



Zoo Tasmanian Devils from Australia

ZOOTASDE.AUS

19 November 2013

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Zoo Tasmanian Devils from Australia

PURPOSE

This import health standard (IHS) specifies the minimum requirements that must be met when importing zoo Tasmanian devils from Australia.

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on the 20th November 2013.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This import health standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993

Dated at Wellington this 19th day of November 2013

Howard Pharo
Manager, Import & Export Animals
Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)
(Acting under delegated authority)

Certified in order for signature

Solicitor
Legal Services

/ /20

Contact for further information
Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)
Standards Branch
Animal Imports
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140
Email: animalimports@mpi.govt.nz

Contents	Page
Part 1: Introduction	3
1.1 Background	3
1.2 What and whom this standard applies to	3
1.3 The outcome this standard is seeking to achieve	3
1.4 Equivalence	3
1.5 Consequences of not complying with this standard	3
1.6 Change history	3
1.7 Definitions	3
1.8 Incorporation of material by reference	4
1.9 Other Information	4
Part 2: General Requirements	5
2.1 Eligibility	5
2.2 What countries this standard applies to	5
2.3 Transport	5
2.4 The documentation that must accompany goods	5
2.5 Biosecurity authorisation	6
2.6 Transitional facility	6
Part 3: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms	7
3.1 Model veterinary certificate	7
Appendix 1 – Change History	10
Appendix 2 – Definitions	11

Part 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

- (1) The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) provides the legal basis for excluding, eradicating and effectively managing pests and unwanted organisms.
- (2) Import health standards (IHSs) 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.
- (3) This particular IHS sets out the minimum requirements that must be met when importing zoo Tasmanian devils (*Sarcophilus harrisii*/ *Sarcophilus lanianus*) from Australia into New Zealand.

1.2 What and whom this standard applies to

- (1) This IHS applies to importers of eligible consignments of zoo Tasmanian devils from Australia.

1.3 The outcome this standard is seeking to achieve

- (1) The outcome this IHS is seeking to achieve is the effective management of biosecurity risks associated with eligible consignments.

1.4 Equivalence

- (1) 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. If an equivalent measure is approved a permit to import may be issued under section 24D(2) of the Act, if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so.

1.5 Consequences of not complying with this standard

- (1) 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.

1.6 Change history

- (1) Refer to Appendix 1.

1.7 Definitions

- (1) Refer to Appendix 2.

1.8 Incorporation of material by reference

- (1) The following international standards are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
 - a) 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.
 - b) The Australian Marine Orders, Part 43, Issue 6 (equivalent to the New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C) is available free of charge: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details?F2006L03643>.
- (2) 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.

1.9 Other Information

CITES

- (1) It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a permit to export as required by the legislation of the country of origin and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) <http://www.cites.org>.
- (2) The importer is advised to clarify the status of the species of animal in relation to international agreements on their trade, prior to export. Material arriving in New Zealand without the relevant CITES permits may be subject to seizure by the New Zealand Department of Conservation. [Note: Any requirement for CITES or other conservation-related documentation must be met by the exporter/importer].

Part 2: General Requirements

2.1 Eligibility

- (1) The Tasmanian devils must be weaned, healthy and fit to travel at departure.
- (2) The Tasmanian devils and the premises in which the Tasmanian devils reside must have been free from quarantine restrictions for at least the 90 days prior to the date of export.
- (3) Tasmanian devils must have been born and resident for their entire lives in an Australian government registered, or licensed zoo, or wildlife park.

2.2 What countries this standard applies to

- (1) This IHS applies to Australia.

