

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR THE IMPORTATION OF DOGS AND CATS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993

Date: 23 May 2006

USER GUIDE

The information in MAF animal and animal product import health standards is presented in numerically ordered sections with descriptive titles. Sections are grouped into one of four parts, designated alphabetically.

Part A. GENERAL INFORMATION contains sections of general interest, including those relating to the legal basis for MAF import health standards and the general responsibilities of every importer of animals and animal products.

Part B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE contains sections that outline the requirements to be met prior to and during importation. Whether a permit to import is required to be obtained prior to importation is noted, as are conditions of eligibility, transport and general conditions relating to documentation accompanying the consignment.

Part C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE contains sections describing the requirements to be met at the New Zealand border and, if necessary, in a transitional facility in New Zealand prior to any consignment being given biosecurity clearance.

Part D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION contains model health certification which must be completed by the appropriate personnel as indicated in the certification and accompany the consignment to New Zealand. When MAF has accepted health certification produced by a government authority in the exporting country as meeting the requirements of the model health certification this is noted. When no health certification is required to accompany consignments Part D. will note “none required”.

PART A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1 IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this is the import health standard for the importation of dogs and cats into New Zealand from Malaysia.

2 REVIEW OF IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

The import health standard may be reviewed and amended when there is a change in policy, or as directed by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager.

3 DOCUMENTATION

The permit to import and all the required documentation must accompany the animals to New Zealand. The required documentation is detailed below:

- 3.1 Zoosanitary Certificate;
- 3.2 Veterinary Certificate A and
- 3.3 Veterinary Certificate B.
- 3.4 Documentation shall be in English, but may be bilingual (language of exporting country/English).
- 3.5 It is the importer's responsibility to ensure that any documentation presented in accordance with the requirements of this import health standard is original (unless otherwise specified) and clearly legible. Failure to do so may result in delays in obtaining biosecurity direction and/or clearance or rejection of consignments.

4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Biosecurity direction

Direction or authorisation given by an Inspector for uncleared goods to proceed to a transitional facility.

Biosecurity clearance

As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Biosecurity Standards Group Manager

The Biosecurity Standards Group Manager, Biosecurity New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, or any person who for the time being may lawfully exercise and perform the power and functions of the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager

Competent Authority

The Veterinary Services, or other Authority of a Member Country, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of the animal health measures or other standards in the Terrestrial Code.

Equivalence

Acceptance by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager that the circumstances relating to the importation of a consignment are such that the health status of the consignment is equivalent to the health status of a consignment that complies with the requirements of the import health standard.

New Zealand Inspector

As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

MAF

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Transitional facility

As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Official Veterinarian

An official veterinarian means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Administration 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 chapter of the OIE *Code* pertaining to obligations of certification.

Accredited Veterinarian

A veterinarian accredited to provide export certification on behalf of the Government Veterinary Service.

Veterinary Officer

A registered veterinarian who is an inspector under the Biosecurity Act employed either by MAF or by a supplier contracted to provide services to MAF.

Permit to import

A permit issued by the Director General of MAF pursuant to section 22 1(A) of the Biosecurity Act 1993 upon an importer's demonstration that certain requirements of the import health standard have been met in advance of an importation being made, such that a transitional facility is available to accept the consignment/s. The procedure for application and the information required for a permit to import are detailed within the import health standard.

OIE Code

The Office International des Epizooties *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

5 EQUIVALENCE

The import health standard has been agreed as being suitable for trade between the exporting and the importing countries. It is expected that the animal/s will meet the conditions in every respect.

Occasionally it is found that, due to circumstances beyond the importer's control, the animal/s or products do not comply completely with the requirements. In such cases an application for equivalence will be considered and issued at the discretion of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (NZMAF), but only if the following information is forwarded by the certifying government's veterinary authorities:

- 5.1 which clause/s of the import health standard cannot be met and how this has occurred;
- 5.2 the reason the animal/s are considered to be of an "equivalent health status" and/or what proposal is made to return the animal/s to an equivalent health status as set out in the health conditions;

- 5.3 the reasons why it is believed that this proposal should be acceptable to the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the recommendation for its acceptance.

PART B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE

6 PERMIT TO IMPORT

- 6.1 A permit to import must be obtained before importation. Applications should be made to: Animal Imports, Pre Clearance Directorate, Biosecurity New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), P O Box 2526 Wellington.
- 6.2 The importer must supply the following information:
- 6.2.1 name and address of exporter;
 - 6.2.2 breed, sex, age and microchip transponder identification of the animal;
 - 6.2.3 a letter from the animal's veterinarian stating the date blood was sampled from the animal, with confirmation of the microchip number, for rabies testing at a laboratory as detailed in 6.2.4 below. The timing of blood sampling shall be no less than 6 months, and no greater than 12 months from the scheduled date of departure.
 - 6.2.4 the blood sample for rabies testing must be tested at a laboratory approved by the government veterinary authorities of the exporting country
 - 6.2.4.1 the laboratory result form must clearly identify the animal using the microchip transponder identification number of the animal;
 - 6.2.4.2 the form must indicate that the animal to be imported was subjected to either the FAVN or RFFIT neutralising antibody titration test for rabies as described in the OIE Manual of Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines, and demonstrates that at least 0.5IU/ml of antibody was present in the sample.
 - 6.2.5 the name of the dog and cat transitional facility in New Zealand, approved to the MAF Standard for Dog and Cat Transitional Facilities 154.02.09 where the animal will be quarantined;
 - 6.2.6 a letter from the operator of the above facility confirming availability of space for the animal(s) at the time of importation,

- 6.3 Following receipt of the required information, a single entry permit to import shall be issued and will be valid for the one month period starting from the date of availability of quarantine noted by the approved quarantine operator, provided that this date is not less than 6 months, and no greater than 12 months from the date of the blood sampling noted in the veterinarian's letter in 6.2.3 above.
- 6.4 Animals imported directly from New Zealand into the country or territory of export may be re-exported to New Zealand with less than 6 months residency if the importer or agent can provide evidence that the requirements listed in 8.6 have been met. An import permit may be issued exempting the animal from clauses 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 of this import health standard, and a letter of equivalence exempting the animal from the requirements of Veterinary Certificate A sections 1, 4 and 5 in the exporting country.

7 IMPORTER RESPONSIBILITIES

- 7.1 All costs of selection, testing, treatment, transport, quarantine and veterinary supervision must be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate.
- 7.2 The importer or agent must make all arrangements for transport and obtain necessary transit authorisations from any third countries on the transport route.

8 ELIGIBILITY FOR IMPORTATION

- 8.1 Eligibility for importation under this import health standard is confined to members of the species *Canis familiaris* (domestic dog) and *Felis catus* (domestic cat).

Dogs of the following breeds (including crosses of these breeds) are not eligible for importation:

- American Pit Bull Terrier;
- Dogo Argentino;
- Japanese Tosa; and
- Brazilian Fila

- 8.2 The animals must have been resident in Malaysia for the 6 months prior to export, and the animals must not have been resident in official quarantine premises in the 60 days immediately prior to export.
- 8.3 Animals must not be more than 42 days pregnant at the date of shipment.
- 8.4 Animals must be more than 9 months old at departure.
- 8.5 Animals will not be eligible for importation unless the animal completes all the necessary steps at the appropriate times. Please follow the sequence of events below to ensure your animal is prepared:

- 8.5.1 Animal is identified with a microchip (see Clause 9)
 - 8.5.2 Animal is vaccinated against rabies with an approved inactivated vaccine.
 - 8.5.3 At least 3 weeks later, blood is drawn for the initial neutralising antibody titration test for rabies. The test result must demonstrate a titre of at least 0.5IU/ml. (Refer Clause 6.2.3). Animals will not become eligible for importation until at least 6 months, and no greater than 12 months from the date of blood sampling for this test.
 - 8.5.4 Animal completes tests and treatments specified in Veterinary Certificate A within 30 days of scheduled departure date, including a second neutralising antibody titration test for rabies.
 - 8.5.5 The Government vet at the port of export completes Veterinary Certificate B after a final inspection of animal and certification.
- 8.6 Animals imported directly from New Zealand into the country or territory of export with less than 6 months residency, may be eligible for an import permit under the following additional conditions:
- 8.6.1 the animal has resided continuously in the country or territory of export since being imported directly from New Zealand;
 - 8.6.2 the animal was identified by microchip prior to, or at the time of, rabies vaccination in New Zealand (note Clause 9);
 - 8.6.3 the animal was vaccinated against rabies with an approved inactivated vaccine at least 1 month and not more than 6 months prior to leaving New Zealand when the animal was at least 3 months of age;
 - 8.6.4 the animal was subjected to a serum rabies neutralising antibody titre test prior to leaving New Zealand, with satisfactory results (at least 0.5 IU/ml).
 - 8.6.5 a copy of the NZ export certification is supplied

9 IDENTIFICATION

- 9.1 Each animal must be identified with a microchip and the identification details must be shown on the accompanying certification. For dogs to be first registered in New Zealand the microchip must conform to the Dog Control (Microchip Transponder) Regulations 2005, which reference NZ/ISO 11784:2001 and NZ/ISO 11785:2001. If the animal is identified with a microchip that does not conform to these regulations and standards then the importer shall ensure that a reader is made available to identify animals arriving in New Zealand quarantine, and the dog will likely have to have a second conforming microchip inserted for registration.
- 9.2 The identity of the animal must be confirmed by reading the microchip each time a treatment, vaccine or test is performed, and at the time of export certification.

