

## ANNEX A

### Guidance on importing ornamental fish from third countries for ornamental purposes: (Commission Decision 2006/656/EC).

#### Introduction

1. The purpose of this Annex is to provide more detailed guidance on the application of the new certification arrangements for ornamental fish laid down in Commission Decision 2006/656
2. One of the **key features** of the new harmonised import requirements is the creation of two categories of ornamental fish, with differing requirements placed on the imports of each type. It is important that you understand the definition and usage of the two terms for ornamental fish in the Decision because these vary significantly from common understanding of both terms in the UK aquatic trade at the present time.

#### Cold-water ornamental fish:

3. The Decision states that the term “Cold-water Ornamental Fish” means:

*“... ornamental fish of species susceptible to one or more of the following diseases: epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN), infectious salmon anaemia (ISA), viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS), infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN), spring Viraemia of carp (SVC), bacterial kidney disease (BKD), infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN), Koi herpes virus (KHV) and infection with Gyrodactylus salaris”*

4. For the purposes of certification for entry into the United Kingdom, cold-water ornamentals are defined as any species of fish which are listed as being susceptible to any one of diseases of concern.

#### Tropical ornamental fish:

5. The Decision states that the term “Tropical Ornamental Fish” means:

*“... ornamental fish other than cold-water ornamental fish”*

6. For the purposes of certification for entry into the United Kingdom, tropical ornamentals are defined as any species of fish which is not a cold-water ornamental species. Effectively this means any fish which is not listed as susceptible to one of the listed fish diseases can be imported under the requirements for tropical ornamental fish provided they are sourced from a country that is a member of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) ( [http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/PM/en\\_PM.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/PM/en_PM.htm) )

Other key terms you need to understand are:

#### Transshippers

7. Transshippers are defined as companies or persons which supply ornamental fish to a number of retailers or wholesalers, by importing the consignments on their behalf, and deliver the separate orders directly to the customers in the Community.

#### Source

8. The Source of ornamental fish refers to the place of origin of the ornamental fish about which the exporting country's competent authority is making a claim as to its disease status. For example, if the competent authority is stating that their entire country is free of a disease, then the

source is the country. If the competent authority is stating that a particular farm is free of a disease then the source would be that particular farm.

The Source may be:

- the farm at which they were reared;
- the geographic region in which the farm is located or in which the fish were caught from the wild, or
- the country of origin as a whole.

### **Ornamental purpose and destination in the UK**

9. The new rules apply in respect of live fish imported for ornamental purposes only. While the term “ornamental purpose” has not been expressly defined in the Decision, it should be taken to mean, live fish imported for keeping throughout their entire life cycle in a fully enclosed secure environment (such as aquaria, garden pond or similar facilities) with no possibility of contact with natural waters. Please note that Article 6 of the Decision expressly forbids fish imported for ornamental purposes from being released into fish farms, or other premises from which they could escape into, or contaminate, natural waters in the Community. This prohibition would also apply in respect fish kept in facilities from which discharged water may come into direct contact with natural waters.

10. The import of fish for use other than for ornamental purposes as defined above (e.g. fish traditionally regarded as ornamental species that are destined for farms or other sites that might result in them coming into contact with or contaminating natural waters), must continue to be imported under the certification requirements laid down in Commission Decision 2003/858 (as amended).

## Cold-water Ornamentals

### Which species are considered to be cold-water ornamentals?

11. “Cold-water” ornamental fish, means ornamental fish of species listed as being susceptible to one or more of the listed diseases. As aquatic health science progresses the list of susceptible species may change. If you are unsure as to whether a particular species is susceptible to a listed disease you should contact the Fish Health Inspectorate.

