

biosecurity

A publication of MAF Biosecurity Authority

MAF
Biosecurity

issue
15 June 2000

20



Varroa hits beekeeping industry: page 5

FEATURES

- 2 Notifiable organisms
- 2 Notifiable organisms affecting animals
- 4 Revised risk analysis on chicken meat imports
- 5 Serious honey bee parasite found in New Zealand
- 5 World organisation for animal health meets

UPDATE

- 6 ■ Draft import health standards for consultation
- 6 ■ New import health standards issued
- 7 ■ Antelope risk analysis available for consultation
- 7 ■ Identifying deer and goats as farmed animals
- 7 ■ New format *Biosecurity* about to be launched

DIRECTORY

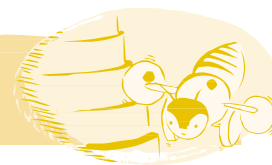
- 8 ■ International animal health regulations
- 8 ■ How to contact us

biosecurity is published by MAF Biosecurity Authority, and covers biosecurity and animal health issues. It is of special interest to all those with a stake in New Zealand's animal production industries.

Enquiries:
biosecurity
MAF Biosecurity Authority
PO Box 2526, Wellington
Phone: 04 474 4100
Fax: 04 474 4133
Email: biosecurity@maf.govt.nz
Editor: Andrew Matheson

ISSN 1174 - 4618

Notifiable organisms



The lists of organisms affecting animals that are notifiable in New Zealand have been revised.

MAF Biosecurity has completed a review of the organisms affecting animals that are notifiable in New Zealand, and revised lists are printed on pages 2-3 of this issue of *Biosecurity*.

These changes were made to better reflect MAF's policy on unwanted organisms and notifiable organisms for the purposes of the Biosecurity Act (*Biosecurity* 6: 5). The opportunity was also taken to update name changes and to ensure consistency in the way organisms are listed.

Notifiable organisms are those organisms that everyone in New Zealand is required to report to a chief technical officer (CTO), if they become aware of their presence in an area for the first time. The notifiable organisms affecting animals are notifiable to the Director Animal Biosecurity in MAF as the CTO responsible for animal biosecurity.

Organisms become notifiable by being included in an order in council. The Biosecurity (Notifiable Organisms) Order 2000 will take effect during July 2000. This order replaces the Biosecurity (Notifiable Organisms) Order 1993 and Biosecurity (Notifiable Organisms) Amendment Order 1997.

All notifiable organisms are unwanted organisms. Being an unwanted organism enables enforcement officers to have access to the provisions of the Biosecurity Act to control that pest or disease. The full lists of unwanted organisms were published in *Biosecurity* 6: 6-7 and may be found on a searchable database on the MAF website.

 Suzanne Main, Policy Adviser, Biosecurity Policy Coordination, phone 04 498 9930, mains@maf.govt.nz

 www.maf.govt.nz/UO

Notifiable organisms affecting animals

Organisms affecting multiple species

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
<i>Amblyomma</i> spp.	An animal tick
<i>Anaplasma</i> spp.	Anaplasmosis
Aujeszky's disease virus	Aujeszky's disease
<i>Babesia</i> spp.	Babesiosis
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Anthrax
Bluetongue virus	Bluetongue
<i>Boophilus</i> spp.	An animal tick
<i>Chrysomyia</i> spp.	A screw-worm
<i>Cochliomyia</i> spp.	A screw-worm
<i>Cowdria ruminantium</i>	Heartwater
<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>	Q fever
<i>Dermacentor</i> spp.	An animal tick
<i>Echinococcus</i> spp.	Hydatids
Foot and mouth disease virus	Foot and mouth disease
Influenzavirus type A (exotic strains)	Avian influenza; Equine influenza
<i>Ixodes</i> spp.	An animal tick
<i>Leishmania</i> spp.	Leishmaniosis
Rabies virus	Rabies
<i>Rhipicephalus</i> spp.	An animal tick
Rift Valley fever virus	Rift Valley fever
Salmonellae (exotic serovars and phage types)	Salmonellosis
<i>Theileria</i> spp. (pathogenic species)	Theileriosis

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
Transmissible spongiform encephalopathy agents	Scrapie; Bovine spongiform encephalopathy; Chronic wasting disease of elk; Feline spongiform encephalopathy
<i>Trypanosoma</i> spp.	Trypanosomosis
Vesicular stomatitis virus	Vesicular stomatitis