10 HEALTH CERTIFICATION

- 10.1 The required health tests and treatments are stated in Veterinary Certificate A.
- 10.2 All serological tests must be conducted at a Government, or Government approved laboratory.
- 10.4 Recommendations for New Zealand dog owners importing a dog from countries where canine heartworm is endemic:
 - 10.4.1 the dog should be tested by a veterinarian for heartworm 7 months after importation using the microfilariae concentration test, and an antigen test.
 - 10.4.2 New Zealanders who take their dogs to countries where canine heartworm is endemic should ensure that the dogs are given prophylactic treatment according to the manufacturer's recommendation with avermectin drugs effective against the fourth stage larvae of *Dirofilaria immitis* which causes canine heartworm.

11 TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

- 11.1 If transported by air, the animal must be carried in an approved container that meets the International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.
- 11.2 The container must be nose and paw proof, ie. only have ventilation openings of such size that it is impossible for the animal to protrude its nose or paws outside the container.
- 11.3 The container must be new, or thoroughly cleaned prior to use. The container must be free of dirt and ticks.
- 11.4 If consigned by sea (**N.B.** does not include transport on private yachts), the Master of the vessel must certify that the imported animal was confined on board and has had no contact with animals not of a tested equivalent health status at each port of call. Consignment by sea requires prior approval of the transport method and route by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager, NZMAF.
- 11.5 No animals other than those qualified for entry into Australia or New Zealand are permitted to be carried on the aircraft or vessel.
- 11.6 The use of straw or hay as bedding is not permitted. Only sterilised peat, soft board or other inert approved product may be used.
- 11.7 The door of the transport container must be sealed with a government approved seal before the container is loaded into the aircraft or vessel in the country of origin. The number or mark on the seal is to be recorded in Veterinary Certificate B. The construction of the container and the placement of the seal must be such that the

container cannot be readily opened without breaking the seal. If the container is opened during shipment it shall be re-sealed and a certificate detailing the circumstances provided by an Official Veterinarian, Port Authority or Captain of the aircraft. Instructions to this effect should be attached to the outside of the transport container.

- 11.8 The container may only be transhipped (change of aircraft or vessel) in countries or territories that are rabies free or where rabies is well controlled (as recognised by NZMAF).

These countries and territories include:

Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Falkland Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Guam, Hong Kong, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Macau, Malta, Mauritius, The Netherlands, Netherland Antilles and Aruba, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Croatia, Reunion, Sabah, Sarawak, Seychelles, South Korea, Spain, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent Grenadin, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, US Virgin Islands, Wallis and Futuna, Yugoslavia.

American Samoa, Christmas Island, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Island, Spain, Solomon Islands, Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Western Samoa.

Australia, Japan, New Caledonia, Hawaii, Singapore, Sweden, Norway, United Kingdom, Eire (Republic of Ireland) & Fiji.

Transhipment will require the specific authorization of the government veterinary authority of the country in which transhipment occurs.

- 11.9 The NZMAF Quarantine Service of the region in which the port of arrival is situated must be notified at least 72 hours before the expected time of arrival of any animal, giving the flight number/ship number and arrival time.

PART C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

12 BIOSECURITY DIRECTION

- 12.1 On arrival in New Zealand an Inspector under the Biosecurity Act 1993 shall, having verified that all the required documentation is present, issue a biosecurity direction which authorises the movement of the imported dog or cat to the approved dog and cat transitional facility named on the permit to import. If there are any certification problems the supervisor shall be notified.

- 12.2 The NZMAF Quarantine Service shall notify the supervisor of the transitional facility when the animal arrives in New Zealand.

- 12.3 The animal will be transported directly to the approved dog and cat transitional facility named on the permit by the operator or agent of that facility. The operator or agent must use a transport method approved by the supervisor of the facility.

13 QUARANTINE IN NEW ZEALAND

- 13.1 Animals shall be held for a minimum period of 30 days in a transitional facility approved to the MAF Standard for Dog and Cat Transitional Facilities 154.02.09.
- 13.2 If the container is unsealed, the seal is broken, or if the accompanying documentation is unsatisfactory, the animal may, at the discretion of the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager and at the expense of the importer, be exported, destroyed, or required to remain in quarantine for up to 180 days.
- 13.3 During quarantine the animal may be retested with a neutralising antibody titration test for rabies antibody. If there is insufficient rabies antibody in the animal's serum (the WHO recommended level of 0.5 IU shall apply as a guideline), the animal may be re-vaccinated and/or re-tested, exported, destroyed, or required to remain in quarantine for 180 days.
- 13.4 During quarantine, each imported dog may be tested for heartworm due to *Dirofilaria immitis*, leptospirosis due to *Leptospira interrogans* var *canicola*, canine brucellosis (*Brucella canis*), canine babesiosis (*Babesia gibsoni*) and canine tropical pancytopenia (*Ehrlichia canis*). If the animal is positive to any of these tests it may be treated and re-tested. If the dog is subsequently considered to be infected it may be further treated, or exported, destroyed or detained in quarantine.
- 13.5 Within the first 3 days of entering quarantine, each imported dog and cat must be efficaciously treated for ecto and endoparasites, including tapeworm.
- 13.6 All cats and dogs entering a transitional facility should have a current vaccination status against at least the following:
- 13.6.1 for cats: feline panleukopenia (enteritis), feline rhinotracheitis and feline calicivirus;
- 13.6.2 for dogs: canine distemper, infectious canine hepatitis, canine parvovirus, canine parainfluenza and *Bordetella bronchiseptica* (kennel cough).
- 13.7 The Biosecurity Standards Group Manager, NZMAF reserves the right to review the quarantine period or conditions to be completed by any animal.

14 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

The animal will be eligible for biosecurity clearance after 30 days. The biosecurity clearance will be given by the supervisor of the transitional facility when all conditions as specified in the MAF Standard for Dog and Cat Transitional Facilities

154.02.09 have been met.

PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

15 MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

The following Model Zoosanitary Certificate contains the information required by MAF to accompany imports of dogs and cats into New Zealand from Malaysia

ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Species: DOGS AND CATS

To: NEW ZEALAND

Permit to Import Number:.....

Exporting Country: MALAYSIA

Competent Authority:

I: IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

1 Microchip identification number:

2 Anatomical site of microchip:.....

3 Physical description of animal:

4 Name:

5 Breed:

6 Sex:

7 Date of Birth:

8 Total number of animals:

II: ORIGIN OF THE ANIMALS

1 Name(s) and address(es) of exporter(s):

.....

2 Place(s) of origin of animals:

3 Port of embarkation:

III: DESTINATION OF ANIMALS

1 Name and address of consignee:

.....

2 Means of transport:

3 Port of arrival:

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

Owner/exporter's statutory declaration:

I, do solemnly and sincerely declare, in respect of the dog for export to New Zealand identified below, that:

Name of animal:..... Breed:.....

Age:..... Sex:

Colour/description/identification:

To the best of my knowledge and belief the dog is not one of the following breeds or types: American Pit Bull Terrier, Japanese Tosa, Brazilian Fila, Dogo Argentino (including a cross of one or more of these breeds or types).

Signature of owner or exporter:

Declared at, this day of 20

before me

(signature and printed name person authorised to take a statutory declaration)

Registered Veterinarian declaration:

I, being a registered veterinarian, certify, in respect of the animal described above, that:

After due enquiry and/or physical examination of the animal for export, I have no reason to doubt the owner/exporter's statutory declaration.

Signature of Registered Veterinarian:.....

Date:

1 VETERINARY CERTIFICATE A

I, an Official Veterinarian, or a veterinarian accredited to provide export certification on behalf of the Government Veterinary Service (here-after called the Accredited Veterinarian), certify with respect to the animal/s identified in the attached Zoosanitary Certificate:

- 1 After due enquiry, I am satisfied that the animal has been continuously resident in the country or territory of origin for the 6 months prior to export and has not been in quarantine or under quarantine restrictions during the preceding 60 days.
- 2 After due enquiry and physical examination, I am satisfied that the animal will not be more than 42 days pregnant at the scheduled time of shipment.
- 3 After due enquiry and physical examination, I am satisfied that the animal will be more than 9 months old at the scheduled time of shipment.
- 4 The animal was vaccinated against rabies with an approved inactivated virus vaccine:

EITHER

- 4.1 in the case of a primary vaccination, not less than 6 months and not more than one year prior to the scheduled date of shipment, when the animal was at least 3 months old;

Date of vaccination:

OR

- 4.2 in the case of a booster vaccination, not more than one year prior to the scheduled date of shipment;

Date of vaccination:

(Delete whichever of 4.1 or 4.2 above is not applicable)

AND

- 4.3 A copy of the rabies vaccination certificate for the most recent vaccination, and, in the case where the most recent vaccination was a booster, a copy of the rabies vaccination certificate for the previous vaccination, is attached.

