



PERÚ

Ministerio  
de la producción

Organismo Nacional de Sanidad  
Pesquera

Dirección Sanitaria y de Normatividad  
Pesquera y Acuicola

"Año del Buen Servicio al Ciudadano"

## **COMUNICADO N° 06-2017-SANIPES/DSNPA**

### **CUARENTENA PARA LA EXPORTACIÓN DE PECES VIVOS, SUS GAMETOS U OVAS FERTILIZADAS A TAIWAN**

El Consejo de Agricultura de Taiwan (BAPHIQ), a través de su Oficina de Inspección y Cuarentena de Sanidad Animal y Vegetal, ha emitido en junio del presente año una enmienda de la normativa "Requisitos de Cuarentena para la Importación de Peces Vivos y sus Gametos y Ovas Fertilizadas".

Se comunica a los usuarios peruanos que exporten dichos productos a Taiwan, que deben cumplir con lo estipulado en este documento. De existir alguna duda, comunicarse con la Subdirección de Certificaciones Pesqueras y Acuícolas del SANIPES.

Lima, 25 de julio 2017

ORGANISMO NACIONAL DE SANIDAD PESQUERA  
- SANIPES -

.....  
LUCY MARLENI VÁSQUEZ CAMPOS  
DIRECTORA  
Dirección Sanitaria y de Normatividad Pesquera y Acuicola - DSNPA

[www.sanipes.gob.pe](http://www.sanipes.gob.pe)

Domingo Orué 160 Piso 7  
Surquillo, Lima 34, Perú  
T: (511) 213-8570

# Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Live Fish and Their Gametes and Fertilized Eggs

(In case of any discrepancy between the English version and the Chinese text of these Requirements, the Chinese text shall govern.)

1. The scope of species and pertinent diseases of concern of live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs to which these Requirements apply is shown in the attached table.

Gametes mentioned in the preceding paragraph refer to sperms and unfertilized eggs of fish.

2. Sample collection, testing and surveillance as referred to in these Requirements must be conducted in accordance with relevant provisions in the Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals of the World Organization for Animal Health (hereinafter referred to as the OIE Aquatic Manual). For diseases with no sampling, testing or surveillance methods prescribed in the OIE Aquatic Manual, methods that have been published in international scientific journals are to be used.

Disease incubation periods referred to in these Requirements are those specified in the OIE Aquatic Manual or the Aquatic Animal Health Code of the OIE (hereinafter referred to as the OIE Aquatic Code). For diseases with incubation periods not specified in the OIE Aquatic Manual or OIE Aquatic Code, incubation periods stated in articles published in international scientific journals shall apply. If no such information can be found either in the OIE Aquatic Manual, OIE Aquatic Code or international scientific journals, the incubation period will be 30 days.

3. The importation of live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs for aquaculture or rearing purposes must comply with all of the following conditions:

- (1) The population of origin of live fish or the broodstock of gametes or fertilized eggs must be kept for at least fourteen days — prior to exportation of live fish or the collection of gametes or fertilized eggs — at a water area or an aquaculture facility which are under the supervision of the exporting country's government. Within a period of three months prior to the exportation of live fish or the collection of gametes or fertilized eggs, there must be no incidents of high mortality occurring in that specific species of fish which are caused by communicable diseases or unknown etiology in the water area or aquaculture facility of origin.

- (2) The consignments shall meet one of the following conditions:

- I. The pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table are notifiable diseases in the exporting country. Basic biosecurity measures have been implemented at the water area or aquaculture facility of origin for at least the previous two years; or

- II. Within a period of thirty days immediately preceding the exportation of live fish, their



gametes or fertilized eggs, samples are collected from the water area or aquaculture facility of origin for testing by a laboratory designated by the exporting country's government for the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table. The results must be negative.

- (3) Seven days prior to its leaving from the water area or aquaculture facility of origin, the live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs must be inspected and found healthy and be free from infestation of ectoparasites or any clinical signs of communicable diseases.

Basic biosecurity measures referred to in Section 2 of the preceding paragraph are defined as follows:

- (1) The water area or aquaculture facility of origin has been subjected to an official health surveillance scheme conducted by a laboratory designated by the exporting country's government. According to the surveillance results, the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table have not occurred for a minimum period of two consecutive years in the water area or aquaculture facility of origin; and
  - (2) The water area or aquaculture facility of origin must only introduce aquatic broodstock from areas free from the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table, or from water areas or aquaculture facilities where basic biosecurity measures have been implemented.
4. The importation of live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs for human consumption must comply with one of the following conditions:
- (1) The pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table are notifiable diseases in the exporting country. The water area or aquaculture facility of origin has been subjected to an official health surveillance scheme conducted by a laboratory designated by the exporting country's government. According to the surveillance results, the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table have not occurred for a minimum of two consecutive years in the water area or aquaculture facility of origin; or
  - (2) Within a period of thirty days immediately preceding the exportation of live fish, their gametes or fertilized eggs, samples are collected from the water area or aquaculture facility of origin for testing by a laboratory designated by the exporting country's government for the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table. The results must be negative.
5. The packaging, transportation and disinfection of the live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs must comply with relevant provisions in the OIE Aquatic Code.
6. Live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs (except for those complying with Article 7) to be imported into Taiwan must be accompanied by an original health certificate issued by the exporting country's competent authority. The certificate must specify the following information in English:

