

Attachment 4-1: 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) 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 without lumpy skin disease (LSD) cases in the previous 3 years, and without vesicular stomatitis and bovine brucellosis cases 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 No cases of Enzootic bovine leucosis, bovine anaplasmosis, bovine babesiosis and theileriosis have been confirmed in the previous 2 years.
 - 5.2.3 No cases of 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 been confirmed in the previous year.
 - 5.2.4 No cases of Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Rift Valley fever, bovine viral diarrhea,

infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, bovine genital campylobacteriosis, leptospirosis, trichomoniasis and trypanosomosis have been confirmed 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, fluorescence polarization assay (FPA) 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 zanonii*;

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 least 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 veterinarians of 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 Scientific name or common name;

6.1.2 Total quantity;

6.1.3 Sex and age;

6.1.4 Individual identification number or characteristics;

6.1.5 The exporting country;

6.1.6 Name and address of the establishment of origin; and

6.1.7 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 with providing evidence in compliance with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the OIE Code) by the competent authority of the exporting country to the import/export animal quarantine authority of the importing country.

For the said application, inspectors may be dispatched to conduct an on-site audit if necessary. 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. After review, if the application complies with the OIE code, the application will be approved.
- 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).