- 5 The animal was identified with an implanted transponder/microchip at least six months prior to shipment and before the most recent rabies vaccination.

Microchip number:

Anatomical site implanted:

- 6 Within 30 days of the scheduled date of shipment the animal was subjected to either the FAVN or RFFIT neutralising antibody titration test for rabies as described in the OIE Manual of Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines, conducted at an official laboratory, and found to have at least 0.5 IU/ml of antibody in its serum; a copy of the laboratory report is attached.

Date blood collected for test:

(**N.B.** This test within 30 days of export is additional to the requirement of the test performed prior to permit to import application.)

- 7 In the case of a dog, it has been tested and treated for canine heartworm (*Dirofilaria immitis*) according to the following schedule:

- 7.1 if older than six months of age on the scheduled date of export, within 30 days of departure one to two mL of blood were collected from the dog and tested negative to the following tests:

- 7.1.1 a microfilariae concentration test;

Date blood collected for test:.....

- 7.1.2 an antigen test (Witness HW, Agen; Snap Heartworm PF, Idexx; PetChek Heartworm PF, Idexx).

Date blood collected for test:.....

(**N.B.:** The antigen test must be conducted at a government approved laboratory and the microfilariae concentration test may be performed by a veterinary practitioner.)

- 7.2 within 4 days of the scheduled date of departure the dog has been treated with the either of the following drugs at the respective dose rate:

EITHER

- 7.2.1 ivermectin at 6 µg/kg

OR

- 7.2.2 milbemycin at 0.5 mg/kg

OR

- 7.2.3 moxidectin at 2 - 4 µg/kg

OR

- 7.2.4 sustained release formulation moxidectin (ProHeart SR-12 Injection) at the approved dose rate.

Date of treatment:

8 In the case of a dog, within 30 days prior to the scheduled date of shipment, the dog has had blood collected and been tested for the following diseases:

8.1 *Brucella canis*

EITHER

8.1.1 using the slide agglutination test (microscopic agglutination test), with a negative result in each case;

Date blood collected for test:.....

(Note: a rapid slide agglutination test using 2-mercaptoethanol and a less mucoid (M-) variant of *Brucella canis* as antigen (as described by Carmichael and Joubert, Cornell Vet. 1987, 77: 3-12) is recommended to reduce the incidence of false positive reactions.)

OR

8.1.2 using the AGID I (cell wall antigen) test. If this test result is positive, then the dog has been tested with negative results using the AGID II (cytoplasmic antigen) test, for *Brucella canis*.

Date blood collected for AGID I test:

Date blood collected for AGID II test (if applicable):

(Delete whichever of 8.1.1 or 8.1.2 is not applicable)

8.2 Leptospirosis using the agglutination-lysis test for leptospirosis serotype *Leptospira canicola* with;

EITHER

8.2.1 negative results (negative is less than 50% agglutination at 1:100);

Date blood collected for test:.....

OR

8.2.2 where the first sample shows a positive titre of not more than 1:400, a second sample collected at an interval of not less than 14 days must show no increase in the titre above that of the first test;

Date blood collected for test 1:.....

Date blood collected for test 2:.....

OR

8.2.3 the dog has been treated with doxycycline at a therapeutic dose rate for 14 consecutive days, or dihydrostreptomycin at a therapeutic dose rate for 5 days, during the 30 days prior to the scheduled shipment.

Medication and dose rate:.....

Dates of treatment:

(Delete whichever of 8.2.1, 8.2.2 or 8.2.3 is not applicable)

8.3 Canine ehrlichiosis using the indirect fluorescent antibody test for *Ehrlichia canis* with;

EITHER

8.3.1 negative results;

Date blood collected for test:.....

OR

8.3.2 positive results and the dog has been treated with doxycycline at a dose rate of 10 mg/kg body weight on 14 consecutive days during the 30 days prior to the scheduled shipment.

Date blood collected for test:.....

Dates of treatment:

(Delete whichever of 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 is not applicable)

9 In the case of a dog, within 10 days of the scheduled date of shipment a blood sample and a thin blood smear made from a drop of blood obtained from an ear margin are collected, at the same time, and the following tests performed:

9.1 Indirect fluorescent antibody test for *Babesia gibsoni* using antigens appropriate for the strain likely to be present in all the countries where the dog has been resident, with a negative result (cutoff is 1:40).

AND

9.2 Examination of blood smear with negative result for *Babesia gibsoni*.

Date blood collected for tests:.....

10 In the case of a dog and/or cat:

Within 45 days of the scheduled date of shipment the animal was subjected to a serum neutralisation test for Nipah virus at CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL), Victoria, Australia, with a negative result. A copy of the laboratory report is attached.

Date blood collected for test:

10.1 Within 30 days of the scheduled date of shipment, the animal was subject to

two faecal examinations, at least 14 days apart, using a sensitive flotation procedure (able to detect 50 eggs per gram) which was negative for hookworm eggs;

Date of faecal collection for first test;

Date of faecal collection for second test:

- 10.2 Within 21 days **AND** within 4 days of the scheduled date of shipment the animal was treated with a broad spectrum anthelmintic(s) effective against nematodes, cestodes and trematodes, at the manufacturers recommended dose rate(s);

Date of first treatment:

Active ingredient(s) and dosage used:

Date of second treatment:

Active ingredient(s) and dosage used:

- 10.3 Within 4 days of the scheduled date of shipment, the animal was treated with an ectoparasiticide dip, spray, or topical preparation capable of killing ticks, lice and fleas.

Date of treatment:

Active ingredient:.....

- 11 Within 4 days of the scheduled date of shipment, I examined the animal/s for export to New Zealand and found it/them to be free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious diseases and free from external parasites.

- 12 All serological tests were conducted at a Government laboratory or a laboratory approved by the Government Veterinary Service of this country.

.....
i) Accredited Veterinarian or Date of Signature
ii) Official Veterinarian
(Delete whichever of i) or ii) is not applicable*)

Name and address of office:
.....
.....

* In the case of i) being applicable:

I, an Official Veterinarian certify that
..... is accredited for the purpose of providing
veterinary export certification for dogs and cats.

.....
Official Veterinarian Official stamp and date

Name and address of office:
.....

2 VETERINARY CERTIFICATE B

I,the Official Veterinarian at the port of export certify in regards to the animal identified in the attached Zoosanitary Certificate, that:

1 I have confirmed the identity of the animal by reading the implanted transponder/microchip:

Microchip number:

Anatomical site implanted:

2 The animal was inspected and found to be healthy and fit to travel, and free from the clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease.

3 All the required documents were examined and found to be correctly completed in accordance with New Zealand import health standard requirements.

4 The animal was placed in a container that meets IATA standards. The container was new or thoroughly cleaned prior to use. It is free of dirt and ticks and was fastened with an official seal bearing the number or mark:

.....

.....
Official Veterinarian Official stamp and date

Name and address of office:

.....

.....

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IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR THE IMPORTATION OF DOGS AND CATS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993

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- 3.3 Veterinary Certificate B.
- 3.4 Documentation shall be in English, but may be bilingual (language of exporting country/English).
- 3.5 It is the importer's responsibility to ensure that any documentation presented in accordance with the requirements of this import health standard is original (unless otherwise specified) and clearly legible. Failure to do so may result in delays in obtaining biosecurity direction and/or clearance or rejection of consignments.

4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Biosecurity direction

Direction or authorisation given by an Inspector for uncleared goods to proceed to a transitional facility.

Biosecurity clearance

As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Biosecurity Standards Group Manager

The Biosecurity Standards Group Manager, Biosecurity New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, or any person who for the time being may lawfully exercise and perform the power and functions of the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager

Competent Authority

The Veterinary Services, or other Authority of a Member Country, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of the animal health measures or other standards in the Terrestrial Code.

Equivalence

Acceptance by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager that the circumstances relating to the importation of a consignment are such that the health status of the consignment is equivalent to the health status of a consignment that complies with the requirements of the import health standard.

New Zealand Inspector

As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

MAF

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Transitional facility

As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Official Veterinarian

An official veterinarian means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Administration 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 chapter of the OIE *Code* pertaining to obligations of certification.

Accredited Veterinarian

A veterinarian accredited to provide export certification on behalf of the Government Veterinary Service.

Veterinary Officer

A registered veterinarian who is an inspector under the Biosecurity Act employed either by MAF or by a supplier contracted to provide services to MAF.

Permit to import

A permit issued by the Director General of MAF pursuant to section 22 1(A) of the Biosecurity Act 1993 upon an importer's demonstration that certain requirements of the import health standard have been met in advance of an importation being made, such that a transitional facility is available to accept the consignment/s. The procedure for application and the information required for a permit to import are detailed within the import health standard.

OIE Code

The Office International des Epizooties *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

5 EQUIVALENCE

The import health standard has been agreed as being suitable for trade between the exporting and the importing countries. It is expected that the animal/s will meet the conditions in every respect.

