

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

1. The quarantine requirements regulate the importation of animals of the Camelidae 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. Animals are allowed to be imported only from Australia or zones recognized by the 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 the establishments regularly inspected by the veterinarians who are responsible for disease diagnosis, 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 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the previous 2 years as follows: tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*), paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), *Echinococcus granulosus* infections, anaplasmosis, babesiosis and theileriosis.
 - 5.2.2 No cases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the previous years as follows: rabies, anthrax, bluetongue, alpaca fever (*Streptococcus pyogenes*), Rift Valley fever and Q fever.
 - 5.2.3 No diseases have been confirmed in the establishment of origin in the past 6 months as follows: 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*).

5.3 Before exportation, animals shall be detained in establishments supervised by the veterinarians accredited by the 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 fever: 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 veterinarians of the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country, and 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 or date of birth, and individual identification number (microchip or other

identification methods);

6.1.4 The exporting country;

6.1.5 Name and address of the establishment of pre-export quarantine; 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 The 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, PPR and CBPP infected countries or zones. 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).