infectious anemia: Agar Gel Immunodiffusion (AGID) test or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA);

5.4.1.2 For equine piroplasmiasis: Complement fixation test or indirect fluorescent antibody test or ELISA;

5.4.1.3 For contagious equine metritis (except for geldings and hysterectomized mares): Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) or samplings of genital organs for bacteriological culture for at least twice at an interval more than 7 days;

5.4.1.4 For equine viral arteritis: serum neutralization test;

5.4.1.5 Vesicular stomatitis: Complement fixation test, ELISA or serum neutralization test; and

5.4.1.6 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.

5.4.2 Horses shall be treated with anthelmintics for internal and external parasites at least 10 days prior to export.

5.5 Either of the following quarantine measures regarding West Nile fever shall be conducted:

5.5.1 Horses shall originate from establishments where West Nile fever have not occurred for at least 6 months, and are subject to the MAC-ELISA tests with negative results during pre-export quarantine.

5.5.2 Horses shall be vaccinated with either of the following methods:

5.5.2.1 Use of inactivated vaccines against West Nile fever twice at an interval of 21 to 42 days, and the second vaccination administered within 30 to 60 days prior to export.

5.5.2.2 Vaccination against West Nile fever annually and an inactivated booster vaccine administered within 30 to 60 days prior to export.

5.6 Horses shall not be administered vaccines against AHS.

6. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

6.1 Breed and origin of the animal:

6.1.1 Scientific name or common name;

6.1.2 Total quantity;

6.1.3 Sex, age, and individual identification number or characteristics;

- 6.1.4 The exporting country;
- 6.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin;
- 6.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
- 6.2 Destination:
  - 6.2.1 Country of destination; and
  - 6.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
- 6.3 Result of the quarantine:
  - 6.3.1 Statement attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5.
  - 6.3.2 Start and end dates of pre-export quarantine, dates of specimen collection, name of the test laboratory, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.
  - 6.3.3 Name of medicine, dosage and date of treatments for internal and external parasites.
  - 6.3.4 Types of last two vaccines against West Nile fever and dates of administration.
- 6.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
- 7. Regarding the requirements stated in Article 5, the exemption on implementing the requirements or adopting the alternatives may be applied by the competent authority of the exporting country or zones for recognizing as being free from regulated infectious animal diseases to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.

For the said application, the competent authority of the exporting country shall submit documents that testify its free status in compliance with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the OIE Code) to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country which may consent according to the OIE Code and dispatch inspectors to conduct an on-site audit if necessary. The expenditure is at the exporting country's expense.
- 8. The horses shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the exporting country. They are not allowed to transit through seaports/airports in countries or zones not recognized as being free from glanders and AHS. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).
- 9. For horses exported for international competitions and re-imported from other countries within a period of 2 months, the import/export animal quarantine authority

of the importing country will conduct individual evaluation on a case-by-case basis, and the quarantine requirements are not applicable.

## Attachment 4-1 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Cattle

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of cattle of the Bovinae subfamily.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Cattle are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), and the country or zone not recognized having bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) confirmed cases.
4. For cattle requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Animal Industry Act or the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the import animal quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
5. To import cattle, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 Cattle shall be imported from the province (state) or equivalent administrative area which has been free from lumpy skin disease (LSD) in the previous 3 years, and vesicular stomatitis and bovine brucellosis in the previous year.
  - 5.2 Cattle shall be raised for at least 1 year prior to export or since birth in the establishments which comply with the following requirements:
    - 5.2.1 The establishments are under the supervision and regularly inspected by the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country.
    - 5.2.2 Enzootic bovine leucosis, bovine anaplasmosis, bovine babesiosis and theileriosis have not occurred in the previous 2 years.
    - 5.2.3 Bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), bluetongue, rabies, malignant catarrhal fever, paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), Q fever, and pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease) have not occurred in the previous

year.

5.2.4 Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Rift Valley fever, bovine viral diarrhea, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, bovine genital campylobacteriosis, leptospirosis, trichomoniasis and trypanosomiasis have not occurred in the past 6 months.

5.3 Cattle shall not be vaccinated against FMD, CBPP, bovine brucellosis, bluetongue, and LSD.

5.4 Before exportation, cattle shall be detained in quarantine premises and under the supervision of the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country for at least 30 days prior to export. During the quarantine period, cattle shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements:

5.4.1 Cattle shall be subject to the following tests which must have negative results:

5.4.1.1 For FMD: Serum neutralization test (virus neutralization, VN), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) or complement fixation test;

5.4.1.2 For CBPP: ELISA or complement fixation test;

5.4.1.3 For bovine brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*): Complement fixation test, ELISA, or serum tube agglutination test (SAT) with a result of 50 IU/ml or below;

5.4.1.4 For paratuberculosis (Johne's disease): Complement fixation test, ELISA or fecal culture test;

5.4.1.5 For enzootic bovine leucosis: ELISA or agar gel immunodiffusion assay (AGID);

5.4.1.6 For bovine genital campylobacteriosis (exempting cattle that have not been naturally mated): Microscopic examination and culture of vaginal mucus or preputial washings or polymerase chain reaction (PCR);

5.4.1.7 For trichomoniasis (exempting cattle that have not been naturally mated): Microscopic examination and culture of vaginal mucus or preputial washings ;

5.4.1.8 For bluetongue: ELISA, complement fixation test, AGID or PCR;

5.4.1.9 For vesicular stomatitis: Serum neutralization test, ELISA or complement fixation test;

5.4.1.10 For bovine anaplasmosis: Complement fixation test or card agglutination test;

5.4.1.11 For Schmallenberg virus: PCR; and

5.4.1.12 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.

5.4.2 The micro agglutination tests for the following *Leptospira spp.* with negative results or injection of long-acting oxytetracycline (20 mg/kg) or other equivalent medicine once between 14 to 30 days prior to export shall be conducted:

- 5.4.2.1 *Leptospira canicola*;
- 5.4.2.2 *Leptospira grippotyphosa*;
- 5.4.2.3 *Leptospira hardjo*;
- 5.4.2.4 *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*;
- 5.4.2.5 *Leptospira pomona*;
- 5.4.2.6 *Leptospira zannoni*;
- 5.4.3 Cattle shall be treated with anthelmintics for internal and external parasites twice at an interval of at least 14 days, and the second treatments shall be conducted between 10 to 14 days prior to export.
- 5.5 The following quarantine measures for other animal diseases shall be conducted:
  - 5.5.1 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE):
    - 5.5.1.1 The cattle shall be identified by a permanent identification system enabling them to be traced back to the dam and herd of origin.
    - 5.5.1.2 The feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants has been banned and the ban has been effectively enforced by the exporting country. The cattle were born at least 2 years after the date from which this ban was effectively enforced.
  - 5.5.2 Bovine tuberculosis: The intradermal tuberculin test for tuberculosis shall be carried out between 60 to 120 days prior to export and the test interval between the said test and the previous one shall exceed 60 days.
  - 5.5.3 Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, bovine viral diarrhea and bovine ephemeral fever: At last 60 days prior to export, the cattle shall be vaccinated twice against infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, bovine viral diarrhea and bovine ephemeral fever with inactivated vaccine at an interval of 14 to 28 days, and the booster shall be administered no less than 14 days prior to export.
- 6. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 6.1 Type and origin of the animal:
    - 6.1.1 Scientific name or common name;
    - 6.1.2 Total quantity;
    - 6.1.3 Sex, age, and individual identification number or characteristics;
    - 6.1.4 The exporting country;
    - 6.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and
    - 6.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
  - 6.2 Destination:
    - 6.2.1 Country of destination; and
    - 6.2.2 Name and address of the importer.

6.3 Result of the quarantine:

6.3.1 Statement attesting that the cattle fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5.

6.3.2 Start and end dates of pre-export quarantine, dates of specimen collection, name of the test laboratory, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The source of testing methods listed in international journals shall be stated.

6.3.3 Name of medicine, dosage and date of treatments for internal and external parasites.

6.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

7. Regarding the requirements stated in Article 5, the exemption on implementing the requirements or adopting the alternatives may be applied by the competent authority of the exporting country or zones for recognizing as being free from regulated infectious animal diseases to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.

For the said application, the competent authority of the exporting country shall submit documents that testify its free status in compliance with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the OIE Code) to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country which may consent according to the OIE Code and dispatch inspectors to conduct an on-site audit if necessary. The expenditure is at the exporting country's expense.

8. The cattle shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the exporting country. They are not allowed to transit through seaports/airports in countries or zones not recognized as being free from FMD and CBPP. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## Attachment 4-2 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Pigs

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of pigs of the Suidae family.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Pigs are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever (CSF) and African swine fever (ASF).
4. For pigs requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Animal Industry Act or the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the import animal quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
5. To import pigs, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 Pigs shall be imported from the province (state) or equivalent administrative area which has been free from vesicular stomatitis (VS) in the previous year.
  - 5.2 Pigs shall be raised for at least 3 months prior to export or since birth in the establishments which comply with the following requirements:
    - 5.2.1 Brucellosis, enterovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschen/Talfan disease), tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease), swine vesicular disease, vesicular exanthema, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) and swine hemorrhagic septicemia (pasteurellosis) have not occurred in the previous year.
    - 5.2.2 Atrophic rhinitis, hemophilus pneumonia, transmissible gastroenteritis, leptospirosis, toxoplasmosis, swine influenza, swine erysipelas and Nipah virus encephalitis have not occurred in the past 6 months.
  - 5.3 Pigs shall not be vaccinated against FMD, CSF, pseudorabies, brucellosis, PRRS and ASF.
  - 5.4 Before exportation, pigs shall be detained in quarantine premises and under the

supervision of the veterinarians accredited by a competent authority of the exporting country for at least 14 days prior to export. During the quarantine period, pigs shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements. However, the tests described as follows may be exempted for the countries where, according to the report of the OIE or the relevant epidemiological information, have been free from the following diseases for more than 5 years.

- 5.4.1 For FMD: Serum neutralization test (virus neutralization, VN), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) or complement fixation test;
  - 5.4.2 For ASF: Indirect immuno-peroxidase plaque staining test or ELISA;
  - 5.4.3 For brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*): ELISA, complement fixation test, buffered Brucella antigen test or fluorescence polarization assay;
  - 5.4.4 For Swine vesicular disease: VN or ELISA;
  - 5.4.5 For pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease): VN or ELISA;
  - 5.4.6 For vesicular stomatitis: VN, ELISA or complement fixation test;
  - 5.4.7 For transmissible gastroenteritis: VN or ELISA;
  - 5.4.8 For PRRS: Indirect immunofluorescent antibody test (IIFA), immuno-peroxidase monolayer assay (IPMA) or ELISA;
  - 5.4.9 For porcine epidemic diarrhea: Polymerase chain reaction (PCR);
  - 5.4.10 For Senecavirus: PCR; and
  - 5.4.11 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.
6. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
    - 6.1 Type and origin of the animal:
      - 6.1.1 Scientific name or common name;
      - 6.1.2 Total quantity;
      - 6.1.3 Sex, age, and individual identification number or characteristics;
      - 6.1.4 The exporting country;
      - 6.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and
      - 6.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
    - 6.2 Destination:
      - 6.2.1 Country of destination; and
      - 6.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
    - 6.3 Result of the quarantine:
      - 6.3.1 Statement attesting that the pigs fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5.

6.3.2 Start and end dates of pre-export quarantine, dates of specimen collection, name of the test laboratory, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.

6.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

7. The pigs shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by a competent authority of the exporting country. They are not allowed to transit through seaports/airports in countries or zones not recognized as being free from FMD, CSF and ASF. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## Attachment 4-3 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Sheep and Goats

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of sheep and goats of the Caprinae subfamily.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Sheep and goats are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR).
4. For sheep and goats requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Animal Industry Act or the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the import animal quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
5. To import sheep and goats, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 Sheep and goats shall be imported from the province (state) or equivalent administrative area which has been free from vesicular stomatitis (VS) and contagious caprine pleuropneumonia in the previous year.
  - 5.2 Sheep and goats shall be raised for at least 3 months prior to export or since birth in the establishments which comply with the following requirements:
    - 5.2.1 For last 7 years, sheep and goats shall originate from establishments which have been in compliance with the requirements of scrapie free establishments set forth in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (hereinafter the OIE Code).
    - 5.2.2 No confirmed cases of caprine arthritis/encephalitis (CAE) and Maedi-Visna have occurred in the previous 3 years, and no sheep and goats originate from establishments with confirmed cases of CAE and Maedi-Visna during the corresponding period.
    - 5.2.3 Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis) has not occurred in the previous 2 years.

- 5.2.4 Brucellosis, sheep pox, goat pox, mange, tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), bluetongue, Q fever and hemorrhagic septicemia have not occurred in the previous year.
- 5.2.5 Contagious pustular dermatitis, melioidosis, leptospirosis, sheep genital campylobacteriosis and Listeriosis have not occurred in the past 6 months.
- 5.3 Sheep and goats shall not be vaccinated against FMD and PPR.
- 5.4 Before exportation, sheep and goats shall be detained in quarantine premises and under the supervision of the veterinarians accredited by a competent authority of the exporting country for at least 30 days prior to export. During the quarantine period, sheep and goats shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements. The following tests may be exempted for the countries where, according to the report of the OIE or the relevant epidemiological information, have been free from the relevant diseases for more than 5 years.
- 5.4.1 For FMD: Serum neutralization test (virus neutralization, VN) or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) or complement fixation test;
- 5.4.2 For tuberculosis: Intradermal tuberculin test. The test shall be carried out between 60 to 90 days prior to export and the test interval between the said test and the previous one shall exceed 60 days.
- 5.4.3 For paratuberculosis: Complement fixation test, ELISA, fecal culture test or delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) skin test;
- 5.4.4 For bluetongue: ELISA, complement fixation test, agar gel immunodiffusion assay (AGID) or polymerase chain reaction (PCR);
- 5.4.5 For brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis*, *B. suis* and *B. ovis*): Complement fixation test, ELISA, fluorescence polarization assay or serum tube agglutination test (SAT) with a result of 50 IU/ml or below;
- 5.4.6 For leptospirosis: Agglutination-lysis test for *Leptospira canicola*, *L. Pomona*, *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*; otherwise the sheep and goats shall be injected with long-acting oxytetracycline (20 mg/kg) or other equivalent medicine once within 14 days prior to export.
- 5.4.7 For vesicular stomatitis: VN, ELISA or complement fixation test;
- 5.4.8 For enzootic abortion of ewes: Immunohistochemistry (IHC) or PCR;
- 5.4.9 For Schmallenberg virus: PCR; and
- 5.4.10 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.
6. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the

following information in English or Chinese:

6.1 Type and origin of the animal:

6.1.1 Scientific name or common name;

6.1.2 Total quantity;

6.1.3 Sex, age, and individual identification number/characteristic;

6.1.4 The exporting country;

6.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and

6.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.

6.2 Destination:

6.2.1 Country of destination; and

6.2.2 Name and address of the importer.

6.3 Result of the Quarantine:

6.3.1 Statement attesting that the sheep and goats fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5.

6.3.2 Start and end dates of pre-export quarantine, dates of specimen collection, name of the test laboratory, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.

6.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

7. The sheep and goats shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by a competent authority of the exporting country. They are not allowed to transit through seaports/airports in countries or zones not recognized as being free from FMD and PPR. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## Attachment 4-4 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Deer

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of deer of the Cervidae family.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Deer are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR).
4. For deer requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Animal Industry Act or the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the importing animal quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine with the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
5. To import deer, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 Deer shall be imported from countries or zones without confirmed cases of chronic wasting disease (CWD) in the previous 5 years.
  - 5.2 Deer shall originate from the province (state) or equivalent administrative area where vesicular stomatitis has not occurred in the previous year
  - 5.3 Deer shall be raised for 3 months prior to export or since birth in the establishments which comply with the following requirements:
    - 5.3.1 Bluetongue, tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), malignant catarrhal fever, and brucellosis have not occurred in the previous year;
    - 5.3.2 The epizootic hemorrhagic disease of deer and leptospirosis have not occurred in the past 6 months.
  - 5.4 Deer shall not be vaccinated against FMD and PPR.
  - 5.5 Before exportation, deer shall be detained in quarantine premises and under the supervision of the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country for at least 14 days prior to export. During the quarantine period,

the deer shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements. The following tests may be exempted for the countries where, according to the report of the OIE or the relevant epidemiological information, have been free from the following diseases for more than 5 years.

- 5.5.1 For FMD: Serum neutralization test (virus neutralization, VN), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) or complement fixation test;
  - 5.5.2 For tuberculosis: Intradermal tuberculin test. The test shall be carried out between 60 to 90 days prior to export and the test interval between the said test and the previous one shall exceed 60 days;
  - 5.5.3 For paratuberculosis: ELISA or delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) skin test;
  - 5.5.4 For bluetongue: ELISA, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), agar gel immunodiffusion assay (AGID) or VN;
  - 5.5.5 For vesicular stomatitis: VN, ELISA or complement fixation test;
  - 5.5.6 For leptospirosis: Agglutination-lysis test for *Leptospira canicola*, *L. Pomona*, *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*; otherwise the deer are injected with long-acting oxytetracycline (20 mg/kg) or other equivalent medicine once within 14 days prior to export;
  - 5.5.7 For brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*): ELISA, complement fixation test, buffered Brucella antigen test or fluorescence polarization assay; and
  - 5.5.8 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.
6. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
- 6.1 Type and origin of the animal:
    - 6.1.1 Scientific name or common name;
    - 6.1.2 Total quantity;
    - 6.1.3 Sex, age, and individual identification number or characteristics;
    - 6.1.4 The exporting country;
    - 6.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and
    - 6.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
  - 6.2 Destination:
    - 6.2.1 Country of destination; and
    - 6.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
  - 6.3 Result of the quarantine:
    - 6.3.1 Statement attesting that the deer fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5.
    - 6.3.2 Start and end dates of pre-export quarantine, dates of specimen collection, name of

the test laboratory, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.

- 6.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
7. The deer shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the exporting country. They are not allowed to transit through seaports/airports in countries or zones not recognized as being free from FMD and PPR. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## Attachment 4-5 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Camelidae Animals from Australia

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of animals of the family of Camelidae.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the OIE's Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Animals are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by a central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD), peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP).
4. For animals requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Animal Industry Act or the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the importing animal quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
5. To import animals, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 Animals shall be raised for 6 months prior to export or since birth in establishments regularly inspected by the veterinarians who are responsible for disease diagnoses and notifications and accredited by the Australian competent authority.
  - 5.2 Animals shall be raised in establishments which comply with the following requirements:
    - 5.2.1 Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), *Echinococcus granulosus* infections, anaplasmosis, babesiosis and theileriosis have not occurred in the previous 2 years.
    - 5.2.2 Rabies, anthrax, bluetongue, alpaca fever (*Streptococcus pyogenes*), Rift Valley fever and Q fever have not occurred in the previous year.
    - 5.2.3 Camel pox, contagious pustular dermatitis (ORF), West Nile fever, epizootic hemorrhagic disease (Reoviridae virus), bovine viral diarrhea, leptospirosis,

brucellosis (*Brucella abortus* and *B. melitensis*) and Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) have not occurred in the past 6 months.

5.3 Before exportation, animals shall be detained in establishments supervised by the veterinarians accredited by a competent authority of Australia for at least 30 days prior to export. During quarantine period, animals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical sign and subjected to the following requirements:

5.3.1 Animals shall be subjected to the following tests which must have negative results:

5.3.1.1 For tuberculosis: Intradermal tuberculin test;

5.3.1.2 For bovine brucellosis: Competitive ELISA (c-ELISA), Complement fixation test, serum tube agglutination test or Rose-Bengal test;

5.3.1.3 For paratuberculosis (Johne's disease): ELISA;

5.3.1.4 For Q feve: Complement fixation test;

5.3.1.5 For epizootic hemorrhagic disease (Reoviridae virus): c-ELISA;

5.3.1.6 For bovine anaplasmosis: Card agglutination test or c-ELISA;

5.3.1.7 For middle east respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) infection, only for *Camelus dromedaries*: Polymerase chain reaction (PCR);

5.3.1.8 For blood parasites (*Theileria parva*, *T. annulata*, and *Trypanosoma evansi*): Blood smear examination; and

5.3.1.9 Other tests are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.

5.3.2 Other treatments for internal and external parasites:

5.3.2.1 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are applied twice at least 14 days apart for internal parasites;

5.3.2.2 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are applied once within 3 days prior to export for external parasites;

5.3.2.3 The long-acting oxytetracycline (10 mg/kg) or other equivalent medicine is injected once;

5.4 Alpaca and llama shall be sheared (whole body, including the head and lower legs) within 60 days prior to export.

6. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

6.1 Origin of the animal:

6.1.1 The exporting country;

6.1.2 Scientific name or common name;

6.1.3 Total quantity;

6.1.4 Sex, age or date of birth, and individual identification number (microchip or other

identification methods);

6.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and

6.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.

6.2 Destination:

6.2.1 Ports of departure;

6.2.2 Country of destination; and

6.2.3 Name and address of the importer.

6.3 Result of quarantine:

6.3.1 Statement attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5.

6.3.2 Starting and end dates of pre-export quarantine, dates of test sample collection, name of the test laboratory, and methods, dates, and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.

6.3.3 Name of medicine, dosage and date of treatments for internal and external parasites.

6.3.4 The animals are healthy with no clinical signs of transmissible animal diseases.

6.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

7. The animals shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by a competent authority of the exporting country. They are not allowed to transit through seaports/airports in FMD and CBPP infected countries or zones. No additional feed, fodder, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## Attachment 5 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Cattle from Australia

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of cattle of the subfamily of Bovinae.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the OIE's Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Cattle are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by a central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), and recognized without confirmed cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).
4. For cattle requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Animal Industry Act or the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the importing animal quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
5. To import cattle, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 Cattle shall be imported from the province (state) or equivalent administrative area which has been free from lumpy skin disease (LSD) in the previous 3 years, and vesicular stomatitis and bovine brucellosis in the previous year.
  - 5.2 Cattle shall be raised for 1 year prior to export or since birth in the establishments, which are supervised and regularly inspected by a central competent authority of Australia, and comply with the following requirements:
    - 5.2.1 Enzootic bovine leucosis, bovine anaplasmosis, bovine babesiosis and theileriosis (*Theileria parva* and *T. annulata*) have not occurred in the previous 2 years.
    - 5.2.2 Bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), bluetongue, rabies, malignant catarrhal fever, paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), Q fever, and pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease) have not occurred in the previous year.
    - 5.2.3 Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Rift Valley fever, bovine viral diarrhoea, infectious

bovine rhinotracheitis, infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, bovine genital campylobacteriosis, leptospirosis, trichomoniasis and trypanosomosis have not occurred in the past 6 months.

5.3 Cattle shall not be vaccinated against FMD, CBPP, bovine brucellosis, bluetongue, LSD and others that are not approved to be applied on cattle by the government of Australia.

5.4 Before exportation, cattle shall be detained in establishments supervised by the veterinarians accredited by a competent authority of the exporting country for at least 30 days prior to export. During the quarantine period, cattle shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical sign and subjected to the following requirements:

5.4.1 Cattle shall be subjected to the following tests with negative results:

5.4.1.1 For Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease): ELISA;

5.4.1.2 For enzootic bovine leucosis: ELISA or agar gel immunodiffusion assay (AGID);

5.4.1.3 For bovine genital campylobacteriosis (exempting cattle that have not been naturally mated): Culture of vaginal mucus or preputial washings;

5.4.1.4 For trichomonosis (exempting cattle that have not been naturally mated):

Microscopic examination and culture of vaginal mucus or preputial washings;

5.4.1.5 For bluetongue: ELISA;

5.4.1.6 For bovine anaplasmosis: Complement fixation test or card agglutination test; and

5.4.1.7 Other tests are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.

5.4.2 The micro agglutination tests for the following *Leptospira* spp. with negative results or injection of long-acting oxytetracycline (20 mg/kg) or other equivalent medicine once within a time period of no less than 14 days and no more than 30 days prior to export shall be conducted:

5.4.2.1 *Leptospira canicola*;

5.4.2.2 *Leptospira grippotyphosa*;

5.4.2.3 *Leptospira hardjo*;

5.4.2.4 *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*;

5.4.2.5 *Leptospira pomona*;

5.4.2.6 *Leptospira zanoni*;

5.4.3 Cattle shall be treated with anthelmintics for internal and external parasites twice at an interval of at least 14 days, and the second treatment shall be conducted between the 10<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> day prior to export.

5.5 Either of the following quarantine measures for BSE shall be conducted:

5.5.1 The cattle shall be identified by a permanent identification system of Australia

enabling them to be traced back to the dam and herd of origin.

5.5.2 The feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants has been banned and the ban has been effectively enforced by Australia. The cattle were born at least 2 years after the date from which this ban was effectively enforced.

6. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

6.1 Origin of the animal:

6.1.1 Scientific name or common name;

6.1.2 Total quantity;

6.1.3 Sex, age, and individual identification number/characteristic (The information of sex and age of the cattle shall be provided by vendor and attached to the animal health certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of Australia);

6.1.4 The exporting country;

6.1.5 State or province of the establishment of origin and the name and property identification code of the establishment of origin (the information shall be provided by the vender and attached to the animal health certificate by the animal quarantine authority of Australia); and

6.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.

6.2 Destination:

6.2.1 Country of destination; and

6.2.2 Name and address of the importer.

6.3 Result of quarantine:

6.3.1 Statement attesting that the cattle fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5.

6.3.2 Starting and end dates of pre-export quarantine, dates of test sample collection, name of the test laboratory, and methods, dates, and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.

6.3.3 Name of medicine, dosage and date of treatments for internal and external parasites.

6.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

7. The cattle shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by a competent authority of the exporting country. They are not allowed to transit through seaports/airports in countries or zones recognized as not being free from FMD and CBPP. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the

destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## Attachment 6-1 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Order Lagomorpha

1. For animals of the Lagomorpha order (hereinafter referred to as rabbits) requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
2. To import rabbits, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 2.1 No confirmed cases of tularemia in the exporting country have occurred in the previous 2 years (genus *Lepus* only).
  - 2.2 The quantity of rabbits is 4 or below in every batch of consignment:
    - 2.2.1 The rabbit(s) shall be raised in the exporting country for more than 90 days prior to export or since birth.
    - 2.2.2 Rabies, rabbit hemorrhagic disease and myxomatosis have not occurred in the establishments in the previous year.
    - 2.2.3 The rabbit(s) shall be detained for at least 30 days for pre-export quarantine in the establishments supervised by the veterinarians accredited by a competent authority of the exporting country. If tularemia, myxomatosis, rabbit hemorrhagic disease and rabies are notifiable diseases of the exporting country, the quarantine period may be reduced to at least 15 days prior to export. During the quarantine period, the rabbit(s) shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements:
      - 2.2.3.1 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are applied once between 5 to 15 days prior to export for internal and external parasites;
      - 2.2.3.2 No signs of infestation of external parasites are inspected within 3 days prior to export.
  - 2.3 The quantity of rabbits is 5 or above in every batch of consignment:
    - 2.3.1 Rabbits shall be raised in the exporting country for more than 90 days prior to export or after birth.
    - 2.3.2 The establishments shall be supervised and recognized by the veterinarians who are responsible for disease diagnoses and notifications and accredited by a competent authority of the exporting country as follows:
      - 2.3.2.1 The sanitary disinfection is regularly conducted, and the records of management of hygiene and feeding are kept.
      - 2.3.2.2 The inspection and maintenance of establishments are regularly conducted and ensured to effectively avoid intrusion of animals from outside.

