

Overseas Market Access Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999

Regulation and Assurance Branch, Animal and Animal Products Directorate, Ministry for Primary Industries

Ref: AE-PG-05

Date: 24 November 2016

BOVANI.PG 1 December 2016 – Dairy cattle to Papua New Guinea

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60, section 60A, section 62(1) and section 167 of the Animal Products Act 1999 I notify the following:

- (i) the issue under section 60 of the export requirements for Dairy cattle to Papua New Guinea dated 1 December 2016;
- (ii) the determination under section 62(1) of the format and content of the official assurance for Dairy cattle to Papua New Guinea date 1 December 2016.

This notice takes effect from 1 December 2016.

Dated at Wellington this 30th day of November 2016.

Signed: Howard Pharo
Manager Import and Export Animals
Animal and Animal Products Directorate
Regulation and Assurance Branch
(acting under delegated authority)

2. Papua New Guinea requirements

Dairy cattle exported from New Zealand to Papua New Guinea must be accompanied by an official assurance in the form of a completed zoosanitary certificate.

The zoosanitary certificate as specified below must be completed and certified, after due enquiry, by an Official Veterinarian of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Explanatory note:

If the zoosanitary certificate is not certified then the dairy cattle do not satisfy the conditions in the notice. Likewise, if the dairy cattle do not satisfy the zoosanitary requirements in the certificate, then the certificate will not be certified

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

I,, an Official Veterinarian of the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries, certify, after due enquiry in regard to the animals listed in this Zoosanitary Certificate, that:

1. Country freedom

New Zealand is officially free of Akabane disease, bovine anaplasmosis, bluetongue, bovine babesiosis, bovine brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), lumpy skin disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), enzootic abortion of ewes (*Chlamydophila abortus*), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer, heartwater (*Ehrlichia ruminantium*), foot-and-mouth disease, Q fever, peste des petits ruminants, rabies, Rift Valley fever, rinderpest, trypanosomiasis (tsetse transmitted) and vesicular stomatitis.

2. Farm of origin

2.1 The cattle for export were born and reared in New Zealand and have been resident on the farm of origin for at least two (2) months prior to transport to the pre-export isolation facility.

2.2 After due enquiry, the farm(s) of origin:

2.2.1 has been officially free of bovine tuberculosis during the previous three (3) years

2.2.2 has not had any clinical cases of Johne's disease, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR), bovine viral diarrhoea/mucosal disease (BVD/MD), enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL), leptospirosis, toxoplasmosis, anthrax, bovine ephemeral fever, bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *venerealis*) and trichomonosis (*Trichomonas foetus*) during the previous one (1) year.

3. Farm of origin testing, examination and vaccination

3.1 On the farms of origin, the cattle for export have been examined and found to be clinically free of the infectious diseases listed in clauses 1 and 3.2 above.

Date of clinical examination:

3.2 The cattle intended for export were kept separately from cattle not intended for export to Papua New Guinea and were tested, within thirty (30) days prior to entry into the pre-export isolation facilities and with negative results, for the following diseases:

3.2.1 Bovine tuberculosis:

either 3.2.1.1 the causal fold test (negative is no palpable or visible increase in skin thickness when read at 72 hours);

or 3.2.1.2 the comparative cervical test (negative is a reaction at the bovine injection site that is less than any reaction at the avian injection site 72 hours later).

(Delete as appropriate)

Date of test (reading):

3.2.2 Johne's disease; the complement fixation test (negative at a 1:5 serum dilution) or

ELISA.

Type of test:

Date of sampling:

Date of testing:

Name and address of laboratory:

.....

3.2.3 Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL); no enlargement of the external lymph nodes on visual examination, **and** the agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or ELISA.

Date of examination:

Type of test:

Date of sampling:

Date of testing:

Name and address of laboratory:

.....

3.2.4 Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR); an ELISA or a micro-titre serum neutralisation test (negative at a 1:2 dilution).

Type of test:

Date of sampling:

Date of testing:

Name and address of laboratory:

.....