Organisms primarily affecting cattle

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
<i>Brucella abortus</i>	Bovine brucellosis
<i>Cysticercus bovis</i>	Bovine cysticercosis
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis virus type 1.1 (arbofacient strain)	Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis abortion
Lumpy skin disease virus	Lumpy skin disease
<i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> subsp. <i>mycoides</i> SC	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> B:2 E:2	Haemorrhagic septicaemia
Rinderpest virus	Rinderpest

Organisms primarily affecting sheep and goats

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
<i>Brucella melitensis</i>	Brucellosis
<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> (ovine abortion strain type 1)	Enzootic abortion of ewes
Maedi-visna virus	Maedi or visna
<i>Mycoplasma agalactiae</i>	Contagious agalactia
<i>Mycoplasma capricolum</i> subsp. <i>capripneumoniae</i>	Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
Nairobi sheep disease virus	Nairobi sheep disease
Peste des petits ruminants virus	Peste des petits ruminants
<i>Psoroptes ovis</i>	Sheep scab
Pulmonary adenomatosis virus	Pulmonary adenomatosis
Sheep pox and goat pox viruses	Sheep and goat pox

Organisms primarily affecting horses

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
African horse sickness virus	African horse sickness
Equine encephalitic viruses	Eastern equine encephalomyelitis; Western equine encephalomyelitis; Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis; Japanese encephalitis
Equine infectious anaemia virus	Equine infectious anaemia
<i>Histoplasma farciminosum</i>	Epizootic lymphangitis
Infectious arteritis virus	Equine viral arteritis
<i>Pseudomonas mallei</i>	Glanders
<i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i>	Contagious equine metritis

Organisms primarily affecting pigs

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
African swine fever virus	African swine fever
<i>Brucella suis</i>	Porcine brucellosis
<i>Cysticercus cellulosae</i>	Porcine cysticercosis
Enterovirus encephalomyelitis virus	Enterovirus encephalomyelitis
Hog cholera virus	Classical swine fever
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> (toxigenic strains)	Atrophic rhinitis
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus	Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
Swine vesicular disease virus	Swine vesicular disease
Transmissible gastroenteritis virus	Transmissible gastroenteritis
<i>Trichinella spiralis</i>	Trichinellosis

Organisms primarily affecting dogs

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
<i>Brucella canis</i>	Canine brucellosis
<i>Dirofilaria immitis</i>	Heartworm

Organisms primarily affecting birds

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
Anatid herpesvirus 1	Duck virus enteritis, duck plague
Avian paramyxovirus 1 (exotic strains)	Newcastle disease
Duck hepatitis virus	Duck virus hepatitis
Infectious bursal disease virus (exotic strains)	Infectious bursal disease

Organisms affecting honey bees

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
<i>Acarapis woodi</i>	Tracheal mite
<i>Apis mellifera scutellata</i> and its hybrids	Africanised honey bee
<i>Eugarroa sinhai</i>	Varroa
<i>Melissococcus pluton</i>	European foulbrood
<i>Tropilaelaps clareae</i>	Tropilaelaps
<i>Tropilaelaps koenigerum</i>	Tropilaelaps
<i>Varroa jacobsoni</i>	Varroa
<i>Varroa underwoodi</i>	Varroa

Organisms primarily affecting fish

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
<i>Aeromonas salmonicida</i>	Furunculosis
Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
Infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus	Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (exotic strains)	Infectious pancreatic necrosis
<i>Myxobolus cerebralis</i>	Whirling disease
Oncorhynchus masou virus	Oncorhynchus masou virus disease
<i>Renibacterium salmoninarum</i>	Bacterial kidney disease
Spring viraemia of carp virus	Spring viraemia of carp
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus	Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
<i>Yersinia ruckeri</i> (exotic strains)	Enteric redmouth

Organisms affecting molluscs

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
<i>Bonamia ostreae</i>	Bonamiosis
<i>Marteilia maurini</i>	Marteiliosis
<i>Marteilia refringens</i>	Marteiliosis
<i>Marteilia sydneyi</i>	Marteiliosis
<i>Mikrocytos mackini</i>	Mykrocytosis
<i>Mikrocytos roughleyi</i>	Mykrocytosis
<i>Perkinsus olseni</i>	Perkinsosis

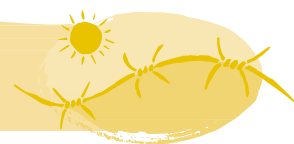
Organisms affecting crustacea

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
<i>Aphanomyces astaci</i>	Crayfish plague