DISEASE	LISTED SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES
infectious salmon anaemia (ISA)	Rainbow Trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) Atlantic Salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) Brown and Sea Trout ( <i>S. trutta</i> ).
Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN)	Rainbow Trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) Redfin Perch ( <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> )
viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	Fish belonging to the family Salmonidae Herring ( <i>Clupea</i> spp.) Whitefish ( <i>Coregonus</i> sp.) Pike ( <i>Esox lucius</i> ) Haddock ( <i>Gadus aeglefinus</i> ) Pacific Cod ( <i>G. macrocephalus</i> ) Atlantic Cod ( <i>G. morhua</i> ) Pacific Salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.) Rainbow Trout ( <i>O. mykiss</i> ) Rockling ( <i>Onos mustelus</i> ) Brown Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ) Turbot ( <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i> ) Sprat ( <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> ) Grayling ( <i>Thymallus thymallus</i> )
infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN)	Fish belonging to the family Salmonidae Pike ( <i>Esox lucius</i> ) Chum Salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> ) Coho Salmon ( <i>O. kisutch</i> ) Masou salmon ( <i>O. masou</i> ) Rainbow or Steelhead Trout ( <i>O. mykiss</i> ) Sockeye Salmon ( <i>O. nerka</i> ) Pink Salmon ( <i>O. rhodurus</i> ) Chinook Salmon ( <i>O. tshawytscha</i> ) 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>C. carassius</i> ) Grass Carp ( <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> ) Common Carp Koi carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> ) Silver Carp ( <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> ) Sheatfish ( <i>Silurus glanis</i> ) Tench ( <i>Tinca tinca</i> )
Koi Herpes virus (KHv)	Common Carp Koi carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> )
bacterial kidney disease (BKD)	Fish belonging to the family Salmonidae
infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN)	Rainbow Trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) Atlantic Salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) Brown Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ) Brook trout ( <i>S. fontinalis</i> ) Several Pacific Salmon species ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.)
Infection with <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i>	Rainbow Trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) Atlantic Salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) Brown and Sea Trout ( <i>S. trutta</i> ) Arctic Char ( <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> ) North American brook trout ( <i>S. fontinalis</i> ) Grayling ( <i>Thymallus thymallus</i> ) North American Lake Trout ( <i>Salvelinus namaycush</i> )

**Important Note:**

**Any other species of fish originating from a site where any of the listed susceptible species are also present will be considered to be susceptible to Gs.**

## Where can I import cold-water ornamentals from?

12. There are two pieces of legislation which establish lists of countries from which you can source cold-water ornamentals for import to the United Kingdom. They may be sourced from one of the countries listed in Annex I to Commission Decision 2003/858/EC (as amended) or they can be sourced from one of the countries listed in Part I of Annex I to Commission Decision 2006/656/EC.

13. The countries included on either list may be restricted to supply from sources in certain geographical areas only or to the supply of certain species only. The table below provides the list of authorised countries for cold-water ornamentals, as well as the location and species restrictions which have been placed on them. This list may change and you should contact the Fish Health Inspectorate if you are not sure if a country has approval to export.

Legislation	Authorised Countries
<p><b>Annex I to Decision 2003/858/EC as amended by 2005/742)</b></p>	<p><b>The following countries may be used as a source for any cold-water ornamental fish imported for ornamental purposes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AU Australia</li> <li>• [BG Bulgaria] now a member of the EU</li> <li>• CA Canada</li> <li>• CL Chile</li> <li>• HR Croatia</li> <li>• ID Indonesia</li> <li>• IL Israel</li> <li>• NZ New Zealand</li> <li>• RU Russia</li> <li>• ZA South Africa</li> <li>• TR Turkey</li> <li>• US United States</li> </ul>
<p><b>Annex I to Decision 2003/858/EC as amended by 2005/742</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The following countries may be used as a source for cold-water ornamental fish of the Cyprinidae species imported for ornamental purposes:</b></li> <li>• CN China</li> <li>• JP Japan</li> <li>• MY Malaysia (Peninsular, Western Malaysia only)</li> <li>• TW Taiwan</li> </ul>
<p><b>Annex I to Decision 2006/656/EC</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BR Brazil</li> <li>• CO Colombia</li> <li>• CG Republic of the Congo</li> <li>• MK Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</li> <li>• JM Jamaica</li> <li>• SG Singapore</li> <li>• LK Sri Lanka</li> <li>• TH Thailand</li> </ul>

