



# Poultry Hatching Eggs & Specific-Pathogen-Free Chicken Eggs

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## **TITLE**

Import Health Standard: Poultry Hatching Eggs & Specific-Pathogen-Free Chicken Eggs

## **COMMENCEMENT**

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 24 July 2015

## **ISSUING AUTHORITY**

This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington this 24<sup>th</sup> day of July 2015.

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## Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Import Health Standard, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

## Purpose

This IHS specifies the minimum requirements that must be met when importing poultry hatching eggs and specific-pathogen-free (SPF) chicken eggs.

## Background

The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) provides the legal basis for excluding, eradicating and effectively managing pests and unwanted organisms.

Import health standards issued under the Act set out requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing goods. They include requirements that must be met in the exporting country, during transit, and during importation, before biosecurity clearance can be given.

A guidance document accompanies this standard providing information on how the requirements may be met.

## Who should read this Import Health Standard?

This IHS applies to importers of poultry hatching eggs and SPF chicken eggs.

## Why is this important?

It is the importer's responsibility to ensure the requirements of this IHS are met. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and/or further information may be sought from importers. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be re-shipped or destroyed under the Act or treated in accordance with this IHS prior to release or equivalence determined. Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

*See guidance document for more information about importer responsibilities.*

## Equivalence

The Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may approve measures under section 27(1)(d) of the Act, different from those set out in this IHS, that may be applied to effectively manage risks associated with the importation of these goods.

*See guidance document for more information about equivalence and permits.*

## Document History

Refer to Schedule 1.

## Other information

This is not an exhaustive list of compliance requirements and it is the importer's responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws.

*See guidance document for more information about inspection and verification of consignments.*

## Part 1: General Requirements

### 1.1 Application

- (1) This import health standard (IHS) applies to:
  - a) hatching eggs of chickens (*Gallus gallus*), turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*) and ducks (*Anas platyrhynchos domesticus* and *Cairina moschata*), sourced from poultry breeding flocks compliant with the standards described in the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the Code), Chapter on Biosecurity Procedures in Poultry Production; and
  - b) specific-pathogen-free (SPF) eggs of chickens (*Gallus gallus*) produced by flocks free from specified pathogens. The flocks supplying SPF eggs must be kept under secure biosecurity controls at least equivalent to those required for breeders in the Code Chapter on Biosecurity in Poultry.
- (2) This IHS applies to imports of poultry hatching eggs and SPF chicken eggs from all countries.

### 1.2 Outcome

- (1) The outcome this IHS is seeking to achieve is the effective management of biosecurity risks associated with eligible consignments of poultry hatching eggs and SPF chicken eggs.
- (2) The biosecurity risk organisms associated with poultry hatching eggs and SPF chicken eggs that are managed by the requirements of this IHS are:
  - a) For chicken hatching eggs:
    - i) Notifiable avian influenza (NAI) viruses
    - ii) Type 1 avian paramyxoviruses (Newcastle disease virus)
    - iii) *Salmonella* Gallinarum-Pullorum
    - iv) *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium
  - b) For turkey hatching eggs:
    - i) Avian influenza viruses
    - ii) Type 1 avian paramyxoviruses (Newcastle disease virus)
    - iii) *Salmonella* Gallinarum-Pullorum
    - iv) *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium
    - v) *Salmonella arizonae*
    - vi) *Mycoplasma iowae*
    - vii) *Mycoplasma meleagridis*
  - c) For duck hatching eggs:
    - i) Avian influenza viruses
    - ii) Type 1 avian paramyxoviruses (Newcastle disease virus)
    - iii) *Salmonella* Gallinarum-Pullorum
    - iv) *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium
    - v) Duck virus enteritis (DVE) virus
    - vi) Goose and Muscovy duck parvoviruses (Muscovy ducks and their hybrid breeds only)
    - vii) Reovirus of Muscovy ducks (Muscovy ducks and their hybrid breeds only)
    - viii) *Chlamydia psittaci*

### 1.3 Incorporation by reference

- (1) The following international standards are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
  - a) The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (the *Manual*) (available at the OIE website: <http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/>).
  - b) The *OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Code*) (available at the OIE Website: <http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>).
  - c) *The International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animals Regulations (LAR)*: a copy is available for reading, free of charge, at MPI, Pastoral House, 25 The Terrace, Wellington.
- (2) The following MPI CTO material is incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
  - a) [MPI Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards \(MPI-STD-TVTL\)](#).
- (3) Under section 142O(3) of the Act it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply, that is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces the above listed standards, guideline or lists has legal effect as part of these documents.