- 2.3.3 Rabies, rabbit hemorrhagic disease and myxomatosis have not occurred in the establishments in the previous year.
- 2.3.4 The rabbits shall be detained for at least 30 days for pre-export quarantine in establishments supervised by the veterinarians accredited by a competent authority of the exporting country. If tularemia, myxomatosis, rabbit hemorrhagic disease and rabies are notifiable diseases of the exporting country, the quarantine period may be reduced to at least 15 days prior to export. During the quarantine period, the rabbits shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements:
- 2.3.4.1 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are applied once between 5 to 15 days prior to export for internal and external parasites;
- 2.3.4.2 No signs of infestation of external parasites are inspected within 3 days prior to export.
3. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
- 3.1 Breed and origin of the animal:
- 3.1.1 Scientific name and common name;
- 3.1.2 Total quantity;
- 3.1.3 Age, individual identification microchip number, tattoos or characteristics;
- 3.1.4 The exporting country;
- 3.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin. Name of establishment can be omitted if the quantity of the rabbit(s) is four or less in every batch of consignment; and
- 3.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
- 3.2 Destination:
- 3.2.1 Country of destination; and
- 3.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
- 3.3 Result of the quarantine:
- 3.3.1 No confirmed cases of tularemia regarding rabbits in the exporting country have occurred in the previous 2 years (genus *Lepus* only).
- 3.3.2 Statement attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements as follows:
- 3.3.2.1 The quantity of rabbits is 4 or below in every batch of consignment and fulfills the requirements stipulated in Article 2.2.
- 3.3.2.2 The quantity of rabbits is 5 or above in every batch of consignment and fulfills the requirements stipulated in Article 2.3.
- 3.3.3 Start and end dates of pre-export quarantine.
- 3.3.4 Name of medicine, dosage and date of treatments for internal and external

parasites.

- 3.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
4. The animals shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the exporting country. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## Attachment 6-2 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Order Primates (Non-Human)

1. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
2. For primates requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
3. To import primates, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 3.1 Primates shall be raised in establishments supervised by the veterinarians who are responsible for the examination of microbes, parasites and necropsy and accredited by a competent authority of the exporting country for at least 6 months prior to export or since birth.
  - 3.2 Before exportation, primates shall be detained in the quarantine premises and under the supervision of the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country for at least 14 days prior to export. During the quarantine period, the primates shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements. The tests described below may be exempted for the countries which, according to the report of the OIE or the relevant epidemiological information, have been free from the following diseases for more than 5 years.
    - 3.2.1 For tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*): Intradermal tuberculin test;
    - 3.2.2 For dengue fever: Serum neutralization test (against serotypes 1 to 4);
    - 3.2.3 For yellow fever: Serum neutralization test (in case that the animals have not been vaccinated);
    - 3.2.4 For *Brugia malayi*: Blood smear examination;
    - 3.2.5 For malaria: Blood smear examination;
    - 3.2.6 For human amebiasis: Fecal centrifugation test;
    - 3.2.7 For *Strongyloides stercoralis*: Fecal centrifugation test;

- 3.2.8 For herpesvirus B: Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA); and
- 3.2.9 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.
- 3.3 Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), crab-eating macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*), Philippine crab-eating macaque, and African green monkeys from Zaire, Sudan, and the Philippines shall be subject to the following additional tests and must have negative results:
- 3.3.1 For Ebola hemorrhagic fever: indirect immunofluorescent antibody test; and
- 3.3.2 For Lassa fever: indirect immunofluorescent antibody test.
4. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
- 4.1 Type and origin of the animal:
- 4.1.1 Scientific name and common name;
- 4.1.2 Total quantity;
- 4.1.3 Sex, age or date of birth, and individual identification microchip number;
- 4.1.4 The exporting country;
- 4.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and
- 4.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
- 4.2 Destination
- 4.2.1 Country of destination; and
- 4.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
- 4.3 Result of the quarantine:
- 4.3.1 Statement attesting that the primates fulfill the requirements stipulated Article 3:
- 4.3.2 Start and end dates of pre-export quarantine, dates of specimen collection, name of the test laboratory, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.
- 4.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
5. The primates shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by a competent authority of the exporting country. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## Attachment 6-3 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Marsupials

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of marsupials, including order Dasyuromorphia, order Peramelemorphia and order Diprotodontia.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. For marsupials requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
4. To import marsupials, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 Marsupials shall be raised in the establishments for at least 6 months prior to export or since birth in the exporting country.
  - 4.2 The establishments shall comply with the following requirements:
    - 4.2.1 The establishments are registered and approved for raising or captive breeding wildlife by the exporting country.
    - 4.2.2 Rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), Aujeszky's disease, melioidosis, anthrax, Q fever, Japanese encephalitis, tularemia and Trypanosomiasis have not occurred in the previous year.
  - 4.3 Before exportation, marsupials shall be detained in quarantine premises and under the supervision of the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country for at least 28 days prior to export. During the quarantine period, animals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements:
    - 4.3.1 The following tests are conducted and must have negative results:
      - 4.3.1.1 For tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*): Intradermal tuberculin test;
      - 4.3.1.2 For brucellosis: Serum tube agglutination test (SAT) with a result of 50 IU/ml or below;

- 4.3.1.3 For pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease): Serum neutralization test (virus neutralization, VN), or ELISA;
- 4.3.1.4 For trypanosomiasis: Blood smear examination.
- 4.3.1.5 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.
- 4.3.2 The anthelmintics are applied for internal and external parasites within 15 days prior to export.
5. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 5.1 Type and origin of the animal:
    - 5.1.1 Scientific name and common name;
    - 5.1.2 Total quantity;
    - 5.1.3 Sex, age or date of birth, and individual identification number (microchip or ear tag);
    - 5.1.4 The exporting country;
    - 5.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and
    - 5.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
  - 5.2 Destination
    - 5.2.1 Country of destination; and
    - 5.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
  - 5.3 Result of the quarantine:
    - 5.3.1 Statement attesting that the marsupials fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 4:
    - 5.3.2 Start and end dates of pre-export quarantine, dates of specimen collection, name of the test laboratory, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.
    - 5.3.3 Name of medicine, dosage and date of treatments for internal and external parasites.
  - 5.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
6. The marsupials shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the exporting country. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live

Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Attachment 6-4 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the  
Importation of Giant Pandas (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*)

1. For animals of the species *Ailuropoda melanoleuca* (hereinafter referred to as giant panda) requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
2. To import giant pandas, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 2.1 The giant pandas shall be raised in establishments supervised and inspected by a competent authority of the exporting country for at least 1 year prior to export or since birth, and no confirmed cases of rabies have occurred in the establishments in the previous year.
  - 2.2 The giant pandas shall be detained for at least 30 days for pre-export quarantine in the establishments supervised by the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country. During the quarantine period, the giant pandas shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements:
    - 2.2.1 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are applied twice at an interval of at least 14 days for internal parasites;
    - 2.2.2 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are applied within 72 hours prior to export for external parasites.
3. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 3.1 Type and origin of the animal:
    - 3.1.1 Scientific name and common name;
    - 3.1.2 Total quantity;
    - 3.1.3 Sex and age or date of birth;
    - 3.1.4 The exporting country;
    - 3.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and
    - 3.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
  - 3.2 Destination:
    - 3.2.1 Country of destination; and
    - 3.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
  - 3.3 Result of the quarantine:
    - 3.3.1 Statement attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 2:

- 3.3.2 Start and end dates of pre-export quarantine.
  - 3.3.3 Name of medicine, dosage and date of treatments for internal/external parasites.
  - 3.3.4 Clinical records regarding types of administered vaccines, tests and treatments within 2 years prior to transport.
  - 3.3.5 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
- 4. The animals shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the exporting country. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).
  - 5. The duration of post-entry quarantine shall be at least 30 days.

## Attachment 6-5 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Hedgehogs

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of subfamily Erinaceinae (hereinafter referred to as hedgehog).
2. For hedgehogs requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
3. Hedgehogs are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease.
4. To import hedgehogs, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 Hedgehogs shall be raised for at least 6 months prior to export or since birth in the establishments where tuberculosis has not occurred in the previous 2 years, and rabies, herpes virus infection, paramyxovirus infection, arboviral infection, chlamydiosis, Q fever, salmonellosis, *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* infection, plague, toxoplasmosis, cryptosporidiosis, and other haemorrhagic septicemia have not occurred in the previous year.
  - 4.2 Before exportation, hedgehogs shall be detained in mosquito proof establishments supervised by the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country for at least 14 days prior to export. During the quarantine period, hedgehogs shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements:
    - 4.2.1 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are firstly applied within 7 days at the beginning of quarantine period and secondly applied within 3 days prior to export for internal and external parasites.
    - 4.2.2 The broad-spectrum antibiotics is applied with a therapeutic dosage for 5 consecutive days.
    - 4.2.3 Bedding is clean with no evidence of contamination by ticks.
    - 4.2.4 No external parasites are found during examination prior to export.
5. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 5.1 Type and origin of the animal:
    - 5.1.1 Scientific name;

- 5.1.2 Total quantity;
- 5.1.3 Microchip numbers;
- 5.1.4 The exporting country;
- 5.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and
- 5.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
- 5.2 Destination:
  - 5.2.1 Country of destination; and
  - 5.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
- 5.3 Statement attesting that the hedgehogs fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 4, and the start and end dates of pre-export quarantine, name of medicine, dosage and date of treatments for internal and external parasites shall be stated.
- 5.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
- 6. The hedgehogs shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the exporting country. They are not allowed to transit through seaports/airports in countries or zones not recognized as being free from FMD. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Attachment 6-6 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the  
Importation of Meerkats (*Suricata suricatta*)

1. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
2. For meerkats requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
3. Meerkats are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from the highly pathogenic avian influenza.
4. To import meerkats, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 Meerkats shall be raised for at least 1 year prior to export or since birth in establishments supervised by the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country. In the establishments, Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has not occurred in the previous 2 years; and rabies, brucellosis, Aleutian disease, transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, paratuberculosis, pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease), tularemia, babesiosis, trichinillosis, toxoplasmosis and trypanosomosis have not occurred in the previous year.
  - 4.2 The vaccination program against rabies shall be in compliance with the following requirements:
    - 4.2.1 Primary vaccination: The first rabies inactivated vaccine is administered at the age of 3 months or older. The second one is administered at the age of 4 to 6 months, and the date of vaccination has to be between 180 days to 1 year prior to shipment.
    - 4.2.2. Booster vaccination: The rabies inactivated vaccine is administered in 1 year prior to shipment.
  - 4.3 Before exportation, meerkats shall be detained in establishments supervised by the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country for at

least 30 days prior to export. During the quarantine period, meerkats shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements:

- 4.3.1 The following tests are conducted and must have negative results:
  - 4.3.1.1 For tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*): Intradermal tuberculin test;
  - 4.3.1.2 For paratuberculosis (Johne's disease): Complement fixation test;
  - 4.3.1.3 For brucellosis: Serum tube agglutination test (SAT) with a result of 50 IU/ml or below;
  - 4.3.1.4 For hematozoic parasites: Blood smear examination;
  - 4.3.1.5 For internal parasites: Fecal examinations of direct wet smear and concentration method within 7 days prior to export; and
  - 4.3.1.6 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.
- 4.3.2 The broad-spectrum antibiotics shall be applied with a therapeutic dosage for 5 consecutive days.
- 4.3.3 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are applied twice at least 14 days apart for internal parasites;
- 4.3.4 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are applied once within 72 hours prior to export for external parasites;
- 4.3.5 Bedding is clean with no evidence of contamination by ticks.
5. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 5.1 Type and origin of the animal:
    - 5.1.1 Scientific name or common name;
    - 5.1.2 Total quantity;
    - 5.1.3 Sex, age or date of birth, and microchip numbers;
    - 5.1.4 The exporting country;
    - 5.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and
    - 5.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
  - 5.2 Destination
    - 5.2.1 Country of destination; and
    - 5.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
  - 5.3 Statement attesting that the meerkats fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 4, and the dates of vaccination against rabies (primary or booster shall be noted), the start and end dates of pre-export quarantine, name of medicine, dosage and date of treatments for internal and external parasites shall be stated. The name of the

journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.

- 5.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
6. The meerkats shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the exporting country. They are not allowed to transit through seaports or airports in countries or zones not recognized as being free from HPAI. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## Attachment 6-7 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Other Mammals

1. “The other mammals” (hereinafter referred to as mammals) indicated in the quarantine requirements refers to the terrestrial animals of the Mammalia class in which the individual quarantine requirements are not stipulated and applied by the central competent authority of the importing country.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Mammals are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from animal diseases as follows:
  - 3.1 Susceptible cloven-hoofed animals: Foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), classical swine fever (CSF), and African swine fever (ASF);
  - 3.2 The Equoidea family: Glanders and African horse sickness (AHS);
  - 3.3 Ruminants: Peste des petits ruminants (PPR);
  - 3.4 Elephants: FMD; and
  - 3.5 Other susceptible animals originating from infected countries or zones announced by the import/export animal quarantine authority or recognized by the OIE or other reports on international epidemic control.
4. For mammals requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Animal Industry Act or the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
5. To import mammals, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 Mammals shall be raised for at least 1 year prior to export or since birth in establishments that are subject to the following requirements:
    - 5.1.1 Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has not

occurred in the previous 2 years;

5.1.2 Rabies has not occurred in the previous year.

5.2 For the importation of the wildlife of the Carnivores of Mammalia, the vaccination program against rabies shall be in compliance with the following requirements:

5.2.1 For those that are imported from rabies infected countries (zones) announced by the central competent authority, the primary and booster vaccinations have to be administered by the following requirements:

5.2.1.1 Primary vaccination: Before exportation, the first rabies inactivated vaccine is administered at the age of 3 months or older. The second one is administered in 1 to 2 months after the first vaccination, and the vaccination date has to be between 180 days to 1 year prior to export.

5.2.1.2 Booster vaccination: The booster vaccinations are administered at least twice within 2 years prior to export. The first rabies inactivated vaccine is administered at the age of 3 months or older. The second one is administered between 7 months to 1 year after the first vaccination, and the last vaccination date has to be within 1 year prior to export.

5.2.1.3 For those that are not in compliance with the Article 5.2.1.1 and 5.2.1.2, the post-entry quarantine period has to be extended to at least 180 days.

5.2.2 For those that are imported from rabies free countries (zones) announced by the central competent authority, the primary and booster vaccinations have to be administered according to the following requirements:

5.2.2.1 Before exportation, the first rabies inactivated vaccine is administered at the age of 3 months or older. The last vaccination is administered between 30 days to 1 year prior to export.

5.2.2.2 For those that are not in compliance with the Article 5.2.2.1, the rabies inactivated vaccine is administered on the 3rd day after import and detained for at least 30 days. If the animals are not at the age of 3 months, the vaccine will not be administered till then and the animals are additionally detained for at least 30 days after the vaccination.

5.3 Before exportation, mammals shall be detained in establishments supervised by the veterinarians accredited by a competent authority of the exporting country for at least 30 days prior to export. During the quarantine period, mammals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements:

5.3.1 The following diagnostic tests are conducted with negative results:

5.3.1.1 For hematologic parasites: Blood smear examination;

5.3.1.2 For gastrointestinal parasites: Fecal examinations of direct wet smear and concentration method are conducted twice at least 7 days apart;

- 5.3.2 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are applied twice at least 14 days apart for internal parasites;
- 5.3.3 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are applied once within 72 hours prior to export for external parasites;
- 5.4 Other diagnostic tests and quarantine measures are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country pursuant to Article 6.
6. Other than the listed requirements, the import/export animal authority may conduct risk analysis of importation based on the international epidemic and species of imported animals accordingly, and designate diagnostic tests and other quarantine measures required for mammals. Depending on the epidemic and animal diseases prevention system of the exporting country, the officers may be dispatched to conduct the on-site audit in the exporting country if necessary, and the expenditure is at the exporting country's expense.
7. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
- 7.1 Type and origin of the animal:
- 7.1.1 Scientific name and common name;
- 7.1.2 Total quantity;
- 7.1.3 Sex, age or date of birth, and microchip numbers;
- 7.1.4 The exporting country;
- 7.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and
- 7.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
- 7.2 Destination:
- 7.2.1 Country of destination; and
- 7.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
- 7.3 Result of the quarantine:
- 7.3.1 Statement attesting that the mammals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 5;
- 7.3.2 Start and end dates of pre-export quarantine, dates of specimen collection, name of the test laboratory, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals.
- 7.3.3 Name of medicine, dosage and dates of treatments for internal and external parasites.
- 7.4 For importing the wildlife of the Carnivores order, the records of rabies vaccination within the previous 2 years prior to export shall be stated.

- 7.5 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
8. The mammals shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the exporting country. They are not allowed to transit through seaports/airports in countries or zones not recognized as being free from infectious diseases indicated in Article 3. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## Attachment 7-1 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Tortoises

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of tortoises regarding *Stigmochelys pardalis*, *Geochelone sulcata*, *Kinixys belliana*, and their subspecies.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. For tortoises requiring an import permit as stipulated in the Wildlife Conservation Act, the permit must be obtained from relevant central competent authorities before applying for the quarantine premises or other designated places for post-entry quarantine to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
4. To import tortoises, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 The quantity of tortoises is 4 or below in every batch of consignment:
    - 4.1.1 The tortoise(s) shall be raised in the exporting country for at least 1 year prior to export or since birth.
    - 4.1.2 Before exportation, tortoises shall be detained at least 30 days for pre-export quarantine in establishments supervised by the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country. During the quarantine period, animals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements:
      - 4.1.2.1 For salmonellosis: Fecal samples are collected for bacterial culture using pre-enrichment media, enrichment media and salmonellae selective media for salmonellae isolation with negative results.
      - 4.1.2.2 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are applied twice at least 14 days apart for external and internal parasites;
      - 4.1.2.3 No external parasites are found during examination within 2 days prior to export.
  - 4.2 The quantity of tortoises is 5 or above in every batch of consignment:
    - 4.2.1 The tortoises shall be raised in the exporting country at least for 1 year prior to export or after birth.
    - 4.2.2 The establishments shall be supervised and recognized by the veterinarians who are

responsible for disease diagnoses and notifications and accredited by a competent authority of the exporting country as follows:

- 4.2.2.1 The disinfection procedures are regularly conducted, and the records of management of hygiene and feeding are kept.
- 4.2.2.2 The inspection and maintenance of establishments are regularly conducted and ensured to effectively avoid the intrusion of animals from outside.
- 4.2.3 Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), salmonellosis and other transmissible animal diseases, and numerous unknown deaths have not occurred in the previous year.
- 4.2.4 Before exportation, tortoises shall be detained at least 30 days for pre-export quarantine in establishments supervised by the veterinarians accredited by the competent authority of the exporting country. During the quarantine period, animals shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs and subject to the following requirements:
  - 4.2.4.1 For salmonellosis: Fecal samples are collected for bacterial culture using pre-enrichment media, enrichment media and salmonellae selective media for salmonellae isolation with negative results.
  - 4.2.4.2 The broad-spectrum anthelmintics are applied twice at least 14 days apart for external and internal parasites.
  - 4.2.4.3 No external parasites are found during examination within 2 days prior to export.
5. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 5.1 Breed and origin of the animal:
    - 5.1.1 Scientific name and common name;
    - 5.1.2 Total quantity;
    - 5.1.3 Age, individual identification number (microchips or other identification marks), location of microchips or other identification marks;
    - 5.1.4 The exporting country;
    - 5.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin (exempting the quantity of 4 or below in every batch of consignment); and
    - 5.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
  - 5.2 Destination:
    - 5.2.1 Country of destination; and
    - 5.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
  - 5.3 Result of the quarantine:
    - 5.3.1 Statement attesting that the tortoises fulfill the requirements stipulated as follows:
      - 5.3.1.1 The quantity of tortoises is 4 or below in every batch of consignment and fulfill

- the requirements stipulated in Article 4.1.
- 5.3.1.2 The quantity of tortoises is 5 or above in every batch of consignment and fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 4.2.
- 5.3.2 Start and end dates of pre-export quarantine shall be stated.
- 5.3.3 Name of medicine, dosage and date of treatments for internal and external parasites.
- 5.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
6. The tortoises shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by the competent authority of the exporting country. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).
7. The duration of post-entry quarantine is 2 days.

## Attachment 7-2 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Bees

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of bees regarding the genus *Apis*.
2. The bees shall originate from countries (zones) in compliance with the following requirements:
  - 2.1 Countries (zones) are free from *Acarapis woodi* (acarapisosis) of honey bees: The criteria shall be accordance with the determination of the status regarding the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code (hereinafter the OIE Code).
  - 2.2 Bees originate from countries (zones) other than Africa, South America and countries (zones) without African bees or Africanized bees.
3. To import bees, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 3.1 Bees shall originate from bee colonies where no confirmed cases of infestation of honey bees with *Paenibacillus larvae* (American foulbrood), infestation of honey bees with *Melissococcus plutonius* (European foulbrood), *Aethina tumida* (small hive beetle, SHB), *Tropilaelaps* spp., *Varroa* spp. and acarapisosis in the past 6 months.
  - 3.2 Abovementioned bee colonies shall be situated in the center of an area with a radius of 100 kilometer where there has no confirmed cases of SHB in the past 6 months and 3 kilometers where there has no confirmed cases of American foulbrood and European foulbrood in the past 30 days.
  - 3.3 Bees originate from countries (zones) that are recognized as being free from *Tropilaelaps* spp. and *Varroa* spp., according to the OIE Code; or bees are isolated for pre-export quarantine for at least 21 days and treated with medicines approved by the exporting country for *Tropilaelaps* spp. and *Varroa* spp. prior to export.
  - 3.4 The bees are inspected within 2 days prior to export and found to be healthy without any clinical signs of the presence of diseases.
4. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 4.1 Type and origin of the animal:
    - 4.1.1 Scientific name;
    - 4.1.2 Total quantity: Stating the number of bees in a minimum package size (box, set, carton, bottle, tube or other containers) and the number of packages;
    - 4.1.3 Seal number;

- 4.1.4 The exporting country;
- 4.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and
- 4.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
- 4.2 Destination:
  - 4.2.1 Country of destination; and
  - 4.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
- 4.3 Statement attesting that the animals fulfill the requirements stipulated in Articles 2 and 3;
- 4.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
- 5. The bees shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by a competent authority of the exporting country. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the OIE Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).
- 6. No post-entry quarantine is required for bees that comply with the quarantine requirements.

# Attachment 8 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Dogs and Cats

## Chapter 1. General Provisions

1. Terms used in the quarantine requirements are defined as follows:
  - 1.1 The inactivated vaccine:
    - 1.1.1 A vaccine made from killed viruses (or bacteria);
    - 1.1.2 A vaccine made from biotechnology-derived subunit antigens, killed viruses, killed bacteria, recombinant protein or un-replicable gene vectors.
  - 1.2 Passing the (rabies) test: A dog/cat whose rabies neutralizing antibody titer level is at least 0.5 IU/ml in a blood sample tested by an World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) rabies reference laboratory (hereinafter reference laboratory ) or a laboratory designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country (hereinafter designated laboratory).
  - 1.3 Disaster: Refers to disaster defined in the Disaster Prevention and Protection Act (DPPA).
  - 1.4 The disaster prevention and protection agency: a competent authority at various levels or the competent authority for related tasks at the central government as defined in the DPPA.
  - 1.5 A service dog: A dog trained for assisting persons with physical challenge or for special tasks defined in Articles 1.6 to 1.9.
  - 1.6 An assistance dog: A dog/puppy certified under the Regulations Governing Assistance Dogs for Visual, Hearing or Physical Disabilities; or guide dogs, hearing dogs or physical assistance dogs certified by a training agency accredited by the International Guide Dog Federation (IGDF) or the Assistance Dogs International (ADI).
  - 1.7 A medical service dog: A dog with a medical service certificate issued by a training agency accredited by the ADI.
  - 1.8 A duty dog: A dog on active official duty or in training as defined in the Regulations Governing the Care of Duty Dogs in Public Agencies.
  - 1.9 A search/rescue dog: A dog recognized by a disaster prevention and protection agency as capable of assisting in search and rescue tasks in a disaster area, including those in training.
  - 1.10 A generic dog and cat: A dog/cat other than a service dog.
2. Determination of rabies status of a country (zone) shall be in line with the List of Infectious Animal Diseases-free and infected Countries (Zones) by the central competent authority of the importing country at the time the dog/cat is loaded onto a

vehicle for leaving the country (zone).

3. For importation of a dog/cat in compliance with any of the following requirements, the provisions in Chapter 2 shall apply. Otherwise, the provisions for importation dogs/cats from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies shall apply:
  - 3.1 Under 180 days of age and has been kept in a rabies-free country (zone) continuously since birth;
  - 3.2 Over 180 days of age and has been kept in a rabies-free country (zone) continuously for at least 180 days prior to entering into the importing country; or
  - 3.3 The dog/cat has been kept continuously in a rabies-free country (zone) during the period of exiting and prior to re-entry into the importing country.