**The listing of a country as an authorised country for export DOES NOT guarantee that every source of fish from that country will be able to comply with the animal health certification requirements for entry to the United Kingdom.**

**It is your responsibility as the importer to ensure that your supplier can provide you with stock which complies with the animal health certification requirements.**

## Health Certificates for cold-water ornamentals

14. All consignments of cold-water ornamental fish imported for ornamental purposes presented at a Border Inspection Post for clearance to enter the United Kingdom must be accompanied by an Animal Health Certificate which complies with the requirements set out in Annex II of Commission Decision 2006/656/EC.

15. The model Cold-water Certificate has two parts:

**Part I** consists of the standard consignment identification information and must be completed in full for all consignments

**Part II** consists of 4 separate statements on the health of the animals in the consignment. The following table provides an indication of the statements that must be attested by certifying officers, subject to species and disease status of the exporting and receiving countries.

Part	Title	Required for
II.1	General requirements for imports of cold-water ornamental fish	All consignments
II.2	Specific animal health requirements for Import into Member States or parts of Member States free from VHS and/or IHN	All consignments
II.3	Specific animal health requirements for Import into Member States or parts of Member States free from SVC, BKD, IPN and/or G. salaris	Consignments which contain species susceptible to one or more of these diseases.
2.4	Transport requirements	All consignments

### Part II.1 General health requirements for imports of all cold-water ornamental fish

Part II.1 of the Certificate must be completed for all consignments of cold-water ornamentals. By completing this part of the Certificate the Official Services of the exporting country are stating that all of the fish included in the consignment:

- have been inspected by the competent authority within 24 hours prior to the issuing of the Certificate, and showed no clinical signs of disease

and

- are not intended for destruction or slaughter for the eradication of a disease

and

- originate from a source where if any species of fish susceptible to one of the following diseases is present, that disease is notifiable to the competent authority:

- epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN);
- infectious salmon anaemia (ISA);
- viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS);
- infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN), and
- Koi herpes virus (KHV)

and

- originate from a source where there has been no known disease outbreak causing significant impact to the stock during the last six months prior to dispatch, and during the last two years, no cases of the diseases EHN and ISA.

## **Part II.2 Specific health requirements for cold-water ornamentals susceptible to VHS and/or IHN**

With the exception of a small geographic area of Yorkshire (for which the UK is currently seeking to regain approved status) all continental and coastal areas of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Guernsey and the Isle of Man have approved status with regards to both VHS and IHN. This means that Part II.2 must be completed for all consignments of ornamental fish of species listed as susceptible to VHS and/or IHN.

Part II.2 certifies that the coldwater ornamental fish, of species susceptible to VHS and/or IHN either:

- originate from a source where none of the species susceptible to VHS and IHN are known to be present
- or
- originate from a source considered free from VHS and IHN in accordance with either Community Standards (as established in Commission Decision 2001/183/EC) or the latest edition of the O.I.E Code and Manual.

## **Part II.3 Specific health requirements for cold-water ornamentals susceptible to SVC, BKD, IPN and/or G. salaris**

The United Kingdom has additional guarantees with regards to SVC, BKD, IPN and Gyrodactylus salaris.

All consignments of coldwater ornamental fish (subject to species) must either:

- originate from a source where none of the species susceptible to SVC and BKD and IPN and Gyrodactylus salaris (Gs) are known to be present
- or
- originate from a source where SVC and BKD and IPN and Gyrodactylus salaris is notifiable to the competent authority, and is considered free in accordance with either Community Standards (as established in Commission Decision 2004/453/EC) or the latest edition of the O.I.E Code and Manual.