*See guidance document for more information about incorporation by reference and section 142O(1).*

### 1.4 Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of this IHS and the attached guidance document, terms used that are defined in the Act have the meanings set out there. The Act is available at the following website: <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/>.
- (2) See Schedule 2 for additional definitions that apply.

### 1.5 Exporting country systems and certification

- (1) Poultry hatching eggs and SPF chicken eggs to which this IHS applies may only be imported from a country where the Competent Authority has provided the following evidence to the satisfaction of the CTO:
  - a) The verifiable animal health status of poultry populations in the exporting country, zone or compartment, with respect to biosecurity risk organisms of concern.
  - b) The national systems/programmes and standards in the exporting country for regulatory oversight of the poultry industry.
  - c) The capabilities and preferences of the exporting country's Competent Authority with respect to achieving equivalent outcomes to requirements stated in this IHS.

*See guidance document for more information about countries with CTO approved exporting systems that meet the requirements above.*

- (2) Once satisfied, MPI and the Competent Authority may commence negotiation of a country-specific veterinary certificate.

*See guidance document for more information about country-specific veterinary certificates that have been agreed for trade.*

- (1) Requirements in Part 2 may be met by a specific disease-free compartment or zone endorsed by the Competent Authority. Any specific disease free compartment or zone must meet the requirements in Schedule 3 of this IHS.

*MPI reserves the right to perform an in-country or desk-top audit at any time, including prior to the first shipment of ruminant meat and ruminant meat products.*

## 1.6 Diagnostic testing and vaccination

- (1) Any laboratory conducting the pre-export and/or surveillance testing where required by this IHS must be approved by the Competent Authority of a country approved to export the product to New Zealand.
- (2) Laboratory samples must be collected, processed, and stored in accordance with the recommendations in the *Code* and/or the *Manual* or as described in MPI-STD-TVTL.
- (3) Diagnostic test(s) and vaccines used must be approved by MPI and listed in MPI-STD-TVTL.
- (4) Where flock testing options are used to satisfy specified requirements for identified risk organisms (Part 2), sampling of birds for diagnostic testing must be randomised, and representative of the flock from which the product is derived. The samples must be collected under the supervision of the Official Veterinarian. The sample size selected must be sufficiently large to give 95% confidence of detecting infection where there is at least 5% prevalence in the flock, unless otherwise stated.

*See guidance document for more information about diagnostic tests and vaccines for international trade.*

## 1.7 Inspection

### 1.7.1 Poultry hatching eggs

- (1) For pre-export inspection:
  - a) The parent flock must be inspected by an Official Veterinarian within 28 days of commencement of collection of eggs for export. This inspection must be carried out once the birds are housed in the premise where egg collection will take place.
  - b) An officer approved by the Competent Authority must inspect the consignment within 48 hours pre-shipment and verify that the consignment and accompanying documentation meets all the requirements of this import health standard.
- (2) For post-arrival inspection:
  - a) Post-arrival inspection of packaging and document verification is required by an Inspector at the port of arrival.
  - b) An Official Veterinarian must complete a full inspection of consignments of poultry hatching eggs and accompanying documentation once it is in the transitional facility.

### 1.7.2 SPF eggs

- (1) For pre-export inspection:
  - a) The parent flock must have been held, under supervision of an Official Veterinarian, for at least 28 days immediately prior to the scheduled date of export in isolation facilities approved by the exporting country's Competent Authority.
  - b) Any deaths or illnesses must have been investigated by an Official Veterinarian or by a registered veterinarian under the supervision of the Official Veterinarian.
- (2) For post-arrival inspection:
  - a) Veterinary certificate inspection required by an Inspector at port of arrival in New Zealand.

## 1.8 Labelling and packaging

- (1) The consignment must be clearly identified and identifiable to the veterinary certificate; and

### 1.8.1 Poultry hatching eggs

- (1) Must be placed in a spill proof container and sealed into clean and disinfected crates, using an official seal attached by an Official Veterinarian of the country of origin before departure.