2.3 Transport

- (1) In the case of transport by:
 - a) Air: the transport facilities and arrangements must meet the relevant requirements published in the IATA Live Animal Regulations.
 - b) Sea: the transport facilities and arrangements must have been inspected and meet the requirements of the Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6 (which is equivalent to the New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C).
- (2) If zoo Tasmanian devils are transported with other animals on the same aircraft or ship, those animals must qualify for entry into New Zealand.
- (3) Any feed, bedding and faecal material that falls from the crate must be destroyed as biosecurity waste.
- (4) Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the wood packaging import health standard: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/forests/standards/non-viable-forest-produce/wood-packaging-ihs.htm>.
- (5) The importer must notify the date, expected time, port of arrival and the flight number or ship's name to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of arrival at least 7 days in advance of importation. Please email applicable arrival point:
 - a) Auckland: mqsakav@mpi.govt.nz
 - b) Wellington: wellingtoncertification@mpi.govt.nz
 - c) Christchurch: liveanimalgroup@mpi.govt.nz

2.4 The documentation that must accompany goods

- (1) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the following:
 - a) Permit to import issued by MPI (copy acceptable).

The importer must supply the following information to obtain a permit:

- i) name and address of exporter;
- ii) number, sex, age, species and microchip transponder identification of the animal;
- iii) date of proposed importation;
- iv) name and address of the containment facility in New Zealand to which the consignment is to proceed following importation;

- v) port of arrival, and route and means of transport to the containment facility.
 - b) Veterinary certificate
- (2) The exporting country's Official Veterinarian must certify the consignment meets all the requirements of this IHS. Where equivalent measures have been negotiated and agreed with MPI, a country-specific veterinary certificate must be certified.
- (3) A veterinary certificate that accompanies a consignment must include the following:
- a) Unique consignment identifier;
 - b) Description, species, and amount of product;
 - c) Name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor);
 - d) The name, signature and contact details of the Official Veterinarian;
 - e) Specified requirements, outlined in Part 3 of this IHS, to be certified and endorsed by the Official Veterinarian;
- (4) All documents must:
- a) Be original, unless otherwise stated; and
 - b) Accompany the imported goods; and
 - c) Be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible; and
 - d) (Except the permit to import) 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.
- (5) Copies of all documentation must be sent to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of arrival at least 72 hours in advance of importation. Please see clause 2.3(5) for contact details.

2.5 Biosecurity authorisation

- (1) A biosecurity authorisation may be given, by an Official Veterinarian, under section 29 of the Act authorising the Tasmanian devils to the transitional facility named on the MPI permit to import.


2.6 Transitional facility

- (1) Following biosecurity authorisation being given, the animals must proceed directly to the transitional facility named on the permit to import.
- (2) The documentation will be checked to ensure it meets all requirements noted under Part 3 Specified Requirements (Veterinary Certification) and General Requirements in Part 2 of this import health standard.
- (3) Providing the consignment meets all requirements in the veterinary certification of this IHS the supervising Official Veterinarian will, under section 29 of the Act, authorise the animals to be moved from the transitional facility to a containment facility approved to MPI Standard 154.03.04 Containment Facilities for Zoo Animals (<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/border/transitional-facilities/animals/154-03-04.htm>.)
- (4) The crates must be cleaned and disinfected and all feed, bedding material and faeces from the crate and transitional facility must be destroyed as biosecurity waste.
- (5) The animals and their offspring must remain permanently in a containment facility and may only be transferred to another containment facility with the prior biosecurity authority given under section 29 of the Act.


Part 3: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

3.1 Model veterinary certificate

- (1) Zoo Tasmanian devils from Australia must meet all the specified requirements included in the following veterinary certificate.

Country: Australia				
Certificate reference number:		Import permit number:		
1. Importer name: Address:		2. Exporter name: Address:		
3. Country of destination: New Zealand		4. Country of origin: Australia		
5. Description of commodity: Species <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>/ <i>Sarcophilus lanianus</i>				
Microchip Number	Site of Microchip	Other ID (E.g. ARKS number)	M/F	Date of Birth
Official Veterinarian: Name: Address: Signature: Date:		Office Details: Name: Address: <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>		

