

Importers Guidance Pack, from 1st January 2021

The information in this pack is to guide you, as an authorised importer by the Fish Health Inspectorate to import live aquatic animals into England and Wales, on the procedures and process that you must follow to import from European Union countries, United Kingdom territories (Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man and Northern Ireland) and the rest of the world.

Statutory guidance is available - [Import live fish and shellfish for aquaculture and ornamental - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/import-live-fish-and-shellfish-for-aquaculture-and-ornamental)

For imports originating from the rest of the world

- 1) You must register yourself/your business on the **Import of products animal's food and feed system (IPAFFS)** service, details of the IPAFFS system and how to use/register for the IPAFFS system can be found here: www.gov.uk/guidance/import-of-products-animals-food-and-feed-system
- 2) Your consignment must be cleared at a Border Control Post. Details of Border Control Post's in Great Britain can be found here: [UK border control posts: animal and animal product imports - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-border-control-posts-animal-and-animal-product-imports)
- 3) You must use IPAFFS to notify the Border Control Post at least **one working day** before your consignment is due to arrive.
- 4) **HEALTH CERTIFICATE**
Consignments must be accompanied by a health certificate which meets the United Kingdom's standards for entry into England and Wales, signed by the competent authority in the country of origin. Copies of the relevant health certificate's can be found here: www.gov.uk/government/publications/fish-health-certificates.

Import Purpose	Certificate
Model health certificate for the import of aquaculture animals for farming, relaying, put and take fisheries and open ornamental facilities	Aquaculture and open ornamental from non-EU countries 1251-2008 GBHC059X version 1.1 (publishing.service.gov.uk)
Model health certificate for the import of ornamental aquatic animals intended for closed ornamental facilities	Ornamental aquatic for closed ornamental from non-EU countries 1251/2008 GBHC060X (publishing.service.gov.uk)
Model animal health certificate for transit/storage of live aquaculture animals, fish eggs and un-eviscerated fish intended for human consumption	Aquaculture transit or storage from non-EU countries: 1251-2008 GBHC061X (publishing.service.gov.uk)

It is your responsibility to ensure your supplier is aware and using the correct certificate.

- 5) Animals must originate from a country able to supply Great Britain. See table below*
- 6) Health Certificate/document errors – Please see **Annex 1 Problems at a Border Control Post with documentation**
- When moving live animals, you must transport them in a way that will not cause them injury or unnecessary suffering. The law that governs the welfare of animals during transport applies to anyone who transports live, vertebrate animals in connection with ‘economic activity’. Any animals that have been imported will have reached the trigger distances and timescales, as the whole journey not just United Kingdom transit applies. You must ensure that you, your business, and your courier have the correct permission in place before collecting animals from the Border Control Post.
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation>
 - It is an offence to introduce or keep controlled non-native fish or shellfish without a licence. This must be arranged and granted in advance. Guidance is available here - [Introduce or keep non-native fish and shellfish - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
 - Ensure that HM Revenues and Customs duties are paid - [HM Revenue & Customs - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
 - Ensure compliance with trading and moving endangered species protected by CITES - [Trading and moving endangered species protected by CITES from 1 January 2021 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
 - Ensure compliance with Food Standards Agency human health/hygiene requirements - www.food.gov.uk/

*** Non-European Union countries, territories, zones or compartments from which imports are permitted of aquaculture animals intended for farming, put and take fisheries and open ornamental facilities, and ornamental fish susceptible to one or more of the diseases listed in Part II of Annex IV to Directive 2006/88/EC and intended for closed ornamental facilities (1)**

Country/territory		Aquaculture Species			Zone/Compartment	
ISO-Code	Name	Fish	Molluscs	Crustaceans	Code	Description
AU	Australia	X (A)				
BR	Brazil	X (B)				
CA	Canada	X			CA 0 (D) CA 1 (E) CA 2 (E) CA 3 (E) CA 4 (E) CA 5 (E) CA 6 (E)	Whole territory British Columbia Alberta Saskatchewan Manitoba New Brunswick Nova Scotia