### 1.8.2 SPF eggs

- (1) The Official Veterinarian must confirm after due enquiry that the eggs were placed into clean spill proof containers and sealed into clean and disinfected crates inside the facilities before dispatch.

## 1.9 Pre-export isolation

- (1) The parent flock must be kept in a country, zone or compartment free of the risk organisms, as described in Part 2 of this IHS, for at least 21 days prior to collection of eggs for export.
- (2) Parent birds must be kept isolated from all other birds, as described in the *Code Chapter* on biosecurity procedures for poultry.

## 1.10 Treatment requirements

- (1) The eggs must be clean when collected, unwashed and have intact (uncracked) shells.
- (2) They must be collected separately from dirty and broken or cracked eggs.
- (3) Hatching eggs must be cleaned and sanitised as soon as possible after collection using an approved sanitising agent, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, or equivalent. Details of the treatment must be attached to the veterinary certificate.

## 1.11 Transport

- (1) Details of transport and arrival times of the eggs must be supplied to an Inspector and/or Official Veterinarian at the port of entry not less than 7 days in advance of importation.
- (2) Transport containers must meet the design and species specification published in the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animals Regulations (LAR), unless otherwise agreed by MPI.
- (3) The vehicle which the eggs are to be transported to the port of departure in must be cleaned and disinfected. The date of treatment, the chemical(s) used, and the active ingredients must be appended to the veterinary certificate.
- (4) During transport to the port of departure, and during transit or stopovers en route to New Zealand, hatching eggs must only be transported or stored with animals of equivalent health status.
- (5) Eggs transiting a third country en route to New Zealand must receive MPI approval prior to export. MPI approval and any special conditions must be noted on the import permit.
- (6) Containers made of timber must be inspected by an authorised Inspector at the arrival port and must comply with the [IHS: Woodware from All Countries](#).



## 1.13 Permit to import

- (1) A permit to import is required. Applications must be submitted to MPI prior to importation.
- (2) The importer must supply the following information to obtain a permit:
  - a) The name and address of exporter.
  - b) The number, sex, age, species and microchip transponder identification of the animal.
  - c) The date of proposed importation.
  - d) The name and address of the transitional facility in New Zealand to which the consignment is to proceed following importation.
  - e) The port of arrival, and route and means of transport to the transitional facility.
  - f) A letter from the authorised Supervisor of the post-arrival quarantine, stating that the facility meets the facility approval requirements of MPI Standard *154.02.05 Standard for Avian Transitional Facilities* and is able to accept the proposed number of hatching eggs to be imported on the proposed import date.
- (3) Permit to import application forms can be found on the MPI website: [Application for Permit to Import](#).
- (4) Completed applications can be submitted to Animal Imports [animalimports@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:animalimports@mpi.govt.nz).

## 1.12 The documentation that must accompany goods

- (1) Poultry hatching eggs and SPF chicken eggs must arrive in New Zealand with:
  - a) A permit to import (copy acceptable).
  - b) A veterinary certificate, that must include all of the following:
    - i) a unique consignment identifier
    - ii) the description, species, and number of eggs
    - iii) the name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor)
    - iv) the name, signature and contact details of the Official Veterinarian
    - v) certification and endorsements that the requirements outlined in Part 1 and Part 2 of this IHS have been met
    - vi) the name of diagnostic test(s), treatments and vaccines used to meet this IHS, and date of application to the parent flock.
  - c) Original laboratory reports; copies of laboratory reports endorsed by the Official Veterinarian; or a tabulated summary of laboratory results endorsed by the Official Veterinarian must include:
    - i) the relevant risk organism tested for
    - ii) sample size
    - iii) dates of sample collection
    - iv) test type
    - v) test result.
  - d) Vaccination records, that are attached to the veterinary certificate and include:
    - i) details of any vaccination of the parent flock as required in part 2 of the IHS
    - ii) date of administration
    - iii) name and nature of vaccine.
- (2) A country-specific veterinary certificate must accompany the consignment where equivalent measures have been negotiated and approved by a CTO under section 27(1)(d) of the Act.

*See guidance document for more information about equivalence and country-specific veterinary certificates.*
- (3) A separate veterinary certificate must be supplied for each parent flock from which the eggs for export are sourced.