Occasionally it is found that, due to circumstances beyond the importer's control, the animal/s or products do not comply completely with the requirements. In such cases an application for equivalence will be considered and issued at the discretion of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (NZMAF), but only if the following information is forwarded by the certifying government's veterinary authorities:

5.1 which clause/s of the import health standard cannot be met and how this has occurred;

- 5.2 the reason the animal/s are considered to be of an "equivalent health status" and/or what proposal is made to return the animal/s to an equivalent health status as set-out in the health conditions;
- 5.3 the reasons why it is believed that this proposal should be acceptable to the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the recommendation for its acceptance.

PART B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE

6 PERMIT TO IMPORT

- 6.1 A permit to import must be obtained before importation. Applications should be made to: Animal Imports, Pre Clearance Directorate, Biosecurity New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), P O Box 2526 Wellington.
- 6.2 The importer must supply the following information:
- 6.2.1 name and address of exporter;
 - 6.2.2 breed, sex, age and microchip transponder identification of the animal;
 - 6.2.3 a letter from the animal's veterinarian stating the date blood was sampled from the animal, with confirmation of the microchip number, for rabies testing at a laboratory as detailed in 6.2.4 below. The timing of blood sampling shall be no less than 6 months, and no greater than 12 months from the scheduled date of departure.
 - 6.2.5 the blood sample for rabies testing must be tested at a laboratory approved by the government veterinary authorities of the exporting country
 - 6.2.4.3 the laboratory result form must clearly identify the animal using the microchip transponder identification number of the animal;
 - 6.2.4.4 the form must indicate that the animal to be imported was subjected to either the FAVN or RFFTI neutralising antibody titration test for rabies as described in the OIE Manual of Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines, and demonstrates that at least 0.5IU/ml of antibody was present in the sample.
 - 6.2.5 the name of the dog and cat quarantine facility in New Zealand, approved to MAF Standard for Dog and Cat Transitional Facilities, 154.02.09 where the animal will be quarantined;
 - 6.2.6 a letter from the operator of the above facility confirming availability of space for the animal(s) at the time of importation.

- 6.3 Following receipt of the required information, a single entry permit to import shall be issued. The permit will be valid up to four months starting from the date of availability of quarantine noted by the approved quarantine operator, provided that this date is not less than six months, and no greater than 12 months from the date of the blood sampling noted in the veterinarians letter in 6.2.3 above.
- 6.4 Animals imported directly from New Zealand into the country or territory of export may be re-exported to New Zealand with less than 6 months residency if the importer or agent can provide evidence that the requirements listed in 8.6 have been met. An import permit may be issued exempting the animal from clauses 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 of this import health standard, and a letter of equivalence exempting the animal from the requirements of Veterinary Certificate A sections 1, 4 and 5 in the exporting country.

7 IMPORTER RESPONSIBILITIES

- 7.1 All costs of selection, testing, treatment, transport, quarantine and veterinary supervision must be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate.
- 7.2 The importer or agent must make all arrangements for transport and obtain necessary transit authorisations from any third countries on the transport route.

8 ELIGIBILITY FOR IMPORTATION

- 8.1 Eligibility for importation under this import health standard is confined to members of the species *Canis familiaris* (domestic dog) and *Felis catus* (domestic cat).

Dogs of the following breeds (including crosses of these breeds) are not eligible for importation:

- American Pit Bull Terrier;
- Dogo Argentino;
- Japanese Tosa; and
- Brazilian Fila

- 8.2 The animals must have been resident in the exporting country for the 6 months prior to export, and the animals must not have been resident in official quarantine premises in the 60 days immediately prior to export.
- 8.3 Animals must not be more than 42 days pregnant at the date of shipment.
- 8.4 Animals must be more than 9 months old at departure.
- 8.5 Animals will not be eligible for importation unless the animal completes all the necessary steps at the appropriate times. Please follow the sequence of events below to ensure your animal is prepared:

8.5.1 Animal is identified with a microchip (see Clause 9)

- 8.5.2 Animal is vaccinated against rabies with an approved inactivated vaccine.
 - 8.5.3 At least 3 weeks later, blood is drawn for the initial neutralising antibody titration test for rabies. The test result must demonstrate a titre of at least 0.5IU/ml. (Refer Clause 6.2.3). Animals will not become eligible for importation until at least 6 months, and no greater than 12 months from the date of blood sampling for this test.
 - 8.5.4 Animal completes tests and treatments specified in Veterinary Certificate A within 30 days of scheduled departure date, including a second neutralising antibody titration test for rabies.
 - 8.5.5 The Government vet at the port of export completes Veterinary Certificate B after a final inspection of animal and certification.
- 8.6 Animals imported directly from New Zealand into the country or territory of export with less than 6 months may be eligible for an import permit under the following additional conditions:
- 8.6.1 the animal has resided continuously in the country or territory of export since being imported directly from New Zealand;
 - 8.6.2 the animal was vaccinated against rabies with an approved inactivated vaccine at least 1 month and not more than 6 months prior to leaving New Zealand when the dog was at least 3 months of age;
 - 8.6.3 the animal was identified by microchip prior to, or at the time of, rabies vaccination in New Zealand (see Clause 9);
 - 8.6.4 the animal was subjected to a serum rabies neutralising antibody titre test no greater than 6 months prior to leaving New Zealand, with satisfactory results (at least 0.5 IU/ml);
 - 8.6.5 a copy of the NZ export certification is supplied.

9 IDENTIFICATION

- 9.3 Each animal must be identified with a microchip and the identification details must be shown on the accompanying certification. For dogs to be first registered in New Zealand the microchip must conform to the Dog Control (Microchip Transponder) Regulations 2005, which reference NZ/ISO 11784:2001 and NZ/ISO 11785:2001. If the animal is identified with a microchip that does not conform to these regulations and standards then the importer shall ensure that a reader is made available to identify animals arriving in New Zealand quarantine, and the dog will likely have to have a second conforming microchip inserted for registration.
- 9.4 The identity of the animal must be confirmed by reading the microchip each time a treatment, vaccine or test is performed, and at the time of export certification.

10 HEALTH CERTIFICATION

- 10.1 The required health tests and treatments are stated in Veterinary Certificate A.
- 10.2 All serological tests must be conducted at a Government, or Government approved laboratory.
- 10.3 Recommendations for New Zealand dog owners importing a dog from countries where canine heartworm is endemic:
 - 10.3.1 the dog should be tested by a veterinarian for heartworm 7 months after importation using the microfilariae concentration test, and an antigen test.
 - 10.3.2 New Zealanders who take their dogs to countries where canine heartworm is endemic should ensure that the dogs are given prophylactic treatment according to the manufacturer's recommendation with avermectin drugs effective against the fourth stage larvae of *Dirofilaria immitis* which causes canine heartworm.

11 TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

- 11.1 If transported by air, the animal must be carried in an approved container that meets the International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.
- 11.2 The container must be nose and paw proof, ie. only have ventilation of such size that it is impossible for the animal to protrude its nose or paws outside the container.
- 11.3 The container must be new, or thoroughly cleaned prior to use. The container must be free of dirt and ticks.
- 11.4 If consigned by sea (N.B. does not include transport on private yachts), the Master of the vessel must certify that the imported animal was confined on board and has had no contact with animals not of a tested equivalent health status at each port of call. Consignment by sea requires prior approval of the transport method and route by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager, NZMAF.
- 11.5 No animals other than those qualified for entry into Australia or New Zealand are permitted to be carried on the aircraft or vessel.
- 11.6 The use of straw or hay as bedding is not permitted. Only sterilised peat, soft board or other inert approved product may be used.
- 11.7 The door of the transport container must be sealed with a government approved seal before the container is loaded into the aircraft or vessel in the country of origin. The number or mark on the seal is to be recorded in Veterinary Certificate B. The construction of the container and the placement of the seal must be such that the

container cannot be readily opened without breaking the seal. If the container is opened during shipment it shall be re-sealed and a certificate detailing the circumstances provided by an Official Veterinarian, Port Authority or Captain of the aircraft. Instructions to this effect should be attached to the outside of the transport container.

- 11.8 The container may only be transhipped (change of aircraft or vessel) in countries or territories that are rabies free or where rabies is well controlled (as recognised by NZMAF).

These countries and territories include:

Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Falkland Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Guam, Hong Kong, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Macau, Malta, Mauritius, The Netherlands, Netherland Antilles and Aruba, Portugal, Republic of Croatia, Reunion, Sabah, Sarawak, Seychelles, South Korea, Spain, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent Grenadin, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, US Virgin Islands, Wallis and Futuna, Yugoslavia.

American Samoa, Christmas Island, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Island, Spain, Solomon Islands, Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Western Samoa.

Australia, Japan, New Caledonia, Hawaii, Singapore, Sweden, Norway, United Kingdom, Eire (Republic of Ireland) & Fiji.

Transhipment will require the specific authorization of the government veterinary authority of the country in which transhipment occurs.

- 11.9 The NZMAF Quarantine Service of the region in which the port of arrival is situated must be notified at least 72 hours before the expected time of arrival of any animal, giving the flight number/ship number and arrival time.

PART C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

12 BIOSECURITY DIRECTION

- 12.1 On arrival in New Zealand an Inspector under the Biosecurity Act 1993 shall,

12.1.1 having verified that all the required documentation is present, issue a biosecurity direction which authorises the movement of the imported dog or cat to the approved dog and cat transitional facility named on the permit to import. If there are any certification problems the supervisor shall be notified.