#### Chapter 2: Importation of Dogs/Cats from a Rabies-free Country (Zone)

4. For the importation of a dog/cat from a rabies-free country (zone), the following requirements shall be complied:
  - 4.1 Implanted with a microchip; and
  - 4.2 Vaccinated with inactivated vaccine against rabies within 30 days to one year prior to importation, and the dog/cat shall be over 90 days of age at vaccination.
5.
  - 5.1 To import a dog/cat from a rabies-free country (zone), the applicant shall submit an application for the import quarantine permit to the import/export animal quarantine authority stationed at the port of entry at least 20 days prior to entering or before exiting the importing country for subsequent re-entry along with photocopies of the following documents:
    - 5.1.1 Identification document of the applicant. An applicant registered in the importing country shall provide the photocopy of the national identification card.
    - 5.1.2 A vaccination certificate signed by a veterinarian using inactivated vaccine against rabies in compliance with Article 4.2.
    - 5.1.3 The export quarantine document of the importing country for a dog/cat exporting to a rabies-free country (zone) but scheduled for re-entry within 180 days.
  - 5.2 The certificate stipulated in Article 5.1.2 shall attest in Chinese or English the animal's breed, sex, age, microchip number, vaccination date, which inactivated vaccine was indeed used, and other information in compliance with Article 4.2.
  - 5.3 If there is a need to change the entry date after acquiring the import quarantine permit pursuant to Article 5.1, the applicant shall re-submit an application to the import/export animal quarantine authority stationed at the port of entry.
6. Dogs/cats imported from a rabies-free country (zone) shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or

Chinese:

6.1 Type and origin of the animal:

6.1.1 Breed (dog or cat shall be noted);

6.1.2 Total quantity;

6.1.3 Sex, age and microchip number;

6.1.4 The exporting country; and

6.1.5 Name of the exporter.

6.2 Result of the quarantine:

6.2.1 That the animal shows no clinical signs of rabies upon inspection;

6.2.2 Date of vaccination against rabies with inactivated vaccine and other information required in compliance with Article 4.2;

6.2.3 That the animal has been kept for 180 days prior to export or since birth in the rabies-free country (zone). However, for the animal that re-enters the importing country within 180 days subsequent to exiting to a rabies-free country (zone), the statement “the dog/cat has never been to a third country after entering this country” is required.

6.3 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

7. Upon a dog/cat’s arrival at a port of the importing country from a rabies-free country (zone), the importer shall submit the following documents to the import/export animal quarantine authority stationed at the port of entry for quarantine inspection:

7.1 Photocopy of the import quarantine permit;

7.2 The original export veterinary certificate, and

7.3 Photocopy of the bill of lading, airway bill or customs declaration.

8. In response to applications submitted pursuant to Article 7, the import/export animal quarantine authority will issue the import veterinary certificate only after confirming that requirements in Articles 4 and 6 are complied, and the dog/cat shows no suspicious signs of notifiable animal infectious diseases.

9.

9.1 A dog/cat from a rabies-free country (zone) will be returned to sender, euthanized and destroyed, or sent to a post-entry quarantine facility if it is in any of the following circumstances:

9.1.1 Without a microchip implant.

9.1.2 Without the original export veterinary certificate.

9.1.3 No microchip number on the export veterinary certificate provided, or the number is inconsistent with the actual one on the dog/cat.

9.1.4 The export veterinary certificate is provided but without the animal’s breed, sex, and age or the information is inconsistent with that of the actual animal; or without

a statement saying that the dog/cat shows no clinical signs of rabies upon inspection.

9.1.5 The export veterinary certificate fails to comply with Article 6.2.2.

9.1.6 The export veterinary certificate e fails to comply with Article 6.2.3.

9.1.7 The dog/cat has been transferred from one transportation vehicle to another in a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies on its way from the exporting country to the importing country.

9.2 The import veterinary certificate will be issued for a dog/cat described in Article 9.1 only after the dog/cat shows no suspicious signs of notifiable animal infectious diseases, and complies with the following requirements after post-entry quarantine:

9.2.1 For the circumstances in Articles 9.1.1 to 9.1.3 and Article 9.1.6, the dog/cat shall complete vaccination with inactivated vaccine against rabies over 90 days of age, sample the blood for rabies test over 30 days after vaccination , and be detained in quarantine for 97 days after the date of blood sampling that passes the rabies test. For those not passing the test, abovementioned procedure of vaccination and test may be repeated or the animal shall be detained in quarantine for 180 days. For the circumstance in Article 9.1.1, the dog/cat shall get a microchip implant immediately after entering the post-entry quarantine facility.

9.2.2 For the circumstance in Article 9.1.4, the dog/cat shall be detained in quarantine for 7 days.

9.2.3 For the circumstance in Article 9.1.5, the dog/cat shall complete vaccination with inactivated vaccine against rabies pursuant to Article 4.2, and be detained in quarantine for 30 days after the vaccination.

9.2.4 For the circumstance in Article 9.1.7, the animal shall be detained in quarantine for 7 days. However, quarantine may be waived for a dog/cat that complies with one of the following requirements:

9.2.4.1 The transportation cage is sealed well by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority, and the seal number is stated on the export veterinary certificate; or

9.2.4.2 A document issued by the animal quarantine authority or customs authority of the transshipping country (zone), or by the airline or shipping company attesting that the dog/cat did not leave the airport or harbor, and had no contact with other animals susceptible to rabies.

9.3 For the circumstances in Articles 9.1.4 to 9.1.7, disease mitigation measures (vaccination, blood testing, etc.) already been completed according to the export veterinary certificate do not need to be repeated during post-entry quarantine.

Chapter 3: Importation of Generic Dogs/Cats from a Country (Zone) Not Recognized as

## Being Free from Rabies

10. For the importation of a generic dog/cat from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies, the following requirements shall be complied:

10.1 Implanted with a microchip.

10.2 Vaccinated with inactivated vaccine against rabies within 30 days to one year prior to importation, and the dog/cat shall be over 90 days of age at vaccination.

10.3 Passing the rabies test with the blood sampled during any of the following periods:

10.3.1 Within 90 days to one year prior to importation;

10.3.2 Within 90 days to one year subsequent to the previous blood-sampling that passed the rabies test, and within one year prior to importation; or

10.3.3. Before exiting and within one year prior to re-entering the importing country.

11.

11.1 To import a generic dog/cat from a rabies-infected country (zone), the applicant shall submit an application to the import/export animal quarantine authority stationed at the port of entry for the import quarantine permit and make reservation for a space at post-entry quarantine facility or arrange relevant procedure at least 20 days (30 days for circumstances in Articles 11.5 to 11.6) before entering or before exiting the importing country for subsequent re-entry along with photocopies of the following documents:

11.1.1 Identification document of the applicant. An applicant registered in the importing country shall provide the photocopy of the national identification card.

11.1.2 A vaccination certificate signed by a veterinarian using inactivated vaccine against rabies in compliance with Article 10.2.

11.1.3 A report issued by a reference or designated laboratory attesting that the dog/cat has passed the rabies test. In circumstances described in Article 10.3.2, the previous test report must be attached.

11.1.4 The export quarantine document of the importing country for a dog/cat complying with Article 10.3.3, and re-entry within 90 days after exiting the importing country.

11.1.5 Medical chart for applying for an alternative designated post-entry quarantine place pursuant to the first Paragraph of Article 34-1 of the “Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Diseases” for a generic dog/cat with a non-infectious serious medical condition (hereinafter dog/cat with serious medical condition) which makes its staying in a regular quarantine facility inappropriate.

11.1.6 A separate Project-Oriented Quarantine Plan for projected-oriented post-entry quarantine for short-term importation of generic dogs/cats to participate in or to accompany the importer to participate in international events that take place in the importing country or to attend activities on invitation by government agencies.

- 11.2 The certificate stipulated in Article 11.1.2 shall attest in Chinese or English the animal's breed, sex, age, microchip number, vaccination dates, and that inactivated vaccines were used as well as other information in compliance with Article 10.2.
- 11.3 The applicant for importation of dogs/cats described in Article 11.1.6 shall be the organizer of the event/activity or the host agency extending the invitation.
- 11.4 A generic dog/cat from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies, which has passed the rabies test but the date of blood sampling fails to comply with the requirement in Article 10.3 or without a test report showing the animal has passed the rabies test, may still be imported with the application pursuant to Article 11.1 and be detained in post-entry quarantine facility for 97 days after the date of blood sampling, or sampled in post-entry quarantine facility for rabies test and detained in quarantine for 97 days after the date of blood sampling that passes the rabies test.
- 11.5 If there is a need to change the importing date after acquiring the import quarantine permit pursuant to Article 11.1, the applicant shall submit an application to the import/export animal quarantine authority stationed at the port of entry an application for the change along with a photocopy of the original import permit before the permit expires.
12. Generic dogs/cats imported from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
- 12.1 Type and origin of the animal:
- 12.1.1 Breed (dog or cat shall be noted);
- 12.1.2 Total quantity;
- 12.1.3 Sex, age and microchip number;
- 12.1.4 The exporting country; and
- 12.1.5 Name of the exporter.
- 12.2 Result of the quarantine:
- 12.2.1 That the animal shows no clinical signs of rabies upon inspection;
- 12.2.2 Date of vaccination against rabies with inactivated vaccine and other information required in compliance with Article 10.2;
- 12.2.3 That the dog/cat has passed the rabies test, the date of blood sampling, and the name of the test laboratory. Such information may be waived if an original test report is attached to show the dog/cat has passed the test. For the circumstance described in Article 10.3.2, additional information regarding the previous test shall be attested, or the original test report of the previous test shall be provided.
- 12.3 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and

signature of the issuing officer.

13. Upon a generic dog/cat's arrival at a port of the importing country from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies, the importer shall submit the following documents to apply to the import/export animal quarantine authority for quarantine inspection:
  - 13.1 Photocopy of the import quarantine permit;
  - 13.2 The original export veterinary certificate, and
  - 13.3 Photocopy of the bill of lading, airway bill or customs declaration.
14. In response to application submitted pursuant to Article 13, the import/export animal quarantine authority will issue the import veterinary certificate only after confirming of the compliance with Articles 10 and 12, and the dog/cat shows no suspicious clinical signs of notifiable animal infectious diseases after being detained for 7 days in a post-entry quarantine facility. However, quarantine in the prescribed post-entry facility may be waived for a dog/cat that:
  - 14.1 Re-enters the importing country within 90 days after exiting,
  - 14.2 Has applied for the "serious medical condition" status pursuant to Article 11.1.5 and deemed to need special medical care by the import/export animal quarantine authority upon examination at post-entry quarantine facility after arrival. The dog/cat may be allowed to go through quarantine at a designated alternative facility.
  - 14.3 Has an import quarantine permit obtained pursuant to Article 11.1.6 and shall follow the Project-Oriented Quarantine Plan approved by the import/export animal quarantine authority.
15.
  - 15.1 A generic dog/cat from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies will be returned to sender, euthanized and destroyed, or sent to a post-entry quarantine facility if it is in any of the following circumstances:
    - 15.1.1 Without a microchip implant;
    - 15.1.2 Without the original export veterinary certificate;
    - 15.1.3 The export veterinary certificate is provided but without the microchip number, or the number is inconsistent with that of the animal;
    - 15.1.4 The export veterinary certificate is provided but without the animal's breed, sex, and age; or the information is inconsistent with that of the dog/cat; or without a statement saying that the dog/cat shows no clinical signs of rabies upon inspection;
    - 15.1.5 The export veterinary certificate fails to comply with Article 12.2.2;
    - 15.1.6 The export veterinary certificate fails to comply with Article 12.2.3, and an original test report showing that the dog/cat has passed the rabies test is not provided; or

- 15.1.7 The dog/cat has passed the rabies test, but the date of blood sampling fails to comply with the requirements in Article 10.3.
- 15.2 The import veterinary certificate will be issued for a dog/cat described in Article 15.1 only after confirming that the dog/cat shows no suspicious clinical signs of notifiable animal infectious diseases, and complies with the following requirements after post-entry quarantine:
- 15.2.1 For the circumstances in Articles 15.1.1 to 15.1.3 and 15.1.6, the dog/cat shall complete vaccination with inactivated vaccine against rabies over 90 days of age, sample the blood for rabies test over 30 days after vaccination, and be detained in quarantine for 97 days after the date of blood sampling that passes the rabies test. For those not pass the test, abovementioned procedure of vaccination and test may be repeated or the animal shall be detained in quarantine for 180 days. For the circumstance in Article 15.1.1, the dog/cat shall get a microchip implant immediately after entering the post-entry quarantine facility.
- 15.2.2 For the circumstance in Article 15.1.4, the dog/cat shall be detained in a post-entry quarantine facility for 30 days.
- 15.2.3 For the circumstance in Article 15.1.5, the dog/cat shall complete vaccination with inactivated-vaccine against rabies pursuant to Article 10.2, and be detained in post-entry quarantine facility for 30 days after the vaccination.
- 15.2.4 For the circumstance in Article 15.1.7, the dog/cat shall be detained in a post-entry quarantine facility for 97 days beyond the date the blood sample is collected for testing.
- 15.3 For the circumstances in Articles 15.1.4 to 15.1.7, disease mitigation measures (vaccination, blood testing, etc.) already been completed pursuant to these requirements, according to the statements of the export veterinary certificate do not need to be repeated during post-entry quarantine.

#### Chapter 4: Importation of Service Dogs from Countries (Zones) Not Recognized as Being Free from Rabies

16. Service dogs imported from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies shall comply with all of the following requirements:
- 16.1 Implanted with a microchip,
- 16.2 Vaccination with inactivated vaccine against rabies within 30 days to one year prior to importation, and the dog/cat shall be over 90 days of age at vaccination, and
- 16.3 Passing the rabies test with the blood sampled during any of the following periods:
- 16.3.1 Within 90 days to one year prior to importation;
- 16.3.2 Within 90 days to one year subsequent to the previous blood sampling that passed the rabies test, and within one year prior to importation; or

16.3.3 Before exiting and within one year prior to re-entering the importing country.

17.

17.1 The person importing service dogs from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies shall file an application for import quarantine permit at least 20 days before entry or before leaving the importing country for subsequent re-entry to the import/export animal quarantine authority stationed at the port of entry along with photocopies of the following documents:

17.1.1 Identification document of the applicant. An applicant registered in the importing country shall provide the photocopy of the national identification card;

17.1.2 Certificate of the service dog as described in Articles 1.6 to 1.9;

17.1.3 A vaccination certificate signed by a veterinarian of using inactivated vaccine against rabies in compliance with Article 16.2;

17.1.4 Report issued by a reference or designated laboratory that the dog/cat has passed the rabies test. For animals described in Article 16.3.2, the previous test report must be attached; and

17.1.5 For a service dog in compliance with Article 16.3.3, and to be re-imported within 90 days after exiting the importing country, the export quarantine document of the importing country must be provided.

17.2 The certificate in Article 17.1.3 shall attest in Chinese or English the animal's breed, sex, age, microchip number, vaccination dates, that inactivated vaccine was indeed used, and other information in compliance with Article 16.2.

17.3 A service dog from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies, which has passed the rabies test but the blood sampling date fails to meet the requirement in Article 16 or without a test report showing the animal has passed the rabies test, may still apply for importation pursuant to Article 17.1 to be detained in post-entry quarantine facility until 90 days after the blood sampling date or sampled in post-entry quarantine facility for rabies test and detained in quarantine until 90 days after the date of blood sampling that passes the rabies test.

17.4 If there is a need to change the entry date after acquiring the import quarantine permit pursuant to Article 17.1, the importer shall re-submit an application to the import/export animal quarantine authority at the port of entry.

18. Service dogs/cats imported from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

18.1 Type and origin of the animal:

18.1.1 Breed (dog shall be noted);

18.1.2 Total quantity;

- 18.1.3 Sex, age and microchip number;
- 18.1.4 The exporting country; and
- 18.1.5 Name of the exporter.
- 18.2 Result of the quarantine:
  - 18.2.1 That the animal shows no clinical signs of rabies upon inspection;
  - 18.2.2 Date of vaccination against rabies, that inactivated vaccine was indeed used and other information in compliance with Article 16.2; and
  - 18.2.3 That the dog has passed the rabies test, the date of blood sampling, and the name of the testing laboratory. Such information may be waived if an original test report is attached to show that the dog has passed the rabies test. For the circumstance described in Article 16.3.2, additional information regarding the previous test shall be attested, or the original report of the previous test shall be provided.
- 18.3 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
- 19. Upon a service dog's arrival at a port of the importing country from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies, the importer shall submit the following documents to apply for quarantine inspection to the import/export animal quarantine authority stationed at the port of entry:
  - 19.1 Photocopy of the import quarantine permit;
  - 19.2 The original export veterinary certificate;
  - 19.3 The original service dog certificate; and
  - 19.4 Photocopy of the bill of lading, airway bill or customs declaration.
- 20. In response to applications submitted pursuant to Article 19, the import/export animal quarantine authority will issue the import veterinary certificate only after confirming that requirements in Articles 16 and 18 are complied with, and the dog shows no suspicious clinical signs of notifiable animal infectious diseases.
- 21.
  - 21.1 A service dog from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies will be returned to sender, euthanized and destroyed, or sent to a post-entry quarantine facility if it fits any of the following circumstances:
    - 21.1.1 Without a microchip implant;
    - 21.1.2 Without the original export veterinary certificate;
    - 21.1.3 The export veterinary certificate is provided but without the microchip number, or the microchip number is inconsistent with that of the dog;
    - 21.1.4 The export veterinary certificate is provided but without the animal's breed, sex, and age; or the information is inconsistent with that of the actual animal; or without a statement saying the service dog shows no clinical signs of rabies upon

- inspection, or the original certificate of the service dog is not provided;
- 21.1.5 The export veterinary certificate fails to comply with Article 18.2.2;
- 21.1.6 The export veterinary certificate fails to comply with Article 18.2.3, and an original test report showing that the dog has passed the rabies test is not provided; or
- 21.1.7 The service dog has passed the rabies test, but the date of blood sampling fails to comply with the requirements in Article 16.3.
- 21.2 The import veterinary certificate will be issued only after the dog detained in post-entry quarantine pursuant to Article 21.1 shows no suspicious clinical signs of notifiable animal infectious diseases, and complies with the following requirements:
- 21.2.1 For the circumstances in Articles 21.1.1 to 21.1.3, the dog shall complete vaccination with inactivated vaccine against rabies over 90 days of age, sample the blood for rabies test over 30 days after vaccination, and be detained in quarantine for 97 days after the date of blood sampling that passes the rabies test. For those not passing the test, abovementioned procedure of vaccination and test may be repeated or the animal shall be detained in quarantine for 180 days. For the circumstance in Article 21.1.1, the dog shall get a microchip implant immediately after entering the post-entry quarantine facility.
- 21.2.2 For the circumstance in Article 21.1.4, the dog shall be detained in a post-entry quarantine facility for 7 days.
- 21.2.3 For the circumstance in Article 21.1.5, the dog shall be detained at a post-entry quarantine facility for 30 days after the vaccination of inactivated vaccine against rabies pursuant to Article 16.2.
- 21.2.4 For circumstances in Article 21.1.6, the dog shall be detained in a post-entry quarantine facility for 90 days beyond the date of blood sampling that passes the rabies test subsequent to vaccination with inactivated vaccine against rabies pursuant to Article 16.
- 21.2.5 For circumstances in Article 21.1.7, the dog shall be detained in a post-entry quarantine facility for 90 days beyond the date the blood sample is collected for testing.
- 21.3 For the circumstances in Articles 21.1.4 to 21.1.7, disease mitigation measures (vaccination, blood testing, etc.) already been completed pursuant to this requirements, according to the statements of the export veterinary certificate, do not need to be repeated during post-entry quarantine.
- 22.
- 22.1 A search and rescue dog imported upon the consent of a disaster prevention and protection agency for rescue tasks in response to domestic disasters shall be

exempted from requirements in Articles 3 to 21.

22.2 Prior to the entry of a search and rescue dog described in Article 22.1, the applicant shall submit an application for import quarantine permit along with photocopy of rabies vaccination certificate, and the disaster prevention and protection agency's written consent to the import/export animal quarantine authority stationed at the port of entry.

22.3 Upon arrival of the search and rescue dog described in Article 22.1, the importer shall submit the original export veterinary certificate to the import/export animal quarantine authority stationed at the port of entry. The import veterinary certificate will be issued only after confirming that the animal is consistent with the following information attested by the original export veterinary certificate:

22.3.1 The search and rescue dog's breed, sex, age, and microchip number;

22.3.2 Date of vaccination against rabies; and

22.3.3 That the search and rescue dog shows no clinical signs of rabies upon inspection.

22.4 After importation of the search and rescue dog, the local animal disease control authority of the disaster area, and the import/export animal quarantine authority may send officials to check on the health of the search and rescue dog.

#### Chapter 5: Additional Provisions

23. The applicant is to bear the cost incurred by the dog/cat for detention, transport, clinical check-up, quarantine measures (feeding, handling, medical care, sampling/testing, microchip implanting, and vaccination), re-export, culling and destruction for safety precaution or other measures deemed necessary.

24.

24.1 Unless otherwise stipulated in this requirements (e.g. a dog/cat in serious medical condition that is allowed to go through quarantine at a designated alternative facility and exempts escort according to Article 14.2), a dog/cat subject to post-entry quarantine shall be upon arrival at the port of entry escorted to the designated post-entry quarantine facility by the import/export animal quarantine authority.

24.2 The importer/applicant may provide the transport vehicle for transportation described in Article 24.1 with the consent of the import/export animal quarantine authority.

24.3 The import/export animal quarantine authority may commission the escort operation described in Article 24.1 to another agency, legal entity or organization.

25. A dog/cat in the following circumstances during post-entry quarantine shall be subject to corresponding measures:

25.1 A booster vaccination with inactivated vaccine against rabies shall be required if a post-entry blood test shows a rabies neutralizing antibody titer level less than 0.5

IU/ml.

25.2 A booster vaccination with inactivated vaccine against rabies shall be required if one year has passed since the most recent vaccination date.

25.3 If a dog/cat gives birth during post-entry quarantine, the mother and offspring shall stay together until the end of the mother's quarantine period.

26. A quarantine inspector shall on his or her own initiative take necessary actions to dispose of an imported dog/cat deemed or suspected contracting notifiable animal infectious diseases. A dog/cat suspected to have an animal infectious disease other than the notifiable ones may be detained in quarantine isolation until the suspicion is ruled out.

## Attachment 9 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Animals for Research Purposes

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of Aves and terrestrial Mammalia for research purposes (hereinafter referred to as “laboratory animals”).
  - 2.1 The following information of application for the approval of importing laboratory animals has to be submitted by the institutions of animal science (hereinafter referred to as the “institutions”) defined by the Animal Protection Act to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country, except the animals of the Rodentia order for research purposes:
    - 2.1.1 Name, address and contact information of the applicant and name of the responsible person;
    - 2.1.2 Name and address of the establishment of origin and exporting country;
    - 2.1.3 Type and quantity, sex, and scientific name and common name of the laboratory animals;
    - 2.1.4 Establishments of raising and experiments (including reproduction for research purposes);
    - 2.1.5 Experimental projects (including reproduction for research purposes) and affidavit of approval of Experimental Animal Care and Use Committee or Panel.
  - 2.2 Before accepting the application, the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country may dispatch officers to conduct on-site audits at the places indicated in Article 2.1.4, and the decision whether the approval letter for importation is issued or other tests or quarantine requirements are required is made according to the results of on-site audits.
3. For the importation of animals of the Rodentia order for research purposes, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 3.1 The importers are institutions indicated in Article 2.1.
  - 3.2 The animals of the Rodentia order shall originate from research institutes of the government and universities of the exporting country, or juridical persons that are recognized as conducting healthy examinations on animals for research purposes by a competent authority of the exporting country.
  - 3.3 Establishments of origin have not conducted the inoculation tests against foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African swine fever (ASF), classical swine fever (CSF), African horse sickness (AHS), glanders, peste des petits ruminants (PPR), H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza, Newcastle disease (ND), or rabies.
  - 3.4 No confirmed cases of rabies or tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and

- M. tuberculosis*) have occurred in the establishments of origin in the previous year.
- 3.5 Each consignment of animals of the Rodentia order shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority or by a health monitoring report for the latest 3 month of the establishment of origin verified by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. The certificate or report shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
    - 3.5.1 Scientific name;
    - 3.5.2 Total quantity;
    - 3.5.3 Sex; and
    - 3.5.4 Name and address of the establishment of origin.
  4. For the importation of animals of the Lagomorpha order for research purposes, the following requirements shall be complied with:
    - 4.1 The following information of application for the approval of importing laboratory animals has to be submitted by the institutions to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country. The import/export animal quarantine authority may dispatch officers to conduct on-site audits if necessary, and the expenditure is at the exporting country's expense:
      - 4.1.1 Name, address and telephone number of the establishment of origin.
      - 4.1.2 Species of animals for research purposes.
      - 4.1.3 The plan of monitoring animal diseases and the health monitoring report for the latest 6 months prior to submission.
      - 4.1.4 The specimen of veterinary certificate in compliance with the requirements stipulated in Article 6.
    - 4.2 The animals of the Lagomorpha order shall originate from research institutes of the government and universities of the exporting country, or juridical persons that are recognized as conducting routine healthy examinations on animals for research purposes by the competent authority of the exporting country and comply with the requirements mentioned in Article 4.1.
    - 4.3 Establishments of origin have not conducted the inoculation tests against FMD, rinderpest, CBPP, ASF, glanders, H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza, ND, or rabies.
    - 4.4 No confirmed cases of rabies, tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) and tularemia, myxomatosis and rabbit hemorrhagic disease have occurred in the establishments of origin in the previous year.
    - 4.5 Prior to export, the animals of the Lagomorpha order shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs of tularemia, pasteurellosis, coccidiosis and other diseases.
  5. For the importation of dogs for research purposes, the following requirements shall

be complied with:

- 5.1 The following information of application for the approval of importing laboratory animals has to be submitted by the institutions to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country. The import/export animal quarantine authority may dispatch officers to conduct on-site audits if necessary, and the expenditure will be at the exporting country's expense:
  - 5.1.1 Name, address and telephone number of the establishment of origin.
  - 5.1.2 Species of animals for research purposes.
  - 5.1.3 The plan of monitoring animal diseases and the health monitoring report for the latest 6 months prior to application.
  - 5.1.4 The specimen of veterinary certificate in compliance with the requirements stipulated in Article 6.
- 5.2 The dogs for research purposes shall originate from research institutes of the government and universities of the exporting country, or juridical persons that are recognized as conducting routine healthy examinations on animals for research purposes by the competent authority of the exporting country and comply with the requirements mentioned in Article 5.1.
- 5.3 Establishments of origin have not conducted the inoculation tests against FMD, CSF, CBPP, ASF, AHS, glanders, PPR, H5 and H7 subtypes avian influenza, ND, or rabies.
- 5.4 No confirmed cases of rabies or tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) have occurred in establishments of origin in the previous year.
- 5.5 The rabies inactivated vaccine is administered at the age of 90 days or older and the vaccination date has to be between 30 days to 1 year prior to the exporting date.
- 5.6 Prior to export, the dogs shall be examined and must be in a healthy condition without any clinical signs of animal diseases.
6. For the importation of animals for research purposes other than animals of the Rodentia order, each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 6.1 Type and origin of the animals:
    - 6.1.1 Scientific name and common name;
    - 6.1.2 Total quantity;
    - 6.1.3 Sex, age or date of birth, and number of individual identification (for Lagomorpha order and dogs, the way of individual identification is only allowed to use microchip);
    - 6.1.4 The exporting country;
    - 6.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and

- 6.1.6 Name and address of exporter.
- 6.2 Destination:
  - 6.2.1 Country of destination; and
  - 6.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
- 6.3 Result of the quarantine:
  - 6.3.1 Statements attesting that the animals comply with the following requirements:
    - 6.3.1.1 The statement attesting that animals of the Lagomorpha order for research purposes fulfill the requirements stipulated in Articles 4.2 to 4.5.
    - 6.3.1.2 The statement attesting that dogs for research purposes fulfill the requirements stipulated in Articles 5.2 to 5.6.
    - 6.3.1.3 The tests and other quarantine requirements stipulated in Article 2.2 required by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country, and shall be stated that animals are in compliance with aforementioned tests and quarantine requirements.
  - 6.3.2 The dates of the inactivated vaccines against rabies administered on dogs for research purposes.
- 6.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
- 7.1 After importation, the institutions shall comply with the following requirements within 3 months of importing animals of the Lagomorpha order for research purposes or within 6 months of importing dogs for research purposes:
  - 7.1.1 The use of laboratory animals shall follow the experimental project. Any changes of the experimental purpose, the quantity of laboratory animals, the location of experiment and the place for raising the animals shall be approved in advance by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
  - 7.1.2 Any cause of death shall notify the import/export animal quarantine authority.
  - 7.1.3 The institutions shall not evade, impede, or reject the on-site audit conducted by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
- 7.2 While the Institutions violate the requirements mentioned in Articles 7.1.1 to 7.1.3, applications submitted by the institutions may be rejected by the import/export animal quarantine authority within 1 year of the importation of the animals.
- 7.3 For the importation of animals other than animals of the Rodentia order, Lagomorpha order and dogs for research purposes, the preceding Paragraphs of this Article shall be applied mutatis mutandis. Designated processing period are requested at the same time when the tests and other quarantine requirements stipulated in Article 2.2 are requested by the import/export animal quarantine authority.
- 8. If any infectious animal disease occurs in the establishment of origin, the exporting country shall suspend the exportation and notify the import/export animal quarantine

authority.