					CA 7 (E) CA 8 (E) CA 9 (E) CA 10 (E) CA 11 (E)	Prince Edward Island Newfoundland and Labrador Yukon Northwest Territories Nunavut
CL	Chile	X (A)				Whole country
CN	China	X (B)				Whole country
CO	Colombia	X (B)				Whole country
CG	Congo	X (B)				Whole country
HR	Croatia	X (A)				Whole country
HK	Hong Kong	X (B)				Whole country
IN	India	X (C)				Whole country
ID	Indonesia	X (A)				Whole country
IL	Israel	X (A)				Whole country
JM	Jamaica	X (B)				Whole country
Country/territory		Aquaculture Species			Zone/Compartment	
JP	Japan	X (B)				Whole country
LK	Sri Lanka	X (B)				Whole country
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	X (B)				Whole country
MY	Malaysia	X (B)				Peninsular, Western Malaysia
NZ	New Zealand	X (A)				Whole country
RU	Russia	X (A)				Whole country
SG	Singapore	X (B)				Whole country
ZA	South Africa	X (A)				Whole country
TW	Taiwan	X (B)				Whole country
TH	Thailand	X (B)				Whole country
TR	Turkey	X (A)				Whole country
US	United States	X			US 0 (D)	Whole country
		X			US 1 (E)	Whole country, except the following states: New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pennsylvania
			X		US 2	Humboldt Bay (California)
					US 3	Netarts Bay (Oregon)
					US 4	Wilapa Bay, Totten Inlet, Oakland Bay, Quilcense Bay and Dabob Bay (Washington)
					US 5	NELHA (Hawaii)
VN	Vietnam	X (C)				

(1) According to Article 11 ornamental fish which are not susceptible species to any of the diseases listed in part II of Annex IV to Directive 2006/88/EC, and ornamental molluscs and ornamental crustaceans, intended for closed ornamental facilities, may be imported

into the Community from Non-European Union countries or territories that are members of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

- (A) Apply to all fish species
- (B) Apply only to fish species susceptible to Epizootic ulcerative syndrome according to Part II of Annex IV to Directive 2006/88/EC intended for closed ornamental facilities and *cyprinidae*.
- (C) Apply only to fish species susceptible to Epizootic ulcerative syndrome according to Part II of Annex IV to Directive 2006/88/EC intended for closed ornamental facilities.
- (D) Apply not to fish species susceptible to or vector species for viral haemorrhagic septicaemia according to Part II of Annex IV to Directive 2006/88/EC.
- (E) Apply only to fish species susceptible to or vector species for viral haemorrhagic septicaemia according to Part II of Annex IV to Directive 2006/88/EC.
- (F) Provisional code that does not prejudice in any way the definition denomination for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of the negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

For imports originating from a European Union or European Economic Area Country from 1st January 2021 to 1st March 2022

The United Kingdom operates a full, external border with the European Union.

- 1) You must register yourself/your business on the **Import of products animal's food and feed system (IPAFFS)** service, details of the IPAFFS system and how to use/register for the IPAFFS system can be found here:
www.gov.uk/guidance/import-of-products-animals-food-and-feed-system
- 2) You must use IPAFFS to notify the Fish Health Inspectorate at least **one working day** before your consignment is due to arrive (consignment does not have to clear through a Border Control Post until after 1st March 2022).
- 3) You must give your exporter so that they can supply it to their certifying officer the **unique notification number (UNN)** that is produced on IPAFFS when you pre-notify Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) who operate the Border Control Post's of the import. **The certifying officer for the exporting country must add the UNN to the health certificate.** This Health certificate should then be uploaded/added to the IPAFFS notification.
- 4) Consignments must be accompanied by a health certificate which meets the United Kingdom's standards for entry into England and Wales, signed by the competent authority in the country of origin. Copies of the required version are available here:
www.gov.uk/government/publications/fish-health-certificates

Import Purpose	Certificate
Model health certificate for the import of aquaculture animals for farming, relaying, put and take fisheries and open ornamental facilities	Aquaculture and open ornamental from EU 1251/2008 GBHC059E (publishing.service.gov.uk)
Model health certificate for the import of ornamental aquatic animals intended for closed ornamental facilities	Ornamental aquatic for closed ornamental from EU 1251/2008 GBHC060E (publishing.service.gov.uk)
Model animal health certificate for transit/storage of live aquaculture animals, fish eggs and un-eviscerated fish intended for human consumption	Aquaculture transit or storage from the EU: 1251-2008 GBHC061E (publishing.service.gov.uk)

It is your responsibility to ensure your supplier is aware and using the correct certificate.