Other organisms

Scientific name of organism	Common name of disease or organism
<i>Cherax quadracarinatus</i>	A marron
<i>Cherax tenuimanus</i>	A marron
<i>Chilocorus kuwanae</i>	A ladybird
<i>Gonioctena olivacea</i>	A beetle
<i>Haliotis rufescens</i>	Red paua
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	Channel catfish
Myxoma virus	Myxomatosis
<i>Onthophagus binodis</i>	A dung beetle
<i>Penaeus orientalis</i> (<i>P. chinensis</i>)	Chinese prawn
<i>Spilopsyllus cuniculi</i>	European rabbit flea

Revised risk analysis on chicken meat imports



Submissions are invited on MAF's revised risk analysis on chicken meat imports.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has released for public consultation a revised risk analysis on chicken meat imports. The analysis considers chicken meat imports from the United States, and reassesses heat treatment to inactivate Newcastle disease virus.

MAF's first risk analysis on the issue was released for public consultation in March 1999, and a review of the submissions received published in September 1999.

sourced from US flocks not free of IBD, provided various sanitary measures were imposed (including limits on vaccination of the birds and the age of birds at slaughter).

Should any trade in boneless chicken cuts originating from US flocks not free of IBD virus take place at a level where we could not be 95% confident that the risk of IBD introduction did not exceed 1 per 100 years (which equates to about 500 tonnes per year), then sanitary conditions for the trade will need to be reconsidered. New additional conditions would be needed to bring the estimated risk of the trade to an acceptable level.

Newcastle disease virus


The quantitative model developed to assess the risk of Newcastle disease virus being imported in chicken meat from the US concluded that there is negligible risk of introducing vaccinal strains of the virus. However, given the severe consequences of introducing field strains of ND virus, the analysis concluded that additional assurances are required.

For flocks not able to demonstrate freedom, revised standards for cooking chicken meat to inactivate ND viruses are recommended.


Trade implications

There appears to be real interest from the USA in exporting chicken meat to New Zealand. But before trade could commence, an import health standard based on the risk analysis would have to be negotiated between MAF and the US Department of Agriculture. (The import health standard cannot, in any case, be developed until the Ministry of Health complete their separate analysis of the risks of importing exotic strains of the food-poisoning bacterium *Salmonella*.)

The current risk analysis in respect of IBD relates only to product of US origin. Requests from any other countries to supply product from flocks not free of IBD virus would have to be supported by appropriate data, and would require a further risk analysis by MAF.

 Stuart MacDiarmid, National Manager (Risk Management), Animal Biosecurity, phone 04 474 4223

 www.maf.govt.nz/AnimallHS/riskanal.htm

 The deadline for submissions is 1 August 2000



As a result of that consultation process, MAF has reassessed the risks of introducing infectious bursal disease (IBD) virus and Newcastle disease (ND) virus in chicken meat from the USA, and has reassessed the heating needed to inactivate ND virus in chicken meat.

Infectious bursal disease virus

Although the revised estimates of the risk of introducing IBD from the USA were lower than in the original assessment, they still led to the conclusion that the importation of carcasses and bone-in chicken meat products would require the application of the sanitary measures recommended in the original chicken meat import risk analysis (i.e. flock freedom from IBD).

However, the results indicated that some boneless chicken meat products could safely be

Serious honey bee parasite found in New Zealand



MAF is responding to an incursion of varroa, a honey bee parasite not previously found in New Zealand.

The presence of varroa was confirmed in South Auckland on 11 April 2000. This species (*Varroa jacobsoni*, now renamed *V. destructor*) is an

external parasite that feeds on, and damages or kills the honey bee (*Apis mellifera*).

A delimiting survey is being carried out to determine the geographical distribution of the varroa infestation. The most densely infested areas are around Auckland and the Hauraki Plains, and it is believed that the original incursion took place in the South Auckland area.

Originally it was intended that the survey would be completed by mid-May. However, a greater than initially expected number of infested apiaries has now been detected over the area between Hokianga in the north, and National Park in the south. MAF now estimates that the survey will be completed in early June 2000.

Until the delimiting survey is completed, the preferred response to the varroa incursion cannot be decided. The broad response options for varroa are:

- implement an eradication programme;
- implement a control programme with government support;
- beekeeper-only management.