9. The animals for research purposes shall be transported in cargo holds with clean containers which have been treated with disinfectant approved by the exporting country's competent authority. No additional feed, straw and forage, bedding or other susceptible animals are allowed to be loaded en route to the destination. The means of transport and transit shall comply with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Live Animal Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## Attachment 10-1 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Frozen Bovine Semen

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of frozen semen of cattle of the Bovinae subfamily (hereinafter referred to as the “bovine semen”).
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Bovine semen is allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP).
4. For the donor bulls, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 Donor bulls shall be from the province (state) or equivalent administrative area which has been free from lumpy skin disease (LSD) in the previous 3 years.
  - 4.2 Donor bulls have not been served for natural mating.
  - 4.3 Donor bulls shall be raised for at least 6 months prior to collection or since birth in the semen collection centers or farms supervised by a competent authority of the exporting country.
  - 4.4 Donor bulls shall not be vaccinated against FMD, CBPP and LSD.
  - 4.5 The following tests shall be conducted and must have negative results unless the exporting country has been free from the following diseases in the previous 5 years at least, according to the OIE reports or other international epidemiological information:
    - 4.5.1 For FMD: Serum neutralization test (virus neutralization, VN), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) or complement fixation test;
    - 4.5.2 For CBPP: ELISA or complement fixation test;
    - 4.5.3 For bluetongue: Complement fixation test, ELISA, or agar gel immunodiffusion assay (AGID);
    - 4.5.4 For brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*): Complement fixation test, ELISA, or serum tube agglutination test (SAT) with a result of 50 IU/ml or below;
    - 4.5.5 For tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*): Intradermal tuberculin test.
    - 4.5.6 For bovine genital campylobacteriosis: Culture of preputial washings or Polymerase chain reaction (PCR);
    - 4.5.7 For trichomoniasis: Microscopic examination and culture of preputial washings, or

PCR;

4.5.8 For enzootic bovine leucosis: ELISA or AGID;

4.5.9 For vesicular stomatitis: Serum neutralization test, ELISA or complement fixation test;

4.5.10 For paratuberculosis: Complement fixation test, ELISA or fecal culture test;

4.5.11 For Schmallenberg virus: PCR; and

4.5.12 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.

4.6 No clinical signs of diseases listed in Article 4.4 and Article 5 are found on animals during examination within 30 days prior to collection.

5. Brucellosis, tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), malignant catarrhal, paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), bluetongue, and pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease) have not occurred in the semen collection centers or farms in the previous year; and enzootic bovine leucosis, bovine viral diarrhea, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, bovine genital campylobacteriosis, trichomoniasis and leptospirosis have not occurred in the past 6 months.

6. The management of the semen collection centers or farms and the collection, processing and storage of semen shall be in compliance with the methods recommended in chapters of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code with regard to semen collection, processing and storage.

7. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

7.1 Origin:

7.1.1 Total quantity;

7.1.2 Date of collection;

7.1.3 The exporting country;

7.1.4 Name and address of the semen collection center or farm; and

7.1.5 Name and address of the exporter.

7.2 Destination:

7.2.1 Country of destination; and

7.2.2 Name and address of the importer.

7.3 Result of the quarantine:

7.3.1 Statement attesting that the bovine semen fulfills the requirements stipulated in Articles 3 to 6.

7.3.2 Date of sampling, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals. For animal diseases that are not tested pertaining to Article 4.5, the statements regarding the status of the exporting country being free from those diseases in the previous 5 years shall be noted.

7.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and

signature of the issuing officer.

## Attachment 10-2 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Swine Semen

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of frozen semen of swine of the Suidae family (hereinafter referred to as the “swine semen”).
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Swine semen is allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever (CSF) and African swine fever (ASF).
4. Disease free countries (zones) other than those mentioned in Article 3 are determined according to the OIE’s official disease status recognition. In addition, for diseases that the OIE does not provide official disease status recognition, criteria of a free country or zone described in the corresponding disease chapters of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (hereinafter the OIE Code) shall apply.
5. For the donor boars, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 Donor boars have not been served for natural mating.
  - 5.2 Since birth or at least 1 year prior to collection of semen for export, the boars have been kept in a country (zone) which, during that period of time, is free from FMD, ASF and CSF;
  - 5.3 Donor boars are continuously kept in a semen collection centers or farms for at least 3 months prior to collection of semen for export. The semen collection centers or farms are under the supervision of the competent authority of the exporting country as well as in compliance with Article 6 and relevant requirements in relevant chapters of the OIE Code with regard to semen collection and processing.
  - 5.4 Donor boars shall not be vaccinated against FMD, CSF, pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease), brucellosis, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS).
  - 5.5 Within 1 year prior to collection of semen for exportation, the semen collection centers or farms are tested negative for the following diseases in unless the exporting country has been free from the following diseases for at least 5 years prior to collection of semen, according to the OIE reports or other epidemiological information:
    - 5.5.1 Swine vesicular disease;
    - 5.5.2 Vesicular stomatitis;

- 5.5.3 Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*); and
- 5.5.5 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.
- 5.6 Complying with one of the following requirements regarding transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE):
- 5.6.1 For fresh semen, the donor boars tested negative for TGE within 30 days prior to collection of semen for export; and for frozen semen, the test must be conducted at least 14 days after collection of semen and be negative.
- 5.6.2 The donor boars are raised in a country (zone) where TGE is listed as a notifiable disease, and there has been no confirmed cases in the previous 3 years prior to collection.
- 5.7 One of the two following requirements (Articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2) of PRRS shall be complied with:
- 5.7.1 The donor boars are raised in a country (zone) that is free from PRRS in the previous year prior to collection or since birth.
- 5.7.2 The following requirements shall be complied with:
- 5.7.2.1 Since birth or within 3 months prior to entering the semen collection centers or farms, donor boars have been raised in establishments that the vaccine against PRRS are not administered, and no confirmed case has occurred during the 3 months.
- 5.7.2.2 On the day of entry in the semen collection centers or farms, donor boars are found to be healthy without any clinical signs, and the results of serological antibody tests for PRRS, which are sampled on the day of entry or within 30 days prior to entry, are negative.
- 5.7.2.3 The donor boars are firstly quarantined in the pre-entry isolation facility for at least 28 days after entering the semen collection centers or farms, and are subject to a serological test for PRRS with negative results on samples collected on or after 21 days after entry.
- 5.7.2.4 Within 1 year prior to collection, each donor boar is sampled for serological antibody tests for PRRS at least once with negative results. Or, on the day of collection, each donor boar is sampled for serological antigen and antibody tests for PRRS with negative results.
- 5.8 One of the two following requirements on pseudorabies shall be complied with:
- 5.8.1 The donor boars are raised in a country (zone) that is free from pseudorabies in the previous year prior to collection or since birth.
- 5.8.2 Within 6 months prior to entering the semen collection centers or farms, donor boars have been raised in establishments that are free from pseudorabies. Within 4 months prior to collection, donor boars have been raised in the semen collection centers or farms that are free from pseudorabies, and each donor boar is sampled for serological antigen tests for pseudorabies with negative results every 4 months. Within 10 days prior to collection to 21 days after collection, each donor boars is sampled for serological antigen tests for pseudorabies with negative results.

- 5.9 One of the two following requirements (Articles 5.9.1 and 5.9.2) on porcine epidemic diarrhea (PED) shall be complied with:
- 5.9.1 The donor boars are raised in establishments of origin and semen collection centers or farms that never have confirmed cases of PED.
- 5.9.2 In the previous 6 months of collection, no confirmed case has occurred in the semen collection centers or farms and donor boars are sampled and tested with negative results prior to entering the semen collection centers or farms and during the detention period. And the following requirements shall be complied with:
- 5.9.2.1 Within 60 days prior to collection, the fresh feces of donor boars are sampled for antigen tests for PED with negative results.
- 5.9.2.2 The frozen semen is sampled for antigen tests for PED with negative results unless the semen was collected before March, 31, 2013.
- 5.10 On the day of collection, donor boars are found to be healthy without any clinical signs.
6. The semen collection centers or farms mentioned in Article 5 shall comply with the following requirements:
- 6.1 Brucellosis, enterovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschén/Talfan disease), tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), vesicular exanthema, swine hemorrhagic septicemia (pasteurellosis) and transmissible gastroenteritis have not occurred in the previous year; and atrophic rhinitis, haemophilus pneumonia, leptospirosis, toxoplasmosis, swine influenza, and swine erysipelas have not occurred in the past 6 months.
- 6.2 For at least 30 days following semen collection or from the day of semen collection to the end of the pre-export quarantine for exporting to the importing country, all animals in the semen collecting centers or farms show no clinical signs of PED or other diseases listed in Articles 5.4 and 6.1.
7. The collection, test, processing and storage of the semen must comply with the following requirements and related norms stipulated in the OIE Code:
- 7.1 The results of the antigen test for leptospirosis are negative, or the effective antibiotics against leptospirosis is added in the diluents of the semen.
- 7.2 The frozen semen shall be kept in the exporting country for at least 30 days.
8. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
- 8.1 Origin:
- 8.1.1 Total quantity;
- 8.1.2 Date of collection;
- 8.1.3 The exporting country;
- 8.1.4 Name and address of the establishment of the donor boars;
- 8.1.5 Name and address of the semen collection center or farm; and
- 8.1.6 Name and address of the exporter.
- 8.2 Destination:

8.2.1 Country of destination; and

8.2.2 Name and address of the importer.

8.3 Result of the quarantine:

8.3.1 Statement attesting that the swine semen fulfills the requirements stipulated in Articles 3 to 7.

8.3.2 Date of sampling, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The requirements stipulated in Articles 5.7.2.4 and 5.8.2 regarding tests conducted every 4 months are excluded. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals. For animal diseases that are exempted from testing pertaining to Article 5.5, the statement regarding the status of the exporting country being free from those diseases in the previous 5 years shall be noted.

8.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

9. The draft of the veterinary health certificate are provided by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country for confirmation, and the importation shall not proceed without receiving the consent of the import/export animal quarantine authority.

## Attachment 10-3 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Caprine and Ovine Semen

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of frozen semen of the Caprinae subfamily (hereinafter referred to as “semen”).
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Semen is allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR).
4. For the donor rams or bucks (hereinafter referred to as the “donor animals”), the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 Donor animals have not been served for natural mating.
  - 4.2 Donor animals shall be raised for at least 6 months prior to collection or since birth in the semen collection centers or farms supervised by a competent authority of the exporting country.
  - 4.3 Donor animals shall not be vaccinated against FMD and PPR.
  - 4.4 The following tests shall be conducted and must have negative results unless the exporting country has been free from the following diseases in the previous 5 years at least, according to the OIE reports or other international epidemiological information:
    - 4.4.1 For FMD: Serum neutralization test (virus neutralization, VN), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) or complement fixation test;
    - 4.4.2 For tuberculosis: Intradermal tuberculin test;
    - 4.4.3 For paratuberculosis: Complement fixation test, ELISA, fecal culture test, or delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) skin test;
    - 4.4.4 For bluetongue: Complement fixation test, agar gel immunodiffusion assay (AGID), ELISA, or polymerase chain reaction (PCR);
    - 4.4.5 For brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*): Complement fixation test, ELISA, fluorescence polarization assay, or serum tube agglutination test (SAT) with a result of 50 IU/ml or below;
    - 4.4.6 For vesicular stomatitis: VN, complement fixation test or ELISA;
    - 4.4.7 For Schmallenberg virus: PCR; and
    - 4.4.8 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine

authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.

- 4.5 No clinical signs of disease listed in Articles 4.3 and Article 5 are found on donor animals within 30 days before collection.
5. For the semen collection centers or farms mentioned in Article 4, brucellosis, sheep pox, goat pox, mange, tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), bluetongue, and hemorrhagic septicemia have not occurred in the previous year; and scrapie, contagious pustular dermatitis, enzootic abortion of ewes, melioidosis, leptospirosis, sheep genital campylobacteriosis Listeriosis, and PPR have not occurred in the past 6 months.
6. The management of the semen collection center or farm and the collection, processing and storage of semen shall be in compliance with chapters of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code with regard to semen collection, processing and storage.
7. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
- 7.1 Origin:
- 7.1.1 Total quantity;
- 7.1.2 Date of collection;
- 7.1.3 The exporting country;
- 7.1.4 Name and address of the semen collection center or farm; and
- 7.1.5 Name and address of the exporter.
- 7.2 Destination:
- 7.2.1 Country of destination; and
- 7.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
- 7.3 Result of the quarantine:
- 7.3.1 Statement attesting that the semen fulfills the requirements stipulated in Articles 3 to 6:
- 7.3.2 Date of sampling, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals. For animal diseases that are exempted from testing pertaining to Article 4.4, the statements regarding the status of the exporting country being free from those diseases in the previous 5 years shall be noted.
- 7.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

## Attachment 10-4 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Frozen Deer Semen

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of frozen semen of the Cervidae family (hereinafter referred to as “deer semen”).
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Semen is allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR).
4. For the donor male deer (hereinafter referred to as the “donor deer”), the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 Donor deer have not been served for natural mating.
  - 4.2 Donor deer have been raised in the exporting country (zone) where chronic wasting disease (CWD) has not occurred in the past 5 years.
  - 4.3 Donor deer are raised for at least 1 year prior to collection or since birth in the semen collection centers or farms supervised and regularly inspected by a competent authority of the exporting country.
  - 4.4 Donor deer shall not be vaccinated against FMD and PPR.
  - 4.5 The following tests/treatments shall be conducted with negative results within 30 days prior to collection:
    - 4.5.1 For FMD: Serum neutralization test (virus neutralization, VN), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) or complement fixation test;
    - 4.5.2 For vesicular stomatitis: VN, complement fixation test, or ELISA;
    - 4.5.3 For bluetongue: ELISA , polymerase chain reaction (PCR), agar gel immunodiffusion assay (AGID), or VN;
    - 4.5.4 For paratuberculosis: ELISA or delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) skin test;
    - 4.5.5 For brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*): ELISA, complement fixation test, buffered Brucella antigen test, or fluorescence polarization assay;
    - 4.5.6 For tuberculosis: Intradermal tuberculin test;

- 4.5.7 For herpes virus infection: More than 10 % of the semen of all donor deer for each consignment are sampled and mixed for at least 5 straws which are cultured in vitro using bovine embryonic lung cell line for at least one blind passage with negative results;
- 4.5.8 For epizootic haemorrhage disease of deer: ELISA or AGID;
- 4.5.9 For louping ill: Hemagglutination inhibition assay;
- 4.5.10 For leptospirosis: Deer shall be injected with long-acting oxytetracycline (20 mg/kg) or other equivalent medicine once within 14 to 30 days prior to collection.
- 4.5.11 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.
- 4.6 No clinical signs of the diseases listed in Article 4.4 and Article 5 are found on donor deer within 30 days before collection and on the day of collection.
5. For semen collection centers or farms mentioned in Article 4, louping ill, bluetongue, tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), paratuberculosis, malignant catarrhal fever, Borna disease, brucellosis, and Q fever have not occurred in the previous year; and herpes virus infection, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, bovine viral diarrhea, PPR, epizootic haemorrhage disease of deer, bovine ephemeral fever, bovine genital campylobacteriosis, leptospirosis and trichomoniasis have not occurred in the past 6 months.
6. The storage and transportation of deer semen shall comply with the following requirements:
  - 6.1 The containers (ampules, vials and straws) containing the semen are sealed by veterinarians accredited by the exporting country immediately after collection.
  - 6.2 The following information shall be indelibly marked on the sealed containers containing the semen: breed and identification number of donor deer, collection date, and names of the establishments where donor deer were raised.
  - 6.3 The cryogenic refrigerator containers marked with the following information are cleaned and sterilized before use and only added with new liquid nitrogen: The breed and identification numbers of donor deer, collection date, name of the establishments where donor deer were raised, the quantity of each consignment, the country of destination, and name and address of the importer.
- (4) The sealed consignment has to be stored in premises approved by the exporting country prior to export.
7. The sealed deer semen diluents shall not be contaminated by any pathogen of Newcastle disease, highly pathogenic avian influenza, FMD, bovine spongiform encephalopathy and CWD of deer.
8. The management of the semen collection centers or farms, and the collection,

processing and storage of semen shall be in compliance with relevant chapters of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (hereinafter the OIE Code) with regard to semen collection, processing and storage.

9. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

9.1 Origin:

9.1.1 Total quantity;

9.1.2 Date of collection and identification numbers of the exported ampules, vials or straws;

9.1.3 Breed of the donor deer and identification numbers;

9.1.4 The exporting country;

9.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of origin of the donor deer;

9.1.6 Name and address of the semen collection center or farm;

9.1.7 Name and address of the establishment of storage; and

9.1.8 Name and address of the exporter

9.2 Destination:

9.2.1 Country of destination; and

9.2.2 Name and address of the importer.

9.3 Result of the quarantine:

9.3.1 Statement attesting that the swine semen fulfills the requirements stipulated in Articles 3 to 8;

9.3.2 Date of sampling, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals;

9.3.3 Types of vaccines and dates of administration on donor deer.

9.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

10. Regarding the disease tests, quarantine measures and treatments stated in Article 4.5, the exemption of implementing the requirements or adopting the alternative measures may be applied by the competent authority of the exporting country or zones to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country. For the said application, the competent authority of the exporting country shall submit documents that testify its free status in compliance with the OIE Code to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country which may consent according to the OIE Code and dispatch inspectors to conduct an on-site audit if necessary. The expenditure will be at the exporting country's expense.

## Attachment 10-5 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Equine Semen

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of frozen semen of the Equidae family (hereinafter referred to as “semen”).
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Semen is allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from glanders and African horse sickness (AHS).
4. For the donor stallions, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 Donor stallions shall be raised for at least 1 year prior to collection or since birth in the semen collection centers or farms supervised by a competent authority of the exporting country.
  - 4.2 Donor stallions shall not be vaccinated against AHS.
  - 4.3 The following tests shall be conducted and must have negative results unless the exporting country has been free from the following diseases in the previous 5 years, according to the OIE reports or other international epidemiological information:
    - 4.3.1 For glanders: Mallein test or complement fixation test;
    - 4.3.2 For equine infectious anemia: Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) or Agar Gel Immunodiffusion (AGID) test;
    - 4.3.3 For equine piroplasmiasis: Complement fixation test, indirect fluorescent antibody test or ELISA;
    - 4.3.4 For contagious equine metritis: Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or samplings of genital organs for bacteriological culture for at least twice at least 7 days apart;
    - 4.3.5 For equine viral arteritis: Serum neutralization test;
    - 4.3.6 For salmonellosis: Tube agglutination test;
    - 4.3.7 For vesicular stomatitis: ELISA, complement fixation test or VN; and
    - 4.3.8 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.
  - 4.4 No clinical signs of the diseases listed in Article 4.2 and Article 5 are found on donor animals within 30 days before collection.
5. In the aforementioned semen collection center or farm, equine encephalomyelitis

(eastern, western), equine infectious anemia, epizootic lymphangitis and equine piroplasmiasis have not occurred in the previous year; and dourine, contagious equine metritis, horse pox, equine viral arteritis, strangles, pseudoglanders, equine rhinopneumonitis, and equine salmonellosis have not occurred in the past 6 months.

6. The collection, processing, storage and transportation of semen shall not be contaminated by the pathogens of infectious animal diseases.
7. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

7.1 Origin:

7.1.1 Total quantity;

7.1.2 Date of collection;

7.1.3 The exporting country;

7.1.4 Name and address of the semen collection center or farm of the donor stallion; and

7.1.5 Name and address of the exporter.

7.2 Destination:

7.2.1 Country of destination; and

7.2.2 Name and address of the importer.

7.3 Result of quarantine:

7.3.1 Statement attesting that the equine semen fulfills the requirements stipulated in Articles 3 to 6.

7.3.2 Date of sampling, and methods, dates and results of the test. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals. For animal diseases that are exempted from testing pertaining to Article 4.3, the statements regarding the status of the exporting country being free from those diseases in the previous 5 years shall be noted.

7.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

## Attachment 10-6 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Frozen Canine Semen

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of frozen semen of the canine (hereinafter referred to as “canine semen”).
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. The importer of canine semen shall be registered clinical institutions regarding veterinary medicine.
4. For the donor male dog, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 Donor male dogs have been raised in the exporting country for at least 1 year or since birth prior to collection.
  - 4.2 Donor male dogs have been raised in establishments supervised by a competent authority of the exporting country.
  - 4.3 Donor male dogs are not vaccinated against rabies with live vaccines.
  - 4.4 The following tests/treatments shall be conducted and must have negative results within 30 days prior to collection:
    - 4.4.1 For leptospirosis: The microscopic agglutination test (MAT) for leptospirosis (*Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae* and *L. canicola*) with negative results (agglutination is less than 50% at the dilution of 1:100); or the MAT for leptospirosis with positive results (agglutination is greater than 50% at the dilution of 1:100); and the animal has been treated with doxycycline at a therapeutic dose rate for 14 consecutive days, or dihydrostreptomycin at a therapeutic dose rate for 5 consecutive days.
    - 4.4.2 For brucellosis: The serum agglutination test for *Brucella canis* with a negative result (agglutination is less than 50% at the dilution of 1:100), and the donor male dogs are not naturally mated during the period after blood collection for the brucellosis test and prior to the semen collection;
    - 4.4.3 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.