- 12.2 The NZMAF Quarantine Service shall notify the supervisor of the transitional facility

when the animal arrives in New Zealand.

- 12.3 The animal will be transported directly to the approved dog and cat transitional facility named on the permit by the operator or agent of that facility. The operator or agent must use a transport method approved by the supervisor of the facility.

13 QUARANTINE IN NEW ZEALAND

- 13.1 Animals shall be held for a minimum period of 120 days in a transitional facility approved to the MAF Standard for Dog and Cat Transitional Facilities 154.02.09.
- 13.2 If the container is unsealed, the seal is broken, or if the accompanying documentation is unsatisfactory, the animal may, at the discretion of the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager and at the expense of the importer, be exported, destroyed, or required to remain in quarantine for up to 180 days.
- 13.3 During quarantine the animal may be retested by a neutralising antibody titration test for rabies antibody. If there is insufficient rabies antibody in the animal's serum (the WHO recommended level of 0.5 IU shall apply as a guideline), the animal may be re-vaccinated and/or re-tested, exported, destroyed, or required to remain in quarantine for 180 days.
- 13.4 During quarantine, each imported dog may be tested for heartworm due to *Dirofilaria immitis*, leptospirosis due to *Leptospira interrogans* var *canicola*, canine brucellosis (*Brucella canis*), canine babesiosis (*Babesia gibsoni*) and canine tropical pancytopenia (*Ehrlichia canis*). If the animal is positive to any of these tests it may be treated and re-tested. If the dog is subsequently considered to be infected it may be further treated, or exported, destroyed or detained in quarantine.
- 13.5 Within the first 3 days of entering quarantine, each imported dog and cat must be efficaciously treated for ecto and endoparasites, including tapeworm .
- 13.6 All cats and dogs entering a transitional facility should have a current vaccination status against at least the following:
- 13.6.1 for cats: feline panleukopenia (enteritis), feline rhinotracheitis and feline calicivirus;
- 13.6.2 for dogs: canine distemper, infectious canine hepatitis, canine parvovirus, canine parainfluenza and Bordetella bronchiseptica (kennel cough).
- 13.7 The Biosecurity Standards Group Manager, NZMAF reserves the right to review the quarantine period or conditions to be completed by any animal.

14 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

The animal will be eligible for biosecurity clearance after 120 days. The biosecurity

clearance will be given by the supervisor of the transitional facility when all conditions as specified in the MAF Standard for Dog and Cat Transitional Facilities 154.02.09 have been met.

PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

15 MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

The following Model Zoosanitary Certificate contains the information required by MAF to accompany imports of dogs and cats into New Zealand from the Republic of South Africa.

MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE:

Species: DOGS AND CATS

To: NEW ZEALAND

Exporting Country: REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Permit to Import Number.

Competent Authority:

I: IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

1 Microchip identification number:

2 Anatomical site of microchip:.....

3 Physical description of animal:

4 Name:.....

5 Breed:.....

6 Sex:

7 Date of Birth:

8 Total number of animals:

II: ORIGIN OF THE ANIMALS

1 Name(s) and address(es) of exporter(s):

.....

2 Place(s) of origin of animals:

3 Port of embarkation:

III: DESTINATION OF ANIMALS

1 Name and address of consignee:

.....

2 Means of transport:

3 Port of arrival:

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

Owner/exporter's statutory declaration:

I, do solemnly and sincerely declare, in respect of the dog for export to New Zealand identified below, that:

Name of animal:..... Breed:

Age:..... Sex:

Colour/description/identification:

.....

To the best of my knowledge and belief the dog is not one of the following breeds or types: American Pit Bull Terrier, Japanese Tosa, Brazilian Fila, Dogo Argentino (including a cross of one or more of these breeds or types).

Signature of owner or exporter:

Declared at, this day of 20

before me

(signature and printed name person authorised to take a statutory declaration)

Registered Veterinarian declaration:

I, being a registered veterinarian, certify, in respect of the animal described above, that:

After due enquiry and/or physical examination of the animal for export, I have no reason to doubt the owner/exporter's statutory declaration.

Signature of Registered Veterinarian:.....

Date:

1 VETERINARY CERTIFICATE A

I, an Official Veterinarian, or a veterinarian accredited to provide export certification on behalf of the Government Veterinary Service (here-after called the Accredited Veterinarian), certify with respect to the animal/s identified in the attached Zoosanitary Certificate:

- 1 After due enquiry, I am satisfied that the animal has been continuously resident in the Republic of South Africa for the 6 months prior to export and has not been in quarantine or under quarantine restrictions during the 60 days prior to export.
- 2 After due enquiry and physical examination, I am satisfied that the animal will not be more than 42 days pregnant at the scheduled time of shipment.
- 3 After due enquiry and physical examination, I am satisfied that the animal will be more than 9 months old at the scheduled time of shipment.
- 4 The animal was vaccinated against rabies with an approved inactivated virus vaccine:

EITHER

- 4.1 in the case of a primary vaccination, not less than 6 months and not more than one year prior to the scheduled date of shipment, when the animal was at least 3 months old;

Date of vaccination:

OR

- 4.2 in the case of a booster vaccination, not more than one year prior to the scheduled date of shipment;

Date of vaccination:

(Delete whichever of 4.1 or 4.2 above is not applicable)

- 4.3 A copy of the rabies vaccination certificate for the most recent vaccination, and, in the case where the most recent vaccination was a booster, a copy of the rabies vaccination certificate for the previous vaccination, is attached.

- 5 The animal was identified with an implanted transponder/microchip, at least six months prior to shipment and before the most recent rabies vaccination.

Microchip number:.....

Anatomical site:

- 6 Within 30 days of the scheduled date of shipment the animal was subjected to either the FAVN or RFFIT neutralising antibody titration test for rabies as described in the OIE Manual of Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines, conducted at an official laboratory, and found to have at least 0.5 IU/ml of antibody in its serum; a copy of the laboratory report is attached.

Date blood collected for test:

(**N.B.** This test within 30 days of export is additional to the requirement of the test performed prior to permit to import application.)

7 In the case of a dog, it has been tested and treated for canine heartworm (*Dirofilaria immitis*) according to the following schedule:

7.1 if older than six months of age on the scheduled date of export, within 30 days of departure one to two mL of blood were collected from the dog and tested negative to the following tests:

7.1.3 a microfilariae concentration test;

Date blood collected for test:

7.1.4 an antigen test (Witness HW, Agen; Snap Heartworm PF, Idexx; PetChek Heartworm PF, Idexx).

Date blood collected for test:

(**N.B.:** The antigen test must be conducted at a government approved laboratory and the microfilariae concentration test may be performed by a veterinary practitioner.)

7.2 within 4 days of the scheduled date of departure the dog has been treated with the either of the following drugs at the respective dose rate:

EITHER

7.2.1 ivermectin at 6 µg/kg

OR

7.2.2 milbemycin at 0.5 mg/kg

OR

7.2.3 moxidectin at 2 - 4 µg/kg

OR

7.2.4 sustained release formulation moxidectin (ProHeart SR-12 Injection) at the approved dose rate.

Date of treatment:

8 In the case of a dog, within 30 days prior to the scheduled date of shipment, the dog has had blood collected and been tested and/or treated as indicated for the following diseases:

8.1 canine brucellosis using a serum agglutination test sensitive for *Brucella canis* and *B. abortus* with a negative result in each case (negative is less than 50%)

agglutination at a serum dilution of 1:100).

Date blood collected for test:

- 8.2 canine leptospirosis using the agglutination-lysis test for leptospirosis serotype *Leptospira canicola* with;

EITHER

- 8.2.1 negative results (negative is less than 50% agglutination at 1:100);

Date blood collected for test:.....

OR

- 8.2.2 where the first sample shows a positive titre of not more than 1:400, a second sample collected at an interval of not less than 14 days must show no increase in the titre above that of the first test;

Date blood collected for test 1:.....

Date blood collected for test 2:.....

OR

- 8.2.3 the dog has been treated with doxycycline at a therapeutic dose rate for 14 consecutive days, or dihydrostreptomycin at a therapeutic dose rate for 5 days, during the 30 days prior to the scheduled shipment.

Medication and dose rate:.....

Dates of treatment:

(Delete whichever of 8.2.1, 8.2.2 or 8.2.3 is not applicable)

- 8.3 canine ehrlichiosis using the indirect fluorescent antibody test for *Ehrlichia canis* with;

EITHER

- 8.3.1 negative results;

Date blood collected for test:.....

OR

- 8.3.2 positive results and the dog has been treated with doxycycline at a dose rate of 10 mg/kg body weight on 14 consecutive days during the 30 days prior to the scheduled shipment.

Date blood collected for test:.....

Dates of treatment:

(Delete whichever of 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 is not applicable)

9 In the case of a dog, within 10 days of the scheduled date of shipment a blood sample and a thin blood smear made from a drop of blood obtained from an ear margin are collected, at the same time, and the following tests performed:

9.1 Indirect fluorescent antibody test for *Babesia gibsoni* using antigens appropriate for the strain likely to be present in all the countries where the dog has been resident, with a negative result (cutoff is 1:40).

