

## Attachment 7-7: 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 in the establishments that are subject to the following requirements:
    - 5.1.1 No cases of tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) have been confirmed in the previous 2 years;

5.1.2 No disease of rabies has been confirmed 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 the countries (zones) not recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as free from rabies, 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 the countries (zones) recognized by the central competent authority of the importing country as free from rabies, 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 the 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 hematozoic parasites: Blood smear examination;

5.3.1.2 For internal 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. For exporting country which has signed bilateral or multilateral agreement with the importing country, the expenses should be shouldered according to the agreement.
7. Each consignment shall be accompanied by an original veterinary certificate issued by the veterinarians of the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country. 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 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. 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).