- 4.5 For importation of canine semen from a country (zone) not recognized as being free from rabies by the competent authority of the importing country, the donor male dogs are vaccinated with primary inactivated vaccines against rabies at the age of at least 3 months old and with booster vaccines regularly. The semen shall be collected within 90 days to 12 months after the primary vaccination or within 12 months after a booster vaccination. Blood samples of donor male dogs are sampled no less than 30 days after rabies vaccination and tested for neutralization antibody titer by rabies reference laboratories of the OIE or laboratories recognized by other international organizations with results of at least 0.5 IU/ml.
- 4.6 No clinical signs of the diseases listed in Article 5 are found on donor male dogs by official veterinarians or veterinarians accredited by the exporting country on the day of collection and after the 21 day of collection.
5. In the establishments mentioned in Article 4, rabies, brucellosis, and leptospirosis have not occurred in the previous year prior to collection; Nipha virus infection and canine herpes virus infection have not occurred in the past 6 months.
6. The storage and transportation of canine semen shall be comply with the following requirements:
- 6.1 The containers (ampules, vials and straws) with semen are sealed by official veterinarians or veterinarians accredited by the exporting country immediately after collection.
- 6.2 The following information shall be indelibly marked on the sealed containers containing the semen: names, breeds and microchip numbers of donor male dogs, collection date, and names of the establishments where donor male dogs were raised.
- 6.3 The cryogenic refrigerator containers marked with the following information are cleaned and sterilized before use and only added with new liquid nitrogen: names, breeds and microchip numbers of donor male dogs, collection date, names of the establishments where donor male dogs were raised, the quantity of each consignment, the country of destination, and name and address of the importer or company.
- 6.4 The sealed consignment has to be stored in premises approved by the exporting country prior to export.
7. The sealed canine semen diluents shall not be contaminated by any pathogen of Newcastle disease, highly pathogenic avian influenza, foot and mouth disease (FMD) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy.
8. The collection, processing, storage and transportation of semen shall not be contaminated by the pathogens of infectious animal diseases..
9. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued

by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

9.1 Origin:

9.1.1 Total quantity;

9.1.2 Date of collection;

9.1.3 Breed, microchip numbers and date of birth of donor male dogs;

9.1.4 The exporting country;

9.1.5 Name of the veterinarians conducting semen collection and name and address of their agency;

9.1.6 Name and address of the establishments of origin of the donor male dogs;

9.1.7 Name and address of the exporter.

9.2 Destination:

9.2.1 Country of destination; and

9.2.2 Name and address of the importer.

9.3 Result of the quarantine:

9.3.1 Statement attesting that the semen fulfills the requirements stipulated in Articles 4 to 8;

9.3.2 Date of sampling, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals; and

9.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

## Attachment 11-1 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Bovine Embryos

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of embryos of the Bovinae subfamily (hereinafter referred to as “bovine embryos”).
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Bovine embryos are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP).
4. For the donor male and female embryo-producing animals (hereinafter referred to as the “donor animals”), the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 Donor animals shall originate from the province (state) or equivalent administrative area without confirmed lumpy skin disease (LSD) cases in the previous 3 years.
  - 4.2 Donor animals shall be raised for at least 6 months prior to collection of semen/embryos or since birth in the embryos collection centers/semen collection centers or farms supervised by a competent authority of the exporting country.
  - 4.3 Donor animals shall not be vaccinated against FMD, CBPP and LSD.
  - 4.4 The following tests shall be conducted and must have negative results unless the exporting country has been free from the following diseases in the previous 5 years at least, according to the OIE reports or other international epidemiological information. The tests of bluetongue, brucellosis, enzootic bovine leucosis and FMD may be exempted as the embryos are collected and transplanted according to the methods recommended by the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS):
    - 4.4.1 For FMD: Serum neutralization test (virus neutralization, VN), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) or complement fixation test;
    - 4.4.2 For CBPP: ELISA or complement fixation test;
    - 4.4.3 For bluetongue: Complement fixation test, ELISA, or agar gel immunodiffusion assay (AGID);
    - 4.4.4 For brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*): Complement fixation test, ELISA, or serum tube agglutination test (SAT) with a result of 50 IU/ml or below;
    - 4.4.5 For tuberculosis: Intradermal tuberculin test;

- 4.4.6 For bovine genital campylobacteriosis: Culture of vaginal mucus or preputial washings or polymerase chain reaction (PCR), excluding donor animals that are not naturally mated;
- 4.4.7 For trichomonosis: Microscopic examination and culture or PCR of vaginal mucus or preputial washings, excluding donor animals that are not naturally mated;
- 4.4.8 For enzootic bovine leucosis: AGID or ELISA;
- 4.4.9 For vesicular stomatitis: Serum neutralization test, ELISA or complement fixation test;
- 4.4.10 For paratuberculosis: Complement fixation test, ELISA or fecal culture test;
- 4.4.11 For Schmallenberg virus: PCR; and
- 4.4.12 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.
- 4.5 No clinical signs of the diseases listed in Article 4.3 and Article 5 are found on donor animals within 30 days prior to collection of semen/embryos.
5. In embryos collection centers/semen collection centers or farms, brucellosis, tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), malignant catarrhal, paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), bluetongue, and pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease) have not occurred within 1 year prior to collection of semen/embryos; and enzootic bovine leucosis, bovine viral diarrhea, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, bovine genital campylobacteriosis, trichomonosis and leptospirosis have not occurred within 6 months prior to collection of semen/embryos. If the zona pellucida of embryo remains intact after washing with the methods recommended by International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS), the abovementioned disease-free durations of 1 year and 6 months may be reduced to 6 months and 3 months.
6. The collection, processing, storage and transportation of embryos shall not be contaminated by the pathogens of infectious animal diseases.
7. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 7.1 Origin:
    - 7.1.1 Total quantity;
    - 7.1.2 Dates of collection of semen and embryos;
    - 7.1.3 The exporting country;
    - 7.1.4 Name and address of the embryos collection center/semen collection center or farm;  
and
    - 7.1.5 Name and address of the exporter.
  - 7.2 Destination:
    - 7.2.1 Country of destination; and
    - 7.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
  - 7.3 Result of the quarantine:
    - 7.3.1 Statement attesting that the bovine embryos fulfill the requirements stipulated in

Articles 3 to 6.

- 7.3.2 Date of sampling, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals. For animal diseases that are exempted from testing pertaining to Article 4.4, the following statements shall be noted: The status of the exporting country being free from those diseases in the previous 5 years; the embryos are collected and transplanted according to methods recommended by the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS); or donor animals are not tested for corresponding diseases for not being naturally mated.
- 7.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

## Attachment 11-2 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Swine Embryos

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of embryos of the Suidae family (hereinafter referred to as the “swine embryos”).
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Swine embryos are allowed to be imported only from countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever (CSF) and African swine fever (ASF).
4. For the donor male and female embryo-producing animals (hereinafter referred to as the “donor animals”), the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 Donor animals shall be raised in countries or zones, which have been free from FMD, CSF and ASF in the previous year, prior to collection of semen/embryos or since birth.
  - 4.2 Donor animals shall be raised for at least 3 months prior to collection or since birth in the embryos collection centers/semen collection centers or farms supervised by a competent authority of the exporting country.
  - 4.3 Donor animals shall not be vaccinated against FMD, CSF, pseudorabies (Aujeszky’s disease), brucellosis, and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS).
  - 4.4 The following tests shall be conducted and must have negative results unless the exporting country has been free from the following diseases in the previous 5 years at least, according to the OIE reports or other international epidemiological information:
    - 4.4.1 For FMD: Serum neutralization test (virus neutralization, VN);
    - 4.4.2 For swine vesicular disease: VN;
    - 4.4.3 For vesicular stomatitis: VN, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) or complement fixation test;
    - 4.4.4 For pseudorabies: VN or ELISA;
    - 4.4.5 For transmissible gastroenteritis: VN;
    - 4.4.6 For brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*): Serum tube agglutination test (SAT) with a result of 50 IU/ml or below;
    - 4.4.7 Other tests that are provisionally designated by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country in response to international epidemic.

- 4.5 No clinical signs of disease listed in Article 4.3 and Article 5 are found on donor animals within 30 days prior to collection.
5. In embryos collection centers/semen collection centers or farms, brucellosis, enterovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschen/Talfan disease), tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), CSF, pseudorabies, swine vesicular disease, swine vesicular exanthems, swine haemorrhagic septicaemia and swine erysipelas have not occurred within 1 year prior to collection of semen/embryos; and atrophic rhinitis, hemophilus pneumonia, transmissible gastroenteritis, leptospirosis, toxoplasmosis and swine influenza have not occurred within 6 months prior to collection of semen/embryos.
6. The collection, processing, storage and transportation of embryos shall not be contaminated by the pathogens of infectious animal diseases.
7. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
- 7.1 Origin:
- 7.1.1 Total quantity;
- 7.1.2 Date of collection of semen and embryos;
- 7.1.3 The exporting country;
- 7.1.4 Name and address of the embryos collection center/semen collection center or farm;  
and
- 7.1.5 Name and address of the exporter.
- 7.2 Destination:
- 7.2.1 Country of destination; and
- 7.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
- 7.3 Result of the quarantine:
- 7.3.1 Statement attesting that the bovine embryos fulfill the requirements stipulated in Articles 3 to 6.
- 7.3.2 Date of sampling, and methods, dates and results of the tests. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles are required when using methods published in international scientific journals. For animal diseases that are exempted from testing pertaining to Article 4.4, the statements regarding the status of the exporting country being free from those diseases in the previous 5 years shall be noted.
- 7.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

## Attachment 11-3 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Caprine and Ovine Embryos from the United States

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of embryos *in vivo* of sheep and goats of the subfamily of Caprinae (hereinafter referred to as the “embryos”). The embryos *in vivo* mentioned in the preceding paragraph refer to embryos that are fertilized and developed in live animals.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the OIE’s Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Embryos are allowed to be imported only from zones of the United States recognized by a central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR).
4. The following requirements shall be complied with by the United States:
  - 4.1 The guidelines of countries of being free from the contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCP) of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the OIE Code).
  - 4.2 No confirmed cases of Rift valley fever have occurred within 4 years prior to the collection of embryos.
  - 4.3 FMD, vesicular stomatitis, scrapie, PPR, sheep pox, goat pox, Maedi-Visna, enzootic abortion of ewes, ovine epididymitis, brucellosis, tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), CCP, contagious agalactia, and Nairobi sheep disease are notifiable diseases in the United States.
  - 4.4 Caprine arthritis/encephalitis, bluetongue, paratuberculosis, Q fever, salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*), and leptospirosis are reportable to OIE semiannually or annually:
  - 4.5 The following measures for scrapie are implemented in the United States:
    - 4.5.1 The ban of feeding ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants is effectively implemented.
    - 4.5.2 Infected sheep and goats are euthanized.
5. For the donor male and female embryo-producing animals (hereinafter referred to as the “donor animals”), the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 Vesicular stomatitis has not occurred in the state of the establishments that raised

- the donor animals within 1 year prior to the collection of semen/embryos.
- 5.2 Donor animals shall be raised for 1 year prior to collection or since birth in the abovementioned establishments recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and in compliance with the following requirements:
- 5.2.1 Veterinarians accredited by the USDA are responsible for the disease diagnosis and notification of the establishments;
- 5.2.2 PPR, sheep pox, goat pox, and Maedi-visna have not occurred on the establishments in the past 3 years;
- 5.2.3 Bluetongue and enzootic abortion of ewes have not occurred on the establishments in the past 2 years;
- 5.2.4 Caprine arthritis/encephalitis, ovine epididymitis, brucellosis, tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), paratuberculosis, CCP and Q fever have not occurred in the previous year;
- 5.2.5 Contagious agalactia, and leptospirosis have not occurred in the past 6 months.
- 5.3 Within 7 years prior to the collection of embryos, donor animals producing goat embryos originate from the establishments, which comply with the provisions of scrapie-free establishments stated in the OIE Code, or from flocks recognized as complete monitored status by the USDA Voluntary Scrapie Flock Certification Program.
- 5.4 Donor animals are not vaccinated with vaccines against FMD, bluetongue, PPR and CCP.
6. Within 30 to 60 days prior to collection of semen or embryos, donor animals are inspected and found to be healthy without clinical signs of diseases by veterinarians accredited by the USDA, and the following tests and treatments shall be completed; meanwhile, the donor animals have to avoid getting exposure to rams and ewes which do not produce the same batch of embryo export to Taiwan.
- The following tests/treatments shall be conducted and must have negative results:
- 6.1 For tuberculosis: Intradermal tuberculin test. In the states recognized as being free from tuberculosis, donor animals may be tested within 6 months prior to collection of semen and embryos;
- 6.2 For paratuberculosis: Complement fixation test, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA), fecal culture test or Delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) skin test;
- 6.3 For bluetongue: Complement fixation test, agar gel immunodiffusion assay (AGID), ELISA, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or virus isolation;
- 6.4 For brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*): Complement fixation test, ELISA, fluorescence polarization assay or serum tube agglutination test (SAT) with a result of 50 IU/ml or below;
- 6.5 For ovine epididymitis: Complement fixation test or ELISA;

6.6 For enzootic abortion of ewes: Complement fixation test; and

6.7 For Maedi-visna: AGID or ELISA;

Treatments for leptospirosis: Donor animals shall be injected with long-acting oxytetracycline (20 mg/kg or above) or other equivalent medicine once.

7. The embryos shall be collected in the establishments or embryos collection centers supervised by the USDA and the following requirements shall be complied with:

7.1 The collection, processing, storage and transportation of embryos are supervised by veterinarians accredited by the USDA according to methods recommended by the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS) and the requirements of animal embryo sanitation stated in the OIE Code.

7.2 Embryos are kept in the containers properly with liquid nitrogen. The following information shall be indelibly marked on the tanks: identification numbers of donor animals, breeds, collection date, names and address of embryos collection centers and container numbers.

7.3 The collection, processing, storage and transportation of embryos have to not get exposure to embryos that do not comply with the requirements.

8. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the United State, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

8.1 Origin of the animal:

8.1.1 Total quantity and identification numbers of embryos;

8.1.2 Date of collection of embryos;

8.1.3 Breeds, scientific names and identification numbers of donor animals;

8.1.4 The exporting country;

8.1.5 Name and address of the establishments where donor animals are raised;

8.1.6 Name and address of the embryo collection center;

8.1.7 Name and address of the embryo storage facility; and

8.1.8 Name and address of the exporter.

8.2 Destination:

8.2.1 Country of destination; and

8.2.2 Name and address of the importer.

8.3 Result of quarantine:

8.3.1 Statement attesting that the embryos fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 3 to 7;

8.3.2 Date of sampling, methods and dates of test and results. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles when using methods published in international scientific journals.

8.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, name and

signature of the issuing officer.

## Attachment 11-4 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Caprine Embryos from France

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of embryos *in vivo* of the *Capra* genus of the Caprinae subfamily (hereinafter referred to as the “embryos”). The embryos *in vivo* mentioned in the preceding paragraph refer to embryos that are fertilized and developed in live animals.
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the OIE’s Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. Embryos are allowed to be imported only from zones of France recognized by a central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR).
4. At the time of being uploaded on board for transportation, France is free from the contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCP), sheep pox, goat pox and vesicular stomatitis according to the disease information published by the OIE.
5. The measures for scrapie implemented by France shall comply with the following requirements:
  - 5.1 France implements an epidemiological surveillance system specific to scrapie in accordance with the OIE recommendations. The use of meat-and-bone meal and greaves is prohibited for feeding ruminants.
  - 5.2 Scrapie is a notifiable disease in France, and is subject to such measures as the culling and destruction by incineration of the animals in a herd in accordance with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (hereinafter the OIE Code) whenever a case of scrapie disease is confirmed.
6. For herd of origin of the embryos (hereinafter referred to as the “herd”), the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 6.1 The herd originate from zones or artificial insemination centers of being free from tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*).
  - 6.2 The compulsory identification system for goats in France allows to trace back the herd of origin.

7. For the donor female embryo-producing goats (hereinafter referred to as the “donor does”), the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 7.1 Donor does are raised in France since birth or for at least 60 days prior to collection and spent at least 6 months prior to, and at the time of, collection in a herd of being free from tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*).
  - 7.2 The antibody tests or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of Schmallenberg virus detection is conducted on the day of fertilization with negative results.
  - 7.3 Donor does are found to be healthy with no clinical signs of external genital diseases or any diseases on the day of collection.
  - 7.4 One of the two following requirements of enzootic abortion of ewes shall be complied with:
    - 7.4.1 Donor does shall be raised in establishments of being free from enzootic abortion of ewes in accordance with the OIE Code for at least 2 years prior to collection and have to not get exposure to animals that do not comply with the requirements.
    - 7.4.2 Donor does shall be raised since birth or for 2 years prior to collection in establishments where no enzootic abortion of ewes has been diagnosed, and the diagnostic tests shall be conducted within 2 to 3 weeks after collection with negative results.
  - 7.5 One of the two following requirements of bluetongue shall be complied:
    - 7.5.1 Donor does are raised in zones of being free from bluetongue for more than 60 days prior to collection.
    - 7.5.2 The blood is sampled on the day of collection and tested by the reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) with negative results.
  - 7.6 Donor does are not vaccinated against brucellosis (*Brucella abortus* · *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*) within 3 years prior to collection; and during which time, one of the two following requirements of brucellosis shall be complied with:
    - 7.6.1 Donor does are raised in zones of being free from brucellosis.
    - 7.6.2 Donor does are raised in a herd of being free from brucellosis and tested every 6 months with negative results.
  - 7.7 Donor does originate from zones of being free from Rift valley fever (RVF), or no clinical signs of RVF are found within the period from 14 days prior to and 14 days after collection. And one of the following requirements of RVF shall be complied with:
    - 7.7.1 The vaccines against Rift valley fever are administrated at least 14 days prior to collection.
    - 7.7.2 The antibody tests are conducted on the day of collection with positive results.
    - 7.7.3 Testing of paired samples demonstrates that seroconversion do not occur between

embryo collection and 14 days after collection.

7.8 The following requirements of scrapie shall be complied with:

7.8.1 Donor does are born and raised in establishments free from scrapie disease; and no case of scrapie has been reported there for at least 2 years before collection.

7.8.2 Donor does have never presented any clinical evidence of scrapie disease.

7.8.3 Parents (males or females) of donor does did not die due to scrapie disease, and parents of donor does have never presented any clinical evidence of scrapie disease.

8. For the donor male embryo-producing goats (hereinafter referred to as the “donor buck”), the following requirements shall be complied with:

8.1 Donor bucks are raised in France for at least 21 days prior to collection, and on the day of semen collection or natural mating, donor bucks are clinically healthy.

8.2 Donor bucks shall be approved as donors and raised in the semen collection centers supervised by the French Ministry of Agriculture. The semen for the production of embryos shall be complied with the OIE Code.

8.3 The following requirements of scrapie shall be complied with:

8.3.1 Donor bucks are born and raised in establishments of being free from scrapie disease; no case of scrapie has been reported in establishments for at least 2 years before collection.

8.3.2 Donor bucks have never presented any clinical evidence of scrapie disease.

8.3.3 Parents (males or females) of donor bucks did not die due to scrapie disease, and parents of donor bucks have never presented any clinical evidence of scrapie disease.

8.4 No clinical signs of PPR are found on the day and within 21 days after collection.

9. The embryo transfer team shall comply with the following requirements:

9.1 The collection, processing and storage\_of embryos are conducted by transplantation teams of embryos approved by the French Ministry of Agriculture with methods recommended by the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS) and the OIE Code.

9.2 The operations are carried out by a team under the responsibility of a veterinarian.

9.3 The team has rooms and equipment specific to embryo-preparation operations. These operations are inspected by the veterinary services of the French Ministry of Agriculture at least once per year.

9.4 The team is subject to quality control at least once per year by a laboratory approved by the French Ministry of Agriculture.

10. The procedures of managing embryos shall comply with the following requirements:

10.1 The embryos have undergone trypsin treatment in accordance with the IETS

Manual.

10.2 Each consignment of embryos is packaged, frozen and packed in suitable and sterile containers. The straws and containers are identified to show the date of collection, the identification of female and male donors, and the approval number of the embryo transfer team.

10.3 The consignment has to be stored in premises approved by the French Ministry of Agriculture at least 30 days prior to export.

11. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of France, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

11.1 Origin of the animal:

11.1.1 Number of embryos, number of straws and their identifications;

11.1.2 Date of collection of embryos and semen;

11.1.3 Breed and identification numbers of donor animals;

11.1.4 The exporting country;

11.1.5 Name and address of the establishments where donor animals are raised;

11.1.6 Name and address of the embryo collection centers;

11.1.7 Name and address of the embryo transfer teams;

11.1.8 Name and address of the embryo storage facility; and

11.1.9 Name and address of the exporter.

11.2 Destination:

11.2.1 Country of destination; and

11.2.2 Name and address of the importer.

11.3 Result of quarantine:

11.3.1 Statement attesting that the embryos fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 4 to 10.

11.3.2 Date of sampling, methods and dates of test and results. For the testing results stipulated in Article 7.6, the statement of test result is required only. The name of the journals, the publication date, and title of the associated articles when using methods published in international scientific journals.

11.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, name and signature of the issuing officer.

## Attachment 12-1 : Draft Amendment of the 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 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 OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code (hereinafter the Aquatic Code). Unless the incubation period is not specified by the OIE 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 found 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 and their gametes and fertilized eggs 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 confirmed cases 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 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 at least 2 years.
  - (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 (quantities 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:
    - a. For the importation of live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs in the Annex for aquaculture or rearing purposes, statements attesting that they fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 3 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.

- b. For the importation of live fish in the Annex for human consumption, statements attesting that they fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 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

## Attachment 12-2 : Draft Amendment of the 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 OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code (hereinafter the Aquatic Code) of the OIE. Unless the incubation period is not specified by the OIE 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 OIE 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 found 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 confirmed 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 (quantities 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:
    - a. For the importation of live crustaceans and molluscs in the Annex1 and Annex 2 for aquaculture or rearing purposes, statements attesting that they fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 3 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.

b. For the importation of live crustaceans and molluscs in the Annex 1 and Annex 2 for human consumption, statements attesting that they fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 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 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.	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
	Yellow head 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.	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease
Penaeidae	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	White spot disease
	Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei
	Necrotizing 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 virus
<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
	Necrotizing 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 virus
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
	Taura syndrome
	White spot disease
	Yellow head disease
	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease
	Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei
	Necrotizing 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

Attachment 13 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the  
Importation of Live Eels and Abalones for Human Consumption from  
Australia

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of live eels of *Anguilla* spp. and abalones of *Haliotis rubra* and *Haliotis laevis*.
2. The importation of live eels for human consumption shall comply with the following requirements:
  - 2.1 Australia is in accordance with the provisions of notifying the disease status regarding aquatic animals and epidemiological information to the World Organisation for Animal Health (hereinafter the OIE).
  - 2.2 The eels are found to be healthy prior to collection for processing or shipment.
  - 2.3 The eels are examined to be without epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS).
3. The importation of live abalones for human consumption shall comply with the following requirements:
  - 3.1 Australia is in accordance with the provisions of notifying the disease status regarding aquatic animals and epidemiological information to the OIE.
  - 3.2 The abalones are found to be healthy prior to collection for processing or shipment.
  - 3.3 The abalones are inspected without Infection with *Perkinsus marinus* and Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*.
4. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the competent authority of Australia, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 4.1 Type and origin of the animal:
    - 4.1.1 Scientific names;
    - 4.1.2 Total quantity (quantities of different species shall be noted respectively);
    - 4.1.3 The exporting country;
    - 4.1.4 The place of origin is Australia; and
    - 4.1.5 Name and address of the exporter.
  - 4.2 Destination:
    - 4.2.1 Country of destination; and
    - 4.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
  - 4.3 Result of the quarantine:
    - 4.3.1 For the importation of live eels for human consumption, statements attesting that the eels fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 2.
    - 4.3.2 For the importation of live abalones for human consumption, statements attesting that the abalones fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 3.

- 4.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.
5. The package, transportation and disinfection of importing live eels and abalones for human consumption shall be in accordance with the provisions of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code. The packaging of live abalones shall be water-free. The importer shall request that personnel who are responsible for disassembling packages of abalones to destroy the packaging materials without reusing them.

## Attachment 14-1 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Game Meat

1. Terms used in the present requirements are defined as follows:
  - (1) The countries (zones) free from designated infectious animal diseases: The free countries (zones) refers to the ones that have been recognized by the central competent authority as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African swine fever (ASF), classical swine fever (CSF), glanders, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), and Newcastle disease (ND) pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 33 of the “Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Disease”.
  - (2) Game animals: Wildlife of Perissodactyla, Artiodactyla, or Aves living in a natural habitat, which are hunted for human consumption, excluding those categorized as protected species according to the “Wildlife Conservation Act”.
  - (3) Perissodactyla animals: The animals include horses, donkeys and other animals susceptible to infectious animal diseases listed in Article 1.1.1 as specified by the central competent authority.
  - (4) Artiodactyla animals: The animals include cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, deer and other animals specified by the central competent authority and being susceptible to infectious animal diseases listed in the first Subparagraph of this Paragraph.
  - (5) Aves animals: The animals include chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other animals as specified by the central competent authority.
  - (6) Meat: The term refers to carcasses, meat, viscera and products made by carcasses, meat, and viscera derived from wildlife indicated in Subparagraphs 3 to 5 of this Paragraph for human consumption.
  - (7) Designated establishments: The term refers to establishments for producing meat which include slaughterhouses, cutting plants, and processing plants.

For the importation of game meat derived from Artiodactyla animals, Article 4, Article 5, Article 10, Article 15, Articles 17.1 to 17.4, and Articles 17.6 to 17.8 of the “Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Meat Derived from Artiodactyla Animals” shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

For the importation of game meat derived from Aves animals, Articles 4 to 8, Article 14, and Articles 18 to 20 of the “Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Poultry Meat” shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
2. Game meat shall be imported from countries (zones) that are free from designated infectious animal diseases.
3. Designated establishments shall be registered by the competent authority of the

exporting country as plants that produce meat.

4. Game animals slaughtered in the designated establishments shall be captured in the exporting country.
5. The original information about the species, place of origin of the game animals, dates of slaughtering and processing, and quantity of game animals slaughtered, cut, processed, stored shall be recorded in detail and kept for at least 2 years by the designated establishments.
6. Game animals shall pass ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, which are in compliance with relevant regulations supervised by the inspectors dispatched by the competent authority of the exporting country. The meat shall be eligible for human consumption. The inspection of slaughtering of the exporting country shall meet the relevant regulations of the importing country.
7. The meats shall not be contaminated by pathogenic organisms of infectious animal diseases in the designated establishments or procedures of transportation, and shall be shipped in clean and sanitary containers. The registration numbers of the designated establishments shall be indicated on the surface of meat or their packages.
8. The consignment required to be transshipped through third countries (zones) shall comply with the “Regulations of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Containers”.
9. The competent authority of the exporting country shall dispatch veterinarians to the designated establishments for regular inspections. Once any non-compliance with the quarantine requirements is found, the competent authority of the exporting country must suspend the exportation of the meat to the importing country and notify the import/export animal quarantine authority. After the correction of the found non-compliance is completed, the competent authority of the exporting country shall notify the import/export animal quarantine authority.
10. The import/export animal quarantine authority may dispatch inspectors to conduct an on-site audit if necessary, and the expense shall be shouldered by the exporting country, according to relevant regulations.
11. Each consignment of meats derived from the Perissodactyla animals shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - (1) Name and address of the importer and exporter.
  - (2) Name, address and registration number of the designated establishments.
  - (3) Names, amount of packages and weights of meat.
  - (4) Slaughtering dates of the fresh meat or packing dates of processed meat products.

- (5) Number of containers and seals.
- (6) Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the official veterinarian.

## Attachment 14-2 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Poultry Meat

1. Terms used in the quarantine requirements are defined as follows:
  - 1.1 The countries (zones) free and not free from designated infectious animal diseases:  
The free countries (zones) refer to those that have been recognized by the central competent authority as being free from highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and Newcastle disease (ND) pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 33 of the “Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Diseases”; except for above-mentioned countries (zones), other countries (zones) are deemed as not being free.
  - 1.2 Poultry: The animals refer to chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other animals as specified by the central competent authority.
  - 1.3 Meat: The term refers to carcasses, meat, viscera and products made by carcasses, meat, and viscera derived from poultry for human consumption.
  - 1.4 Designated establishments: The term refers to establishments for producing meats which include slaughterhouses, cutting plants, and processing plants.
2. The regulations are not applied to exporting countries (zones) where there is a bilateral agreement between the exporting and importing countries.
3. Poultry meat shall be imported from countries (zones) that are free from designated infectious animal diseases, excluding those imported according to Article 4.
4. For importation of meat from the countries (zones) that are not recognized as being free from ND, one of the following heat-treatments shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 The core temperature of meat or meat products reaches 70°C for at least 30 minutes;
  - 4.2 The core temperature of meat or meat products reaches 80°C for at least 9 minutes;
  - 4.3 The core temperature of meat or meat products reaches 100°C for at least 1 minute;
  - 4.4 The provisions of the World Organisation for Animal Health Terrestrial Animal Health Code (hereinafter the OIE Code).
  - 4.5 Other heat-treatments that are verified to be able to inactivate ND viruses.
5. HPAI, ND, and the H5 and H7 hemagglutinin subtypes of low pathogenicity avian influenza (LPAI) are listed by the exporting country as notifiable animal diseases with regular monitoring or surveillance measures.
6. HPAI, ND and the H5 and H7 subtypes of LPAI have not occurred for at least 90 days prior to the slaughtering of poultry in the exporting country (zone).
7. The criteria of meat slaughtering hygiene of the exporting country shall be in compliance with the relevant requirements of the importing country.