Country: Australia	Certificate reference number:
<p>I,..... an Official Veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of Australia, certify after due enquiry, with respect to the Tasmanian devils identified in this veterinary certificate, that:</p> <p>(1) The Tasmanian devils have been resident in a government registered or licensed zoo or wildlife park since birth.</p> <p>(2) The premises in Australia in which the animals for export have been resident are under permanent veterinary supervision, and a health monitoring programme is followed including necropsies, and microbiological and parasitological testing.</p> <p>Pre-export isolation</p> <p>(3) The animals were held in pre-export isolation (PEI):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For a minimum period of 28 days prior to export; and b) In premises that were approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian; and c) Isolated from other animals not of equivalent health status; and d) The animals and all in-contact animals were free from clinical signs of infectious disease for the entire pre-export isolation period. <p>(4) The PEI premises had an impervious washable floor and walls. Prior to housing the animals, the premises were thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with an acaricide. Bedding and feed were clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds. Bedding was removed every 10 days and the premises was thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with acaricide.</p> <p>Treatments</p> <p>(5) Internal parasites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Each Tasmanian devil was treated twice with an endoparasiticide/s efficacious against nematodes, cestodes and trematodes during the PEI period, with an interval of not less than 14 days. Endoparasiticide/s used: Active ingredient(s): Dose rate: Date of treatment 1: Date of treatment 2: <p>(6) External parasites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In the 3 days after arrival in PEI, and repeated in the 3 days prior to export to New Zealand, the Tasmanian devils were treated with an efficacious ectoparasiticide. Ectoparasiticide/s used: Active ingredient(s): Date of treatment 1: Date of treatment 2: <p>Inspection and transport</p> <p>(7) Each Tasmanian devil was identified and examined by an Official Veterinarian in the 24 hours prior to leaving the PEI premises for the port of export, and was free from clinical evidence of infectious disease, external parasites, plant and seed contamination, and appeared to be fit to travel.</p> <p>(8) The vehicles in which the animals will be transported to the port of departure were cleaned and disinfected prior to loading, using a disinfectant approved by MPI.</p> <p>(9) During transport to the port of departure the animals will be kept isolated from animals that are not of equivalent health status.</p> <p>(10) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand, all bedding provided will be free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.</p> <p>(11) If shipped by air, the animals will be shipped in accordance with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations; if shipped by sea, the animals will be shipped in accordance with the Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6.</p> <p>(12) The crates or pens to be used for transporting the animals to New Zealand are either new or if previously used will be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant.</p> <p>(13) No other animals are being transported in the aircraft or ship except animals officially certified as able to be imported to New Zealand.</p>	

<p>Official Veterinarian:</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Office Details:</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Address</p> <div data-bbox="1102 378 1289 528"></div>
--	--

Appendix 1 – Change History

Previous Version Date	Current Version Date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description

Appendix 2 – Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of this standard, terms used that are defined in the Act have the meanings set out there. The following specific definitions also apply:

Biosecurity Authority

Written authority from an inspector, given under Section 29 of the Act, to move restricted organisms from a transitional facility, biosecurity control area or containment facility to another transitional facility, biosecurity control area or containment facility or to export those goods from New Zealand

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

Director-General

The chief executive of the Ministry for Primary Industries

IATA

The International Air Transport Association

Inspector

A person who is appointed an inspector under section 103 of the Act. Explanatory Note: An Inspector is appointed to undertake administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act and controls imposed under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996, and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries

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

The Code

The OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code as found on the OIE website

Permit to import

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

Veterinary Certificate

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

Zoo (for the purposes of the definition Zoo Animal)

A containment facility approved to the containment standard where live zoo animals are kept for the purposes of public exhibition, conservation, research or education. Note: A zoo includes for example, a circus, butterfly house, aquarium or an oceanarium. A zoo may also hold indigenous animals that are not new organisms but these animals are not covered by this Standard

Zoo Animal

A new organism approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996 (HSNO) to be held in a zoo. The organism is both a new organism under the HSNO Act and a restricted organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993