

MPI Animal Exports Team are aware of issues with these particular Overseas Market Access Requirements (OMARS), however exports may be possible.  
If you are planning an export with one of these OMARS please contact MPI Animal Exports team to discuss the implications of the requirements as soon as possible.

# **Overseas Market Access Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999**

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

Ref: AE-AU-11/24

Date: 27 June 2016

### **SAGANI.AU 1 JULY 2016 – SHEEP AND GOATS TO AUSTRALIA**

#### **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 sheep and goats to Australia SAGANI.AU dated 1 July 2016;
- (ii) the determination under section 62(1) of the format and content of the official assurance for sheep and goats to Australia;
- (iii) the revocation and replacement of the export requirements for sheep and goats to Australia SAGANI.AU dated 23 February 2016

This notice takes effect from 1 July 2016.

Dated at Wellington this 28<sup>th</sup> day of June 2016.

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

#### **2. Australia requirements**

Sheep and goats exported from New Zealand to Australia 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 sheep and goats do not satisfy the conditions in the notice. Likewise, if the sheep and goats do not satisfy the zoosanitary requirements in the certificate, then the certificate will not be certified.





Certificate No: .....

## NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

### ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Commodity: SHEEP AND GOATS

To: AUSTRALIA

Exporting Country: NEW ZEALAND

Competent Authority: MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Import Permit Number: .....

### I: IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

Identification		Breed	Sex	Age
Permanent	Temporary			

Total number of animals in consignment: .....

### II: SOURCE OF ANIMALS

Name and address of exporter: .....

.....

.....

Farm of origin of animals: .....

### III: DESTINATION OF ANIMALS

Name and address of consignee: .....

.....

.....

Means and identification of transport: .....

#### IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

##### VETERINARY CERTIFICATION

I, ..... , being an Official Veterinarian of the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries certify, after due enquiry with respect to the sheep and goats listed in this Zoosanitary Certificate, that:

1. Each sheep or goat for export was born in and has lived continuously in New Zealand, or was imported into New Zealand from Australia.
2. No female animal in the consignment is more than three (3) months pregnant.
3. No animal in the consignment is under three (3) months of age.
4. Each sheep or goat for export resided only on properties on which the following diseases have not been diagnosed during the twelve (12) months immediately prior the animal entering pre-export quarantine:
  - bovine tuberculosis in sheep or goats, and
  - *Coenuris cerebralis* infection.
5. Each sheep or goat underwent pre-export quarantine in approved premises for at least ten (10) days immediately prior to the scheduled date of export. The pre-export quarantine premises were constructed in such a manner so as to prevent sheep and goats in quarantine from having nose to nose contact with ruminants not in quarantine. Throughout pre-export quarantine the sheep and goats were held in pens with slatted floors that were raised off the ground.
6. Scrapie:

The sheep or goats have only lived in a country or zone where:

- a. scrapie has been compulsorily notifiable during the previous 6 years.
- b. an effective and continuous national surveillance system is practiced
- c. brains from clinically suspect animals are examined in a laboratory in accordance with the diagnostic techniques set out in the OIE Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines
- d. the feeding of ruminant derived meat-and-bone meal to sheep and goats is banned
- e. scrapie-affected sheep and goats are slaughtered and their carcasses disposed of in a manner that would reliably preclude the spread of scrapie infective agent (such as complete incineration)
- f. all scrapie affected animals can be traced back to their herd of birth

#### AND

- 6.1 Each sheep or goat for export resided only on properties where imported genetic material has not been used for at least seven years immediately prior to export, and;
- 6.2 The sheep or goats for export are not descendants of imported genetic material and since birth have not had direct or indirect contact (including pastures, facilities and equipment) with sheep or goats that have had direct or indirect contact with, or are descendants of imported genetic material.

## 7. Johne's disease (paratuberculosis):

The sheep or goats for export were clearly identified in an attached schedule as:

Either: 7.1. originated from a flock/herd which, prior to export, met the regulatory requirements of the Johne's disease zone of destination as defined in the Australian Johne's Disease Market Assurance Program for sheep and goats

Or: 7.2. not assessed for Johne's disease.

## 8. Virulent footrot:

Each sheep or goat for export:

8.1. was not foot bathed or injected with antibiotics (antibiotics for humane reasons may be authorised by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources) within three (3) months prior to the scheduled date of export, and

had all feet individually inspected by a person approved by an Official Veterinarian within fourteen (14) days prior to entering pre-export quarantine and showed no evidence of virulent footrot.