- (4) All documents must:
  - a) be original, unless otherwise stated
  - b) accompany the imported goods
  - c) be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible
  - d) be endorsed on every page by the Official Veterinarian with their original stamp, signature and date or be endorsed in the space allocated and all pages have paper based alternative security features (except for the permit to import).
- (5) Documentation copies must be sent to the Biosecurity Inspector at the airport/port of arrival at least one working day in advance of importation.

### 1.13 Biosecurity direction

- (1) Upon arrival in New Zealand, an Inspector must inspect the consignment to ensure the packaging is intact and the accompanying documentation is as described in clause 1.12. An Official Veterinarian will complete a full inspection of poultry hatching egg consignments and accompanying documentation once they are in the transitional facility.
- (2) Providing the documentation meets all requirements listed in clause 1.12, an MPI Inspector under section 25 of the Act, may give a biosecurity direction authorising the consignment to be moved to the approved avian or biological transitional facility named in the import permit.

### 1.14 Post-arrival quarantine

- (1) Poultry hatching eggs must be incubated, hatched and the hatchlings be raised in a transitional facility approved and supervised by the authorised Supervisor to MPI Standard 154.02.05 Standard for Avian Transitional Facilities. Consignments must comply with post-arrival quarantine (PAQ) requirements as described in Schedule 4.
- (2) SPF eggs may be used within a transitional facility approved to MPI Standard 154.02.17 Transitional Facilities for Biological Products; and operate at a minimum physical containment level 2 (PC2). The eggs and any resultant chickens shall remain in the transitional facility and be destroyed at the conclusion of the work, triple bagged and incinerated. Alternatively SPF eggs may be hatched in an Avian Transitional Facility (154.02.05) and released as per the requirements for poultry hatching eggs in (1) above.

*See guidance document for more information about post-arrival quarantine sampling and testing protocols.*

### 1.15 Biosecurity clearance

- (1) A biosecurity clearance, under section 26 of the Act, may be issued when the poultry hatching eggs and SPF chicken eggs meet all the requirements of this IHS, provided the applicable requirements of the section 27 of the Act are met.
- (2) No clearance shall be issued for SPF eggs, products derived from those eggs or any resultant chickens held in a 154.02.17 Transitional Facilities for Biological Products.

## Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

- (1) The Competent Authority of the exporting country is required to issue a signed, stamped and dated veterinary certificate containing declarations regarding the following diseases:

### 2.1 Clinical inspection [all poultry]

- (1) For poultry hatching eggs:
- Within the 28 days prior to the commencement of collection of the eggs, the birds in the parent flock must have been inspected and found to be free of clinical evidence of infectious disease.
  - The parent flock must be compliant with the standards described in the *Code* Chapter on biosecurity procedures in poultry production.
  - The inspection must be undertaken in the premise the birds will be housed in during the egg collection period.
- (2) For SPF eggs:
- The parent flock must have been held, under supervision of an Official Veterinarian, for at least 28 days immediately prior to the scheduled date of export in isolation facilities approved by the exporting countries Competent Authority.
  - Any deaths or illnesses must have been investigated by an Official Veterinarian.

### 2.2 Avian influenza (AI) [all poultry]

- (1) The eggs for export must be derived from parent flocks:
- With a vaccination status of either:
    - Not vaccinated for avian influenza; or
    - Vaccinated for avian influenza in accordance with the provisions of the *Manual* and the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination have been attached to the veterinary certificate; and either b) or c) must apply.
  - That have been resident for at least the 21 days before, and during, egg collection in a country, zone or compartment that was free from AI, with current *Code* surveillance requirements being met for avian influenza; or
  - Demonstrated to be free from infection with AI by testing a statistically valid sample, selected in accordance with the *Code's* recommended *Surveillance Strategies*, with a test for AI listed in MPI-STD-TVTL, within the 21 days prior to commencement of egg collection and at a maximum of 21 day intervals during the egg collection period.

#### Important information for importers

20 December 2016

#### Avian Influenza Outbreaks

There have been recent outbreaks of avian influenza in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Until these outbreaks are resolved these countries are unable to declare country freedom from avian influenza.

