

# **IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR THE IMPORTATION OF ZOO PRIMATES FROM AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM INTO NEW ZEALAND**

**Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993**

**Dated: 17 September 2008**

## **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.

## **PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION**

### **1 IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD**

- 1.1 Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this is the import health standard for the importation of primates from Australia and the United Kingdom into New Zealand zoo containment facilities.
- 1.2 Approval for the importation of each consignment of primates from Australia and the United Kingdom is dependent on containment approval from the Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA) for that particular species of primate and on the consignment meeting the requirements of this import health standard.

- 1.3 This import health standard may be reviewed, amended or revoked if there are changes in New Zealand's import policy or the animal health status of the originating country, or for any other lawful reason, at the discretion of the Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager.

## **2 IMPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

- 2.1 The costs of MAFBNZ performing functions relating to the importation of primates shall be recovered in accordance with the Biosecurity Act and any regulations made under that Act.
- 2.2 All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a Biosecurity direction and clearance shall be borne by the importer or importer's agent.
- 2.3 The importer must make all arrangements for transport of the primates to and within New Zealand. The proposed routes and means of travel both to New Zealand and within New Zealand must be advised to and approved by the Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager. The vehicles and crates used for transport within New Zealand may be subject to inspection by a New Zealand Official Veterinarian, who may seal the container in which the primates are transported to the transitional facility.
- 2.4 The importer must give the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the port of arrival, at least 7 days notice of the expected time of arrival and flight number or name of shipping vessel.
- 2.5 If a species of primate is not currently held in a zoo within New Zealand, the importer is responsible for obtaining approval from the Environmental Risk Management Authority before importation will be permitted.

## **3 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 primates will meet the conditions in every respect.

Occasionally it is found that, due to circumstances beyond the control of the importer or exporter, a consignment does not comply completely with this import health standard. In such cases, an application for equivalence may be considered, equivalence granted and a permit to import issued at the discretion of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, but only if the following information is forwarded by the certifying government's veterinary authority:

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

- 3.2 the reason the consignment is considered to be of an "equivalent health" status and/or what proposal is made to return the consignment to an equivalent health status as set out in this standard; and
- 3.3 the reasons why the veterinary authority of the country of origin believe this proposal must be acceptable to the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and their recommendation for its acceptance.

## **4 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

### **Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager**

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

### **Biosecurity direction**

Written authority from an inspector, given under section 25 of the Biosecurity Act (1993), to move uncleared goods from a transitional facility or biosecurity control area to another transitional facility, containment facility or biosecurity control area, or to export those goods from New Zealand.

### **Biosecurity clearance**

A clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act (1993) for the entry of goods into New Zealand. (Explanatory Note: Goods given a Biosecurity Clearance by an Inspector are released to the importer without restriction).

### **Certifying Official**

A person authorised by the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country to sign international veterinary certificates.

### **Containment Facility**

As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

### **Inspector BA**

Means a person who is appointed an inspector under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act (1993). (Explanatory Note: An Inspector is appointed to undertake administering and enforcing the provisions of the Biosecurity Act and controls imposed under HSNO).

### **MAFBNZ**

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Biosecurity New Zealand

**Official Veterinarian**

An official veterinarian means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Administration of the country to perform animal health and/or public health inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, perform certification in conformity with the provisions of the chapter of the OIE *Code* pertaining to principles of certification.

**OIE Code**

The World Animal Health Organisation *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

**Veterinary Officer**

A registered veterinarian who is an inspector under the Biosecurity Act employed either by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry or by a supplier contracted to provide services to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

**Transitional facility**

As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

**PART B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE****5 PERMIT TO IMPORT**

- 5.1 A permit to import is required for all consignments of zoo primates imported into New Zealand from Australia and the United Kingdom. Application for a permit shall be made at least 30 days prior to the proposed date of importation in writing to:

Animal Imports, Border Standards Directorate, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, PO Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand [animalimports@maf.govt.nz](mailto:animalimports@maf.govt.nz)

- 5.2 The importer must supply the following information:

- 5.2.1 name and address of exporter;
- 5.2.2 number, sex, age and species of the primates;
- 5.2.3 date of the proposed importation;
- 5.2.4 name and address of the transitional facility in New Zealand, to which the consignment is to proceed following importation;
- 5.2.5 a letter from the New Zealand Official Veterinarian supervising post-arrival quarantine that confirms that the facility is available for this consignment; and
- 5.2.6 the port of arrival, transport route and means of transport to the transitional facility.

- 5.3 The permit to import will be issued for a single consignment. Attached to, and an integral part of the permit to import, is the current import health standard which describes the conditions under which the primates may be imported into New Zealand.

## **6 DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING THE CONSIGNMENT**

- 6.1 The consignment shall be accompanied by the permit to import and all appropriately completed health certification which meets the requirements of PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION. The required documentation is:
- 6.1.1 Zoosanitary Certification (including Veterinary Certificates A & B) with attached copies of laboratory test results; and
- 6.1.2 Permit to Import.
- 6.2 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.