3.2.5 Bovine viral diarrhoea/mucosal disease (BVD/MD); virus isolation or the antigen capture ELISA.

Type of test:

Date of sampling:

Date of testing:

Name and address of laboratory:

.....

3.3 The cattle that tested IBR negative (as per clause 4.2.4) were vaccinated with an inactivated vaccine as early as possible before entering the pre-export isolation facilities.

Date of vaccination:

Name of vaccine:.....

Dosage used:

Name of manufacturer:.....

Expiry date of vaccine:.....

- 3.4 Only the cattle with negative test results were moved into the pre-export isolation facilities.
- 3.5 Only cattle from farms of origin where not more than fifty percent (50%) of cattle from that farm tested positive to Johne's disease, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) or bovine viral diarrhoea/mucosal disease (BVD/MD) were moved into the pre-export isolation facilities.
- 3.6 Only cattle from farms of origin where not more than fifty percent (50%) of cattle from that farm were positive for enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) during the clinical examination were moved into the pre-export isolation facilities.

4. Pre-export isolation testing, examination and treatment

- 4.1 Prior to export, the cattle intended for export were kept for at least thirty (30) days in MPI-approved pre-export isolation facilities.
- 4.2 During the isolation period, the cattle for export were examined on a regular basis and found to be free of clinical evidence of the diseases listed in clauses 1 and 2.2.
- 4.3 During the isolation period, the cattle for export were re-vaccinated against infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) at least fourteen (14) days after entering the pre-export isolation facilities with an inactivated vaccine.

Date of vaccination:

Name of vaccine:.....

Dosage rate used:

Name of Manufacturer:

Expiry date of vaccine:.....

- 4.4 During the pre-export isolation period, the following treatments were carried out under the supervision of a MPI Official Veterinarian

- 4.4.1 The cattle for export were treated for:

- 4.4.1.1 Leptospirosis, using long-acting tetracycline (at the rate of 20 mg/kg).

Date of administration:

- 4.4.1.2 External and internal parasites, using parasiticides registered by the relevant Competent Authority of New Zealand.

Internal parasite treatment:

Name of parasiticide:

Date of treatment:

Dose rate used:

External parasite treatment:

Name of parasiticide:

Date of treatment:

Dose rate used:

5. Examination prior to export

5.1 Within twenty four (24) hours prior to the scheduled date of export, all the cattle in the pre-export isolation facilities were examined and found to be healthy and free of evidence of infectious diseases, and were fit for transport.

6. Transport requirements

6.1 All vehicles and crates or pens used on the vessel or aircraft, used for transport of the cattle, were cleaned and treated with an effective disinfectant, which is registered by the relevant Competent Authority in New Zealand.

6.2 During pre-export isolation and transportation, the cattle to be exported have not been in contact with animals of other consignments, and have not been transported through restricted areas associated with the occurrence of serious infectious diseases of cattle.

6.3 The feed and bedding used during pre-export isolation and transportation was not restricted from sale due to their association with the occurrence of infectious diseases of cattle.

.....
Signature of Official Veterinarian
New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries

.....
Official Stamp and Date

.....
Name (type written) and Address:

Note: the Official Veterinarian must sign, date and stamp each page of the veterinary certificate and, where applicable, all documents (e.g. the report of all relevant test results) that form part of the extended health certification.

EXPORT CERTIFICATION
(This is not part of the official certification)

COMMODITY: DAIRY CATTLE

COUNTRY: PAPUA NEW GUINEA

NOTES: This is a new certificate. The certificate is based on Appendix 1 -specific conditions for New Zealand (adopted from BOVANI.EC.CN 15 August 2014 – Cattle to the People’s Republic of China) from AQC No. 9a/2016 (Amended) Dairy Cattle from New Zealand and was approved by the National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority of Papua New Guinea on 31 October 2016.