## 2.3 Avian paramyxoviruses type 1 (APMV-1), Newcastle disease (ND) [all poultry]

- (1) The eggs for export must be derived from parent flocks:
  - a) With a vaccination status of either:
    - i) Not vaccinated for APMV-1; or
    - ii) Vaccinated for APMV-1 using an inactivated vaccine; and/or
    - iii) Vaccinated with a live, lentogenic, APMV-1 vaccine strain, in accordance with the provisions of the *Manual*, and the nature of the vaccine used and the date of vaccination have been attached to the veterinary certificate. The master seed virus for the vaccine used must have an intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) <0.4; and either b) or c) must apply.
  - b) That have been resident for at least the 21 days before, and during, egg collection in a country, zone or compartment that was free from Newcastle disease (as defined in the *Code*) with current ND *Code* surveillance requirements being met; or
  - c) Demonstrated to be free from infection with APMV-1 by carrying out testing on a statistically valid sample, selected in accordance with the *Code*'s Surveillance Strategies, with a test listed in MPI-STD-TVTL, within the 21 days prior to commencement of egg collection and at a maximum of 21 day intervals during the egg collection period.

## 2.4 *Salmonella enterica* sub species *enterica* serovar Gallinarum-Pullorum, *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium [all poultry]

- (1) The eggs for export must be derived from parent flocks in a country, zone or compartment free from *Salmonella* Gallinarum-Pullorum, *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium as demonstrated by surveillance, conducted in accordance with the *Code* requirements for monitoring poultry breeding flocks for *Salmonella*, and approved by an MPI CTO; or
- (2) The eggs for export must be derived from a parent flock certified as free from *Salmonella* Gallinarum-Pullorum, *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium. Flock monitoring must have been carried out in accordance with the *Code* requirements for monitoring poultry breeding flocks for *Salmonella*.

## 2.5 *Salmonella arizonae* [turkeys only]

- (1) The turkey hatching eggs must be:
  - a) Derived from parent flocks in a country, zone or compartment free from *Salmonella arizonae* as demonstrated by surveillance, conducted in accordance with the *Code* requirements for monitoring poultry breeding flocks for *Salmonella*, and approved by an MPI CTO; or
  - b) Derived from a parent flock certified free from *Salmonella arizonae*. Flock monitoring must have been carried out in accordance with the *Code* requirements for monitoring poultry breeding flocks for *Salmonella*; or
  - c) Derived from parent flocks demonstrated to be free from *Salmonella arizonae* by testing a statistically valid, randomly selected sample of turkeys within the 7 day period before collection of the hatching eggs commenced with an approved diagnostic test listed in the MPI document MPI-STD-TVTL.

## 2.6 *Mycoplasma* [turkeys only]

- (1) For *Mycoplasma iowae*:
  - a) The eggs for export must be derived from parent flocks in a country where *Mycoplasma iowae* is not recognised to be present; or
  - b) Ten percent (10%) of the birds in the parent flock must be subjected, with negative results<sup>1</sup> in each case, to cloacal swab culture for *Mycoplasma iowae* within the 28 days prior to commencement of collection of eggs for export and the flock must have a negative test history for *Mycoplasma iowae*; or
  - c) The turkey hatching eggs must be derived from a parent flock demonstrated to be free from *Mycoplasma iowae* by carrying out testing on a statistically valid sample with a test listed in MPI-STD-TVTL within the 28 days prior to commencement of collection of eggs for export.
- (2) For *Mycoplasma meleagridis*:
  - a) The eggs for export must be derived from parent flocks in a country where *Mycoplasma meleagridis* is not recognised to be present; or
  - b) The turkey hatching eggs must be derived from a parent flock demonstrated to be free from *Mycoplasma meleagridis* by testing a statistically valid sample of the flock with a test listed in MPI-STD-TVTL within the 28 days prior to commencement of collection of eggs for export; or
  - c) The turkey hatching eggs must be derived from a parent flock demonstrated to be free from *Mycoplasma meleagridis* with testing undertaken in accordance with a Competent Authority supervised poultry health scheme with consistently negative results for the past 12 months. Testing must be carried out on a statistically valid sample, with a test listed in MPI-STD-TVTL.

## 2.7 Duck virus enteritis (DVE) [ducks only]

- (1) The duck hatching eggs for export must be derived from a parent flock not vaccinated for DVE; and
  - a) The duck hatching eggs must be derived from a parent flock in a country where DVE is not recognised; or
  - b) The duck hatching eggs must be derived from parent flocks demonstrated free from DVE by testing a statistically valid sample of the flock with a test for DVE listed in MPI-STD-TVTL within the 21 days prior to the commencement of collection of eggs for export.