AND

9.2 Examination of blood smear with negative result for *Babesia gibsoni*.

Date blood collected for tests:.....

10 In the case of a dog, it has been treated for *Babesia canis* using two treatments of imidocarb dipropionate by subcutaneous injection, at an interval of two weeks and a dose rate of 6.6mg/kg, the second treatment to be given within 14 days of the scheduled date of export.

Date of first treatment:

Date of second treatment:

(**N.B.** It is recommended that at least a 48 hour period be allowed to elapse between treatment with imidocarb dipropionate and application of an external parasiticide according to 11.4 below.)

11 In the case of a dog and/or cat:

11.1 Within 30 days of the scheduled date of shipment, the animal was subject to two faecal examinations, at least 14 days apart, using a sensitive flotation procedure (able to detect 50 eggs per gram) which was negative for hookworm eggs;

Date of faecal collection for first test;

Date of faecal collection for second test:

11.2 Within 21days **AND** within 4 days of the scheduled date of shipment the animal was treated with a broad spectrum anthelmintic(s) effective against nematodes, cestodes and trematodes, at the manufacturers recommended dose rate(s);

Date of first treatment:

Active ingredient(s) and dosage used:

Date of second treatment:

Active ingredient(s) and dosage used:
used:

11.3 Within 4 days of the scheduled date of shipment, the animal was treated with an ectoparasiticide dip, spray, or topical preparation capable of killing ticks, lice and fleas.

Date of treatment:

Active ingredient:.....

12 Within 4 days of the scheduled date of shipment, I examined the animal/s for export to New Zealand and found it/them to be free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious diseases and free from external parasites.

13 All serological tests were conducted at a Government laboratory or a laboratory approved by the Government Veterinary Service of this country.

.....
i) Accredited Veterinarian or Date of Signature
ii) Official Veterinarian
(Delete whichever of i) or ii) is not applicable*)

Name and address of office:

.....

* In the case of i) being applicable:

I, an Official Veterinarian certify
that..... is accredited for the purpose of providing
veterinary export certification for dogs and cats.

.....
Official Veterinarian Official stamp and date

Name and address of office:

2 VETERINARY CERTIFICATE B

I, the Official Veterinarian at the port of export certify in regards to the animal identified in the attached Zoosanitary Certificate, that:

1 I have confirmed the identity of the animal by reading the implanted transponder/microchip:

Microchip number:

Anatomical site implanted:

2 The animal was inspected and found to be healthy and fit to travel, and free from the clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease.

3 All the required documents were examined and found to be correctly completed in accordance with New Zealand import health standard requirements.

4 The animal was placed in a container that meets IATA standards. The container was new or thoroughly cleaned prior to use. It is free of dirt and ticks and was fastened with an official seal bearing the number or mark:

.....

.....
Official Veterinarian

.....
Official stamp and date

Name and address of office:

DOMANIIC.SAF

AI-ZA01O

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR THE IMPORTATION OF DOGS AND CATS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES RECOGNISED AS COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES IN WHICH CANINE RABIES IS ABSENT OR WELL CONTROLLED*

Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993

Dated: 23 May 2006

USER GUIDE

The information in MAF animal and animal product import health standards is presented in numerically ordered sections with descriptive titles. Sections are grouped into one of four parts, designated alphabetically.

Part A. GENERAL INFORMATION contains sections of general interest, including those relating to the legal basis for MAF import health standards and the general responsibilities of every importer of animals and animal products.

Part B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE contains sections that outline the requirements to be met prior to and during importation. Whether a permit to import is required to be obtained prior to importation is noted, as are conditions of eligibility, transport and general conditions relating to documentation accompanying the consignment.

Part C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE contains sections describing the requirements to be met at the New Zealand border and, if necessary, in a transitional facility in New Zealand prior to any consignment being given biosecurity clearance.

Part D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION contains model health certification which must be completed by the appropriate personnel as indicated in the certification and accompany the consignment to New Zealand. When MAF has accepted health certification produced by a government authority in the exporting country as meeting the requirements of the model health certification this is noted. When no health certification is required to accompany consignments Part D. will note “none required”.

* See section 8 ELIGIBILITY below for a full list of countries and territories to which this standard applies.

PART A. GENERAL INFORMATION

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this is the import health standard for the importation of dogs and cats into New Zealand from specified countries and territories recognised as countries or territories in which canine rabies is absent or

well controlled.

REVIEW OF IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

- 2.1 The import health standard may be reviewed and amended when there is a change in policy, or as directed by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager, Biosecurity New Zealand.

IMPORTER RESPONSIBILITIES

All costs of selection, testing, treatment, transport, quarantine and veterinary supervision must be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate.

The importer or agent must make all arrangements for transport and obtain necessary transit authorisations from any third countries on the transport route.

EQUIVALENCE

The import health standard has been agreed as being suitable for trade between the exporting and the importing countries. It is expected that the animal/s will meet the conditions in every respect.

Occasionally it is found that, due to circumstances beyond the importer's control, the animal/s or products do not comply completely with the requirements. In such cases an application for equivalence will be considered and issued at the discretion of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (NZMAF), but only if the following information is forwarded by the certifying government's veterinary authorities:

Which clause/s of the import health standard cannot be met and how this has occurred;

The reason the animal/s are considered to be of an "equivalent health status" and/or what proposal is made to return the animal/s to an equivalent health status as set out in the health conditions; and

The reasons why it is believed that this proposal should be acceptable to the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the recommendation for its acceptance.

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Direction or authorisation given by an Inspector for uncleared goods to proceed to a transitional facility.

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As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Biosecurity Standards Group Manager

The Biosecurity Standards Group Manager, Biosecurity New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, or any person who for the time being may lawfully exercise and perform the power and functions of the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager

Competent Authority

The Veterinary Services, or other Authority of a Member Country, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of the animal health measures or other standards in the Terrestrial Code.

Equivalence

Acceptance by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager that the circumstances relating to the importation of a consignment are such that the health status of the consignment is equivalent to the health status of a consignment that complies with the requirements of the import health standard.

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MAF

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Transitional facility

As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Official Veterinarian

An official veterinarian means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Administration 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 chapter of the OIE *Code* pertaining to obligations of certification.

Accredited Veterinarian

A veterinarian accredited to provide export certification on behalf of the Government Veterinary Service.

Veterinary Officer

A registered veterinarian who is an inspector under the Biosecurity Act employed either by MAF or by a supplier contracted to provide services to MAF.

Permit to import

A permit issued by the Director General of MAF pursuant to section 22 1(A) of the Biosecurity Act 1993 upon an importer's demonstration that certain requirements of the import health standard have been met in advance of an importation being made, such that a transitional facility is available to accept the consignment/s. The procedure for application and the information required for a permit to import are detailed within the import health standard.

OIE Code

The Office International des Epizooties *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

PART B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE

PERMIT TO IMPORT

6.1 A permit to import must be obtained before importation. Applications should be made to: Animal Imports, Pre Clearance Directorate, Biosecurity New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), P O Box 2526 Wellington.

6.2 The importer must supply the following information:

6.2.1 name and address of exporter;

6.2.2 breed, sex, age and microchip transponder identification of the animal;

6.2.3 a letter from the animal's veterinarian stating the date blood was sampled from the animal, with confirmation of the microchip number, for rabies testing at a laboratory as detailed in 6.2.4 below. The timing of blood sampling shall be no less than 6 months, and no greater than 12 months from the scheduled date of departure.

6.2.6 the blood sample for rabies testing must be tested at a laboratory approved by the government veterinary authorities of the exporting country

6.2.4.5 the laboratory result form must clearly identify the animal using the microchip transponder identification number of the animal;

6.2.4.6 the form must indicate that the animal to be imported was subjected to either the FAVN or RFFFTI neutralising antibody titration test for rabies as described in the OIE Manual of Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines, and demonstrates that at least 0.5IU/ml of antibody was present in the sample.

6.2.5 the name of the dog and cat transitional facility in New Zealand, approved under the MAF Standard for Dog and Cat Transitional Facilities 154.02.09, where the animal will be quarantined; and

a letter from the operator of the above facility confirming availability of space for the animal(s) at the time of importation.

Following receipt of the required information, a single entry permit to import shall be issued and will be valid for the one month period starting from the date of availability of quarantine noted by the approved quarantine operator, provided that this date is not less than six months, and not greater than 12 months from the date of the blood sampling noted in the veterinarian's letter in 6.2.3 above.

- 6.4 Animals imported directly from New Zealand into the country or territory of export may be re-exported to New Zealand with less than 6 months residency if the importer or agent can provide evidence that the requirements listed in 8.7 have been met. An import permit may be issued exempting the animal from clauses 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 of this import health standard, and a letter of equivalence exempting the animal from the requirements of Veterinary Certificate A sections 1, 4 and 5 in the exporting country.

DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING THE CONSIGNMENT

- 7.1 The consignment shall be accompanied by appropriately completed health certification which meets the requirements of PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION.
- 7.2 All laboratory result forms for tests specified in PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION must accompany the consignment.
- 7.3 Documentation shall be in English, but may be bilingual (language of exporting country/English).
- 7.4 It is the importer's responsibility to ensure that any documentation presented in accordance with the requirements of this import health standard is original (unless otherwise specified) and clearly legible. Failure to do so may result in delays in obtaining biosecurity direction and/or clearance or rejection of consignments.