8. For the importation of meat, the competent authority of the exporting country shall submit the questionnaire of control measures on meat hygiene and basic information of the designated establishments of audits to the import/export animal quarantine authority for reviewing and conducting on-site audits in order to assess that the criteria of meat slaughtering hygiene of the exporting country are in compliance with relevant regulations of the importing country. The expense shall be shouldered by the exporting country, according to relevant regulations.

The import/export animal quarantine authority may take one of the following measures according to the review of the aforementioned information and results of the on-site audits:

8.1 The importation is granted with adoption of system approval;

8.2 The importation of meat produced by the designated establishments is approved after audit; or

8.3 The importation is not approved.

9. The designated establishments shall record the original information on the species, place of origin, dates of slaughtering/processing and quantity of the slaughtered, cut, processed, and stored poultry in detail and keep the records for at least 2 years.

10. The competent authority of the exporting country shall provide the sample of the veterinary certificate and official stamp for approval to the import/export animal quarantine authority before it can be used.

11. The poultry slaughtered in the designated establishments shall be born and raised in the exporting country.

The preceding Paragraph is not applied to poultry imported from a third country (zone), which comply with the requirements stipulated in Article 3, Article 5, Article 6 and the following requirements:

11.1 The poultry shall be born and raised in the third country;

11.2 The poultry have been examined by the competent authority of the third country and found without clinical signs of any infectious animal diseases; and

11.3 The poultry shall be transported from the third country directly without transiting via countries (zones) not recognized as being free from the designated infectious animal diseases and changing transportation tools.

12. The meats that are cut, processed and stored in the designated establishments and shall be slaughtered in the exporting country.

The preceding Paragraph is not applied to meat slaughtered in a third country (zone), which complies with the following requirements:

12.1 The third country (zone) shall comply with Article 3 and Article 4;

12.2 The meat shall be derived from poultry born and raised in the third country (zone);

12.3 The meat shall originate from designated establishments approved by the

import/export animal quarantine authority; and

- 12.4 The meat shall be transported from the third country directly without transiting via countries (zones) not recognized as being free from the designated infectious animal diseases and changing transportation tools.
13. The poultry shall pass ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, which are in compliance with relevant regulations supervised by the inspectors dispatched by the competent authority of the exporting country. The meat shall be eligible for human consumption. The inspection of slaughtering of the exporting country shall meet the relevant regulations of the importing country.
14. The poultry shall not be exposed to poultry or meat of other origins during the procedures of detaining, slaughtering, processing, cutting, packaging, storing and transporting from farms to slaughterhouses for slaughtering.
15. The meat shall not be contaminated by pathogenic organisms of infectious animal diseases in the designated establishments or procedures of transportation, and shall be shipped in clean and sanitary containers. The registration numbers of the designated establishments shall be indicated on the surface of meat or their packages.
16. The process of the consignment transported to the importing country shall comply with the “Regulations of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Containers”.
17. The import/export animal quarantine authority may dispatch inspectors to conduct an on-site re-inspection if necessary. The expense shall be shouldered by the exporting country, according to relevant regulations. If the exporting country does not accept the inspection, or any non-compliance with the quarantine requirements are found during the audit, the import/export animal quarantine authority may suspend importation of the meat.
18. Once outbreaks of HPAI, the H5 and H7 subtypes of LPAI or other infectious animal diseases occur in the exporting country (zones), the competent authority of the exporting country (zones) must immediately suspend the exportation of the meat and immediately notify the import/export animal quarantine authority.  
The competent authority of the exporting country (zone) shall inform the import/export animal quarantine authority with detail investigation outcomes mentioned in the preceding Paragraph in a timely manner.
19. The competent authority of the exporting country shall dispatch veterinarians to the designated establishments for regular inspections. Once any non-compliance of the quarantine requirements are found, the competent authority of the exporting country must immediately suspend exportation of the meats and notify the import/export animal quarantine authority. After the correction of the found non-compliance is completed, the competent authority of the exporting country shall notify the

import/export animal quarantine authority as well.

20. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 20.1 Names and addresses of the importer and exporter;
  - 20.2 Names, addresses and registration numbers of the designated establishments.
  - 20.3 Names, amount of packages and weights of meat;
  - 20.4 Slaughtering dates of the fresh meat; and packing dates of processed meat products with the slaughtering dates of meat of origin;
  - 20.5 For the exporting country (zone) that are not recognized as being free from ND, statements attesting that the poultry meat fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 4, including methods of heat-treatments, actual temperature and duration. For those that fall into the second Paragraph of Article 11 or the second Paragraph of Article 12, the names of the third country and designated establishments shall be stated;
  - 20.6 No outbreaks of HPAI, ND and the H5 and H7 subtypes of LPAI have occurred for at least 90 days prior to the slaughtering of poultry in the exporting country (zone).
  - 20.7 Statements attesting that the poultry meat fulfill the regulations stipulated in Article 11 to Article 15;
  - 20.8 Numbers of containers and seals; and
  - 20.9 Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing veterinary officer.

## Attachment 14-3 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Meat Derived from Artiodactyla Animals

1. Terms used in these requirements are defined as follows:
  - 1.1 The countries (zones) free and not free from designated infectious animal diseases: The free countries (zones) refer to those that have been recognized by the central competent authority as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African swine fever (ASF) and classical swine fever (CSF) pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 33 of the “Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Diseases”; except for above-mentioned countries (zones), other countries (zones) are deemed as not being free.
  - 1.2 Artiodactyla animals (hereinafter referred to as "animals"): The animals refer to cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, deer and other animals specified by the central competent authority for being susceptible to infectious animal diseases listed in Article 1.1.
  - 1.3 Meat: The term refers to carcasses, meat, viscera and products made by carcasses, meat and viscera derived from Artiodactyla animals for human consumption.
  - 1.4 Designated establishments: The term refers to establishments producing meats which include slaughterhouses, cutting plants, and processing plants.
2. The requirements do not apply to exporting countries (zones) where there is a bilateral agreement between the exporting and importing countries.
3. The meat derived from animals shall be imported from countries (zones) that are free from designated infectious animal diseases.
4. The criteria of meat slaughtering hygiene of the exporting country shall be in compliance with the relevant requirements of the importing country.
5. For the importation of meat, the competent authority of the exporting country shall submit the questionnaire of control measures on meat hygiene and basic information on the designated establishments of audits to the import/export animal quarantine authority for reviewing and on-site audits, in order to assess that the criteria of meat slaughtering hygiene of the exporting country are in compliance with relevant regulations of the importing country. The expenses shall be shouldered by the exporting country, according to relevant regulations. The import/export animal quarantine authority may take one of the following measures according to the review of the aforementioned information and results of the on-site audits:
  - 5.1 The importation is granted with the adoption of system approval;

5. 2 The importation of meat produced by the designated establishments is approved after audit; or
5. 3 The importation is not approved.
6. The designated establishments shall record the original information of species, places of origin, dates of slaughtering/processing and quantity of the slaughtered, cut, processed, and stored animals in detail and keep the records for at least 2 years.
7. The competent authority of the exporting country shall provide the sample of the veterinary certificate and official stamp for approval to the import/export animal quarantine authority before it can be used.

8. The animals slaughtered in the designated establishments shall be born and raised in the exporting country.

The preceding Paragraph is not applied for animals imported from a third country (zone), which comply with the following requirements:

8. 1 The third country (zone) shall be recognized as being free from the designated infectious animal diseases;
8. 2 The animals shall be born and raised in the third country (zone);
8. 3 The animals have been examined by the competent authority of the third country and found without clinical signs of any infectious animal diseases; and
8. 4 The animals shall be transported from the third country directly without transiting via countries (zones) not recognized as being free from the designated infectious animal diseases and changing transportation tools.
9. The meats that are cut, processed and stored in the designated establishments shall be slaughtered in the exporting country.

The preceding Paragraph is not applied for meat slaughtered in a third country (zone), which complies with the following requirements:

9. 1 The third country (zone) shall be recognized as being free from the designated infectious animal diseases;
9. 2 The meat shall be derived from animals born and raised in the third country (zone);
9. 3 The meat shall originate from the designated establishments approved by the import/export animal quarantine authority; and
9. 4 The meat shall be transported from the third country directly without transiting via countries (zones) not recognized as being free from the designated infectious animal diseases and changing transportation tools.
10. The animals shall not be exposed to animals or meat of other origins during the procedures of detaining, slaughtering, processing, cutting, packaging and transportation from farms to slaughterhouses for slaughtering.

11. The animals shall pass ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, which are in compliance with relevant regulations supervised by the inspectors dispatched by the competent authority of the exporting country. The meat shall be eligible for human consumption. The inspection of slaughtering of the exporting country shall meet the relevant regulations of the importing country.
12. The meat shall not be contaminated by pathogenic organisms of infectious animal diseases in the designated establishments or procedures of transportation, and shall be shipped in clean and sanitary containers. The registration numbers of the designated establishments shall be indicated on the surface of meat or their packages.
13. The process of the consignment transported to the importing country shall comply with the “Regulations of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Containers”.
14. The import/export animal quarantine authority may dispatch inspectors to conduct an on-site re-inspection if necessary. The expenses shall be shouldered by the exporting country, according to relevant regulations. If the exporting country does not accept the inspection, or any non-compliance with the quarantine requirements is found during the audit, the import/export animal quarantine authority may suspend the importation of the meat.
15. Once outbreaks of FMD, CBPP, ASF, CSF or other infectious animal diseases occur in the exporting country (zones), the competent authority of the exporting country must immediately suspend the exportation of the meat and notify the import/export animal quarantine authority.
16. The competent authority of the exporting country shall dispatch veterinarians to the designated establishments for regular inspections. Once any non-compliance of the quarantine requirements are found, the competent authority of the exporting country must immediately suspend exportation of the meats and notify the import/export animal quarantine authority. After the correction of the found non-compliance is completed, the competent authority of the exporting country shall notify the import/export animal quarantine authority as well.
17. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 17.1 Names and addresses of the importer and exporter;
  - 17.2 Names, addresses and registration numbers of the designated establishments.
  - 17.3 Names, amount of packages and weights of meat;
  - 17.4 Slaughtering dates of fresh meat or packing dates of processed meat products;
  - 17.5 For those that fall into the second Paragraph of Article 8 or the second

Paragraph of Article 9, the names of the third country shall be stated;

17.6 The lamb and mutton originating from sheep and goats which are found without clinical signs of peste des petits ruminants (PPR) 24 hours prior to slaughtering;

17.7 Numbers of containers and seals; and

17.8 Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing veterinary officer.

## Attachment 15 : Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Deboned (chilled or frozen) Beef from Paraguay into the Republic of China

1. The beef for importation to Taiwan shall originate from cattle that were born, raised and slaughtered in Paraguay.

"Beef" refers to edible parts derived from cattle for human consumption including meat, striploin membrane, sinew, flank membrane, aquile tendon, aorta, tendon, paddywack, diaphragm (thick skirt and thin skirt), tail, heart, honeycomb tripe, rumen, omasum, and abomasum.
2. The cattle for slaughter shall be transported directly from the raising farm to the slaughterhouse without any contact with other animals.
3. Upon arriving at the slaughterhouse, each lot of cattle for slaughter shall be subject to ante- and post-mortem inspection within 24 hours respectively before and after slaughter to determine whether it is suitable for slaughter and its meat is suitable for human consumption.
4. The cattle shall be produced during their lifetime from raising farms which have been free from foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.
5. Foot and mouth disease should not have occurred in Paraguay within period of 12 months prior to exportation.
6. The artiodactyl animals in the raising farm shall not be vaccinated with modified or attenuated live vaccines against foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.
7. The carcasses of the cattle shall be subject to maturation at a temperature from 4°C to 10°C for 24 to 36 hours after slaughter. The pH value of the meat after maturation shall be 5.8 or below when tested with the longissimus dorsi at 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> ribs, and the pH value of the imported beef shall be 5.8 or below. (*Only Chinese text is amended, but English text remains the same*)
8. The following measures shall be implemented on the beef before exportation:
  - (1) The beef shall be cleaned. All bones, blood clots, and lymphoid tissues shall be removed, but bone-removal requirement excludes tails.
  - (2) For striploin membrane, sinew, flank membrane, aquile tendon, aorta, tendon, paddywack, diaphragm (thick skirt and thin skirt), tail and heart: maturation at a temperature 2°C for 3 hours or more.
  - (3) For honeycomb tripe, rumen, omasum, and abomasum: heat treated with core temperature reaching 70°C for 30 minutes or more.
9. The beef shall not be in contact with meat from countries (zones) which are recognized as countries (zones) infected with foot and mouth disease,

- rinderpest, or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.
10. Certifications with official stamps from the competent authorities of the Paraguay shall be required during the processes of slaughter, trimming of carcasses and packing.
  11. The beef shall be processed and transported under sanitary conditions and shall comply with the relevant regulations governing meat inspection of our country.
  12. The slaughterhouses shall be inspected and pass the inspection by the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ), Council of Agriculture (COA), Executive Yuan. The slaughterhouses eligible to export beef to Taiwan are subject to the inspections conducted by BAPHIQ, on a regular basis.
  13. The beef shall be transported with containers, and the containers shall be sealed with numbered seals (hereinafter referred as “original seal”) before exportation. The number of the container and original seal shall be stated in the certificate issued by the competent authorities of the Paraguay. The container and original seal shall be kept with integrity during importation. However, the beef can be transported by air shipping by complying with following requirements:
    - (1) The container or package of the products is without significant damage, numerous amount of dirt, or blood leakage. Each open place is sealed by original seals with numbers.
    - (2) The number on the seals shall be recorded on both the veterinary certificate issued by the competent authorities of the Paraguay and the Bill of Lading.
  14. An original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the Paraguay shall be accompanied with each consignment. The certificate shall state that the meat to be imported comply with Articles 1 to 13 of these requirements.
  15. The COA shall announce the annual amount of beef permitted to be imported to Taiwan. If the consignment imported is in excess of this amount, the BAPHIQ shall determine whether the excess amount is returned or destroyed. The aforementioned amount of beef exported shall be controlled by Paraguay.

## Attachment 16-1 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Dog and Cat Food

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of dog and cat food indicating products containing ingredients derived from Artiodactyla animals or poultry and categorizing as the following goods of the Commodity Classification Code (CCC Code) of the Republic of China:

(1) 2309.10.00.00-2 “Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale”

(2) 4205.00.90.10-4 “Pet chews, manufactured by animal origin rawhide”

Dog and cat food that fall into the following criteria shall be exempted:

(1) Products containing ingredients derived from animals other than Artiodactyla animals or poultry;

(2) Products containing no ingredients derived from bovine and manufactured by a high-temperature sterilization canning procedure.

The requirements do not apply to the exporting countries (zones) where there is a bilateral agreement between the exporting and importing countries.

2. Terms used in the quarantine requirements are defined as follows:

(1) The countries (zones) free and not free from designated infectious animal diseases and with reported case(s) of Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE): The free countries (zones) refers to the ones that have been recognized by the central competent authority as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African swine fever (ASF), classical swine fever (CSF), peste des petits ruminants (PPR), highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and Newcastle disease (ND), or countries (zones) with reported case(s) of BSE recognized by the central competent authority pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 33 of the “Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Disease”; except for above-mentioned countries (zones), other countries (zones) are deemed as not being free.

(2) Ingredients of Artiodactyla animals: The raw materials of the dog and cat food are derived from cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, deer and other animals susceptible to infectious animal diseases listed in the first Subparagraph of Article 2 as specified by the central competent authority.

(3) Ingredients of poultry: The raw materials of the dog and cat food are derived from chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other animals as specified by the central competent authority.

The animal ingredients mentioned in the second and third Subparagraphs of Article

2. exclude gelatin, by-products of gelatin, collagen, chondroitin, glucosamine,

dicalcium phosphate, dairy products, animal fats, extracts, hydrolysates, concentrates, flavors, lecithin derived from poultry egg, and flavors derived from animals excluding bovine.

3. The manufacturing plants of dog and cat food shall be approved by the competent authority of the exporting country as the plants that produce dog and cat food, and the dog and cat food shall be packed and shipped in clean and brand new containers. For the importation of dog and cat food that fall into one of the following conditions, the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country shall provide relevant information to the import/export animal quarantine authority for reviewing or assuring that official control systems and measures of supervision of the exporting country possess the required equivalency:

- (1) The dog and cat food containing ingredients of Artiodactyla animals and poultry are imported from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from FMD, CBPP, ASF, CSF, PPR, HPAI or ND without being manufactured by a high-temperature sterilization canning procedure.
- (2) The dog and cat food imported from countries (zones) with reported case(s) of BSE or BSE-risk status recognized by the OIE as being controlled or undetermined based on the latest information of the OIE website.

The relevant information as specified in the second Paragraph of Article 3 includes the following content:

- (1) The questionnaire shall be delivered by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country filled out the manufacturing plant(s) of dog and cat food;
- (2) The relevant information regarding dog and cat food hygiene management system, measures of supervision of the competent authority of the exporting country and application for system approval shall be provided.

For the review of the second Paragraph of Article 3, the import/export animal quarantine authority may dispatch inspectors to conduct on-site inspection audits and regular on-site re-inspection. If the exporting country does not accept the inspection, or any non-compliance with the quarantine requirements is found during the audit, the import/export animal quarantine authority may suspend importation of dog and cat food from the exporting country or from the designated establishments concerned.

The expenses shall be shouldered by the exporting country, according to relevant regulations.

4. Each consignment of the dog and cat food containing ingredients derived from cattle manufactured by a high-temperature sterilization canning procedure, or containing ingredients derived from Artiodactyla animals imported from countries (zones) recognized as being free from FMD, CBPP, ASF, CSF or PPR; or containing

ingredients derived from poultry imported from countries (zones) recognized as being free from HPAI and ND shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

- (1) Names and addresses of the importer and exporter;
  - (2) Names and addresses of the manufacturing plants and statements noting that they comply with the first Paragraph of Article 3.
  - (3) Names, amount of packages, weights and manufacturing dates of the dog and cat food;
  - (4) Animal species for the animal ingredients of origin of the dog and cat food;
  - (5) Effective measures were taken to prevent the dog and cat food from being contaminated by pathogens of BSE and other infectious animal diseases in raw materials throughout the manufacturing and packing process.
  - (6) Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing veterinary officer.
5. The dog and cat food containing ingredients derived from Artiodactyla animals imported from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from FMD, CBPP, ASF, CSF or PPR; or containing ingredients derived from poultry imported from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from HPAI or ND shall comply with the following processes:
- (1) The dog and cat food containing ingredients derived from Artiodactyla animals or poultry shall be heat-treated to reach a core temperature of 70°C for at least 30 minutes, 80°C for at least 9 minutes or 100 °C for at least 1 minute during the processing procedures;
  - (2) Other heat-treatments that achieve equivalent efficacy of inactivating viruses with treatments indicated in preceding Paragraph recognized by the import/export animal quarantine authority.

Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

- (1) Names and addresses of the importer and exporter.
- (2) Names, addresses of the manufacturing plants and statements noting that they comply with the first Paragraph of Article 3.
- (3) Names, amount of packages, weights and manufacturing dates of the dog and cat food.
- (4) Animal species for the animal ingredients of origin of the dog and cat food.
- (5) The process complying with preceding Paragraph.
- (6) Effective measures were taken to prevent the dog and cat food from being

contaminated by pathogens of BSE and other infectious animal diseases in raw materials throughout the manufacturing and packing process

- (7) Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing veterinary officer.
6. The dog and cat food produced by skin of Artiodactyla animals and poultry with the processes of depilation, destearination, drying and cleaning are made for chewing without blood clots and other ingredients of animal origins (hereinafter referred to as “pet chew”) are not applicable for Article 3, Article 4 and the first Paragraph of Article 5:  
Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - (1) Names and addresses of the importer and exporter.
  - (2) Names and addresses of the manufacturing plants.
  - (3) Names, amount of packages, weights and manufacturing dates of the pet chews.
  - (4) Statements attesting that the consignment fulfill the requirements mentioned in the first Paragraph of Article 6; meanwhile, the heat-treatments mentioned in the first Paragraph of Article 5 shall be stated when the exporting country are not recognized as being free from indicated animal diseases.
  - (5) Effective measures were taken to prevent the pet chew from being contaminated by pathogens of BSE and other infectious animal diseases in raw materials throughout the manufacturing and packing process.
  - (6) Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing veterinary officer.
7. The consignment required to be transshipped through third countries (zones) shall comply with the “Regulations of Import Quarantine Operations for Animal Products Transported by Closed Containers”.

## Attachment 16-2 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Preparation of Animal Feed

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of preparation of animal feed indicating products for the purpose of providing animals with everyday nutrients and categorizing as the following goods of the Commodity Classification Code (CCC Code) of the Republic of China:
  - (1) 2309.90.90.10-4 “Preserved feeds ingredients”
  - (2) 2309.90.90.21-1 “Calf milk replacer”
  - (3) 2309.90.90.22-0 “Piglet milk replacer”
  - (4) 2309.90.90.29-3 “Other stock feedstuff”
  - (5) 2309.90.90.30-0 “Poultry feedstuff”
  - (6) 2309.90.90.40-8 “Fish feedstuff”
  - (7) 2309.90.90.90-7 “Other preparation for animal feeding”
2. Terms used in the present requirements are defined as follows:
  - (1) The countries (zones) free and not free from designated infectious animal diseases and with reported case(s) of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE): The free countries (zones) refers to the ones that have been recognized by the central competent authority as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African swine fever (ASF), classical swine fever (CSF), peste des petits ruminants (PPR), highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and Newcastle disease (ND), or countries (zones) with reported case(s) of BSE recognized by the central competent authority pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 33 of the “Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Diseases”; other countries (zones) are defined as not being free
  - (2) Ingredients of Artiodactyla animals: The raw materials of the preparation of animal feed are derived from cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, deer and other animals susceptible to infectious animal diseases listed in preceding Subparagraph as specified by the central competent authority, except milk products.
  - (3) Ingredients of poultry: The raw materials of the preparation of animal feed are derived from chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other animals as specified by the central competent authority.
3. Each consignment of the preparation of animal feed containing ingredients derived from Artiodactyla animals imported from countries (zones) recognized as being free from FMD, CBPP, ASF, CSF, PPR, and those that are not with reported case(s) of BSE; or containing ingredients derived from poultry imported from countries (zones) recognized as being free from HPAI and ND shall be accompanied by an original

veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country.

The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

- (1) Names and addresses of the manufacturing plants;
- (2) Names, amount of packages, weights and manufacturing dates of products;
- (3) Animal species for the animal ingredients of origin of the preparation of animal feed;
- (4) The animal ingredients are not derived from cattle, sheep, goats and other animals susceptible to BSE of countries (zones) with reported case(s) of BSE;
- (5) Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing veterinary officer.

4. The preparation of animal feed containing ingredients derived from Artiodactyla animals imported from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from FMD, CBPP, ASF, CSF or PPR, or containing ingredients derived from poultry imported from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from HPAI or ND shall comply with the processes as follows:

- (1) The preparation of animal feed shall be heat-treated to reach a core temperature of 70°C for at least 30 minutes, 80°C for at least 9 minutes or 100 °C for at least 1 minute during the processing procedures;
- (2) Other heat-treatments achieve equivalent efficacy of inactivating viruses with treatments indicated in preceding Subparagraph recognized by the import/export animal quarantine authority.

Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

- (1) Names and addresses of the manufacturing plants;
- (2) Names, amount of packages, weights and manufacturing dates of the products;
- (3) Animal species for the animal ingredients of origin of the preparation of animal feed;
- (4) The animal ingredients are not derived from cattle, sheep, goats and other animals susceptible of countries (zones) with reported case(s) of BSE;
- (5) The product was heat-treated and in compliance with preceding Paragraph. The product was not contaminated by pathogens of infectious animal diseases during manufacturing and packing process.
- (6) Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing veterinary officer.

The exporting country with reported case(s) of BSE shall comply with Article 5.

5. Each consignment of the preparation of animal feed imported from countries (zones) with reported case(s) of BSE shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate

issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

- (1) Names and addresses of the manufacturing plants;
- (2) Names, amount of packages, weights and manufacturing dates of the products;
- (3) The animal ingredients derived from cattle, sheep, goats and other animals susceptible to BSE shall not be imported from countries (zones) with reported case(s) of BSE, and the names of countries (zones) shall be noted;
- (4) The product was not contaminated by pathogens of BSE in raw material and throughout the manufacturing and processing process.
- (5) Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing veterinary officer.

The exporting country not recognized as being free from FMD, CBPP, ASF, CSF, PPR, HPAI or ND shall comply with Article 4.

6. The consignment required to be transshipped through third countries (zones) shall comply with the “Regulations of Import Quarantine Operations for Animal Products Transported by Closed Containers”.

## Attachment 16-3: Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Straw and Forage for Animal Feed

1. "Straw and Forage for Animal Feed" refers to plant products such as grass or hay provided as food for animal consumption and are categorized through the following Codes of the Standard Classification of Commodities (C.C.C.Code)of the Republic of China,
  - 1.1 1214.10.00.00-8 "Lucerne (Alfalfa) meal and pellets"
  - 1.2 1214.90.00.90-2 "Vegetable materials for forage, n.e.s."
  - 1.3 2308.00.00.00-5 "Vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and byproducts, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included"
2. The exporting country (zone) shall be recognized as being free from foot and mouth disease and African swine fever by the central competent authority of this country.
3. The straw and forage for animal feed for the importation shall not contain visible contaminants of feces, blood scab or others which poses risk of disease transmission.
4. While being shipped, the straw and forage for animal feed shall be in closed containers. If the shipment needs to be transshipped through a third country (zone) during the transport process, it shall comply with the requirements of the "Rules of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Container".
5. To import the straw and forage for animal feed, an original certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country shall accompany each consignment and application for the objects subject to quarantine when arriving at ports or stations of the competent authority. The certificate shall state the following in Chinese or English:
  - 5.1 Name and address of exporter and importer;
  - 5.2 Name of products, number of packages, and weight;
  - 5.3 Container and seal numbers;
  - 5.4 Date, place, the authority that issued the certificate and its official stamp, and the name and signature of the officer.