In choosing one of the above attestations, the certifying officer will have to decide which diseases apply in respect of the species being exported and indicate this on the form by striking through or deleting diseases that are not relevant. For instance, if salmonid species are being exported for ornamental purposes, the certifying officer will, in the case of the second option, have to attest that fish come from a source that is free from BKD, GS, and (if applicable) IPN. If cyprinidae species are being exported the officer will have to attest that they are free from SVC and, if the fish have been held on sites with species susceptible to Gs, they will also have to certify that the source is free of Gs. In either of these cases the certifying officer will also have to confirm that the relevant disease are notifiable.

A claim of freedom from disease can be made with regards to the whole country, a specific geographical region or an individual farm.

## Part II.4 Transport requirements

All consignments of cold-water ornamental fish must:

- be placed in water of a quality that does not alter their health status
- be placed under conditions that do not alter their health status, and complies with the animal welfare provisions laid down in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005
- be placed in sealed watertight containers which are new, or have been cleaned and disinfected beforehand,
- bear on the exterior of the boxes a legible label with the following information:

Country of Origin and ISO Code	
Region of Origin Code	
Country of Destination ISO Code	UNITED KINGDOM UK
Region of Destination Code	Great Britain
Place of Origin	
Place of Loading Address	
"Cold-water ornamental fish intended solely for ornamental purposes in the European Community"	

The information on the label must be the same as the information provided on the Animal Health Certificate.

## Importing Tropical Ornamentals

### What species are considered to be tropical ornamentals

16. "Tropical ornamental fish" means all ornamental fish other than those defined as "cold-water ornamental fish" (i.e. those which are listed as susceptible to one or more of the listed diseases of concern). Therefore, any species of fish imported for an ornamental purpose which is not listed as being susceptible to one of the diseases of concern can be imported under the requirements for tropical ornamental fish.

### Where can I import tropical ornamentals from?

17. Tropical ornamental fish may be imported from all countries which are members of the World Organisation for Animal health (OIE). The list of countries is available from the OIE website [http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/PM/en\\_PM.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/PM/en_PM.htm)

### Health Certification requirements for Tropical Ornamentals

18. All consignments of tropical ornamental fish imported for ornamental purpose presented at a Border Inspection Post for clearance to enter the United Kingdom should be accompanied by an Animal Health Certificate which complies with the requirements set out in Annex IV of Commission Decision 2006/656/EC.

19. The required Certificate for Tropical Ornamentals is less complex than that for cold-water ornamentals species and has only two parts:

Part I consists of the standard consignment identification information and must be completed in full for all consignments

Part II consists of 2 statements on the health of the animals in the consignment, both of which must be completed for all consignments.

Part	Title	Required for
II.1	General requirements for imports of cold-water ornamental fish	Both parts must be completed for all consignments of tropical ornamental fish.
II.2	Transport requirements	

#### Part II.1 Animal Health attestation for imports of Tropical Ornamental fish

Part II.1 must be completed for all consignments of tropical ornamental fish.

By completing this part of the Certificate the Official Services of the exporting country are stating that all of the fish included in the consignment:

- have been inspected by the competent authority within 24 hours prior to the issuing of the Certificate, and showed no clinical signs of disease
- and
- not be intended for destruction or slaughter for the eradication of a disease

Both of these statements must be made about all of the fish in the consignment

## Part II.2 Transport requirements

All consignments of tropical ornamental fish must:

- be placed in water of a quality that does not alter their health status
- be placed under conditions that do not alter their health status, and complies with the animal welfare provisions laid down in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005
- be placed in sealed watertight containers which are new, or have been cleaned and disinfected beforehand,
- bear on the exterior of the boxes a legible label with the following information:

Country of Origin and ISO Code	
Region of Origin Code	
Country of Destination ISO Code	UNITED KINGDOM UK
Region of Destination Code	
Place of Origin	
Place of Loading Address	
"Tropical ornamental fish intended solely for ornamental purposes in the European Community"	

The information on the label must be the same as the information provided on the Animal Health Certificate.

## Restrictions on the import of certain non-native species

### ILFA

To control the introduction and spread of non-native species of fish in all inland waters certain species of fish require a licence for them to be kept because of their potential effect on the indigenous flora and fauna.