[Note: Any requirement for the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) or other conservation related documentation must be met by the exporter/importer and is independent of this certification.]

## **7 ELIGIBILITY FOR IMPORTATION**

- 7.1 Eligibility for importation under this import health standard is confined to primates from Australia and the United Kingdom.
- 7.2 The primates must have been resident since birth or for at least 2 years in a government registered or licensed, zoo or wildlife park.
- 7.3 The primates and the zoo, in which the primates reside, must have been free of quarantine restrictions during the 90 days prior to the scheduled date of export.
- 7.4 The primates must be permanently identified by microchip transponder.
- 7.5 The primates must not be in the last third of pregnancy at the date of export.
- 7.6 All requirements of this import health standard, including those detailed in the Model Zoosanitary Certificate must be met for the primates to be eligible for importation.
- 7.7 All relevant records, including vaccinations, tests and treatments for infectious diseases and parasites performed since birth, or during at least the two year period prior to export, must be attached to the Zoosanitary Certificate.

## **8 PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI)**

- 8.1 The primates must be held in pre-export isolation for at least 30 days prior to the scheduled date of export to New Zealand.
- 8.2 Bedding used in PEI must be clean and have no evidence of contamination with ticks eg, sterilised peat, soft board, wood shavings or other inert material. Straw and hay must not be used.
- 8.3 If any positive results are obtained during pre-export isolation testing, the Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager must be informed immediately for a decision regarding the fate of the consignment. Either the animals will be subject to further testing, treatment and an extended quarantine period at the importer's expense; or the importation will be cancelled.
- 8.4 All laboratory testing must be undertaken in a Government or Government-approved laboratory, and the results must be attached to the export certification.

## **9 TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND**

- 9.1 Date, expected time of arrival and the flight number or ships name must be notified to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of entry at least 7 days in advance of importation.
- 9.2 Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the wood packaging import health standard (refer to [www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/forests/index.htm](http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/forests/index.htm) )

## **PART C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE**

### **10 BIOSECURITY DIRECTION**

- 10.1 Upon arrival in New Zealand, the documentation accompanying the primates shall be inspected by an Inspector at the port of arrival. The Inspector may also inspect the primates.
- 10.2 Providing that the documentation meets all requirements noted under PART D: ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION and the consignment meets the conditions of ELIGIBILITY, an Inspector under section 25 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, may give a biosecurity direction authorising the primates to be moved to the transitional facility named in the permit to import.

### **11 TRANSITIONAL FACILITY**

- 11.1 The primates must remain in the transitional facility for at least 30 days, or for a longer period if required by the Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager.

- 11.2 Prior to being released into the transitional facility the primates must be subjected to an examination by a veterinary officer for the presence of external parasites, especially ticks. Any ectoparasites found must be sent to the National Centre for Disease Investigation (NCDI) for identification.
- 11.3 Faecal samples must be taken and submitted to the NCDI for parasitological examination.
- 11.4 Upon arrival, any remaining food, bedding, and faecal material must be destroyed by incineration.
- 11.5 The crates used to transport the primates must be cleaned and disinfected and stored until the end of the quarantine period in the transitional facility.
- 11.6 While in the transitional facility, the animals will be subjected to such testing, treatments or procedures required by the Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager that are reasonably necessary to determine the health status of the consignment.
- 11.7 All costs of testing, treatment, transport, quarantine servicing and veterinary supervision must be borne by the importer.
- 11.8 On satisfactory completion of the post arrival quarantine period, and on the written confirmation from the Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager, the supervising Veterinary Officer will authorise the primates to be moved from the transitional facility to a permanent containment facility for zoo animals.
- 11.9 The primates and any of their offspring must remain permanently in a registered zoo, and may not be transferred to another zoo without the prior permission of the Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager.

## **PART D: ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE**

The following Model Zoosanitary Certificate contains the information required by MAF to accompany imports of primates into New Zealand from Australia and the United Kingdom:

**ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE**

Species: PRIMATES

To: NEW ZEALAND

Permit to import number.....

Exporting Country: AUSTRALIA/UNITED KINGDOM (delete as appropriate)

Competent Authority:

**I: IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMAL**

1 Microchip identification number:.....

2 Site of microchip:.....

3 Other identification (eg ARKS number):.....

4 Species:.....

5 Sex:.....

6 Date of birth:.....

7 Total number of animals:.....

**II: ORIGIN OF THE ANIMAL**

1 Name and address of exporter:.....

.....