- 5) You must forward a copy of the signed and stamped health certificate that accompanies the consignment to the fhi@cefas.co.uk within **24 hours** of arrival in the Great Britain. You should retain the original for your business records for a minimum of 3 years.
- Movements from other United Kingdom territories, such as Northern Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey. Please see page 9 of this guidance.
 - When moving live animals, you must transport them in a way that will not cause them injury or unnecessary suffering. The law that governs the welfare of animals during transport applies to anyone who transports live, vertebrate animals in connection with 'economic activity'. Any animals that have been imported will have reached the trigger distances and timescales, as the whole journey not just United Kingdom transit applies. You must ensure that you, your business, and your courier have the correct permission in place before collecting animals from the Border Control Post.
www.gov.uk/guidance/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation
 - It is an offence to introduce or keep controlled non-native fish or shellfish without a licence. This must be arranged and granted in advance. Guidance is available here - [Introduce or keep non-native fish and shellfish - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/introduce-or-keep-non-native-fish-and-shellfish)
 - Ensure that HM Revenues and Customs duties are paid - [HM Revenue & Customs - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hm-revenue-and-customs-duties)
 - Ensure compliance with trading and moving endangered species protected by CITES - [Trading and moving endangered species protected by CITES from 1 January 2021 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/trading-and-moving-endangered-species-protected-by-cites)
 - Ensure compliance with Food Standards Agency human health/hygiene requirements - www.food.gov.uk/

For imports originating from a European Union or European Economic Area country from 1st March 2022

The United Kingdom operates a full, external border with the European Union.

- **From the 1st March 2022 all import notifications must be made using the IPAFFS system, and enter at an established point of entry with an appropriate Border Control Post so they're available for documentary, identity and physical checks**

The level of physical and identity checks will be based on assessments of biosecurity and public health risks. All high-risk live animals imported from the EU will continue to be checked.

- 1) You must register yourself/your business on the **Import of products animal's food and feed system (IPAFFS)** service, details of the IPAFFS system and how to use/register for the IPAFFS system can be found here: www.gov.uk/guidance/import-of-products-animals-food-and-feed-system
- 2) You must use IPAFFS to notify the Border Control Post at least **one working day** before your consignment is due to arrive.
- 3) Your consignment must be cleared at a Border Control Post. Details of Border Control Post's in Great Britain can be found here: [UK border control posts: animal and animal product imports - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-border-control-posts-animal-and-animal-product-imports)
- 4) **HEALTH CERTIFICATE**
Consignments will be accompanied by a health certificate which meets United Kingdom standards for entry into England and Wales, signed by the competent authority in the country of origin. Copies of the required version are available here: www.gov.uk/government/publications/fish-health-certificates.

Import Purpose	Certificate
Model health certificate for the import of aquaculture animals for farming, relaying, put and take fisheries and open ornamental facilities	Aquaculture and open ornamental from EU 1251/2008 GBHC059E (publishing.service.gov.uk)
Model health certificate for the import of ornamental aquatic animals intended for closed ornamental facilities	Ornamental aquatic for closed ornamental from EU 1251/2008 GBHC060E (publishing.service.gov.uk)
Model animal health certificate for transit/storage of live aquaculture animals, fish eggs and un-eviscerated fish intended for human consumption	Aquaculture transit or storage from the EU: 1251-2008 GBHC061E (publishing.service.gov.uk)

It is your responsibility to ensure your supplier is aware and using the correct certificate.

- This Health certificate should then be uploaded/added to the IPAFFS notification by the competent authority.
- 5) Movements from other United Kingdom territories, such as the Northern Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey. Please see page 9 of this guidance.
 - 6) Health certificates/document errors – Please see **Annex 1 Problems at a Border Control Post with documentation**

For movements originating from another United Kingdom Territory (Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man and Northern Ireland) from 1st January 2021

- 1) You must notify fhi@cefas.co.uk a minimum of 24 hours in advance of all imports of susceptible aquatic animals (see table on page ^{**}(or annex)) using form AAH1 (completed in full) - [Form AAH1: Notification to import live fish and shellfish - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

You are responsible for ensuring that any changes or cancellations are notified to us immediately.