Anyone who plans to keep or introduce non-native fish of the species listed in the following table requires a licence under the Import of Live Fish (England and Wales) Act 1980 (ILFA). This includes fish farmers, retailers and dealers, as well as owners and managers of fisheries. Exceptions to this requirement are:

- red shiner (*Cyprinella / Notropis lutrensis*) and fathead minnows or roseyreds (*Pimephales promelas*) to be kept in indoor aquaria only, and
- grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*), sturgeon and sterlet (of the genera *Acipenser*, *Huso*, *Pseudoscaphirhynchus* and *Scaphirhynchus*) and catfish (of the genus *Ictalurus Ameiurus*) kept in garden ponds and indoor aquaria.

A general licence has been issued to cover these species held in these conditions and individual licences are not required. However, red shiner, fathead minnow or roseyreds, grass carp, sturgeon and sterlet and catfish kept elsewhere, e.g. by retailers and dealers, will require a specific licence.

Any person wishing to hold, keep or release any of the listed species is required to have a licence **before** obtaining the fish.

For fisheries a licence will authorise a single introduction of a given number of a named species, and will also authorise the licence-holder to keep fish on that site. It will not authorise any subsequent introduction. A separate application must be made for any further introductions.

For fish farmers, retailers and dealers a licence will, where appropriate, authorise multiple introductions and the keeping of named species, at the named site.

Anyone who plans to introduce non-native fish into the wild requires a licence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. For the purposes of the licensing arrangements under the 1981 Act and the Import of Live Fish (England and Wales) Act 1980, a working definition of the wild as it relates to fish/shellfish only has been agreed as follows: "With respect to the introduction of a particular group or species of fish (or shellfish), a water is defined as "the wild" if it cannot be guaranteed that all the fish could be recovered with reasonable ease or if any viable life stage of the fish (or shellfish) could escape from it into open watercourses or waters connected to a continuous body of water. In general only small, fully enclosed sites from which fish can easily be recovered can be regarded as not the wild".

It is an offence to introduce, or allow to escape, into the wild non-native species of fish and shellfish and their eggs without a licence, and to keep or introduce the non-native species listed in the enclosed guide without a licence.

For further information about ILFA restrictions, or to apply for a licence, please contact:

