

IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF TAIWAN FOR DAY-OLD BIRDS AND HATCHING EGGS FROM THE UNITED STATES

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

Promulgated by Council of Agriculture on February 2, 2007

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1. The day-old birds are defined as birds no more than 72 hours of age.
2. Land fowl (including chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quail, guinea fowl, partridges, grouse, peafowl, ostriches, emus, and cassowaries)
 - (1) The U.S. zone from which the day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate is recognized as free of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease by the competent authority of Taiwan.
 - (2) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] come from a breeding establishment and a hatchery supervised and regularly inspected by a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-accredited veterinarian, and the hygiene and disease security procedures in breeding flocks and at the hatchery are in conformance with Chapter 6.4. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).
 - (3) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks whose birds have been in the exporting country for the past 6 months or since hatching and have not been in contact with any imported birds (other than those of the flock itself).
 - (4) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks where: for the past 12 months fowl cholera, infectious bursal disease, infectious laryngotracheitis, Newcastle disease, and pullorum disease have not occurred; for the past 6 months avian encephalomyelitis, chronic respiratory disease caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, egg drop syndrome, infectious bronchitis, infectious coryza, infectious synovitis caused *Mycoplasma synoviae*, and psittacosis have not occurred; and for the past 6 months have been free of evidence of infection with either H5 subtype avian influenza virus or H7 subtype avian influenza virus.
 - (5) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that have not been vaccinated against avian influenza.
 - (6) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that are regularly tested, with negative results, as follows (the tests conform to the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of OIE):
 - a. Avian influenza (H5 and H7 subtypes): antibody test every 90 days by _____ and causal agent identification by _____ sampling date (must be 30 days or less before the shipment) _____; [specify the test conducted, e.g., agar-gel immunodiffusion test, PCR, virus isolation].

- b. Pullorum disease: by _____ [serological test; specify the test conducted]. OR birds [or hatching eggs] originate from premise certified by National Poultry Improvement Plan as Pullorum-Typhoid clean. (delete either as appropriate).
- (7) [Not applicable to day-old birds.] The hatching eggs have been disinfected in accordance with the methods prescribed in Chapter 6.4. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of OIE or with other methods approved by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan.
3. Waterfowl (including ducks, geese, swans, penguins, sandpipers, plovers, egrets, storks, cranes, and rails)
- (1) The U.S. zone from which the day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate is recognized as free of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease by competent authority of Taiwan.
- (2) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] come from a breeding establishment and a hatchery supervised and regularly inspected by a USDA-accredited veterinarian, and the hygiene and disease security procedures in breeding flocks and at the hatchery are in conformance with Chapter 6.4. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of OIE.
- (3) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks whose birds have been in the exporting country for the past 6 months or since hatching and have not been in contact with any imported birds (other than those of the flock itself).
- (4) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that: for the past 12 months duck virus enteritis, waterfowl parvovirus infection, fowl cholera, and disease associated with avian paramyxovirus infection, including Newcastle disease have not occurred; for the past 6 months duck virus hepatitis has not occurred; and for the past 6 months have been free of evidence of infection with either H5 subtype avian influenza virus or H7 subtype avian influenza virus.
- (5) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that have not been vaccinated against avian influenza.
- (6) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that are regularly tested, with negative results, as follows (the tests conform to the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of OIE):
- a. Avian influenza (H5 and H7 subtypes): antibody test every 90 days by _____ and causal agent identification by _____ sampling date (must be 30 days or less before the shipment) _____; [specify the test conducted, e.g., agar-gel immunodiffusion test PCR].
- b. Duck virus enteritis (DVE): by _____ [serum neutralization test or indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA) test; specify the test conducted]. [Note: Testing for DVE is required only for ducks, geese, and swans.]
- (7) [Not applicable to day-old birds.] The hatching eggs have been disinfected in accordance with the methods prescribed in Chapter 6.4. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of OIE or with other methods approved by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan.

4. Other birds (including pigeons, and other flying birds)

- (1) The U.S. zone from which the day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate is recognized as free of highly pathogenic avian influenza and Newcastle disease by the competent authority of Taiwan.
- (2) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] come from a breeding establishment and a hatchery supervised and regularly inspected by a USDA-accredited veterinarian, and the hygiene and disease security procedures in breeding flocks and at the hatchery are in conformance with Chapter 6.4. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of OIE.
- (3) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks whose birds have been in the exporting country for the past 6 months or since hatching and have not been in contact with any imported birds (other than those of the flock itself).
- (4) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that: for the past 12 months fowl cholera, Newcastle disease, and pullorum disease have not occurred; for the past 6 months infectious coryza and psittacosis have not occurred; and for the past 6 months have been free of evidence of infection with either H5 subtype avian influenza virus or H7 subtype avian influenza virus.
- (5) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that have not been vaccinated against avian influenza.
- (6) The day-old birds [or hatching eggs] originate from breeding flocks that are regularly tested for avian influenza (H5 and H7 subtypes), with negative results, by _____ [antibody test and causal agent identification; specify the test conducted, e.g., agar-gel immunodiffusion test]; the test conforms to the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of OIE.
- (7) [Not applicable to day-old birds.] The hatching eggs have been disinfected in accordance with the methods prescribed in Chapter 6.4. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of OIE or with other methods approved by the animal quarantine authority of Taiwan.

5. The day-old birds or hatching eggs must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by USDA and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must note the type of bird/egg and specify the names and addresses of the importer and exporter, the name and address (and, if available, the registration number) of each breeding establishment and hatchery, and the total number of birds/eggs in the shipment. In addition, the certificate must provide details concerning the vaccination program implemented by the breeding establishment, specifically: the types of vaccine, the route/s of administration, and the age of vaccination. The certificate must also provide the abovementioned section 1 to section 3 certification statements, in accordance with the type of bird/egg shipped.

6. The day-old poultry and birds and hatching eggs from the United States shall be transported with containers which are new, clean and sealed. The consignment shall not transit (change of vehicles) through any country/zone infected with highly pathogenic avian influenza. No additional feed, fodder, bedding or poultry/birds shall be loaded after departure en route to the destination. The

means of transport and transit shall be in compliance with the “Terrestrial Animal Health Code” of the OIE and the “Live Animals Regulations” of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). However, when the hatching eggs are transported in closed containers in compliance with “Regulations of Import Quarantine Operation for Animal Products Transported by Closed Container”, they are allowed to transit (change of vehicles) through countries/zones infected with highly pathogenic avian influenza.