MAF, with assistance from affected industries, has carried out an assessment of the potential economic impacts on New Zealand agriculture of varroa. The assessment has found the present value of potential impacts over a 35-year period

are in the range of \$700 million to \$2,000 million. The cost of an eradication programme has not yet been determined, but a ballpark estimate is that eradication costs would be in the order of tens of million dollars. A recommendation on eradication will therefore be primarily determined by technical feasibility, rather than a cost-benefit analysis.

In early May MAF convened an expert technical group to advise on response options. This group considered that, on the information available at the time, eradication was technically feasible. MAF is convening a further meeting of an expanded group of technical experts on 31 May 2000. This meeting will consider updated information, and advise MAF further on the feasibility of eradication and probability of success.

MAF proposes to report to Cabinet by the end of June 2000 with:

- a recommended response (eradication, control, or beekeeper management);
- cost-benefit analysis;
- a proposed implementation plan;
- a proposed budget.

i Derek Belton, Programme Manager (Surveillance & Disease Response), Animal Biosecurity, phone 04 474 4155, beltond@maf.govt.nz

World organisation for animal health meets

The world organisation for animal health, the Office International des Epizooties or OIE, is beginning a five-year period with a new strategic plan and changes to many key positions.

The 68th session of the OIE, held at the end of May in Paris, saw changes to many key positions and further development of its strategic plan for 2001-2005.

New personnel

The OIE elected a new Director-General for the five years 2001-2005. Bernard Vallat is currently France's Chief Veterinary Officer and Deputy Director-General at the French Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The previous Director-General, Dr Jean Blancou, stepped down after 10 years in the role.

Barry O'Neil, New Zealand's Director Animal

Biosecurity and Group Director, Biosecurity Authority, was elected to the OIE's Administrative Commission. Previously he had been president of the Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania.

The Administrative Commission has a central planning role in the OIE's structure, a role that will be strengthened under the new strategic plan.

Strategic plan

The meeting approved in principle the strategic plan for 2001-2005, which had been drawn up by the outgoing president (Norman Willis of Canada) with input from Regional and Specialist Commissions.

The plan sets out the main strategic directions for the OIE as being:

- international animal disease information;
- development of scientific standards;
- guidelines on animal and zoonotic

disease prevention, control and eradication (including aquatic animals and wildlife);

- co-ordination of research.

Further work will be done on the strategic plan prior to the next annual meeting, including making proposals on the OIE's role in respect of:

- zoonotic diseases and related food safety aspects;
- newly emerging diseases;
- wildlife and non-traditional livestock;
- animal welfare.

World animal health status

A full report on important epidemiological trends worldwide was presented to the meeting, and is available on the OIE web site.

i Barry O'Neil, Director Animal Biosecurity and Group Director, Biosecurity Authority, phone 04 474 4218, oneilb@maf.govt.nz

h www.oie.int

update

Draft import health standards for consultation

The following draft import health standards (IHSs) have been developed by MAF and are available for public consultation.

Greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber roseus*) from the Wildfowl and Wetland Trust, Slimbridge, United Kingdom, for zoological gardens

MAF has received applications from various New Zealand zoological gardens to import these animals.

Cheese for human consumption from Bulgaria

Dairy products from Malaysia

These standards are based on MAF's *The importation of dairy products: risks to New Zealand livestock*, dated January 1998.

Salmonids for human consumption from Australia

This standard is based on the *Supplementary import risk analysis: head-on, gill-in Australian salmonids for human consumption* dated 27 September 1999 and the *Supplementary import risk analysis: head-on, gill-in Australian salmonids for human consumption: Review of submissions* dated 23 March 2000.



Jean-Marie Derouet, Technical Adviser (International Trade), Animal Biosecurity, phone 04 498 9897, derouetj@maf.govt.nz



www.maf.govt.nz/AnimalIHS



The deadline for submissions is 1 August 2000

New import health standards issued

The following new import health standards (IHSs) have been issued by the Director Animal Biosecurity and are available for use. Any previous IHSs covering these combinations of country of origin and commodity/species have been revoked.

Chicken hatching eggs from Canada

The clause permitting Newcastle disease vaccination (clause 7) has been amended so that Newcastle disease vaccination is no longer permitted.

The clause relating to testing for Newcastle disease (clause 8.1) has been amended to remove the requirement for "no evidence of rising titres". Only eggs derived from Newcastle disease antibody-free flocks will be permitted entry under the new import standard.

