Government of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
DIRECTIVE No. (8/98)

August 3, 1998

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law 1990, the Director General of the Department of Fisheries hereby issues the following Directive for aquaculture medical drugs used in the Fish and Fishery Products.

Aquaculture medical drugs used in the Fish and Fishery Products

1.1 This Directive applies to monitor the substance and groups of residues list of aquaculture medical drug listed in Annex 1.

2.1 For the purpose of this Directive, the following definition shall apply.

(a) ***' unauthorized substances or products'*** shall mean the use of unauthorized substances or products the administering of which to fish & shellfish is prohibited under this directive;

(b) ***' illegal treatment'*** shall mean the use of unauthorized substances or products or the use of substances or products authorized under this directive of legislation;

(c) ***'residue'*** shall mean a residue of substances having a pharmacological action, of their metabolites and of other substances transmitted to fish & shellfish products and likely to be harmful to human health;

(d) ***' official samples'*** shall mean a sample taken by the DOF inspection team which bears, for the purpose of examination of the residues or substances listed in Annex I, a reference to the species, the type, the quantity concerned, the method of collection and particulars identifying the sex of the fish & shellfish and the origin of the fish & shellfish or of the fish and shellfish product;

(e) ***' batch of fish & shellfish'*** shall mean a group of fish or shellfish of the same species, in the same age range, reared on the same holding, at the same time and under the same conditions of rearing.

3.1 The production process of fishery products and primary products of fishery origin shall be monitored in accordance with detecting the presence of the residues and substances listed in Annex I in live fishery animals, their excrement and body fluids and in tissue, fishery products, aquaculture feed, and drinking water.

4.1 None of aquaculture medical residues left in fishery products when harvesting which satisfy the requirements laid down by this Directive may be used as fit for human consumption.

Rejection of lot for export

5.1 If an authorized officer inspects fish and fishery product that is illegal treatment with aquaculture medical drugs, officer shall reject the fish and fishery products for human consumption.

6.1 If an authorized officer inspects fish and fishery product that does not meet the requirements of this Directive, officer shall reject the fish and fishery products for export.

7.1 Any licence-holder for the processing of fish and fishery products may abide by this Directive as one of the conditions of the licence.

7.2 On violation of the any terms or conditions of the Directive, criminal action may be taken under Section 45 of the Myanma Marine Fisheries Law 1990 and the licence-holder may also be liable to suspension, revocation, termination and cancellation of the licence under Section 24 of the said Law.

Sd xxx Soe Win

Director General

Department of Fisheries

ANNEX I

GROUP A - Substances having anabolic effect and unauthorized substance

(1) Stilbenes, stilbenes derivatives, and their salts and esters
(2) Steroids

GROUP B - Veterinary drugs (including unlicensed substances which could be used for veterinary purposes.

(1) Antibacterial substances, including sulphonomides, quinolones
(2) Other, veterinary drugs Anthelmintics
(3) Other, substances and environmental contaminents
  (a) Organochlorine compounds including PcBs
  (b) Chemical elements
  (c) Mycotoxins
  (d) Dyes

ANNEX II

SAMPLING STRATEGY

1. The reside control plan is aimed at surveying and revealing the reasons for residue hazard in foods of fisheries product origin on farms, fish processing plants, and packing station.
   Official samples are to be taken in accordance with the relevant Annex III. Wherever official samples are taken, sampling must be unforeseen, unexpected and effected at no fixed time and on no particular day of the week.
2. For Group A substances, surveillance should be aimed at detecting the illegal administration of prohibited substances and the abusive administration of approved substances, respectively. The emphasis of such sampling must be concentrated according to the relevant of Annex III.
   The samples must be targeted taking account of the following minimum cirteria: sex, age, species, fattening system, all available background information; and all evidence of misuse or abuse of substances of this group.

ANNEX III

SAMPLING LEVELS AND FREQUENCY

The purpose of this Annex is to define the minimum number of fisheries products from which the samples must be taken.

Each sample can be analysed for detecting the presence of one or more substance.

Aquaculture products

1. **Finish farming products**

A sample is one or more fish, according to the size of the fish in question and of the requirements of the analytical method.
The Maximum number of samples to be collected each year must be 1 per 100 tonnes of fishery production.
The following breakdown must be respected.

Group A : One third of the total samples:-
all the samples must be taken at farm level, on fish at all stages of farming (*), including fish which is ready to be placed on the market for consumption.
(*) For sea-farming, in which sampling conditions may be especially difficult, samples may be taken from feed in place of samples from fish.

Group B : Two thirds of the total samples:-
the sampling should be carried out:
(a) perferabley at the farm, on fish ready to be placed on the market for consumption;
(b) either at the processing plant, ot at wholesale level, on fresh fish, on condition that tracing back to the farm of origin, in the event of positive results, can be done.

In all cases, samples taken at farm level shall be taken from a minimum of 10% of registered sites of production.