- 2) Consignments of fish, molluscs and crustaceans that are susceptible to or vectors for serious (notifiable) diseases (see **Annex 2**) must be accompanied by a health certificate which meets United Kingdom standards for entry into England and Wales, signed by the competent authority in the country of origin. Copies of the required version are available here: [Fish \(live\): health certificates - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Import Purpose	Certificate
Model health certificate for the placing on the market of aquaculture animals, from British Islands (non-GB) into GB, for farming, relaying, put and take fisheries, open ornamental facilities, and restocking	Placing on market aquaculture open ornamental from British Islands (non-GB) into GB 1251/2008 GBHC158 (publishing.service.gov.uk)
Model health certificate for the placing on the market of aquaculture animals or products thereof, from British Islands (non-GB) into GB, intended for further processing, dispatch centres and purification centres and similar businesses before human consumption	Placing on market aquaculture further processing from British Islands (non-GB) into GB 1251/2008 GBHC159 (publishing.service.gov.uk)

It is your responsibility to ensure your supplier is aware and using the correct certificate.

- 3) You must forward a copy of the signed and stamped health certificate that accompanies the consignment to the fhi@cefas.co.uk within **24 hours** of arrival in the Great Britain. You should retain the original for your business records for a minimum of 3 years.

4) There is no requirement to inform the Fish Health Inspectorate of imports of non-susceptible and vector species for ornamental use.

- When moving live animals, you must transport them in a way that will not cause them injury or unnecessary suffering. The law that governs the welfare of animals during transport applies to anyone who transports live, vertebrate animals in connection with 'economic activity'. Any animals that have been imported will have reached the trigger distances and timescales, as the whole journey not just United Kingdom transit applies. You must ensure that you, your business, and your courier have the correct permission in place before collecting animals from the Border Control Post.
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation>
- It is an offence to introduce or keep controlled non-native fish or shellfish without a licence. This must be arranged and granted in advance. Guidance is available here - [Introduce or keep non-native fish and shellfish - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/introduce-or-keep-non-native-fish-and-shellfish)
- Ensure that HM Revenues and Customs duties are paid - [HM Revenue & Customs - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hm-revenue-and-customs-duties)
- Ensure compliance with trading and moving endangered species protected by CITES - [Trading and moving endangered species protected by CITES from 1 January 2021 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/trading-and-moving-endangered-species-protected-by-cites)
- Ensure compliance with Food Standards Agency human health/hygiene requirements - www.food.gov.uk/

Annex 1

Problems at a Border Control Post with health certificate/documentation

The Border Control Post staff check each consignment and are required to act when a problem is recognised, for example an error on a health certificate or only copy documents are available. A regulation 16 or 23 will be issued to the importer when a problem is confirmed.

What is a Regulation 23?

A Regulation 23 is the working name given to a document issued under Regulation 23(1) of the Trade in Animals and Related Products Regulations 2011.

Regulation 23(1) of the Regulations covers illegal consignments originating from third countries. It states that:

23(1) If the checks at a border inspection post show that an animal does not satisfy the conditions in the legislation in Schedule 1 relating to that animals, or where such checks reveal an irregularity, the official veterinary surgeon, after consultation with the importer or the importer's representative, must, -

- (a) shelter, feed and water and if necessary, treat the animals:*
- (b) if necessary, place it in quarantine or isolate it for so long as is necessary to ensure that there is no risk to human or animal health; or*
- (c) or where animal health or welfare requirements so allow re-dispatch it, within a time limit to be set by the official veterinary surgeon, outside the European Union.*

Who is a Regulation 23 issued to?

A Regulation 23 is served on the importer of the consignment – as they are deemed to be 'the person appearing to be in charge of those animals' at the time of the importation and the veterinary checks. It is their responsibility to ensure that the terms of the Regulation 23 are complied with.

When is a Regulation 23 issued?