1. This certificate should only be used to certify dairy cattle, which are defined by PNG as *cattle that are farmed to produce milk and dairy products*.
2. An Import Permit is required.
3. Applications for an import permit should be lodged at least three (3) weeks before the scheduled shipment date.
4. Before lodging an application to import
 - 4.1 The importer should have a National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority (NAQIA) approved post-entry quarantine (PEQ) facility available
 - 4.2 The importer should have made arrangements for the transportation of animals from the port of arrival to the approved PEQ, to the satisfaction of NAQIA
5. The minimum requirements for a PEQ, as advised by NAQIA, are as follows:
 - 5.1 *Secure double wire perimeter fencing with sufficient height to prevent escaping by jumping over; outer fencing must be of barbed wire structure;*
 - 5.2 *Is sufficiently located away from waterways used for human amenities;*
 - 5.3 *Has sufficient shelter, shade and drinking facilities;*
 - (a) *Has capacity to avail sufficient supply of feed during the period of quarantine isolation;*
 - (b) *Has 24hrs resident security arrangement and is secured from theft of animals;*
 - (c) *Adequately sign-posted to deter entry by unauthorized personnel and other animals;*
 - (d) *Is easily accessible by NAQIA officers at any time.*
 - 5.4 *It is the responsibility of the intending importer to inform NAQIA and to arrange inspection of the PEQ facility. Pending outcome of that inspection, NAQIA may issue a written approval.*
 - 5.5 *Importers should only lodge application if pre-export quarantine requirements are met.*
 - 5.6 *Animals under quarantine shall be cleared for released from quarantine isolation after approval from Chief Veterinary Officer and only after full payment of NAQIA fees is made*
6. Any consignment landed in PNG without a valid import permit and/or proper documentation would be regarded as illegal and dealt with as such. The Chief Quarantine Office (Animals) or Chief Stock Inspector would determine the actions to be taken and all costs incurred will be the responsibility of the importer or his/her agent.
7. In addition to the official assurance a statutory declaration by the owner or his/her agent attesting the following will likely required to accompany the consignment:

The animals for importation:

 - i. *were derived from animals which to the best of his knowledge and belief, are free from all infectious and contagious diseases;*
 - ii. *have not been in contact with diseased animals during isolation in the farm;*

- iii. *were transported to the designated pre-embarkation quarantine yards in trucks in which all excreta have been removed and the floor washed prior to loading with a disinfectant solution at a concentration specified by the makers to be bactericidal;*
 - iv. *were derived from farms that had no history of bovine anthrax and Johne's disease occurring.*
8. Due to Johne's disease concerns NAQIA has advised that, after the required quarantine period in PNG, the imported dairy cattle will remain permanently on the farm, only to be moved to the abattoir for culling. The farm effluent will be managed in such a way as to minimise spread of the infectious agent.
 9. NAQIA has advised the following information regarding post-entry quarantine:
 - 9.1 *The cattle will be transported immediately upon disembarkation in PNG to the pre-designed PEQ facility in vehicle approved by the supervising NAQIA veterinary personnel and under appropriate quarantine security as determined by the Chief Quarantine Officer (animal) or Chief Stock Inspector.*
 - 9.2 *The cattle will be kept in quarantine under the supervision of a NAQIA veterinary officer or his/her delegate. The animals will be released from quarantine after the supervising veterinary officer is satisfied that the animals pose no disease risks and makes his/her recommendations for release to the CQO-A or CSI who makes the final decision.*
 - 9.3 *The importer or his/her agents will be responsible for the day to day caring and security of animals during the quarantine isolation period.*
 - 9.4 *Movement of animals under quarantine other than within the quarantine premises without the permission of Chief Stock Inspector or Chief Quarantine Officer (Animal) is not permissible*
 10. NAQIA has advised that the import conditions are subject to change without notice and intending importers and their agents are advised to seek clarification from the Chief Stock Inspector or Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals) prior to lodging any application.

Section 61A of the Animal Products Act 1999 states that 'The Crown is not liable, and nor is the Director-General or any employee of the Ministry liable, for any loss arising through the refusal or failure of the relevant authority of an overseas market to admit export animal material or animal product to that market'.