## Attachment 17-1 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Bovine Serum

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of serum of cattle of the Bovinae subfamily (hereinafter referred to as “bovine serum”).
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter the OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. The disease-free countries or zones as stated in this requirements refers to countries or zones recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP).
4. For the importation of bovine serum, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 4.1 The serum shall be derived from cattle born and raised in the disease-free countries or zones.
  - 4.2 For the serum that are collected at slaughter, the serum shall originate from cattle passing the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection conducted by a competent authority of the exporting country and the following requirements shall be complied with:
    - 4.2.1 Prior to slaughter, the cattle must not be subject to a stunning process with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, nor to a pithing process.
    - 4.2.2 The cattle originate from countries that are not recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as countries (zones) with reported case(s) of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and are recognized by the OIE as countries (zones) with negligible BSE risk.
  - 4.3 For the serum is not collected at slaughter, it must be collected from cattle which are found to be clinically healthy by physical examination.
  - 4.4 The serum processing facilities are supervised by the competent authority of the country where the processing facilities are located and shall process bovine blood materials only coming from the disease-free countries or zones unless the blood

material derived from non-susceptible animals of countries or zones that are not free from FMD or CBPP.

- 4.5 The serum shall be filtered through a filter with mesh size 0.22 $\mu$ M or less, or irradiated with  $\gamma$ -rays at a dosage of 25 kGray (MRad) or more. In addition, it shall be tested and found free from pathogens of mycoplasma, bovine viral diarrhoea, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis and bluetongue.
5. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country's animal quarantine authority. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 5.1 Origin:
    - 5.1.1 Name of consignment, total quantity and lot number;
    - 5.1.2 The exporting country;
    - 5.1.3 Names, registration numbers, addresses and country of the processing facilities;  
and
    - 5.1.4 Name and address of the exporter.
  - 5.2 Destination:
    - 5.2.1 Country of destination; and
    - 5.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
  - 5.3 Result of the quarantine:
    - 5.3.1 Statement attesting that the bovine serum fulfills the requirements stipulated in Article 4.
    - 5.3.2 The country of cattle of origin.
  - 5.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the issuing officer.

## Attachment 17-2 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Animal Vaccines

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of animal vaccines referring to pharmaceutical preparations of microbial origin for animal use and categorized as the following goods of the Commodity Classification Code (CCC Code) of the Republic of China:
  - 1.1 3002.30.10.00-4 “Vaccines against foot and mouth disease”
  - 1.2 3002.30.90.00-7 “Other vaccines for veterinary medicine”
2. In an epidemic or threat of epidemic situation of infectious animal diseases, the central competent authority may adopt the emergency measure that no animal quarantine inspection is required for the importation of animal vaccines by executive order or importing approval.
3. For the importation of animal vaccines, the importer shall obtain a license or permit of importing veterinary drugs issued by the central competent authority; and the relevant information on the vaccines shall be in line with the information noted in the license or the permit of importing veterinary drugs issued by the central competent authority.
4. For the importation of animal vaccines, the importer shall provide the license or permit of importing veterinary drugs issued by the central competent authority and an original veterinary certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 4.1 Name and address of the manufacturer;
  - 4.2 Name, lot number and quantity of vaccine;
  - 4.3 The country of origin shall be noted on the consignment imported into other countries and re-exported.

The content of the veterinary certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country may be consented by the import/export animal quarantine authority before the consignment being exported.

## Attachment 18-1 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Bovine Serum from the United States

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of serum of cattle of the subfamily of Bovinae (hereinafter referred to as “bovine serum”).
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the OIE’s Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. The disease-free countries or zones as stated in this requirements refers to countries or zones recognized by a central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP).
4. For bovine serum, only that which is manufactured by designated serum processing facilities is eligible to be imported into Taiwan. In addition, only government agencies, publically operated enterprises, private enterprises, academic institutions, and corporations are permitted to import such products.  
The list of designated serum processing facilities named in the preceding paragraph must be provided by the government of the United States, after confirming their compliance with Articles 6.4 and 6.5, to the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan for approval and publication on its website.
5. Bovine serum is prohibited from being used for the production of biological products for ruminants use, or for *in-vivo* tests/research purposes.
6. For the importation of bovine serum, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 6.1 The serum must be collected from cattle that, at the time of collection, are resident in disease-free countries (zones).
  - 6.2 For the serum is collected at slaughter, it must be collected from cattle which passed ante-mortem inspection and dressed carcasses passed post-mortem inspection by the competent authority of the country where the slaughterhouse is located. In addition, prior to slaughter, the cattle must not be subjected to a stunning process with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity nor to a pithing process.
  - 6.3 For the serum is not collected at slaughter, it must be collected from cattle which are

found to be clinically healthy by physical evaluation.

- 6.4 The serum must be manufactured in designated serum processing facilities which are located in the United States and under the supervision of the government of the United States. In addition, appropriate measures must be taken to effectively segregate the serum for export to Taiwan from ineligible materials if these designated facilities also handle bovine blood materials which are not compliant with Articles 6.1 to 6.3.
- 6.5 The serum must be filtered through a filter with mesh size 0.22 $\mu$ M or less, or irradiated with  $\gamma$ -rays at a dosage of 25 kGray (MRad) or more. In addition, it must be tested and found free from pathogens of mycoplasma, bovine viral diarrhoea, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis and bluetongue.
- 6.6 The serum must be produced, stored and transported in such a manner as to prevent contamination by communicable animal disease pathogens transmissible through the product.
- 6.7 The information presented on the inner package label must include product name and lot number.
- 6.8 The government of the United States is required to publish on its website the transportation of bovine serum from the United States to Taiwan must meet relevant regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).
7. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the United States, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 7.1 Origin of the animal:
    - 7.1.1 Name of consignment, quantity and lot numbers;
    - 7.1.2 The exporting country;
    - 7.1.3 Name and address of the processing facilities; and
    - 7.1.4 Name and address of the exporter.
  - 7.2 Destination:
    - 7.2.1 Country of destination; and
    - 7.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
  - 7.3 Result of quarantine:
    - 7.3.1 Statement attesting that the bovine serum fulfill the requirements stipulated in Articles 6.1 to 6.6.
    - 7.3.2 Countries (zones) in which the cattle were resident at the time of serum collection.
  - 7.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, name and signature of the issuing officer.

## Attachment 18-2 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Calf Serum from Canada

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of serum of calf of the subfamily of Bovinae (hereinafter referred to as “calf serum”).
2. Testing referred to in these requirements must be conducted by laboratories owned, designated or approved by the government of the exporting country using methods listed in these requirements; or prescribed, recommended or considered suitable by the OIE’s Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (hereinafter OIE Manual) for confirmation of population or individual animals being free from infection with pathogens of corresponding diseases. For diseases with no such testing methods prescribed, recommended or considered suitable in the OIE Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals may also be used.
3. The disease-free countries or zones as stated in this requirements refers to countries or zones recognized by a central competent authority of the importing country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and countries or zones which are not recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as countries (zones) with reported case(s) of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).
4. The calf serum shall be allowed to use only for *in-vitro* tests or production of biological products for poultry or swine and shall be prohibited from being used for *in-vivo* tests/research purposes and the production of biological products for ruminants, dogs, cats or human use.
5. For the importation of calf serum, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 5.1 The calf serum was derived from bovine fetuses collected from dams born and raised in a disease-free country, or from dams that were of Canada origin.
  - 5.2 The dams which have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by competent authority of the country of origin.
  - 5.3 The calf serum was processed in a premise which has been approved by Canada government and the premise processes sera only from the disease-free country or Canada.
  - 5.4 The calf serum has been filtered through filter with mesh size of 0.22µm or less, or has been irradiated with  $\gamma$ -rays at the dose of 25 kGray (2.5MRad) or more. In addition, it has been tested and found free from mycoplasma, bovine viral diarrhoea, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and bluetongue.
6. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by

the animal quarantine authority of Canada, and the certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

6.1 Origin of the animal:

6.1.1 Name of consignment, quantity, lot number and identification of means of transport (such as flight number, vessel name or seal number of container);

6.1.2 The exporting country;

6.1.3 Name and address of the processing premise; and

6.1.4 Name and address of the exporter.

6.2 Destination:

6.2.1 Country of destination; and

6.2.2 Name and address of the importer.

6.3 Result of quarantine:

6.3.1 Statement attesting that the calf serum fulfills the requirements stipulated in Article 5.

6.3.2 Country of origin of the dams.

6.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, name and signature of the issuing officer.

## Attachment 19-1 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Processed Products Containing Meat

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of processed products containing meat for human consumption and categorized as the following goods of the Commodity Classification Code (CCC Code) of the Republic of China, excluding products manufactured by a high-temperature sterilization canning procedure:
  - 1.1 1902.20.10.10-9 “Other stuffed rice pasta, whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared, containing meat”
  - 1.2 1902.20.90.10-2 “Other stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared, containing meat”
  - 1.3 1904.10.20.91-9 “Other prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, containing not less than 30% of rice, containing meat”
  - 1.4 1904.10.90.10-2 “Cereals (other than corn (maize)) in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked or otherwise prepared, not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 30% of rice, containing meat”
  - 1.5 1904.90.10.10-2 “Cereals (other than corn (maize)) in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked or otherwise prepared, not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 30% of rice, containing meat”
  - 1.6 1905.40.00.10-4 “Rusks, toasted bread and similar toasted products, containing meat”
  - 1.7 1905.40.00.10-4 “Rusks, toasted bread and similar toasted products, containing meat”
  - 1.8 2104.10.11.00-6 “Meat soups and broths and preparations therefor, liquid”
2. Terms used in the quarantine requirements are defined as follows:
  - 2.1 The countries (zones) free and not free from designated infectious animal diseases:  
The free countries (zones) refer to those that have been recognized by the central competent authority as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African swine fever (ASF), classical swine fever (CSF), peste des petits ruminants (PPR), highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and Newcastle disease (ND) pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 33 of the “Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Diseases”; except for above-mentioned countries (zones), other countries (zones) are deemed as not being free.
  - 2.2 Artiodactyla animals: The animals include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, deer and other animals susceptible to infectious animal diseases listed in Article 2.1 as specified by the central competent authority.
  - 2.3 Poultry: The animals include chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other animals as

specified by the central competent authority.

- 2.4 Meat: The term refers to carcasses, meat, and viscera derived from Artiodactyla animals or poultry for human consumption, including fresh, frozen, chilled, cooked, cured or other prepared products. Rendered animal fat and oil, extracts, hydrolysates, concentrates, flavors or shelf-stable dry meat powder are excluded.
3. Each consignment of processed products containing meat derived from Artiodactyla animal imported from countries (zones) recognized as being free from FMD, CBPP, ASF, CSF and PPR; or containing meat derived from poultry imported from countries (zones) recognized as being free from HPAI and ND shall comply with the following requirements:
  - 3.1 The manufacturing plants shall be approved by the competent authority of the exporting country for producing products containing meat;
  - 3.2 The information regarding animal species origin, quantity and dates of raw meat, and processing dates of products shall be recorded in detail and kept in the plants for at least 2 years;
  - 3.3 The products shall be packaged in new containers.
  - 3.4 The slaughtering inspections of raw meat for meat hygiene are in compliance with the relevant regulations.
4. Each consignment of products containing meat derived from Artiodactyla animal imported from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from FMD, CBPP, ASF, CSF or PPR; or containing meat derived from poultry imported from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from HPAI or ND shall comply with the following requirements:
  - 4.1 The manufacturing plants shall be approved by the competent authority of the exporting country for producing products containing meat;
  - 4.2 The slaughtering inspections of raw meat for meat hygiene are in compliance with the relevant requirements.
  - 4.3 Products containing meat shall be heat-treated; and products containing dried meat shall be processed with heat-treatments before drying. The heat-treatments shall comply with the following requirements:
    - 4.3.1 The products containing meat derived from Artiodactyla animals shall be heat-treated to reach a core temperature of 70°C for at least 30 minutes or 100°C for at least 2 minutes during the processing procedures. The products containing meat derived from poultry shall be heat-treated to reach a core temperature of 65°C for at least 42 seconds, 70°C for at least 3.6 seconds or 74°C for at least 0.51 seconds during the processing procedures.
    - 4.3.2 Other heat-treatments achieve equivalent efficacy of inactivating viruses with treatments indicated in preceding Item recognized by the import/export animal

quarantine authority.

- 4.4 The effective measures are taken after the heat-treatments for avoiding the products from being contaminated by pathogens of infectious animal diseases.
- 4.5 The products shall be packaged in new containers.
- 4.6 The information regarding animal species, origin, quantity and dates of raw meat, and processing dates and temperatures of products shall be recorded in detail and kept in the plants for at least 2 years;
- 4.7 The application on the manufacturing plants shall be submitted by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country to the import/export animal quarantine authority for review and conducting on-site audits, and the expenditure of dispatching inspectors for on-site audits shall be shouldered by the exporting country.
5. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 5.1 Names and addresses of the manufacturing plants;
  - 5.2 Names, amount of packages, weights and manufacturing dates of the products;
  - 5.3 Animal species for meat of origin of the products;
  - 5.4 For the products indicated in Article 4, statements attesting that the manufacturing procedures conclude heat-treatments and the products containing meat fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 4.3 and Article 4.4.
  - 5.5 Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing veterinary officer.
6. The consignment required to be transshipped through third countries (zones) shall comply with the “Regulations of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Containers”.

## Attachment 19-2 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Dried Animal Products

### 1. Terms used in the present requirements are defined as follows:

- (1) Dried animal products: refer to bones, horns, teeth, claws, hooves, hairs, feathers and other products as specified by the central competent authority.
- (2) The countries (zones) free and not free from designated infectious animal diseases: The free countries (zones) refer to those that have been recognized by the central competent authority as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African swine fever (ASF), classical swine fever (CSF), peste des petits ruminants (PPR), glanders, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), and Newcastle disease (ND) pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 33 of the “Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Diseases”; except for above-mentioned countries (zones), other countries (zones) are deemed as not being free.
- (3) Perissodactyla animals: The animals include horses, donkeys and other animals susceptible to infectious animal diseases listed in preceding Subparagraph as specified by the central competent authority.
- (4) Artiodactyla animals: The animals include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, deer and other animals susceptible to infectious animal diseases listed in the second Subparagraph of Article 1 as identified by the central competent authority.
- (5) Aves animals: The animals include chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other animals as specified by the central competent authority.
- (6) Unclean: The dried animal products are contaminated by the marrow of bones, horns and teeth, feces, skin scab, blood or extraneous material which poses risk of disease transmission.

### 2. Each consignment of dried animal products derived from Artiodactyla animals imported from countries (zones) recognized as being free from FMD, CBPP, ASF, CSF or PPR; derived from Perissodactyla animals imported from countries (zones) recognized as being free from glanders; derived from Aves animals imported from countries (zones) recognized as being free from HPAI and ND, or to import dried animal products derived from animals other than Artiodactyla animals, Perissodactyla animals or Aves animals shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

- (1) Names and addresses of the importer and exporter;
- (2) Names, amount of packages; and

(3) Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing veterinary officer.

3. Dried animal products derived from Artiodactyla animals imported from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from FMD, CBPP, ASF, CSF and PPR; derived from Perissodactyla animals imported from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from glanders; or derived from Aves animals imported from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from HPAI and ND shall comply with the following regulations:

(1) The products shall not be unclean.

(2) Prior to exportation, the products shall be sterilized before packaging and not contact with products of the same origin and are not sterilized.

(3) The sterilization shall be conducted through one of the following methods:

a. Fumigation in a hermetically sealed chamber using formaldehyde, at temperature above 20°C, for at least 24 hours before packing. The amounts of formalin and potassium permanganate used shall be 22 ml and 13 gram per cubic meter, respectively. Hair derived from Artiodactyla animals is not allowed to be sterilized by this method.

b. Fumigation in a hermetically sealed chamber using formaldehyde for at least 24 hours. The amounts of formalin and potassium permanganate used shall be 53 ml and 35 gram per cubic meter of the chamber, respectively.

c. Sterilization with steam at 121 °C 15 pounds pressure per square inch, and maintained for at least 30 minutes.

d. Sterilization with steam at 120 °C and maintained for at least 40 minutes.

e. Method stipulated in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

f. Other methods achieve equivalent efficacy of inactivating viruses with treatments indicated in Items 3 to 5 of Paragraph 1 of Article 3 recognized by the import/export animal quarantine authority.

Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:

(1) Names and addresses of the importer and exporter;

(2) Names, amount of packages, weights of products;

(3) Methods, durations and dates of sterilization;

(4) Dried animal products that underwent sterilization are not contact with products that are not sterilized;

(5) Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing veterinary officer.

4. When being shipped, the dried animal products shall be transported in closed containers. The consignment required to be transshipped through third countries (zones) shall comply with the “Regulation of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Containers”.

## Attachment 19-3 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Frozen/Chilled Uneviscerated Fish Products

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of frozen/chilled uneviscerated fish products.

The species subject to animal quarantine and the scopes of the designated transmissible animal diseases are listed in the Annex.

2. Terms used in the quarantine requirements are defined as follows:

- 2.1 Internal organs: Organs in the fish abdominal cavity, including heart, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, stomach, spleen, kidney, swim bladder, intestine and gonads, but excluding brain and gills.

- 2.2 Eviscerated: Organs in the fish abdominal cavity that have been removed by specific procedures with no obvious, visible viscera preservation.

3. The quarantine requirements stipulate sampling, test and surveillance, using relevant provisions of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) “Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals” (hereinafter the Aquatic Manual). For infectious animal diseases with no sampling, test or surveillance methods prescribed in the Aquatic Manual, other methods that are published in international scientific journals may be applied.

4. The importation of frozen/chilled uneviscerated fish products in the Annex shall comply with the following regulations:

- 4.1 Within a period of three months prior to the exportation of fish products, there shall be no incidents of high mortality occurring in that specific species of fish which are caused by infectious diseases or unknown etiology in the waters or aquaculture facility of origin.

- 4.2 The waters or aquaculture facility of origin is subject to an official health surveillance scheme conducted by a laboratory designated by the exporting country’s government for the pertinent infectious animal diseases of concern listed in the Annex, and the surveillance results reveal that pertinent infectious animal diseases have not occurred for at least 2 years in the waters or aquaculture facility of origin; or fish products from the waters or aquaculture facility of origin, testing has been conducted by a laboratory designated by the exporting country’s government for the pertinent infectious animal diseases of concern listed in the annex with negative results within 30 days prior to export.

5. The package, transportation and disinfection of importing frozen/chilled uneviscerated fish products shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Aquatic

Code.

6. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original health certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - 6.1 Type and origin of the fish products:
    - 6.1.1 Type: Scientific names;
    - 6.1.2 Name of the waters of origin or name and address of the aquaculture facility of origin (including province or region)
    - 6.1.3 Quantity (in thousands) or total weight (in kilograms);
    - 6.1.4 The exporting country;
    - 6.1.5 Name and address of the exporter; and
    - 6.1.6 Name of the competent authority of the exporting country.
  - 6.2 Destination:
    - 6.2.1 Country of destination
    - 6.2.2 Name and address of the importer
  - 6.3 Result of the quarantine:
    - 6.3.1 Statements attesting that the products fulfill the requirements stipulated in Article 4.
    - 6.3.2 If the waters or aquaculture facility of origin complies with Article 4.2, names of the infectious animal diseases under official surveillance or names of the tested infectious animal diseases, the sample collection date, number of collected samples, name of the testing laboratory, methods and results of the tests in accordance with Article 1 shall be specified.
  - 6.4 Date and place of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing officer.

Annex: Species and pertinent diseases of concern for the importation of the frozen/chilled unviscerated products subject to quarantine inspection

No.	Scientific name of species	Pertinent diseases of concern
1	<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>	Spring viraemia of carp
2	<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
3	<i>Carassius carassius</i>	Spring viraemia of carp
4	<i>Coregonus spp.</i>	Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia
5	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Spring viraemia of carp
6	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Koi herpesvirus disease
		Spring viraemia of carp
7	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Spring viraemia of carp
8	<i>Leuciscus idus</i>	Spring viraemia of carp
9	<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
10	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
		Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
		Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia
11	<i>Oncorhynchus spp.</i>	Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia
12	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
13	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia
14	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
15	<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>	Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia
16	<i>Tinca tinca</i>	Spring viraemia of carp

## Attachment 19-4 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Products of Animal Origin

1. Terms used in the quarantine requirements are defined as follows:
  - (1) Dairy products: Refer to fresh milk, cream and other milk listed in Appendix 1.
  - (2) Egg products: Refer to fresh shell eggs, shell eggs of other birds, dried eggs which are not in shell, frozen egg yolks, egg white and whole egg liquid, listed in Appendix 2.
  - (3) Meat meal, bone meal and meat-and-bone meal: Products derived from animals of Artiodactyla and poultry for animal feed.
  - (4) Blood meal and plasma protein powder: Products derived from Artiodactyla for animal feed.
  - (5) Rawhide: Fresh, salted or dried products derived from Artiodactyla animals and not for human consumption.
  - (6) Casing: Refer to casing of pigs, sheep, goats, or other animals listed in Appendix 3.
  - (7) Fertilizer: Refer to products containing ingredients derived from Artiodactyla animals and poultry listed in Appendix 4.
  - (8) Velvet antler: Branched horns on the skull of adult deer covered in velvet-like skin.
  - (9) Bird's nest products: Raw products derived from bird's saliva excretion without processing procedures.

The manufacturing procedures of dairy products mentioned in Subparagraph 1 of preceding Paragraph, that comply with the criteria of high-temperature sterilization canning procedure or ultra-high-temperature (UHT) processing procedure in closed containers are excluded from the quarantine requirements.

2. The requirements are not applied to the exporting countries (zones) where there is a bilateral agreement between the exporting and importing countries.
3. Terms used in the quarantine requirements are defined as follows:
  - (1) The countries (zones) that are free from the infectious animal diseases and with reported case(s) of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE): The countries (zones) refer to those that have been recognized by the central competent authority as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African swine fever (ASF), classical swine fever (CSF), peste des petits ruminants (PPR), highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and Newcastle disease (ND), or countries (zones) with reported case(s) of BSE recognized by the central competent authority pursuant to Paragraph 1,

Article 33 of the “Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Diseases”.

- (2) Ingredients of Artiodactyla animals: The raw materials of the products of animal origin are derived from cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, deer and other animals susceptible to infectious animal diseases listed in preceding Subparagraph as specified by a the central competent authority, except milk products.
  - (3) Ingredients of poultry: The raw materials of the products of animal origin are derived from chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other animals as specified by the central competent authority.
4. The products of animal origin shall be imported from the countries (zones) that are free from infectious animal diseases, excluding those that are imported according to Subparagraph 2 of Article 7.
- The scope of countries (zones) recognized as being free from animal diseases mentioned in preceding Paragraph is applied to susceptible animals.
- The exporting countries (zones) of meat meal, bone meal, meat-and-bone meal, blood meal and plasma protein meal shall not be countries (zones) recognized as with reported case(s) of BSE, excluding those that are evaluated and approved for import by the import/export animal quarantine authority.
5. For the importation of dairy products, the following requirements shall be complied with:
- (1) The manufacturing plants shall be approved by the competent authority of the exporting country;
  - (2) The products are not being contaminated by other pathogens of infectious animal diseases in raw materials throughout the manufacturing, processing, transportation and storage.
  - (3) For dairy products derived from sheep or goats, no outbreak of PPR has occurred for at least 21 days in the exporting country prior to export.
  - (4) For dairy products derived from cattle, no outbreak of lumpy skin disease (LSD) has occurred for at least 90 days in the exporting country prior to export.
6. For the importation of egg products, the following requirements shall be complied with:
- (1) HPAI and ND shall be listed as notifiable animal diseases in the exporting country;
  - (2) No outbreak of the subtypes of H5 and H7 low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) has occurred for at least 90 days in the exporting country prior to export.
  - (3) Products shall be packaged and transported in brand new or properly cleaned containers.
- Shell eggs shall be derived from infertile eggs and cleaned prior to export.

7. For the importation of meat meal, bone meal, meat-and-bone meal, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - (1) For those derived from Artiodactyla animals, the animals shall be born, raised and slaughtered in the exporting countries (zones), and the manufacturing plants are not processing, manufacturing or storing raw materials or products that are derived from Artiodactyla animals originating from other countries;
  - (2) For those derived from poultry imported from countries (zones) not recognized as being free from HPAI and ND, the manufacturing plants are excluded from the requirements stipulated in Paragraph 1 of Article 4 after being evaluated by the import/export animal quarantine authority that effective measures avoiding contamination of pathogens of infectious animal diseases are taken in the processes of producing and transportation;
  - (3) The manufacturing plants of countries (zones) recognized as with reported case(s) of BSE shall be evaluated and approved by the import/export animal quarantine authority for importation. The import/export animal quarantine authority may dispatch officers for on-site audits if necessary, and the expenses shall be shouldered by the exporting country, according to relevant regulations.
8. For the importation of blood meal and plasma protein meal, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - (1) The animals shall be born, raised and slaughtered in the exporting countries (zones);
  - (2) The manufacturing plants do not process, manufacture or store raw materials or products that are derived from Artiodactyla originating from other countries;
  - (3) The manufacturing plants of countries (zones) recognized as with reported case(s) of BSE shall be evaluated and approved by the import/export animal quarantine authority for importation. The import/export animal quarantine authority may dispatch officers for on-site audits if necessary, and the expenses shall be shouldered by the exporting country, according to relevant regulations.
9. For the importation of rawhide, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - (1) The animals shall be born, raised and slaughtered in the exporting countries (zones);
  - (2) The animals shall pass the anti-mortem and post-mortem inspection by the officers dispatched by the competent authority of the exporting country;For the importation of rawhide derived from cattle, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - (1) No outbreak of LSD has occurred for at least 28 days in the exporting country prior to export; or
  - (2) The animals have passed anti-mortem and post-mortem inspection by the officers

dispatched by the competent authority of the exporting country. The rawhide are treated by one of the following methods and treated rawhide shall be kept from being contamination by pathogens of LSD:

- a. Dried or wet salt cure for at least 14 days;
- b. Treated with 2% sodium carbonate for at least 7 days;
- c. Dried at temperature above 20°C for at least 42 days;
- d. Method stipulated in the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

10. For the importation of fertilizer containing ingredient derived from cattle, the exporting country shall not be recognized as with reported case(s) of BSE and shall be categorized as negligible BSE risk by OIE, excluding those that are evaluated and approved by the import/export animal quarantine authority.
11. For the importation of casing, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - (1) The exporting countries (zones) shall be countries (zones) where the importation of meat originating from Artiodactyla animals is approved;
  - (2) The risk assessment of products imported for the first time shall be conducted by the import/export animal quarantine authority for the exporting countries (zones) where the importation of meat originating from Artiodactyla animals has not been approved.
12. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state the following information in English or Chinese:
  - (1) Names and addresses of the importer and exporter;
  - (2) Names, amount of packages, weights and manufacturing dates of the products;
  - (3) Name and address of the manufacturing plant;
  - (4) Date, place, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and printed name and signature of the issuing veterinary officer; and
  - (5) For the importation of products mentioned in Subparagraphs 1 to 7 of Article 1, statements attesting that products of animal origin fulfill requirement stipulated in Article 5 to Article 11.
13. The consignment required to be transshipped through third countries (zones) shall comply with the “Regulations of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Containers”.