A Regulation 23 can be issued when an error is identified with a consignment and/ or the documentation accompanying it. It is used for consignments containing species susceptible to and/ or a vector of a disease controlled in Great Britain and/ or when the purpose of import is aquaculture, restocking, depuration, where the risk posed by the consignment can be isolated sufficiently to pose a low risk to the health status of Great Britain. Common reasons for the issue of a Regulation 23 include one or more of the following:

- Some/ all documentation lost in transit
- Errors in the quantity of animals in the consignment i.e. under certified
- Errors on the health certificate including the declarations made
- Signed outside the timescale i.e. more than 72 hours before shipping
- Unsigned or unauthorised signatory
- Incomplete health certificate
- Referenced documents i.e. packing list or invoice are not endorsed by the certifying officer

The Fish health Inspectorate assesses all aquaculture production businesses (APBs) importing for aquaculture, restocking, depuration purposes and/ or importing species susceptible to and/ or a vector of a disease controlled in Great Britain prior to being authorised to import. The authorisation process includes a site visit, the creation and approval of a bio-security measures plan and the assessment and approval of a contingency plan for detaining and isolating animals under a Regulation if the need arises.

How and when is a Regulation 23 released?

The recipient of the Regulation 23 (the importer) must resolve the problem that resulted in the placing of the Regulation 23. The importer or a representative must liaise with their supplier and/ or the competent authority responsible for the supply site to arrange an amended/ replacement health certificate. A correct original certificate must reach the Great British authorities before the Regulation 23 will be released. This can either be sent by courier to Great Britain and a hard copy presented at the Border Control Post of entry or the competent authority can email the Fish health Inspectorate directly at fhi@cefas.co.uk confirming the details of the original consignment and attaching a scanned copy of the amended/ replacement certificate – this will be treated as a certified true copy.

As a backup plan, in the case of lost/ missing documentation importers can also arrange for their supplier to obtain a certified true copy of the health certificate which can travel inside one of the boxes. This can then be retrieved on opening and presented to the Border Control Post.

When documentation issues cannot be resolved the Fish health Inspectorate may sample the consignment. This will involve the sampling of a minimum of 30 animals and the tests take a minimum of 14 days.

Once the Border Control Post and/ or Fish health Inspectorate staff are content the problem has been rectified a CHED-A will be issued – confirming everything is in order. Only once this has been issued can animals being detained in isolation be moved/ traded.

Repeated failures to resolve issues or isolate animals appropriately may lead to future consignments not being permitted to leave the Border Control Post and could lead to the withdrawal of an authorisation or even prosecution.

Contact us

The Fish health Inspectorate are happy to advise throughout and can be contacted on fhi@cefas.co.uk or 01305 206700. Monday to Thursday 9am to 5pm and Fridays 9am to 4:30pm

Fish Health Inspectorate
Cefas
Barrack road
Weymouth
Dorset
DT4 8UB

Annex 2

Animals listed as susceptible (including by the [OIE https://www.oie.int/en/](https://www.oie.int/en/)) to or vectors for the diseases in the following tables, for which all or parts of Great Britain are officially recognised as free, must be certified as coming from a source free of the disease for import into England and Wales

Exotic diseases - (These diseases are not present in Great Britain.)				
	Diseases	Susceptible species	Vector species ^{#2}	Conditions relating to vector species
Fish	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN)	Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) and roach (<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>)	Bighead carp (<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>), goldfish (<i>Carassius auratus</i>), crucian carp (<i>Carassius carassius</i>), common carp & koi carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>), silver carp (<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>), Chub (<i>Leuciscus spp</i>), Roach (<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>), Rudd (<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>), tench (<i>Tinca tinca</i>)	Always
	Infectious salmon anaemia (ISA)	Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>), Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), and brown & sea trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>)	None	Not applicable
	Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	Herring (<i>Clupea spp.</i>), whitefish (<i>Coregonus sp.</i>), pike (<i>Esox lucius</i>), haddock (<i>Gadus aeglefinus</i>), Pacific cod (<i>G. macrocephalus</i>), Atlantic cod (<i>G.</i>	Beluga (<i>Huso huso</i>), Danube sturgeon (<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>), Sterlet sturgeon (<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>), Starry sturgeon (<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>), Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser sturio</i>), Siberian Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser Baerii</i>), Bighead carp (<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>), goldfish (<i>Carassius auratus</i>), Crucian carp (<i>C. carassius</i>), common carp and koi carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>), silver carp (<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>), Chub (<i>Leuciscus spp</i>), Roach (<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>), Rudd (<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>), tench (<i>Tinca tinca</i>), North African catfish (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>), Northern pike (<i>Esox lucius</i>) Catfish (<i>Ictalurus spp.</i>), Black bullhead (<i>Ameiurus melas</i>), Channel catfish (<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>), Pangas catfish (<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>), Pike perch (<i>Sander lucioperca</i>), Wels catfish (<i>Silurus glanis</i>), European seabass	Where vector species are in contact with susceptible species ^{#3}