Inedible tallow from the United States of America

This standard was notified for consultation in *Biosecurity* 18:7 and is based on *The importation into New Zealand of meat and meat products: a review of the risks to animal health* dated March 1991.

Importation by Heinz Wattie Australasia of frozen or chilled meat extracts into New Zealand from Japan

This standard was widely consulted on and is based on *The importation into New Zealand of meat and meat products: a review of the risks to animal health* dated March 1991.

Dogs and cats from rabies-free countries (Australia, Hawaii, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Singapore, United Kingdom)

The standards for dogs and cats from these countries do not specify an active ingredient to be used for the control of fleas, ticks and lice. While dogs and cats from most countries are re-treated in quarantine in New Zealand with Fipronil, post-arrival quarantine is not required for those coming from rabies-free countries. Specifying the use of Fipronil for those countries from which quarantine is not required will improve the effectiveness of a single treatment given prior to export.

Untanned calf/lamb skin skins from Australia Commercial shipments of untanned cattle/deer/goat/ horse/sheep hides and skins from Australia

These standards have been amended to remove the clause "foot and mouth disease, rinderpest and sheep and goat pox have not occurred in Australia during the previous twelve months."

This is consistent with the agreement in 1998 to remove country-freedom certification for diseases that are exotic to both Australia and New Zealand, when certifying trans-tasman trade.

Pig meat and meat products for human consumption from Australia

Clause 5 has been deleted as an original certificate is no longer required for pig meat and meat products from Australia. However, the requirement to present a copy of an import health standard and required information is still needed, and has been transferred to clause 5 in the new IHS.

Cattle, deer, goat, sheep meat and meat products for human consumption from Australia

Clause 6 has been deleted as an original certificate is no longer required for cattle, deer, goat, sheep meat and meat products from Australia. However, the requirement to present a copy of an import health standard and required information is still needed and has been transferred to clause 6 in the new IHS.

Both these standards were notified for consultation in *Biosecurity* 19:6 and are based on *The importation into New Zealand of meat and meat products: a review of the risks to animal health* dated March 1991.



Kerry Mulqueen, National Adviser (Import Management), Animal Biosecurity, phone 04 498 9625, fax 04 474 4132, mulqueenk@maf.govt.nz




www.maf.govt.nz/AnimalIHS




Antelope risk analysis available for consultation

A private consultant has completed an analysis of the disease risks of importing live antelope into zoological gardens. This is not an official MAF risk analysis, but it has been subjected to MAF's internal scientific review process and to external expert review. The risk analyst has addressed all the points raised by MAF and the external reviewers.

MAF considers this risk analysis to be technically sound and sufficiently robust to base an import health standard on. This risk analysis is now available for public consultation.

 Martin Van Ginkel, Technical Adviser (Risk Management), Animal Biosecurity, phone 04 474 4100 x 8502, fax 04 474 4133, vanginkelm@maf.govt.nz

 The deadline for submissions is 1 August 2000

Identifying deer and goats as farmed animals

Two identification systems have been approved to legally recognise deer and goats in private ownership.

The MINDA identification system administered by the Livestock Improvement Corporation is available for deer and goats, and the Animal Health Board identification system, for deer. These systems were approved by the Director-General of Conservation under the Wild Animal Control (WAC) Act 1977.


Farmed deer that escape onto neighbouring private land are considered to be wild animals, unless they are identified according to an identification system approved for the purposes of the WAC Act. Immediately prior to their escape, the deer must have been lawfully captured, conveyed or held. For example, they must have been held behind fences that comply with the specifications in the Noxious Animals in Captivity Regulations 1969.

Farmed deer, even if they have been identified according to an approved identification system, will be treated as wild animals if they are found on Crown-owned land and may be hunted or killed.

Farmed goats are considered to be wild animals under the WAC Act unless they are held behind effective fences or otherwise constrained, and are identified according to an approved identification system.

Both the MINDA and Animal Health Board identification systems have also been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry under the Biosecurity Act 1993 (*Biosecurity* 13: 11). Cattle and deer farmers are already required, for bovine TB control purposes, to use one of these systems to identify animals born after 1 July 1999 before they are first moved from their herd.