ELIGIBILITY FOR IMPORTATION

Eligibility for importation under this import health standard is confined to members of the species *Canis familiaris* (domestic dog) and *Felis catus* (domestic cat).

Dogs of the following breeds (including crosses of these breeds) are not eligible for importation:

- American Pit Bull Terrier;
- Dogo Argentino;
- Japanese Tosa; and
- Brazilian Fila

The specified countries and territories recognised as countries or territories in which canine rabies is absent or well controlled and, as such, for which this import health standard is applicable are as follows:

Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Argentina, Bahamas, Belgium, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Bulgaria, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Falkland Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Guam, Hong Kong, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Macau, Malta, Mauritius, The Netherlands, Netherland Antilles and Aruba, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Croatia, Republic of Slovenia, Reunion, Sabah, Sarawak, Seychelles, South Korea, Spain, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent Grenadin, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, US Virgin Islands, Wallis and Futuna.

The animals must have been resident in the exporting country for the 6 months prior to export, and the animals must not have been resident in official quarantine premises in the 60 days immediately prior to export.

Animals must not be more than 42 days pregnant at the date of shipment.

Animals must be more than 9 months old at departure.

Animals will be eligible for biosecurity clearance if the following steps are completed at the appropriate times, and in the prescribed order.

Animal is identified with a microchip (see Clause 9)

Animal is vaccinated against rabies with an approved inactivated vaccine.

At least 3 weeks later, blood is drawn for the initial neutralising antibody titration test for rabies. The test result must demonstrate a titre of at least 0.5IU/ml. (Refer Clause 6.2.3). Animals will not become eligible for importation until at least 6 months, and no greater than 12 months from the date of blood sampling for this test.

Animal completes tests and treatments specified in Veterinary Certificate A within 30 days of scheduled departure date, including a second neutralising antibody titration test for rabies.

The Government vet at the port of export completes Veterinary Certificate B after a final inspection of the animal and its certification.

Animals imported directly from New Zealand into the country or territory of export less than 6 months residency may be eligible for an import permit under the following additional conditions:

the animal has resided continuously in the country or territory of export since being imported directly from New Zealand;

9.6.1 the animal was identified by microchip prior to, or at the time of, rabies vaccination in New Zealand (note Clause 9);

the animal was vaccinated against rabies with an approved inactivated vaccine at least 1 month and not more than 6 months prior to leaving New Zealand when the animal was at least 3 months of age;

the animal was subjected to a serum rabies neutralising antibody titre test no greater than 6 months prior to leaving New Zealand, and with a result of at least 0.5IU/ml, and;

a copy of the NZ export certificate is supplied

IDENTIFICATION

- 9.5 Each animal must be identified with a microchip and the identification details must be shown on the accompanying certification. For dogs to be first registered in New Zealand the microchip must conform to the Dog Control (Microchip Transponder) Regulations 2005, which reference NZ/ISO 11784:2001 and NZ/ISO 11785:2001. If the animal is identified with a microchip that does not conform to these regulations and standards then the importer shall ensure that a reader is made available to identify animals arriving in New Zealand quarantine, and the dog will likely have to have a second conforming microchip inserted for registration.

The identity of the animal must be confirmed by reading the microchip each time a treatment, vaccine or test is performed, and at the time of export certification.

HEALTH CERTIFICATION

- 10.1 All serological tests must be conducted at a Government, or Government approved laboratory.
- 10.2 If the Veterinary Authority in the country of origin can show to the satisfaction of the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager that a disease which has a testing requirement (e.g. canine heartworm) does not occur in that country, then the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager may consider the negotiation of an individual country import health standard taking into account the country specific health factors in the exporting country.
- 10.3 Recommendations for New Zealand dog owners importing a dog from countries where canine heartworm is endemic:
- 10.3.1 the dog should be tested by a veterinarian for heartworm 7 months after importation using the microfilariae concentration test, and an antigen test.
- 10.3.2 New Zealanders who take their dogs to countries where canine heartworm is endemic should ensure that the dogs are given prophylactic treatment according to the manufacturer's recommendation with avermectin drugs effective against the fourth stage larvae of *Dirofilaria immitis* which causes canine heartworm.

TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

If transported by air, the animal must be carried in an approved container that meets the International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.

The container must be nose and paw proof, i.e. only have ventilation openings of such size that it is impossible for the animal to protrude its nose or paws outside the container.

The container must be new, or thoroughly cleaned prior to use. The container must be free of dirt and ticks.

If consigned by sea (**N.B.** does not include transport on private yachts), the Master of the vessel must certify that the imported animal was confined on board and has had no contact with animals not of a tested equivalent health status at each port of call. Consignment by sea requires prior approval of the transport method and route by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager Biosecurity NZ, MAF.

No animals other than those qualified for entry into Australia or New Zealand are permitted to be carried on the aircraft or vessel.

The use of straw or hay as bedding is not permitted. Only sterilised peat, soft board or other inert approved product may be used.

The door of the transport container must be sealed with a government approved seal before the container is loaded into the aircraft or vessel in the country of origin. The number or mark on the seal is to be recorded in Veterinary Certificate B. The construction of the container and the placement of the seal must be such that the container cannot be readily opened without breaking the seal. If the container is opened during shipment it shall be re-sealed and a certificate detailing the circumstances provided by an Official Veterinarian, Port Authority or Captain of the aircraft. Instructions to this effect should be attached to the outside of the transport container.

The container may only be transhipped (change of aircraft or vessel) in a rabies free country or territory or in a country or territory listed in 8.2 above. Transshipment will require the specific authorisation of the government veterinary authority of the country in which transshipment occurs.

The NZMAF Quarantine Service of the region in which the port of arrival is situated must be notified at least 72 hours before the expected time of arrival of any animal, giving the flight number/ship number and arrival time.

PART C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

BIOSECURITY DIRECTION

- 12.1 On arrival in New Zealand an Inspector under the Biosecurity Act 1993 shall, having verified that all the required documentation is present, issue a biosecurity direction which authorises the movement of the imported dog or cat to the approved dog and cat transitional facility named on the permit to import. If there are any certification problems the supervisor shall be notified.
- 12.2 The NZMAF Quarantine Service shall notify the supervisor of the transitional facility when the animal arrives in New Zealand.
- 12.3 The animal will be transported directly to the approved dog and cat transitional facility named on the permit by the operator or agent of that facility. The operator or agent must use a transport method approved by the supervisor of the facility.

QUARANTINE IN NEW ZEALAND

- 13.1 Animals shall be held for a minimum period of 30 days in a transitional facility approved to the MAF Standard for Dog and Cat Transitional Facilities, 154.02.09.
- 13.2 If the container is unsealed, the seal is broken, or if the accompanying documentation is unsatisfactory, the animal may, at the discretion of the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager and at the expense of the importer, be exported, destroyed, or required to remain in quarantine for up to 180 days.
- 13.3 During quarantine the animal may be retested with a neutralising antibody titration test for rabies antibody. If there is insufficient rabies antibody in the animal's serum (the WHO recommended level of 0.5 IU shall apply as a guideline), the animal may be re-vaccinated and/or re-tested, exported, destroyed, or required to remain in quarantine for 180 days.
- 13.4 During quarantine, each imported dog may be tested for heartworm due to *Dirofilaria immitis*, leptospirosis due to *Leptospira interrogans* var *canicola*, canine brucellosis (*Brucella canis*), canine babesiosis (*Babesia gibsoni*) and canine tropical pancytopenia (*Ehrlichia canis*). If the animal is positive to any of these tests it may be treated and re-tested. If the dog is subsequently considered to be infected it may be further treated, or exported, destroyed or detained in quarantine.
- 13.5 Within the first 3 days of entering quarantine, each imported dog and cat must be efficaciously treated for ecto and endoparasites, including tapeworms.
- 13.6 All cats and dogs entering a transitional facility should have a current vaccination status against at least the following:
- 13.6.1 for cats: feline panleukopenia (enteritis), feline rhinotracheitis and feline calicivirus;
- 13.6.2 for dogs: canine distemper, infectious canine hepatitis, canine parvovirus, canine parainfluenza and *Bordetella bronchiseptica* (kennel cough).
- 13.7 The Biosecurity Standards Group Manager Biosecurity NZ, MAF reserves the right to review the quarantine period or conditions to be completed by any animal.

BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

The animal will be eligible for biosecurity clearance after 30 days. The biosecurity clearance will be given by the supervisor of the transitional facility when all conditions as specified in the MAF Standard for Dog and Cat Transitional Facilities 154.02.09 have been met.

PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

The following Model Zoosanitary Certificate contains the information required by

MAF to accompany imports of dogs and cats into New Zealand from Specified Countries.

MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Species: DOGS AND CATS

To: NEW ZEALAND

Permit to Import Number.....