Exotic diseases - (These diseases are not present in Great Britain.)				
	Diseases	Susceptible species	Vector species ^{#2}	Conditions relating to vector species
		<i>morhua</i>), Pacific salmon (<i>Onchorhynchus</i> spp.), rainbow trout (<i>Onchorynchus mykiss</i>), rockling (<i>Onos mustelus</i>), brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>), turbot (<i>Schophtalmus maximus</i>), sprat (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>), grayling (<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>) and olive flounder (<i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i>)	<i>(Dicentrarchus labrax)</i> , Striped bass (<i>Morone chrysops</i> x <i>M. saxatilis</i>), Flathead grey mullet (<i>Mugil cephalus</i>), Red drum (<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>), Meagre (<i>Argyrosomus regius</i>), Shi drum (<i>Umbrina cirrosa</i>), True tunas (<i>Thunnus</i> spp.), Atlantic bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>), White Grouper (<i>Epinephelus aeneus</i>), Dusky grouper (<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>), Senegalese solea (<i>Solea senegalensis</i>), Common sole (<i>Solea solea</i>), Common pandora (<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>), Common dentex (<i>Dentex dentex</i>), Gilthead seabream (<i>Sparus aurata</i>), White seabream (<i>Diplodus sargus</i>), Black spot seabream (<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>), Red Sea Bream (<i>Pagrus major</i>), Sharop snout seabream (<i>Diplodus puntazzo</i>), Common two banded seabream (<i>Diplodus vulgaris</i>), Red porgy (<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>), Tilapia spp (<i>Oreochromis</i>)	
	Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN)	Chum salmon (<i>Oncorchynchus keta</i>), coho salmon (<i>Oncorchynchus kisutch</i>), Masou salmon (<i>Oncorchynchus masou</i>), rainbow or steelhead trout (<i>Oncorchynchus mykiss</i>), sockeye	Beluga (<i>Huso huso</i>), Danube sturgeon (<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>), Sterlet sturgeon (<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>), Starry sturgeon (<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>), Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser sturio</i>), Siberian Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser Baerii</i>), Bighead carp (<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>), goldfish (<i>Carassius auratus</i>), crucian carp (<i>C. carassius</i>), common carp and koi carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>), silver carp (<i>Hypophtalmichthys molitrix</i>), Chub (<i>Leuciscus</i> spp), Roach (<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>), Rudd (<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>) tench (<i>Tinca tinca</i>), North African catfish (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>), Catfish (<i>Ictalurus</i> spp.), Black bullhead (<i>Ameiurus melas</i>), Channel catfish (<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>), Pangas catfish (<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>), Pike perch (<i>Sander lucioperca</i>), Wels catfish (<i>Silurus glanis</i>), Atlantic halibut (<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>), Flounder (<i>Platichthys flesus</i>), Atlantic cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>), Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>), Noble crayfish (<i>Astacus astacus</i>), Signal crayfish (<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>), Redswamp crayfish (<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>)	Where vector species are in contact with susceptible species ^{#3}

Exotic diseases - (These diseases are not present in Great Britain.)				
	Diseases	Susceptible species	Vector species ^{#2}	Conditions relating to vector species
		salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>), pink salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i>), Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>), and Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)		
	Spring Viraemia of Carp (SVC)	Bighead carp (<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>), goldfish (<i>Carassius auratus</i>), crucian carp (<i>Carassius carassius</i>), grass carp (<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>), common & koi carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>), silver carp (<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>), Wels catfish (<i>Silurus glanis</i>), tench (<i>Tinca tinca</i>), orfe (<i>Leuciscus idus</i>)	N/A	Not applicable

Exotic diseases - (These diseases are not present in Great Britain.)				
	Diseases	Susceptible species	Vector species ^{#2}	Conditions relating to vector species
	Infection with Gyrodactylus salaris (Gs)	<p>Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>), Arctic char (<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>), North American brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>), grayling (<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>), North American lake trout (<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>), brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>)</p> <p>All other species of fish originating from waters where any susceptible species are present shall also be considered susceptible species</p>		Where additional species are in contact with susceptible species ^{#3}