 Sean Goddard, Senior Policy Analyst, Conservation Policy Division, Department of Conservation, PO Box 10 420, Wellington, phone 04 471 3096, fax 04 471 3130, sgoddard@doc.govt.nz

 Ashley Edge, Policy Adviser, Biosecurity Policy Coordination, phone 04 474 4213, edgea@maf.govt.nz



New format *Biosecurity* about to be launched


Plans are well underway for the launch on 1 August of MAF Biosecurity's new publication, *Biosecurity*.

The new publication will deal with animal, forest and plants biosecurity issues, as well as animal welfare, and will replace the existing *Biosecurity* (covering animal biosecurity) and *Phytozone* (covering plant and forest biosecurity).

The new *Biosecurity* will be published eight times per year on the same dates as the current *Biosecurity* (1 February, 15 March, 1 May, 15 June, 1 August, 15 September, 1 November, 15 December). It will be much larger than this current publication, and have a new look with the different subject areas easily identifiable.


Behind the scenes are big changes to the way the publication is managed by MAF, including a new editor: Phil Stewart of Words & Pictures.


Biosecurity will be sent to all of those currently receiving this publication and *Phytozone*.


 Andrew Matheson, Editor, *Biosecurity*, phone 04 474 4219, biosecurity@maf.govt.nz

How to contact us


Everyone listed at the end of an article as a contact point, unless otherwise indicated, is part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Biosecurity Authority. The group within the authority to which they belong is also identified.


 All MAF staff can be contacted by e-mail, and the standard format for all addresses is surnameinitial@maf.govt.nz. For example Ralph Hopcroft would be hopcroftr@maf.govt.nz (There are slight exceptions for people with similar names, but these addresses are given where necessary.)


 PO Box 2526, Wellington
New Zealand

 (+64) 4 474 4100 (switchboard)
most staff have direct dial lines which are listed where available

 (+64) 4 474 4133
• Animal Biosecurity group, except Director
• International Agreements group

 (+64) 4 470 2730
• Biosecurity Policy Coordination group

 (+64) 4 498 9888
• Group Director and Business Services Manager, Biosecurity Authority
• Director, Animal Biosecurity

 ASB Bank House,
101 The Terrace, Wellington

www.maf.govt.nz/

Biosecurity/


index.htm



DIRECTORY

International animal health regulations

These animal health regulations have been either proposed or implemented by members of the World Trade Organization, and have been notified under the SPS agreement (the WTO agreement on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures) between 13 April and 22 May 2000.

 Keawe Woodmore, Technical Adviser, International Agreements, phone 04 474 4226, sps@maf.govt.nz

Country	Reference	Date notified	Summary of content	Comments deadline
Australia	115	5/5/00	Pinnipeds	5/5/00
Australia	116	5/5/00	Porcine semen	22/6/00
Australia	117	19/5/00	Salmonid products	n/a
Chile	57	28/4/00	Chilled or frozen bovine meat	21/6/00
Chile	58	28/4/00	Chilled or frozen ostrich meat	21/6/00
EEC	83	13/4/00	Prohibited ingredients in compound feedingstuffs	13/6/00
EEC	85	14/4/00	Bees, hives, queens and their attendants	14/6/00
Hong Kong, China	10	17/4/00	Ban on livestock from Japan and Korea due to FMD	n/a
Netherlands	51	25/4/00	Good manufacturing practices in the animal feed sector	27/5/00
Netherlands	52	25/4/00	Good manufacturing practices for animal feed	27/5/00
Netherlands	53	28/4/00	Good manufacturing practices in the animal feed sector	27/5/00
Phillippines	17	10/5/00	Temporary ban on FMD susceptible animals and animal products from Japan and Korea	n/a
Poland	14 Add1	2/5/00	New version of notified document available	n/a
Singapore	9	17/5/00	Ban on Japanese beef due to food and mouth outbreak	n/a
USA	238 Add1	2/5/00	Extension of comments period	16/5/00
USA	260	25/4/00	Livestock exported from the United States	16/6/00
USA	261	25/4/00	Rinderpest and FMD in Japan	n/a
USA	262	25/4/00	Rinderpest and FMD in Korea	n/a
USA	265	28/4/00	Use of published literature in animal drug approval	18/7/00
USA	270	2/5/00	Streptogramin resistance in enterococcus faecium from use of streptogramins in animals	19/6/00
USA	271	5/5/00	Honey bees and honey bee germ plasm from Australia	3/7/00

Photo credits: page 5, varroa, photo by Scott Camazine, Penn State University, Department of Entomology, www.psu.edu/dept/beehive; page 7, deer, photo from Warnham & Woburn Society.