## 9. Each sheep or goat for export:

9.1 was treated with a broad spectrum anthelmintic during the first forty eight (48) hours of pre-export quarantine

Name of product(s): .....

Active ingredient(s): .....

Date(s) of treatment: .....

9.2 gave a zero parasite egg count to a faecal flotation concentration test [based on that described by Egwang and Slocombe (1982)] carried out at least seven (7) days after the anthelmintic treatment in 9.1

9.3 was treated with a registered anthelmintic effective against both adult and immature forms of *Fasciola hepatica*, during pre-export quarantine

Name of product(s): .....

Active ingredient(s): .....

Date(s) of treatment: .....

9.4 was treated with a registered parasiticide effective against external parasites during pre-export quarantine

Name of product(s): .....

Active ingredient(s): .....

Date(s) of treatment: .....

9.5 was inspected in daylight, within forty eight (48) hours prior to scheduled date of export, and found to be fit to travel.

10. Transport prior to embarkation:

- 10.1 The design of the containers used to transport the sheep or goats, including recommended species requirements; loading densities; the preparation of the containers for transport; and the cleansing of the interior of the aircraft or vessel, removable equipment, penning and containers must comply with OIE recommendations and International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations and to the satisfaction of the Official Veterinarian, unless otherwise agreed by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
- 10.2 The vehicle for the transport of the sheep or goats to the port of export was cleaned prior to loading the animals for export to Australia
- 10.3 During transport to the port of export the sheep or goats had no contact with sheep or goats not of the same certified health status
- 10.4 The compartment of the aircraft or vessel to be occupied by the sheep or goats and all removable equipment, penning and containers including loading ramps were cleaned prior to loading.

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

.....  
Official Stamp and Date

.....  
.....  
Name and address

**Note: The Official Veterinarian must sign, date and stamp each page of the veterinary certificate using a different colour ink to the paper and the print and, where applicable, all documents (e.g. laboratory reports) that form part of the extended health certification.**

## **EXPORT CERTIFICATION**

**(This is not part of the official certification)**

**SPECIES:** SHEEP AND GOATS

**COUNTRY:** AUSTRALIA

**NOTES:** This export certificate replaces the previous one dated 23 February 2016, and was updated to include requirements for Scrapie following a request from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. The export certificate was approved for use by Australia on 23 June 2016

1. An Import Permit is required and must be valid at the time the goods are imported into Australia. Permit applications must be sent to the Animal and Biological Import Assessments Branch - Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Canberra, for assessment.  
  
Animal and Biological Import Assessments Branch  
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources  
GPO Box 858  
[animalimports@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:animalimports@agriculture.gov.au)  
Canberra 2601  
  
Fax +61 2 6272 3110  
Email  
  
Phone +61 2 6272 4454
2. The importer or agent must lodge a Quarantine Entry for each consignment. The inspecting Department of Agriculture and Water Resources officer must be advised of the entry number prior to inspection.
3. One importer, as listed on the Import Permit, or nominated agent, must be accessible to Department of Agriculture and Water Resources officers and accept responsibility for ensuring that all import conditions are met including the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources inspection.
4. Consignments must be addressed and sent to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources at the port of arrival.
5. The animal(s):
  - must be consigned from the country of export directly to Australia by a route approved by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
  - may only be accompanied by other animals not of this consignment if prior written approval is granted by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.
6. Refer to the import permit for further requirements that must be met by the importer.
7. The requirements in this document are the minimum requirements for importation into Australia. Different zones of Australia have different animal health status and State or Territory veterinary authorities may require further testing or certification for certain diseases before direct export into a specific zone or before movement from one zone to another within Australia.
8. The use of hay or straw as bedding during transport by air is not permitted; treated wood shavings, sterilised peat and soft board may be used.
9. Reference in clause 9.2 refers to TG Egwang and JOD Slocombe. Evaluation of the Cornwell-Wisconsin centrifugal flotation technique for recovering trichostrongylid eggs from bovine faeces. Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine 46, 133-137, 1982.



10. With regard to Clause 6:

**Imported genetic material** - refers to germplasm (from countries other than Australia) imported after 19 May 2016

**Used** - is the transfer of imported germplasm to recipient animals (insemination/embryo transfer). The storage of imported germplasm is excluded from this definition provided that:

- (a) the imported germplasm is physically separated (in separate tanks) from other genetic material
- (b) the record keeping requirements of the Biosecurity (Imported Animals, Embryos, and Semen Information) Regulations 1999 are complied with.

**Descendants of imported germplasm** – first generation progeny of imported genetic material and all subsequent generations

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**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'.**