Exporting Country:

Competent Authority:

I: IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

1 Microchip identification number:

2 Anatomical site of microchip:.....

3 Physical description of animal:

4 Name:

5 Breed:

6 Sex:

7 Date of Birth:

8 Total number of animals:

II: ORIGIN OF THE ANIMALS

1 Name(s) and address(es) of exporter(s):

2 Place(s) of origin of animals:

3 Port of embarkation:

III: DESTINATION OF ANIMALS

1 Name and address of consignee:

2 Means of transport:

3 Port of arrival:

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

Owner/exporter's statutory declaration:

I, do solemnly and sincerely declare, in respect of the dog for export to New Zealand identified below, that:

Name of animal:..... Breed:.....

Age:..... **Sex:**

Colour/description/identification:.....

.....

To the best of my knowledge and belief the dog is not one of the following breeds or types: American Pit Bull Terrier, Japanese Tosa, Brazilian Fila, Dogo Argentino (including a cross of one or more of these breeds or types).

Signature of owner or exporter:

Declared at, this..... day of 20

before me

(signature and printed name person authorised to take a statutory declaration)

Registered Veterinarian declaration:

I, being a registered veterinarian, certify, in respect of the animal described above, that:

After due enquiry and/or physical examination of the animal for export, I have no reason to doubt the owner/exporter's statutory declaration.

Signature of Registered Veterinarian:.....

Date:.....

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE A

I, an Official Veterinarian, or a veterinarian accredited to provide export certification on behalf of the Government Veterinary Service (here-after called the Accredited Veterinarian), certify with respect to the animal/s identified in the attached Zoosanitary Certificate:

- 1 After due enquiry, I am satisfied that the animal has been continuously resident in the country or territory of origin for the 6 months prior to export and has not been in quarantine or under quarantine restrictions during the preceding 60 days.
- 2 After due enquiry and physical examination, I am satisfied that the animal will not be more than 42 days pregnant at the scheduled time of shipment.
- 3 After due enquiry and physical examination, I am satisfied that the animal will be more than 9 months old at the scheduled time of shipment.
- 4 The animal was vaccinated against rabies with an approved inactivated virus vaccine:

4.1 EITHER

4.1.1 in the case of a primary vaccination, not less than 6 months and three weeks, and not more than one year prior to the scheduled date of shipment, when the animal was at least 3 months old;

Date of vaccination:.....

OR

4.1.2 in the case of a booster vaccination, not more than one year prior to the scheduled date of shipment;

Date of vaccination:.....

(Delete whichever of 4.1.1 or 4.1.2 above is not applicable)

AND

4.2 A certificate of rabies vaccination for the most recent vaccination, and, in the case where the most recent vaccination was a booster, a copy of the certificate for the previous vaccination, is attached.

- 5 The animal was identified with an implanted transponder/microchip, at least six months prior to shipment and before the most recent rabies vaccination.

Microchip number:

Anatomical site implanted:

- 6 Within 30 days of the scheduled date of shipment the animal was subjected to either the FAVN or RFFIT neutralising antibody titration test for rabies as described in the OIE Manual of Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines, conducted at an official laboratory, and found to have at least 0.5 IU/ml of antibody in its serum; a copy of the laboratory report is attached.

Date blood collected for test:

(**N.B.** This test within 30 days of export is additional to the requirement of the test performed prior to the permit to import application.)

- 7 In the case of a dog, it has been tested and treated for canine heartworm (*Dirofilaria immitis*) according to the following schedule:

7.1 if older than six months of age on the scheduled date of export, within 30 days of departure one to two mL of blood was collected from the dog and tested negative to the following tests:

- 7.1.5 a microfilariae concentration test;

Date blood collected for test:.....

- 7.1.6 an antigen test (Witness HW, Agen; Snap Heartworm PF, Idexx; PetChek Heartworm PF, Idexx).

Date blood collected for test:.....

(**N.B.:** The antigen test must be conducted at a government-approved laboratory and the microfilariae concentration test may be performed by a veterinary practitioner.)

- 7.2 within 4 days of the scheduled date of departure the dog has been treated with either of the following drugs at the respective dose rate:

EITHER

- 7.2.1 ivermectin at 6 µg/kg

OR

- 7.2.2 milbemycin at 0.5 mg/kg

OR

- 7.2.3 moxidectin at 2 - 4 µg/kg

OR

- 7.2.4 sustained release formulation moxidectin
(ProHeart SR-
12 Injection) at the approved dose rate.

Date of treatment:

- 8 In the case of a dog, within 30 days prior to the scheduled date of shipment, the dog has had blood collected that has been tested for the following diseases:

- 8.1 *Brucella canis*

EITHER

8.1.1 using the slide agglutination test (microscopic agglutination test), with a negative result in each case;

Date blood collected for test:.....

(NOTE: a rapid slide agglutination test using 2-mercaptoethanol and a less mucoid (M-) variant of *Brucella canis* as antigen (as described by Carmichael and Joubert, Cornell Vet. 1987, 77: 3-12) is recommended to reduce the incidence of false positive reactions.)

OR

8.1.2 using the AGID I (cell wall antigen) test. If this test result is positive, then the dog has been tested with negative results using the AGID II (cytoplasmic antigen) test, for *Brucella canis*.

Date blood collected for AGID I test:

Date blood collected for AGID II test (if applicable):

(Delete whichever of 8.1.1 or 8.1.2 is not applicable)

8.2 Leptospirosis using the agglutination-lysis test for leptospirosis serotype *Leptospira canicola* with;

EITHER

8.2.1 negative results (negative is less than 50% agglutination at 1:100);

Date blood collected for test:.....

OR

8.2.2 where the first sample shows a positive titre of not more than 1:400, a second sample collected at an interval of not less than 14 days must show no increase in the titre above that of the first test;

Date blood collected for test 1:.....

Date blood collected for test 2:.....

OR

8.2.3 the dog has been treated with doxycycline at a therapeutic dose rate for 14 consecutive days or dihydrostreptomycin at a therapeutic dose rate for 5 days, during the 30 days prior to the scheduled shipment.

Medication and dose rate:.....

Dates of treatment:

(Delete whichever of 8.2.1, 8.2.2 or 8.2.3 is not applicable)

8.3 Canine ehrlichiosis using the indirect fluorescent antibody test for *Ehrlichia canis* with;

EITHER

8.3.1 negative results;

Date blood collected for test:.....

OR

8.3.2 positive results and the dog has been treated with doxycycline at a dose rate of 10 mg/kg body weight on 14 consecutive days during the 30 days prior to the scheduled shipment.

Date blood collected for this test:.....

Dates of treatment:

(Delete whichever of 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 is not applicable)

9 In the case of a dog, within 10 days of the scheduled date of shipment a blood sample and a thin blood smear made from a drop of blood obtained from an ear margin are collected, at the same time, and the following tests performed:

9.1 Indirect fluorescent antibody test for *Babesia gibsoni* using antigens appropriate for the strain likely to be present in all the countries where the dog has been resident, with a negative result (cutoff is 1:40).

AND

9.2 Examination of blood smear with negative result for *Babesia gibsoni*.

Date blood collected for tests:.....

10 In the case of a dog and/or cat:

10.1 Within 30 days of the scheduled date of shipment, the animal was subject to two faecal examinations, at least 14 days apart, using a sensitive flotation procedure (able to detect 50 eggs per gram) which was negative for hookworm eggs;

Date of faecal collection for first test:

Date of faecal collection for second test:

10.2 Within 21 days **AND** within 4 days of the scheduled date of shipment the animal was treated with a broad spectrum anthelmintic(s) effective against nematodes, cestodes and trematodes, at the manufacturers recommended dose rate(s);

Date of first treatment:

Active ingredient(s) and dosage used:

Date of second treatment:
Active ingredient(s) and dosage used:

10.3 Within 4 days of the scheduled date of shipment, the animal was treated with an ectoparasiticide dip, spray, or topical preparation capable of killing ticks, lice and fleas.

Date of treatment:
Active ingredient(s):

11 Within 4 days of the scheduled date of shipment, I examined the animal/s for export to New Zealand and found it/them to be free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious diseases and free from external parasites.

12 All serological tests were conducted at a Government laboratory or a laboratory approved by the Government Veterinary Service of this country, and all laboratory test result forms accompany this export health certification.

.....
i) Accredited Veterinarian or Date of Signature
ii) Official Veterinarian
(Delete whichever of i) or ii) is not applicable*)

Name and address of office:
.....

* In the case of i) being applicable:

I, an Official Veterinarian certify that
..... is accredited for the purpose of providing

veterinary export certification for dogs and cats.

.....
Official Veterinarian Official stamp and date

Name and address of office:
.....

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE B

I, the Official Veterinarian at the port of export certify in regards to the animal identified in the attached Zoosanitary Certificate, that:

1 I have confirmed the identity of the animal by reading the implanted transponder/microchip:

Microchip number:.....

Anatomical site implanted:

2 The animal was inspected and found to be healthy and fit to travel, and free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease.

3 All the required documents were examined and correctly completed in accordance with New Zealand import health standard requirements.

4 The animal was placed in a container that meets IATA standards. The container was new or thoroughly cleaned prior to use. It is free of dirt and ticks and was fastened with an official seal bearing the number or mark:

.....

.....
Official Veterinarian

.....
Official stamp and date

Name and address of office:

.....

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