Exotic diseases - (These diseases are not present in Great Britain.)				
	Diseases	Susceptible species	Vector species ^{#2}	Conditions relating to vector species
Molluscs	Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>	Australian mud oyster (<i>Ostrea angasi</i>) and Chilean flat oyster (<i>Ostrea chilensis</i>)	Portuguese oyster (<i>Crassostrea angulata</i>), Pacific cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>), American cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>)	Where vector species are in contact with susceptible species ^{#3}
	Infection with <i>Perkinsus marinus</i>	Pacific cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>) and American cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>)	European lobster (<i>Homarus gammarus</i>), Marine crabs (<i>Brachyura spp.</i>), Yabi crayfish (<i>Cherax destructor</i>), Giant river prawn (<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>), Spiny lobsters (<i>Palinurus spp.</i>), Swimming crab (<i>Portunus puber</i>), Indopacific swamp crab (<i>Scylla serrata</i>), Indian white prawn (<i>Penaeus indicus</i>), Kuruma prawn (<i>Penaeus japonicus</i>), Caramote prawn (<i>Penaeus kerathurus</i>), Pacific blue shrimp (<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>), Pacific white shrimp (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>)	Where vector species are in contact with susceptible species ^{#3}
	Infection with <i>Microcytos mackini</i>	Pacific cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>), American cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>), Olympia flat oyster (<i>Ostrea conchaphila</i>) and European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)	None	N/A

Exotic diseases - (These diseases are not present in Great Britain.)				
	Diseases	Susceptible species	Vector species ^{#2}	Conditions relating to vector species
	Infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i>	Australian mud oyster (<i>Ostrea angasi</i>), Chilean flat oyster (<i>O. chilensis</i>), European flat oyster (<i>O. edulis</i>), Argentinian oyster (<i>O. pelchana</i>), blue mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) and Mediterranean mussel (<i>M. galloprovincialis</i>)	Common edible cockle (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>), Wedge shell (<i>Donax trunculus</i>), Sand gaper (<i>Mya arenaria</i>), Northern quahog (<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>), Japanese hard clam (<i>Meretrix lusoria</i>), Grooved carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>), Japanese carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>), European aurora venus clam (<i>Venerupis aurea</i>), Pullet carpet shell (<i>Venerupis pullastra</i>), Warty venus (<i>Venus verrucosa</i>)	Where vector species are in contact with susceptible species ^{#3}
Crustaceans	Taura syndrome	Gulf white shrimp (<i>Penaeus setiferus</i>), Pacific blue shrimp (<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>), and Pacific white shrimp (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>)	Penshells (<i>Atrina spp.</i>), Common whelk (<i>Buccinum undatum</i>), Portuguese oyster (<i>Crassostrea angulata</i>), Common edible cockle (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>), Pacific cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>), American cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>), Wedge shell (<i>Donax trunculus</i>), Ezo abalone (<i>Haliotis discus hannai</i>), Tuberculate abalone (<i>Haliotis tuberculata</i>), Periwinkles (<i>Littorina littorea</i>), Northern quahog (<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>), Japanese hard clam (<i>Meretrix lusoria</i>), Sand gaper (<i>Mya arenaria</i>), Blue mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>), Mediterranean mussel (<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>), Octopus (<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>), European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>), Great Atlantic scallop (<i>Pecten maximus</i>), Grooved carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>), Japanese carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>), Common cuttlefish (<i>Sepia officinalis</i>), Stromboid conchs (<i>Strombus spp.</i>), European aurora venus clam (<i>Venerupis aurea</i>), Pullet carpet shell (<i>Venerupis pullastra</i>), Warty venus (<i>Venus verrucosa</i>), European lobster (<i>Homarus gammarus</i>), Marine crabs (<i>Brachyura spp.</i>), Yabi crayfish (<i>Cherax destructor</i>), Giant river prawn (<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>), Spiny lobsters (<i>Palinurus spp.</i>), Swimming crab (<i>Portunus puber</i>), Indopacific swamp crab (<i>Scylla serrata</i>),	Where vector species are in contact with susceptible species ^{#3}