Fish Health Inspectorate at the CEFAS Weymouth Laboratory  
Barrack Road  
The Nothe  
Weymouth, Dorset DT4 8UB  
Tel: 01305 206673/4  
Email: [Fish.Health.Inspectorate@cefas.co.uk](mailto:Fish.Health.Inspectorate@cefas.co.uk)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Asp	<i>Aspius aspius</i>
Barbel species	species of the genus <i>Barbus</i> (excluding the native <i>Barbus barbus</i> and tropical barb) )
Bass species	(including striped bass, white bass and their crosses species of the genus <i>Morone</i> e.g. hybrid striped bass)
Big-head carp	<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>
Bitterling	<i>Rhodeus sericeus/Rhodeus amarus</i>
Blacknose Dace	<i>Rhinichthys atratulus</i>
Blageon	<i>Leuciscus souffia</i>
Blue Sucker	<i>Cycleptus elongates</i>
Blue bream	<i>Abramis ballerus</i>
Burbot	<i>Lota lota</i>
Catfish	species of the genera <i>Ictalurus</i> , <i>Ameiurus</i> and <i>Silurus</i>
Charr species	(including species of the genus <i>Salvelinus</i> American Brook Trout) excluding the native <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> )
Chinese black or snail-eating carp	<i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i>
Chinese Sucker also known as Zebra Hi Fin or banded shark/sucker	<i>Myxocyprinus asiaticus</i>
Common White Sucker	<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>
Danubian bleak	<i>Chalcalburnus chalcoides</i>
Danubian Salmon and Taimen	species of the genus <i>Hucho</i>
Eastern Mudminnow	<i>Umbra pygmaea</i>
European Mudminnow	<i>mbra krameri</i>
Fathead minnow or Roseyreds	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>
Freshwater minnow also known as Dragon fish or Pale chub	<i>Zacco platypus</i>
Grass carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>
Landlocked salmon	non-anadromous varieties of the species <i>Salmo salar</i>
Large-mouthed black bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Marbled trout	<i>Salmo marmoratus</i>
Nase	<i>Chondrostoma nasus</i>
Northern Redbelly Dace (common minnow)	<i>Phoxinus/Chrosomus eos</i>
Pacific salmon and trout	(excluding rainbow trout but including steelheads) species of the genus <i>Oncorhynchus</i>
Paddlefish	species of the genera <i>Polyodon</i> and <i>Psephurus</i>
Perch species	species of the genus <i>Perca</i> (excluding the native <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> )
Pike-perch (including zander)	species of the genus <i>Stizostedion</i>
Pike species	species of the genus <i>Esox</i> (excluding the native <i>Esox lucius</i> )
Red shiner	<i>Cyprinella/Notropis lutrensis</i>
Rock bass	<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>
Schneider	<i>Alburnoides bipunctatus</i>
Silver carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>
Snakehead, Northern or Chinese	<i>Channa argus</i>
Small-mouth bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>
Southern Redbelly Dace (common minnow)	<i>Phoxinus/Chrosomus erythrogaster</i>
Sturgeon or sterlet	species of the genera <i>Acipenser</i> , <i>Huso</i> , <i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus</i> and <i>Scaphirhynchus</i>
Sunbleak, also known as Sundace, Belica or Motherless Minnow	<i>Leucaspis delineatus</i>
Sunfish, (including Pumpkinseed, Basses, crappies and bluegills)	Species of the genus <i>Lepomis</i>
Topmouth gudgeon	<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>
Toxostome or French nase	<i>Chondrostoma toxostoma</i>
Vimba	<i>Vimba vimba</i>
Weather fish	<i>Misgurnus fossilis</i>
Whitefish species	species of the genus <i>Coregonus</i> (excluding the native <i>Coregonus lavaretus</i> and <i>Coregonus alba</i> )

## **CITES**

The 'Washington' Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, more commonly known as CITES, aims to protect certain plants and animals by regulating and monitoring their international trade to prevent it reaching unsustainable levels. The Convention entered into force in 1975, and the UK became a Party in 1976.

The UK Government strongly supports CITES as an essential instrument for helping to safeguard globally threatened species.

Defra is the UK CITES Management Authority and is responsible for ensuring that the Convention is properly implemented in the UK, which includes issuing permits and certificates for the import and export, or commercial use of, CITES specimens. Applications for CITES permits are referred to a designated CITES Scientific Authority for advice on the conservation status of the species concerned.

Enforcement of the Convention at borders is primarily carried out by HM Revenue and Customs. Inland the Police and Defra's Wildlife Inspectorate have lead responsibility.

If you wish to import an ornamental fish species which is under CITES restrictions, or if you are unsure as to whether a particular species may be restricted, please contact:

CITES Licensing  
Defra  
Zone 1/17, Temple Quay House  
2 The Square  
Temple Quay  
Bristol  
BS1 6EB

Email: [cites.ukma@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:cites.ukma@defra.gsi.gov.uk)

For further information about CITES please visit the CITES website at: [www.ukcites.gov.uk/](http://www.ukcites.gov.uk/) which was set up jointly by the then DETR (now Defra), the JNCC and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

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## **GENETICALLY MODIFIED FISH**

The release and marketing of a genetically modified fish would require a consent under European Directive 2001/18/EC on the deliberate release into the environment of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) or, if for food or feed uses, under the genetically modified food and feed regulation (EC) 1829/2003. This legislation provides for proposed releases of GMOs to be considered very carefully on a case by case basis, underpinned by a detailed risk assessment. Further advice can be obtained from :

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs  
GM Policy Team,  
Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR  
Telephone 020 7238 2057  
Fax 020 7238 2045