## 2.8 Goose parvovirus and Muscovy duck parvovirus [ducks only]

- (1) The duck hatching eggs must be from breeds other than Muscovy duck (*Cairina moschata*) and their hybrids; or
- (2) The Muscovy duck hatching eggs (or hybrid Muscovy duck hatching eggs) must be derived from a parent flock in a country where Muscovy duck parvovirus and goose parvovirus is not recognised; or
- (3) The Muscovy duck hatching eggs (or hybrid Muscovy duck hatching eggs) must be derived from an establishment that has maintained a closed flock with a negative surveillance history for goose parvovirus and Muscovy duck parvovirus for the past 3 years. The parent flock must be demonstrated free from goose parvovirus and Muscovy duck parvovirus by testing a statistically valid sample of the flock with a test for goose parvovirus and Muscovy duck parvovirus listed in MPI-STD-TVTL within the 21 days prior to the commencement of collection of eggs for export.

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<sup>1</sup> In the case of positive or inconclusive results, a further sample must be taken and retested by a test listed in MPI-STD-TVTL at a Competent Authority approved laboratory. Any bird positive to this test must be subject to post mortem and bacteriological examination and show no evidence of *Mycoplasma* infection.

## 2.9 Reovirus of Muscovy ducks [ducks only]

- (1) The duck hatching eggs must be from breeds other than Muscovy duck (*Cairina moschata*) and their hybrids; or
- (2) The Muscovy duck hatching eggs (or hybrid Muscovy duck hatching eggs) must be derived from a parent flock in a country where duck reovirus (DRV) has not been recognised; or
- (3) The Muscovy duck hatching eggs (or hybrid Muscovy duck hatching eggs) must be imported from an establishment that has maintained a closed flock with a negative surveillance history for reovirus of Muscovy ducks for the past 3 years. The parent flock must be demonstrated free from reovirus of Muscovy ducks by testing a statistically valid sample of the flock with a test for DRV listed in MPI-STD-TVTL within the 21 days prior to the commencement of collection of eggs for export.

## 2.10 Avian chlamydiosis [ducks only]

- (1) The duck hatching eggs must be derived from parent flocks in a country where *Chlamydia psittaci* (serovar C and E) in ducks is not recognised; or
- (2) The duck hatching eggs must be derived from parent flocks which are kept as closed flocks with a negative surveillance history for *Chlamydia psittaci*.
  - a) The parent flock must be demonstrated free from *Chlamydia psittaci* by testing a statistically valid sample of the flock with a test for *Chlamydia psittaci* listed in MPI-STD-TVTL within the 21 days prior to the commencement of collection of eggs for export.
  - b) The sample size must be sufficient to detect 10% prevalence with 99% confidence. Post arrival quarantine testing is required as per Schedule 4.

## Schedule 1 – Document History

<b>Date First Issued</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Shortcode</b>
5 February 2013	Poultry Hatching Eggs and Specific-Pathogen-Free Chicken Eggs	COMEGIC.GEN
<b>Date of Issued Amendments</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Shortcode</b>
12 July 2013	Poultry Hatching Eggs and Specific-Pathogen-Free Chicken Eggs	COMEGIC.GEN
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## Schedule 2 – Definitions

### Approved Countries

Countries from which New Zealand enables imports of a particular commodity. The countries must be included in the scope of the most recent import risk analysis/assessment for the commodity and be specifically approved by MPI.

### Biosecurity Authority

Written authority from an Inspector, given under section 25 of the Act, to move uncleared goods from a transitional facility, containment facility or biosecurity control area to another transitional facility, containment facility or biosecurity control area, or to export those goods from New Zealand.

(Note: Goods given a Biosecurity Clearance by an Inspector are released to the importer without restriction).

### Biosecurity Plan

A plan that identifies potential pathways for the introduction and spread of disease in a zone or compartment, and describes the measures which are being or will be applied to mitigate the disease risks, if applicable, in accordance with the recommendations in the Code. A Biosecurity Manual must comply with the Code Chapters on zoning and compartmentalisation, and application of compartmentalisation.

### Closed Flock

A flock that is managed on an all-in, all-out basis, in a single epidemiological unit with no introductions of birds from different epidemiological units. A biosecurity plan as described in the Code must be adhered to during the management of the flock.

### The Code

The World Organisation for Animal Health Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Any reference in this standard to the Code is to the most current as found on the OIE website.