Exotic diseases - (These diseases are not present in Great Britain.)				
	Diseases	Susceptible species	Vector species ^{#2}	Conditions relating to vector species
			Indian white prawn (<i>Penaeus indicus</i>), Kuruma prawn (<i>Penaeus japonicus</i>), Caramote prawn (<i>Penaeus kerathurus</i>).	
	Yellowhead disease	Gulf brown shrimp (<i>Penaeus aztecus</i>), Gulf pink shrimp (<i>Penaeus duoratum</i>), Kuruma prawn (<i>Penaeus japonicus</i>), black tiger shrimp (<i>Penaeus monodon</i>), Gulf white shrimp (<i>Penaeus setiferus</i>), Pacific blue shrimp (<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>), and Pacific white shrimp (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>)	Penshells (<i>Atrina spp.</i>), Common whelk (<i>Buccinum undatum</i>), Portuguese oyster (<i>Crassostrea angulata</i>), Common edible cockle (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>), Pacific cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>), American cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>), Wedge shell (<i>Donax trunculus</i>), Ezo abalone (<i>Haliotis discus hannai</i>), Tuberculate abalone (<i>Haliotis tuberculata</i>), Periwinkles (<i>Littorina littorea</i>), Northern quahog (<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>), Japanese hard clam (<i>Meretrix lusoria</i>), Sand gaper (<i>Mya arenaria</i>), Blue mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>), Mediterranean mussel (<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>), Octopus (<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>), European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>), Great Atlantic scallop (<i>Pecten maximus</i>), Grooved carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>), Japanese carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>), Common cuttlefish (<i>Sepia officinalis</i>), Stromboid conchs (<i>Strombus spp.</i>), European aurora venus clam (<i>Venerupis aurea</i>), Pullet carpet shell (<i>Venerupis pullastra</i>), Warty venus (<i>Venus verrucosa</i>)	Where vector species are in contact with susceptible species ^{#3}

Non-exotic diseases – these diseases are present in parts of Great Britain; however Great Britain also has areas/ compartments officially declared free from these diseases and for which certification will be required, contact the Fish health Inspectorate for advice

	Diseases	Susceptible species	Vector species ^{#2}	Conditions relating to vector species
Fish	Koi herpes virus (KHV) disease ^{#1}	Common carp & koi carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)	None	Not applicable
Mollusc	Infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>	Australian mud oyster (<i>Ostrea angasi</i>), Chilean flat oyster (<i>Ostrea chilensis</i>), Olympia flat oyster (<i>Ostrea conchaphila</i>), Asiatic oyster (<i>Ostrea denselammellosa</i>), European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>) and Argentinian oyster (<i>Ostrea puelchana</i>)	Common edible cockle (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>), Wedge shell (<i>Donax trunculus</i>), Sand gaper (<i>Mya arenaria</i>), Northern quahog (<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>), Japanese hard clam (<i>Meretrix lusoria</i>), Grooved carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>), Japanese carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>), European aurora venus clam (<i>Venerupis aurea</i>), Pullet carpet shell (<i>Venerupis pullastra</i>), Warty venus (<i>Venus verrucosa</i>), Great Atlantic scallop (<i>Pecten maximus</i>)	Where vector species are in contact with susceptible species ^{#3}
Mollusc	Ostreid herpesvirus 1 μ var (OsHV-1 μ var)	Pacific oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>)	N/A	Not applicable
Crustaceans				

^{#1} Imports only controlled in susceptible species destined for fisheries or to approved compartments.

^{#2} Vector species do not apply to animals moving for immediate human consumption and processing for human consumption.

^{#3} Species are in contact where they occupy the same water body or farm, or where the farm holding vector species is supplied water from a source in which susceptible species are present.

Useful contacts:

Web link to the approved UK Border Control Post (BCP)

[UK border control posts: animal and animal product imports - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/apha/about-us/uk-border-control-posts-animal-and-animal-product-imports)

Border control posts, that currently handle consignments of live aquatic animals

- Heathrow – email lhr@apha.gov.uk – phone 0208 7597002
- Gatwick – email lhr@apha.gov.uk – phone 0208 7597002
- Manchester – email Manchester.airport@apha.gov.uk phone 0161 4892671