2 Place of origin of animal:.....

3 Port of embarkation:.....

**III: DESTINATION OF ANIMAL**

1 Name and address of consignee:.....

2 Flight number:.....

3 Port of arrival:.....

**IV: SANITARY INFORMATION**

**VETERINARY CERTIFICATE A - REGISTERED VETERINARIAN**

I, ..... being a registered veterinarian and authorised to provide veterinary services to the government registered zoo or wildlife park named in section II, certify with respect to the primate identified in the attached Zoosanitary Certificate that:

**Animals**

- 1 After due enquiry or physical examination I am satisfied that the primate:
  - 1.1 is identified by microchip transponder.
  - 1.2 was born or has been resident in a government registered or licensed, zoo or wildlife park for at least 2 years prior to export.
  - 1.3 is not in the last trimester of pregnancy.
  - 1.4 is from premises that are under permanent veterinary supervision, and where a suitable health monitoring programme is followed, including necropsies, microbiological and parasitological testing.
  - 1.5 has been kept in buildings and enclosures in which no case of tuberculosis or other zoonoses including rabies has occurred during the past 2 years.
  - 1.6 has been part of a primate population in which no cases of clinical salmonellosis, shigellosis or yersinosis has occurred in the past 12 months.

**Pre-export isolation (PEI)**

- 2 The primate was isolated from all other animals not of the same health and residency status for 30 days prior to the schedule date of export.
- 3 The primate and all in-contact animals were free from clinical signs of infectious disease during the PEI period.

**Testing and treatments**

- 4 During the PEI period:
  - 4.1 The primate was treated on two occasions at a minimum of 14 days apart, against internal parasites using the following compound:
    - Date of first treatment: .....
    - Date of second treatment: .....
    - Active ingredients and dose rate: .....

- 4.2 The primate was subjected to two faecal examinations with negative results for internal parasites at least 14 days apart, using a floatation concentration method and a sedimentation method.
- 4.3 The primate was subjected to two faecal cultures with negative results for bacterial pathogens including *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, and *Yersinia spp* at least 14 days apart.
- 4.4 The primate was treated with a broad-spectrum parasiticide effective against ticks and other external parasites on entry into the PEI premises, and as often as necessary during PEI, to ensure that the animal remained free from ticks. The final treatment was at or near the time of loading the animal for export to New Zealand.

Dates of treatment: .....

Active ingredients: .....

- 4.5 The primate was tested with negative results for Q Fever using either the complement fixation test (CFT) or the ELISA, (negative result is one in which there is no fixation of complement at a 1:10 dilution or higher).

Date of test: .....

Test type: .....

- 4.6 In the case of **prosimians, gibbons and great apes, Old World monkeys, and New World monkeys (except marmosets and tamarins)**, the primate was subjected to a Tuberculosis test with negative results on two occasions, at an interval of at least 2 weeks between each test during the 30 days prior to shipment.

Date of first test .....

Date of second test: .....

- 4.7 In the case of **gibbons and great apes only** the animal was subjected to a diagnostic test with negative results for Hepatitis B virus.

Date of test: .....

Test type: .....

- 5 All laboratory tests were conducted at a Government laboratory or a laboratory approved by the Government Veterinary Service of Australia or the United Kingdom.

- 6 The primate was examined within 3 days prior to the date of departure and was found to be free from clinical signs of infectious disease, and was fit to travel.
- 7 All relevant health records, including all vaccinations, tests and treatments performed during at least the two years prior to export of the primate are attached to this certificate.

.....

Name and signature of registered veterinarian

Official stamp and date

Address of registered veterinarian: .....

.....

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**VETERINARY CERTIFICATE B - OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN**

I, .....the Official Veterinarian at the port of export of the primate for export to New Zealand identified in the attached Zoosanitary Certificate, certify that:

- 1 At the time of export the primate was inspected and found to be healthy and fit to travel, and free from clinical signs of infectious disease.
- 2 The veterinarian certifying Veterinary Certificate A is a registered veterinarian in Australia /United Kingdom (delete as appropriate).

**Transport**

- 3 The vehicles in which the primates were transported from the PEI premise to the port of departure were cleaned and disinfected.
- 4 During transport to the port of departure the primates were kept isolated from animals that were not of equivalent health status.
- 5 During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand all feed was free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.
- 6 If being shipped by air, the primates must be shipped in accordance with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations.
- 7 The crates or pens to be used for transporting the primates to New Zealand are either new or if previously used were cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant.
- 8 During transport, the use of straw or hay as bedding is not permitted. Only sterile peat, soft board or other inert approved products was used.
- 9 No other animals are being transported in the aircraft or ship except animals officially certified by an Official Veterinarian for export from Australia/ United Kingdom (delete as appropriate) to New Zealand.
- 10 The cargo space of the ship/aircraft where the primates are to be transported was sprayed with an approved insecticidal spray prior to departure.
- 11 The crates or pens were sealed by an Official Veterinarian using seals bearing the unique mark or identification number:  
.....
- 12 All the required documents were examined and found to be correctly completed in accordance with the New Zealand import health standard requirements.

**VETERINARY CERTIFICATE B - OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (continued)**

.....  
Official Veterinarian

Official stamp and date

Name and address of office: .....

.....

**Note: Official stamp must be applied to all pages**

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