

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

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of day-old poultry, birds and fertilized eggs of the 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, birds and fertilized eggs 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 the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and Newcastle disease.
4. For day-old poultry, 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 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 day-old land fowls (chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quails, guinea fowls, partridges, grouses, peafowl, ostriches, emus, cassowaries, and other land fowls) and 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 synoviae*, infectious coryza, avian chlamydiosis and fowl typhoid in the past 6 months.

5.4 The breeding flocks 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 subtype 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 exempt when the United States is recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country 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 breeding establishment or hatchery 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, penguins, sandpipers, plovers, egrets, storks, cranes, rails, pelican, and other water fowls) and 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 wild 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, waterfowl parvovirus infection, etc.), in the previous year; and H5 and H7 subtype avian influenza, duck viral hepatitis, or hemorrhagic nephritis enteritis of geese in the past 6 months.

6.4 The breeding flocks 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 exempt when the United States is recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as a country free from Newcastle disease;
- 6.5.3 For duck virus enteritis (for animals of the Anatidae family only): Serum neutralization test or indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA) test, but water fowls except for ducks are exempt from testing; 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 breeding establishment or hatchery 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, 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 wild 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 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 subtype avian influenza: Antibody test and causal agent identification; and
    - 7.5.2 For Newcastle disease: Causal agent identification, OR exempt when the United States is recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country 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 breeding establishment or hatchery 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 veterinarians of the animal quarantine authority of the United States, and 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 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 Country of destination; and
    - 8.2.2 Name and address of the importer.
  - 8.3 The statement attesting that poultry, 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, 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 of fertilized eggs 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.