(1) Animal species and their origin

I. Scientific names.

II. Name of the water area of origin or name and address of the aquaculture facility of origin.

III. Age or development stage.

IV. Quantity and total weight.

V. Name of the exporting country.

VI. Name and address of the exporter.

VII. Name of the exporting country's competent authority.

(2) Destination

I. Country of destination.

II. Name and address of the importer.

(3) Results of quarantine inspection

I. For consignments for aquaculture or rearing purposes, explicit confirmation of compliance with Article 3 and specifying one of the following information:

(I) Name of the diseases under official surveillance in accordance with Article 3; or

(II) Name of the diseases tested within 30 days prior to export, and the sample collection date, number of samples collected, name of the testing laboratory, test methods and the test results.

II. For consignments for human consumption, explicit confirmation of compliance with Article 4 and specifying one of the following information:

(I) Name of the diseases under official surveillance in accordance with Article 4; or

(II) Name of the diseases tested within 30 days prior to export, and the sample collection date, number of samples collected, name of the testing laboratory, test methods and the test results.

(4) Date and place the certificate is issued, name and official stamp of the issuing authority, and name and signature of the certifying officer.

7. To import live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs which have been granted importing approval by the fishery authority of Taiwan as part of its national genetic renewal project or for specific research purposes, but fails to provide an original health certificate in accordance with



Article 6, the consignments must be detained in a post-entry quarantine facility designated by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan until all the following conditions have been complied with:

- (1) The quarantine period of the live fish must be or longer than three times of the longest incubation period among the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table (hereinafter referred to as the longest disease incubation period). The quarantine period of the gametes and fertilized eggs begins after they are hatched and ends after a period which is three times of the longest incubation period has elapsed;
- (2) During the post-entry quarantine, samples must be collected twice consecutively, with at least the longest disease incubation period apart, for testing of the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table; the results must be negative;
- (3) During the post-entry quarantine period, the animals must be identified individually under the instructions of the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan; and
- (4) During the post-entry quarantine period, only the imported consignments, their offspring and sentinel fish approved by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan are allowed to be kept in the designated quarantine area of the post-entry quarantine facility. Personnel without the permission of the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan are restricted from access to the designated quarantine facility.

The designated post-entry quarantine facility as referred to in the preceding paragraph must comply with all of the following conditions. The equipment and operation must be inspected by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan to confirm it is in compliance with the biosecurity principles.

- (1) The post-entry quarantine facility must be so constructed to be able to prevent the entry of animals belonging to Phylum Chordata from outside and the escape or flowing out of live fish, their gametes or fertilized eggs from inside;
- (2) Monitoring system must be installed to cover each entrance and exit. Electronic locks must be used to control the entrance and exit of personnel. The post-entry quarantine facility must be equipped with an independent water system with filtration mechanism for incoming water supply and disinfection mechanism for the drainage water; and
- (3) If the live fish, their gametes or fertilized eggs are dispensed in separate pools, water of the pools must be effectively segregated from each other. Any exchange or contamination of water between/among pools will render them as one pool. Appliances must be confined to be used in only one pool to avoid cross contamination. Any exchange or joint use of appliances between/among pools will also render them as one pool.

In addition to complying with Article 2, sample collection and testing mentioned in the

preceding paragraph must also comply with the following conditions:

- (1) Consecutive sample collections must be conducted with at least the longest disease incubation period apart. For each sample collection in every consignment, at least thirty animals must be sampled for testing. For consignments with less than 30 animals, all animals must be sampled. For gametes and fertilized eggs, sample collection shall commence after they are hatched;
- (2) If sentinel fish are used for testing, samples must be collected after the sentinel fish have been kept in the same water system with the imported live fish or fish hatched from the imported gametes or fertilized eggs for a period that is at least one longest disease incubation period. The sample size for sentinel fish must be no less than the sample size designated for that specific consignment.

When tested positive of the pertinent diseases of concern listed in the attached table, all fish kept in the same water system must be rejected or culled.