### Compartment

An animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

### Competent Authority

The Veterinary or other Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, that has the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Code in the whole territory.

### Official Veterinarian

A veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of the OIE Code Chapter for certification procedures.

### OIE



The World Organisation for Animal Health.

### **Parent Flock**

A group of birds of one species kept for producing fertile eggs, as a single epidemiological unit, in accordance with the *Code* Chapter on biosecurity in poultry, recommendations applicable to the operation of poultry establishments and additional measures for breeders.

### **Permit to Import**

A permit issued by the Director General of MPI pursuant to section 24(D)(2) of the Act.

### **Poultry Hatching Eggs**

Hatching eggs of chickens (*Gallus gallus*), turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*) or ducks (*Anas platyrhynchos domesticus* and *Cairina moschata*), sourced from poultry breeding flocks compliant with the standards described in the *Code* chapter on biosecurity procedures in poultry production.

### **Prescribed Diagnostic Test**

The diagnostic test(s) which can be used for international trade when the OIE *Code* recommends a testing procedure for international trade in a commodity.

### **Production Cycle**

The production cycle refers to all operations between and including the hatching, breeder farms and the egg handling facilities associated with a consignment for export to New Zealand.

### **Specific-Pathogen-Free (SPF) Eggs**

Eggs produced by chicken flocks free from specified pathogens. The flocks supplying SPF eggs must be kept under secure biosecurity controls at least equivalent to those required for breeders in the *Code Chapter on Biosecurity in Poultry*.

### **Supervisor**

As defined in the MPI Standard for Avian Transitional Facilities 154.02.05, a registered veterinarian and inspector employed, or contracted by the supplier, who inspects the transitional facility and audits the operation of quarantine.

### **Surveillance**

Competent Authority supervised systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information so that action can be taken. For the purposes of this IHS, for risk organisms, where disease specific surveillance recommendations are made in the *Code*, the *Code* recommendations must be met. For other risk organisms, surveillance must meet the recommendations in the *Code* Chapter for animal health surveillance.

### **Transitional Facility**

Any place approved as a transitional facility in accordance with section 39 of the Act for the purpose of inspection, testing, storage, treatment, holding or destruction of uncleared goods; or

A part of a port declared to be a transitional facility in accordance with section 39 of the Act.

### **The *Manual***

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals.

**Veterinary Certificate**

A certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of the OIE *Code* Chapter for certification procedures, describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

**Zone**

A clearly defined part of a territory containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

## Schedule 3 – Compartment and Zone Requirements

- (1) If the option of importing from a specified disease free compartment or zone is selected for any of the identified risk organisms a biosecurity plan must be provided, to the satisfaction of a CTO prior to commencing the production cycle for product for export to New Zealand.
- (2) A biosecurity plan must:
  - a) Be prepared in accordance with the *Code*.
  - b) Be officially endorsed by the exporting country's Competent Authority.
  - c) Meet the requirements of a specific disease free compartment or zone.
  - d) Include an original letter dated, officially stamped and signed by the Competent Authority of the exporting country:
    - i) Stating that the compartment's or zone's biosecurity plan under which trade is eligible to occur has been officially endorsed.
    - ii) Stating that the surveillance and monitoring programme in place has been audited against the biosecurity plan and that the Competent Authority is satisfied that it can verify that the compartment is free of the disease for which the compartment is formed.
  - e) Include an original letter dated, officially stamped and signed by the Competent Authority of the exporting country:
    - i) Certifying that the compartment or zone has been maintained free of the disease for which the compartment is formed for at least the 12 months prior to commencing the production cycle for product for export to New Zealand.
    - ii) Stating that records of procedures and systems (including test results) of the establishment(s) forming the compartment (or zone where applicable), for at least the 12 months prior to commencing the production cycle for product for export to New Zealand, are available to MPI upon request.
    - iii) Stating that all procedures, systems and characteristics of the establishment(s) forming the compartment (or zone where applicable) have been maintained and are identical to those described in the approved biosecurity plan.
- (3) Any change to the biosecurity plan or production system outline must be notified to the Competent Authority and re-approved. Re-approval must be to the satisfaction of a CTO.
- (4) MPI reserves the right to audit facilities prior to the export of product to New Zealand.
- (5) MPI reserves the right to audit compartments or zones prior to the export of product to New Zealand.