## Appendix 1: Dairy products

C.C.C. Code	Description of Goods
04011010001	Fresh milk (excluding raw milk and milk of goat and sheep), not concentrated and unsweetened, of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1%
04011090004	Cream and other milk, not concentrated and unsweetened, of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1%
04012010009	Fresh milk (excluding raw milk and milk of goat and sheep), not concentrated and unsweetened, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1% but not exceeding 6%
04012090002	Cream and other milk, not concentrated and unsweetened, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1% but not exceeding 6%
04014010005	Fresh milk (excluding raw milk and milk of goat and sheep), not concentrated and unsweetened, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6% but not exceeding 10%
04014090008	Cream and other milk, not concentrated and unsweetened, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6% but not exceeding 10%
04015010002	Fresh milk (excluding raw milk and milk of goat and sheep), not concentrated and unsweetened, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 10%
04015090005	Cream and other milk, not concentrated and unsweetened, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 10%
04029910004	Fresh milk, containing added sugar or other sweeteners
98061000113	Fresh milk (excluding raw milk and milk of goat and sheep), not concentrated and unsweetened, of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1%, of Item 0401.10.10.00
98061000211	Fresh milk (excluding raw milk and milk of goat and sheep), not concentrated and unsweetened, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1% but not exceeding 6%, of Item 0401.20.10.00
98061000337	Fresh milk (excluding raw milk and milk of goat and sheep), not concentrated and unsweetened, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6%,but not exceeding 10% of Item No. 0401.40.10.00
98061000355	Fresh milk (excluding raw milk and milk of goat and sheep), not concentrated and unsweetened, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 10%, of Item No. 0401.50.10.00
98062000102	Fresh milk, containing added sugar or other sweeteners, of Item 0402.99.10.00

## Appendix 2: Egg products

C.C.C. Code	Description of Goods
04072100004	Eggs of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, in shell, fresh
04072900006	Other birds' eggs, in shell, fresh
04079000000	Birds' eggs, in shell, preserved or cooked
04081910005	Egg yolks, frozen
04089190009	Other birds' eggs, not in shell, dried
04089910008	Whole eggs, frozen
04089990001	Other similar articles
35021910004	Egg white, frozen

### Appendix 3: Casings

C.C.C. Code	Description of Goods
05040011008	Casings of swine
05040012007	Casings of sheep, lambs and goats
05040019000	Other casings of animals

#### Appendix 4: Fertilizers

C.C.C. Code	Description of Goods
31010010000	Dung
31010020008	Guano
31010090101	Other animal or vegetable fertilizers, and fertilizers produced by the mixing of animal or vegetable products, not chemically treated
31051000907	Other goods of this chapter in tablets or similar form or in packages with a gross weight not exceeding 10KG
31059000900	Other fertilizers

## Attachment 20 : Draft Amendment of the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Biological Materials for Research Purposes

1. Terms used in this set of Quarantine Requirements are defined as follows:
  - 1.1 Biological materials:
    - 1.1.1 Specimens of animal origin;
    - 1.1.2 Infectious animal disease pathogens; and
    - 1.1.3 Materials that contain infectious animal disease pathogens, but inactivated biological preparations are excluded.
  - 1.2 Specimens of animal origin (hereinafter referred to as the “specimens”): The specimens such as tissues, organs, body fluid, blood (serum and plasma), excretions, secretions, or materials in respiratory tracts or digestive tracts, which are collected from terrestrial animals of Mammalian, excluding humans, Aves, live fishes listed in the annex of the “Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Live Fish and Their Gametes and Fertilized Eggs” and the “Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Live Crustaceans and Molluscs”. But the derivatives of aforementioned specimens are not concluded, such as cells, antibodies, albumins, enzymes, complements, interferons, biotin, bile salts, collagens, and others.
  - 1.3 Infectious animal disease pathogens (hereinafter referred to as the “pathogens”): Materials that contain pathogens listed in the Annex of “List of Infectious Animal Disease Pathogens Imported for Research Purposes” or nucleic acids of the above-mentioned pathogens.
2.
  - 2.1 The application for the importation of biological materials has to be submitted by the establishments of government agencies, public or private enterprises, educational institutions or juridical persons (hereinafter all referred to as the “applicant(s)”) prior to the import with the completed application form to the export/import animal quarantine authority of the importing country for issuing the official approval regarding quarantine requirements. The biological materials cannot be imported until the application is approved. According to the quarantine requirements stipulated in Article 4, applicants shall apply for the quarantine inspection upon approval when consignment arrived. Applicants shall additionally provide information required by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country for reviewing or conducting risk analyses. The applicants of blood samples of dogs/cats (including serum and plasma) can be natural persons.
  - 2.2 For importing pathogens of high risks listed in the annex, biological materials that contain pathogens of high risks or specimens originating from animals that are

suffering or suspected of suffering from pathogens of high risks listed in the Annex, excluding non-transmissible biological materials, applicants have to be the post-entry users and shall submit the following documents for application of the official approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph:

- 2.2.1 The document attesting that the applicants and post-entry storage facilities have been qualified as biosafety level 3 or higher level laboratories according to the “Regulations Governing the Management of Infectious Biological Materials” or “Regulations Governing the Management of Animal Infectious Biological Materials”. The Animal Health Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan is not subject to this Paragraph of the requirement.
- 2.2.2 Applicants and post-entry storage facilities shall provide the permit issued by the committee members or designated personnel of the biosafety committees that are set in accordance with the regulations mentioned in the Article 2.2.1.
3. For the importation of biological materials, the following requirements shall be complied with:
  - 3.1 The exporters shall be government agencies, research institutions of educational institutions or juridical persons recognized by the competent authorities of the exporting country;
  - 3.2 Other designated quarantine requirements are requested by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country according to the results of review or risk analyses of importation;
  - 3.3 For the importation of tonsils, distal ileum, brains, eyes, spinal cord, skull, and vertebral columns of bovine (*Bos taurus* and *B. indicus*), and their derivative specimens, the country of origin of bovine shall be the countries that are not recognized by a central competent authorities of the importing country as countries with BSE reported case(s) and have negligible BSE-risk status recognized by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE);
  - 3.4 The packages and labels of the biological materials shall be in compliance with the latest version of “Guidance on Regulations for the Transport of Infectious Substances” published by the World Health Organization (WHO). The contents of the consignment shall be labeled on the outside packages; and
  - 3.5 The transportation shall be in compliance with the regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).
4. On arrival of each consignment at the port of entry, the importer(s) shall apply quarantine inspection to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country and submit the original veterinary certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country or declarations of origin issued by the organization(s) of origin. The declarations of origin are not acceptable for the imports

of specimens stipulated in Article 3.3.

5. The original veterinary certificates of the exporting country or declaration of origin mentioned in Article 4 shall state the following requirements in English and Chinese:
  - 5.1 Origin of commodity:
    - 5.1.1 Name of the consignment;
    - 5.1.2 The exporting country;
    - 5.1.3 Name and address of the exporter;
  - 5.2 Destination:
    - 5.2.1 Country of destination; and
    - 5.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
  - 5.3 Result of the quarantine:
    - 5.3.1 Statement attesting that exporters are government agencies, research institutions of educational institutions or juridical persons recognized by the competent authorities of the exporting country.
    - 5.3.2 Statement attesting that the consignment fulfills the requirements stipulated in Article 3.2, excluding those that are not requested by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.
    - 5.3.3 For importation of consignment stipulated in Article 3.3, the countries which cattle originate from shall be stated on the original veterinary certificates of the exporting country.
  - 5.4 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, name and signature of the issuing officer must be stated on the original veterinary certificates of the exporting country.
  - 5.5 Date of issuance, name and official stamp of the issuing organization(s) of origin, name and signature of the responsible person must be stated on the declarations of origin.
6. The reshipment, destruction or other safety quarantine measures may be taken by the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country if the consignment falls into one of the following conditions:
  - 6.1 Any non-compliance with the quarantine requirements.
  - 6.2 Any broken, leakage or the illegible labels are found on the packages.
7. The importation of biological materials for human use or veterinary drugs approved by a competent authority of the importing country shall be exempted from animal quarantine.

Annex: List of Infectious Animal Disease Pathogens Imported for Research Purposes

No.	Names of Animal Diseases	Pathogens	Risk Level of Importation
High 1	Rift Valley fever	Rift Valley fever virus, Phlebovirus, Bunyaviridae	High
High 2	Rift Valley fever	Rift Valley fever virus vaccine strain MP-12, Phlebovirus, Bunyaviridae	High
High 3	Rinderpest	Rinderpest virus, Morbillivirus, Paramyxovirinae, Paramyxoviridae	High
High 4	Tularemia	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	High
High 5	Vesicular stomatitis	Vesicular stomatitis virus, including New Jersey virus(NJ VSV) and Indiana virus [including IND-1 VSV (classical IND virus, VSIV), IND-2 VSV (cocal virus, COCV) and IND-3 VSV (Alagoas virus, VSAV)]	High
High6	West Nile fever	West Nile virus, <i>Flavivirus</i> , <i>Flaviviridae</i>	High
High 7	Foot and mouth disease	Foot and mouth disease virus, <i>Aphthovirus</i> , <i>Picornaviridae</i>	High
High 8	Highly pathogenic avian influenza	HPAI Influenza A virus, Orthomyxoviridae (excluding vaccine strain)	High
High 9	Highly pathogenic avian influenza	vaccine strain of HPAI Influenza A virus, Orthomyxoviridae	High
High 10	Low pathogenic avian influenza (H7N9 subtype)	non-vaccine strain of LPAI H7N9 subtype Influenza A virus, <i>Orthomyxoviridae</i>	High
High 11	Haemorrhagic septicaemia	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> type B buffalo strains and other type B human virulent strains (only for B:2, B:3, B:4 and B:5)	High
High 12	Lumpy skin disease (caused by group III virus, type Neethling)	Lumpy skin disease virus, <i>Capripoxvirus</i> , <i>Poxviridae</i>	High
High 13	Bovine brucellosis (Brucella abortus)	<i>Brucella abortus</i>	High

High 14	Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	Prions of BSE	High
High 15	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	<i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i>	High
High 16	African horse sickness	African horse sickness virus, <i>Orbivirus</i> , <i>Reoviridae</i>	High
High 17	Glanders	<i>Burkholderia mallei</i>	High
High 18	Equine encephalomyelitis (Venezuelan)	Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus, Alphavirus , Togaviridae	High
High 19	Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)	Eastern equine encephalitis virus, Alphavirus, Togaviridae	High
High 20	Equine encephalomyelitis (Western )	Western equine encephalomyelitis virus, Alphavirus, Togaviridae	High
High 21	Caprine and ovine brucellosis ( <i>Brucella melitensis</i> )	<i>Brucella melitensis</i>	High
High 22	Peste des petits ruminants	Peste des petits ruminants virus, Morbillivirus, Paramyxoviridae	High
High 23	Scrapie	Prions of Scrapie	High
High 24	African swine fever	African swine fever virus, Asfivirus, Asfarviridae	High
High 25	Porcine brucellosis ( <i>Brucella suis</i> )	<i>Brucella suis</i>	High
High 26	Q fever	<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>	High
High 27	Nipah virus encephalitis	Nipah virus(NiV), Henipavirus, Paramyxoviridae	High
High 28	Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever	Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus, Nairovirus, Bunyaviridae	High
High 29	Hendra virus infection	Hendra virus(HeV), Henipavirus, Paramyxovirinae, Paramyxoviridae	High
Low 1	Rabies	Rabies virus, Lyssavirus, Rhabdoviridae	low
Low 2	Anthrax	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	low
Low 3	Trichinellosis	<i>Trichinella spiralis</i> , <i>T. nativa</i> , <i>T. nelsoni</i> , <i>T. pseudospiralis</i>	low
Low 4	Aujeszky's disease (Pseudorabies)	Pseudorabies virus, Porcine Herpesvirus 1, Alpha herpesvirinae, Herpesviridae	low
Low 5	Bluetongue	Bluetongue virus, Orbivirus, Reoviridae	low

Low 6	Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis	<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> , <i>E. multilocularis</i> , <i>E. vogeli</i> , <i>E. oligarthrus</i>	low
Low 7	Heartwater	<i>Cowdria ruminantium</i> (Ehrlichia ruminantium)	low
Low 8	Japanese encephalitis	Japanese encephalitis virus, Flavivirus, Flaviviridae	low
Low 9	New world screwworm	<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>	low
Low 10	Old world screwworm	<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>	low
Low 11	Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease)	<i>Mycobacterium paratuberculosis</i>	low
Low 12	Acarapisosis of honey bees	<i>Acarapis woodi</i> (tracheal mite)	low
Low 13	American foulbrood of honey bees	<i>Paenibacillus larvae</i> ssp. <i>Larvae</i>	low
Low 14	European foulbrood of honey bees	<i>Melissococcus plutonius</i>	low
Low 15	Small hive beetle	<i>Aethina tumida</i>	low
Low 16	Tropilaelaps infestation of honey bees	<i>Tropilaelaps clareae</i> , <i>T. koenigerum</i> , <i>T. thaii</i> , <i>T. mercedesae</i>	low
Low 17	Varroosis of honey bees	<i>Varroa destructor</i>	low
Low 18	Avian chlamydiosis	<i>Chlamydophila psittaci</i>	low
Low 19	Newcastle disease	Newcastle disease virus, Avian paramyxovirus 1, Avulavirus, Paramyxoviridae	low
Low 20	Avian Infectious bronchitis	Avian Infectious bronchitis virus, Avian Coronavirus, Coronaviridae	low
Low 21	Avian Infectious laryngotracheitis	Avian Infectious laryngotracheitis virus, Gallid herpesvirus 1, Alphaherpesvirinae, Herpesviridae	low
Low 22	Low pathogenic avian influenza (H5/H7 subtype)	LPAI H5/H7 subtype Influenza A virus, Orthomyxoviridae	low
Low 23	Avian Mycoplasmosis ( <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> )	<i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i>	low
Low 24	Duck virus hepatitis	Avian enteroviruses, Enterovirus, Picornaviridae	low
Low 25	Fowl typhoid	<i>Salmonella gallinarum</i>	low
Low 26	Pullorum disease	<i>Salmonella pullorum</i>	low

Low 27	Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)	Infectious bursal disease virus, <i>Avibirnavirus, Birnaviridae</i>	low
Low 28	Bovine anaplasmosis	<i>Anaplasma marginale, A. centrale, A. ovis</i>	low
Low 29	Haemorrhagic septicaemia	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> type B:2(corresponding to 6:B or Asian serotype), B:3, B:4, B:5, E:2 (corresponding to 6:E or African serotype), but excluding type B buffalo and other human virulent strains	low
Low 30	Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (Infectious pustular vulvovaginitis)	Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis virus/Infectious pustular vulvovaginitis virus, Bovine herpesvirus 1, Alphaherpesvirinae, Herpesviridae	low
Low 31	Theileriosis	<i>Theileria parva, T. annulata</i>	low
Low 32	Trichomonosis	<i>Trichomonas foetus</i>	low
Low 33	Bovine babesiosis	<i>Babesia bovis, B. bigemina, B. divergens,</i> <i>B. major, B. ovata</i>	low
Low 34	Bovine genital campylobacteriosis	<i>Campylobacter fetus</i> subsp <i>veneralis</i>	low
Low 35	Enzootic bovine leukosis	Bovine leukemia virus, Deltaretrovirus, Retroviridae	low
Low 36	Contagious equine metritis	<i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i>	low
Low 37	Dourine	<i>Trypanosoma equiperdum</i>	low
Low 38	Equine Infectious anaemia	Equine infectious anemia virus, Lentivirus, Retroviridae	low
Low 39	Equine influenza	Equi-1 H7N7 & Equi-2 H3N8, Influenza virus A, Orthomyxoviridae	low
Low 40	Equine piroplasmosis	<i>Babesia equi, Babesia caballi</i>	low
Low 41	Equine rhinopneumonitis	Equine herpesvirus 1, Alphaherpesvirinae, Herpesviridae	low
Low 42	Equine viral arteritis	Equine arteritis virus, Arterivirus, Arteriviridae	low
Low 43	Myxomatosis	Myxoma virus, Leporipoxvirus, Poxviridae	low
Low 44	Rabbit haemorrhagic disease	Rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus, Lagovirus, Caliciviridae	low

Low 45	Sheep pox and goat pox	Sheep pox virus, Goat pox virus, Capripoxvirus, Poxviridae	low
Low 46	Caprine arthritis/encephalitis( CAE)	Caprine arthritis/encephalitis virus, Lentivirus, Retroviridae	low
Low 47	Contagious agalactia	<i>Mycoplasma agalactiae</i> , <i>M. capricolum</i> , <i>M. mycoides</i> subsp. <i>mycoides</i> , <i>M.</i> <i>putrefaciens</i>	low
Low 48	Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	<i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> subsp. <i>mycoides</i> , <i>M. mycoides</i> subsp. <i>capricolum</i> , <i>M. mycoides</i> subsp. <i>capri</i> , <i>Mycoplasma</i> biotype <i>F38</i>	low
Low 49	Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis, Chlamydophila abortus infection, Enzootic abortion of ewes, ovine chlamydiosis)	<i>Chlamydophila abortus</i>	low
Low 50	Maedi-visna (Ovine Progressive Pneumonia, OPP)	Maedi/visna virus, <i>Lentivirus</i> , <i>Retroviridae</i>	low
Low 51	Ovine epididymitis	<i>Brucella ovis</i>	low
Low 52	Swine vesicular disease	Swine vesicular disease virus, Enterovirus, Picornaviridae	low
Low 53	Transmissible gastroenteritis	Transmissible gastroenteritis virus, mammalian <i>Coronavirus</i> , Coronaviridae	low
Low 54	Bovine tuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>	low
Low 55	Bovine tuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> <i>BCG</i> vaccine <i>strain</i>	low
Low 56	Surra	<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>	low
Low 57	Epizootic haemorrhagic disease	Epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer viruses 1-7, <i>Orbivirus</i> , <i>Reoviridae</i>	low
Low 58	Leishmaniosis	<i>Leishmania</i> spp.	low
Low 59	Turkey rhinotracheitis	Turkey rhinotracheitis virus, Metapneumovirus, Paramyxoviridae	low
Low 60	Avian Mycoplasmosis ( <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> )	<i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i>	low
Low 61	Trypanosomiasis (tsetse-transmitted)	<i>Trypanosoma congolense</i> , <i>T. vivax</i> , <i>T.</i> <i>brucei brucei</i>	low

Low 62	Bovine viral diarrhea	Bovine viral diarrhea virus, Pestivirus, Flaviviridae	low
Low 63	Salmonellosis ( <i>S. abortusovis</i> )	<i>Salmonella abortusovis</i>	low
Low 64	Nairobi sheep disease	Nairobi sheep disease virus, Nairovirus, Bunyaviridae	low
Low 65	Porcine cysticercosis	<i>Taenia solium</i>	low
Low 66	Classical swine fever (Hog cholera)	Classical swine fever virus (Hog cholera virus), Pestivirus, Flaviviridae	low
Low 67	Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome	Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus, Arterivirus, Arteriviridae	low
Low 68	Camelpox	Camelpox virus, Orthopoxvirus, Poxviridae	low
Low 69	Leptospirosis	<i>Leptospira</i> spp. ( <i>icterohaemorrhagiae</i> , <i>canicola</i> , <i>pomona</i> , <i>grippotyphosa</i> , and <i>bratislava</i> etc.)	low
Low 70	Nosemosis of honey bees (Nosemosis disease)	<i>Nosema apis</i> & <i>Nosema ceranae</i>	low
Low 71	Fowl pox	Fowlpox virus, Avipoxvirus, Poxviridae	low
Low 72	Marek's disease	Marek's disease virus (MDV), Alphaherpesvirus, Herpesviridae	low
Low 73	Avian tuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i> (serotypes 1, 2 and 3) and <i>M. genavense</i>	low
Low 74	Duck virus enteritis	Duck virus enteritis virus (DEV or anatid herpesvirus-1), Alphaherpesvirinae, Herpesviridae	low
Low 75	Fowl cholera	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> type A, B( excluding B:2, B:3, B:4, B:5), D, F	low
Low 76	Dermatophilosis	<i>Dermatophilus congolensis</i>	low
Low 77	Malignant catarrhal fever	Alcelaphine herpesvirus-1 (AIHV-1) and ovine herpesvirus-2 (OvHV-2), Gammaherpesvirinae, Herpesviridae	low
Low 78	Bovine cysticercosis	<i>Taenia saginata</i>	low
Low 79	Horse mange	Mange mites ( <i>Cheyletiell</i> spp., <i>Chorioptes</i> spp., <i>Demodex</i> spp., <i>Knemidokoptes</i> spp., <i>Notoedres</i> spp., <i>Otodectes</i> spp., <i>Psorobia</i> spp., <i>Psoroptes</i> spp., and <i>Sarcoptes</i> spp.)	low

Low 80	Horse pox	Horse poxvirus, Orthopoxvirus, Poxviridae	low
Low 81	Epizootic lymphangitis (Enzootic lymphangitis)	<i>Histoplasma farciminosum</i>	low
Low 82	Border disease	<i>Border disease virus</i> , Pestivirus, Flaviviridae	low
Low 83	Ovine pulmonary adenocarcinoma (OPA, adenomatosis, jaagsiekte)	Jaagsiekte sheep retrovirus (JSRV), Betaretrovirus, Retroviridae	low
Low 84	Teschovirus encephalomyelitis (previously enterovirus encephalomyelitis or Teschen / Talfan disease)	<i>Porcine teschovirus</i> , Teschovirus, Picornaviridae	low
Low 85	Swine influenza	Swine influenza virus, Influenza virus A, <i>Orthomyxoviridae</i>	low
Low 86	Bunyaviral diseases (Akabane virus)	<i>Akabane virus</i> , <i>Orthobunyavirus</i> , <i>Bunyaviridae</i>	low
Low 87	Bunyaviral diseases (Cache Valley virus)	<i>Cache Valley virus (CVV)</i> , <i>Nairovirus</i> , <i>Bunyaviridae</i>	low
Low 88	Toxoplasmosis	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	low
Low 89	Haemorrhagic colibacillosis	Verocytotoxigenic <i>Escherichia coli</i>	low
Low 90	Campylobacteriosis	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> and <i>campylobacter coli</i>	low
Low 91	Cryptosporidiosis	<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i> , <i>C. andersoni</i> , <i>C. baileyi</i> , <i>C. meleagridis</i> and <i>C. galli</i>	low
Low 92	Listeriosis	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	low
Low 93	Vesicular exanthema	Vesicular exanthema of swine virus, Vesivirus, Caliciviridae	low
Low 94	Bovine ephemeral fever	Bovine ephemeral fever virus, Ephemerovirus, Rhabdoviridae	low
Low 95	Contagious pustular dermatitis(Orf)	Orf virus, Parapoxvirus, Poxviridae	low
Low 96	Waterfowl parvovirus infection	Goose parvovirus and duck parvovirus, Parvovirus, Parvoviridae	low
Low 97	Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	low

Low 98	Infection with ranavirus	Frog Virus 3 (FV-3), Ranavirus, Iridoviridae	low
Low 99	Crayfish plaque ( <i>Aphanomyces astaci</i> )	<i>Aphanomyces astaci</i>	low
Low 100	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus	low
Low 101	Infectious myonecrosis	Infectious Myonecrosis Virus	low
Low 102	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis	Necrotizing hepatopancreatitis bacterium	low
Low 103	Taura syndrome	Taura syndrome virus	low
Low 104	White spot disease	White spot syndrome virus	low
Low 105	White tail disease	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii nodavirus</i>	low
Low 106	Yellow head disease	Yellowhead virus	low
Low 107	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	Ranavirus, Iridoviridae	low
Low 108	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome	<i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> and <i>A. piscicida</i>	low
Low 109	Infection with <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> (Gyrodactylosis)	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i>	low
Low 110	Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	Infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus, Novirhabdovirus, Rhabdoviridae	low
Low 111	Infectious salmon anemia	Infectious salmon anemia virus, Isavirus, Orthomyxoviridae	low
Low 112	Koi herpesvirus disease	Koi herpesvirus, <i>Herpesviridae</i>	low
Low 113	Red sea bream iridoviral disease	Red sea bream iridovirus	low
Low 114	Spring viremia of carp	Spring viremia of carp virus, <i>Rhabdovirus carpio</i> , <i>Rhabdoviridae</i>	low
Low 115	Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia	Viral haemorrhagic septecemia virus (Egtved virus), <i>Novirhabdovirus</i> , <i>Rhabdoviridae</i>	low
Low 116	Infection with abalone herpesvirus	Abalone herpesvirus	low
Low 117	Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>	<i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>	low
Low 118	Infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>	<i>Bonamia ostreae</i>	low

Low 119	Infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i>	<i>Marteilia refringens</i>	low
Low 120	Infection with <i>Perkinsus marinus</i>	<i>Perkinsus marinus</i>	low
Low 121	Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>	<i>Perkinsus olseni</i>	low
Low 122	Infection with <i>Xenohalictis californiensis</i>	<i>Xenohalictis californiensis</i>	low
Low 123	Tetrahedral baculovirosis ( <i>Baculovirus penaei</i> )	<i>Baculovirus penaei</i>	low
Low 124	Spherical baculovirosis (Penaeus monodon- type baculovirus)	Penaeus monodon-type baculovirus [ <i>P. monodon</i> baculovirus ][ <i>P. monodon</i> NPV, or PemoNPV]	low
Low 125	Oncorhynchus masou virus disease	Oncorhynchus masou virus, Herpesvirus[also been given the name Nerka virus Towada Lake, Akita and Amori Prefecture (NeVTA), yamame tumour virus (YTV), coho salmon tumour virus (CSTV, COTV), O. kisutch virus (OKV), coho salmon herpesvirus (CHV), rainbow trout kidney virus (RKV), and rainbow trout herpesvirus (RHV)]	low
Low 126	Grouper Nervous necrosis virus infection [Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy (VER), viral nervous necrosis (VNN)]	Barfin flounder nervous necrosis virus/ Redspotted grouper nervous necrosis virus/ Striped jack nervous necrosis virus/ Tiger puffer nervous necrosis virus, <i>Betanodavirus</i> , <i>Nodaviridae</i>	low
Low 127	Infection with <i>Mikrocytos mackini</i> (Denman Island Disease in oysters)	<i>Mikrocytos mackini</i>	low
Low 128	Infection with ostreid herpesvirus 1	Ostreid herpesvirus 1 (OsHV-1)	low