Attached table

Species and pertinent diseases of concern for the importation of live fish, their gametes and fertilized eggs subjected to quarantine inspection

No.	Species of fish (Scientific name)	Species of fish (Chinese name)	Pertinent diseases of concern
1	<i>Acanthopagrus australis</i>	澳洲黑鯛	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
2	<i>Acanthopagrus latus</i>	黃鰭鯛	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
3	<i>Acanthopagrus schlegeli</i>	黑鯛	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
4	<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	攀鱸	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
5	<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i> (Young eel and adult eel)	歐洲鰻之幼鰻 與成鰻	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
			Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
			Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
6	<i>Anguilla</i> spp. (Young eel and adult eel)	鰻屬所有魚種 之幼鰻與成鰻	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
7	<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>	大頭鯪	Spring viraemia of carp
8	<i>Arius</i> spp.		Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
9	<i>Bagridae</i>	鮠科所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
10	<i>Belodontichthys</i> spp.	矛齒鯰屬所有 魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
11	<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	銀鱸	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
			Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
12	<i>Caranx delicatissimus</i>	縱帶鯺	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
			Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
13	<i>Caranx</i> spp.	鯺屬所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
14	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	金魚；鯽(水族 品系)	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
			Spring viraemia of carp
15	<i>Catla catla</i>	印度鯪	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
16	<i>Ceratoglanis</i> spp.	角鯰屬所有魚 種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
17	<i>Chanos chanos</i>	虱目魚	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
18	<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	印度鯪	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
19	<i>Clarias</i> spp.	鬍鯰屬所有魚 種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome

20	<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	老鼠斑	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
21	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	草魚	Spring viraemia of carp
22	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	鯉魚	Koi herpesvirus disease Spring viraemia of carp
23	<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	石斑魚屬所有魚種	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.	龍鬚燈	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
25	<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	叉舌鰕虎	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
26	<i>Hemisilurus</i> spp.	半鮨屬所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
27	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	白鯪	Spring viraemia of carp
28	<i>Kryptopterus</i> spp.	缺鰭鮨屬所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
29	<i>Labeo</i> spp.	野鮫屬所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
30	<i>Lateolabrax japonicus</i>	七星鱸；日本真鱸	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>	金目鱸；尖吻鱸	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus) Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
33	<i>Lethrinus haematopterus</i>	正龍占	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
34	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i>	青嘴龍占	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
35	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	銀紋笛鯛；紫紅笛鯛	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
36	<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>	赤鰭笛鯛	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
37	<i>Marcusenius macrolepidotus</i>	大鱗異吻象鼻魚	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
38	<i>Micronema</i> spp.	細絲鮨屬所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
39	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	鰻；烏魚	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome



			Red sea bream iridoviral disease (infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus)
			Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
40	<i>Mugil</i> spp.	鰱屬所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
41	<i>Ompok</i> spp.	絢鯰屬所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
42	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	虹鱒	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.	鈎吻鮭屬所有魚種	Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia
44	<i>Oplegnathus fasciatus</i>	條石鯛	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
			Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
45	<i>Oreochromis aureus</i>	歐利亞吳郭魚	Tilapia Lake Virus
46	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	尼羅吳郭魚	Tilapia Lake Virus
			Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
47	<i>Oreochromis</i> sp. (red tilapia)	紅色吳郭魚	Tilapia Lake Virus
48	<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	戰船；絲足鱸	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
49	<i>Oxyeleotris marmorata</i>	尖塘鱧；筍殼魚	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
50	<i>Pagrus major</i>	嘉臘魚；日本真鯛	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
51	<i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i>	牙鯧	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>	鱸	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
54	<i>Phalacrodon</i> spp.	亮背鯰屬所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
55	<i>Platycephalus fuscus</i>	寬頭牛尾魚	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
56	<i>Plecoglossus altivelis</i>	香魚	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
			Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
57	<i>Plectorhinchus cinctus</i>	花軟唇	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)

58	<i>Pterocryptis</i> spp.	隱鰭鯰屬所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
59	<i>Puntius gonionotus</i>	銀無鬚魮	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
60	<i>Puntius sophore</i>	蝶無鬚魮	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
61	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	海鯷	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
			Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
62	<i>Rhodeus ocellatus</i>	高體鰱鰻	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
63	<i>Rohtee</i> spp.	露魮屬所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
64	<i>Salmo salar</i>	大西洋鮭	Gyrodactylosis
			Infection with salmonid alphavirus
			Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
			Infectious salmon anaemia
			Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia
65	<i>Scaridinius erythrophthalmus</i>	紅尾鯽	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
66	<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>	紅鼓魚；紅擬石首魚	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus)
			Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
67	<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	紅甘鯽；杜氏鯽	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
			Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
68	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	黃條鯽	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
69	<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>	青甘	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus and infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus)
70	<i>Sillago ciliata</i>	沙鯷；銀帶鯽	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
71	<i>Silurichthys</i> spp.	近魮屬所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
72	<i>Silurus</i> spp.	魮屬所有魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
73	<i>Siniperca chuatsi</i>	鰻魚	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus)
74	<i>Terapon</i> spp.		Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
75	<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>	黃線狹鱈	Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
76	<i>Toxotes chatareus</i>	射水魚	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
77	<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	黃臘鯽	Red sea bream iridoviral disease (red sea bream iridovirus)
			Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy



78	<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	黑線萬隆	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
79	<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	清萬隆；絲鰭毛 足鱸	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
80	<i>Wallago</i> spp.	叉尾鯰屬所有 魚種	Epizootic ulcerative syndrome