## Schedule 4 – Post-Arrival Quarantine

### Requirements for poultry for hatching eggs

- (1) The post arrival quarantine (PAQ) facility must be approved by MPI as a transitional facility approved to MPI Standard *154.02.05 Standard for Avian Transitional Facilities* and be under the supervision of an authorised Supervisor.
- (2) Written approval/advice from the authorised Supervisor must be provided with the application for an import permit.
- (3) PAQ stay, testing, treatments and procedures must be undertaken under supervision of the Authorised Supervisor.
- (4) Regular inspections will be made by the authorised Supervisor, as set out in the MPI Standard *154.02.05 Standard for Avian Transitional Facilities*.
- (5) Any unusual deaths, increase in mortality rate or illness must be immediately reported to the Authorised Supervisor or the MPI hotline 0800 80 99 66 and carcasses retained for possible post-mortem examination.
- (6) Any positive results must be reported to MPI's Investigation and Diagnostic Centre (IDC). Any APMV isolate must be identified to serotype level, particularly for APMV-1, otherwise any APMV isolated will be assumed to be one of 9 APMV types (APMV1- APMV 9) including NDV. Any influenza A isolate must be identified to haemagglutinin (HA) subtype, particularly for H5 or H7, otherwise any influenza A isolated will be assumed to be one of 16 subtypes including AI.
- (7) Testing must be conducted by laboratories approved by MPI to conduct the specific tests required. See additional details in the guidance document for laboratory approval requirements.
- (8) No compensation will be paid for any birds slaughtered as a result of testing for disease or for diagnosis.
- (9) MPI reserves the right to remove birds and or specimens for any tests that may be desired at any time.
- (10) A person authorised under the Act shall issue biosecurity clearance once the consignment has met all of the conditions for import, including negative test results received for AI, ND and *Chlamydia psittaci* (where required).

### Testing requirements

#### Newcastle disease (APMV-1)

- (1) The consignment must be tested negative for ND by one of the following options:
  - a) MPI-approved PCR testing of a representative sample of hatch debris, dead-in-shell chicks, embryos and dead chicks; or
  - b) Testing a representative sample of chicks at or after 21 days of hatching for ND by a MPI-approved PCR test. The sample size must be sufficient to confirm that the flock is free from infection with at least 95% confidence of detecting 5% prevalence; or
  - c) Serological testing of chicks for APMV at or after 28 days of hatching. The sample size must be sufficient to confirm that the flock is free from infection with at least 95% confidence of detecting 5% prevalence. (Testing must be conducted after 28 days to avoid interference of maternal antibodies. If maternal antibodies are suspected in samples collected at or after 28 days, the Authorised Supervisor must be notified immediately and repeat testing must be carried out on or before 42 days of age or as agreed with MPI. Rising serum titres, or any clinical evidence of disease must be reported immediately in accordance with the requirements in the avian transitional facility standard)

**Note:** Option c) cannot be used for ducks as serology is not reliable in this species.

**Avian influenza**

- (1) The consignment must be tested negative for AI by one of the following options:
  - a) MPI-approved PCR testing of a representative sample of hatch debris, dead-in-shell chicks, embryos and dead chicks; or
  - b) Testing a representative sample of chicks at or after 21 days of hatching for AI by a MPI-approved PCR test. The sample size must be sufficient to confirm that the flock is free from infection with at least 95% confidence of detecting 5% prevalence; or
  - c) Serological testing of chicks for AI at or after 28 days of hatching. The sample size must be sufficient to confirm that the flock is free of infection with at least 95% confidence of detecting 5% prevalence. (Testing must be conducted after 28 days to avoid interference of maternal antibodies.)

***Chlamydia psittaci* [ducks only]**

- (1) The consignment must be tested negative for *C. psittaci* by one of the following options:
  - a) A representative sample of dead hatchlings and dead-in-shell chicks must be examined to detect the presence of *C. psittaci* using histochemical staining of liver and spleen impression smears; or
  - b) At hatching a representative sample of the consignment, including dead-in-shell chicks, embryos, dead and live chicks must be demonstrated free from *C. psittaci* by testing a statistically valid sample with a test for *Chlamydia psittaci* listed in MPI-STD-TVTL.

**Note:** The sample size must be sufficient to detect 10% prevalence with 99% confidence.