

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

Ref: AE-AU-45

Date: 18 December 2017

### **ZOOROD.AU 20 DECEMBER 2017 – RODENTS FOR ZOOLOGICAL PURPOSES 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 rodents for zoological purposes to Australia ZOOROD.AU dated 20 December 2017;
- (ii) the determination under section 62(1) of the format and content of the official assurance for rodents for zoological purposes to Australia.

This notice takes effect from the 20<sup>th</sup> December 2017.

Dated at Wellington this 18<sup>th</sup> day of December 2017.

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

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

Rodents for zoological purposes 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 rodents for zoological purposes do not satisfy the conditions in the notice. Likewise, if the rodents for zoological purposes 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:                    RODENTS FOR ZOOLOGICAL PURPOSES

To:                                AUSTRALIA

Exporting country:        NEW ZEALAND

Competent authority:     MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Import Permit Number:    .....

**I.                IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMAL**

Microchip number and site of implantation	Species (Scientific name)	Breed and description	Sex	Age

Total number of animals: .....

**II.              ORIGIN OF ANIMAL**

Name and address of exporter: .....

.....

Name and address of registered zoo/wildlife park of origin: .....

.....

**III.             DESTINATION OF ANIMAL**

Name and address of consignee: .....

.....

Means and identification of transport: .....

#### 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 identified in this Zoosanitary Certificate, that:

##### 1. PREMISES OF ORIGIN

- 1.1 The premises of origin is a zoo, aquarium or other institution, approved, licensed or registered by the government to hold non-domestic rodents.
- 1.2 The animal for export has been continuously resident in the premises of origin for at least 12 (twelve) months prior to certification or since birth.
- 1.3 The premises of origin is under veterinary supervision, where the health of the animal(s) is monitored so that incursions of disease are identified, and control and/or eradication measures can be applied. The premises of origin operates a documented animal health monitoring program which includes microbiological and parasitological tests and necropsies.
- 1.4 No case of bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*) has been diagnosed in the premises of origin during the past 3 (three) years. No case of babesiosis has been diagnosed in rodents in the premises of origin during the 12 (twelve) months prior to certification.

##### 2. ISOLATION AND TESTING

- 2.1 The animal was isolated from other animals not of the same health and residency status for at least 30 (thirty) days prior to the scheduled date of export, and remained free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease until certification.
- 2.2 During the first week of isolation the animal was treated for endoparasites using parasiticides effective against nematodes, cestodes and trematodes and was tested by appropriate parasitological techniques 7-14 days later. If evidence of parasites was detected, the animal was re-treated and re-tested until negative results were obtained.

Date of treatment: .....

Active ingredient(s) and dose rate: .....

Date of testing: .....

Test result: .....

\*[Date of second treatment: .....

Active ingredient(s) and dose rate: .....

Date of testing: .....

Test result: .....]

\*Delete if not required.

- 2.3 During isolation the animal was treated twice, at an interval of 14 days, for ectoparasites using parasiticides effective against ticks, mites and lice.

Date of first treatment: .....

Active ingredient(s) and dose rate: .....

Date of second treatment: .....

Active ingredient(s) and dose rate: .....

### 3. EXPORT

- 3.1 The animal for export was individually examined by an Official Veterinarian within 24 (twenty-four) hours prior to the scheduled date of export and found to be healthy and fit to travel.
- 3.2 After due enquiry I am satisfied that the animal will be shipped in a container that meets the container requirements specified in the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animals Regulations.
- 3.3 After due enquiry I am satisfied that the container for transport is new or was cleaned and disinfected prior to loading the animal. Containers constructed of timber were treated against insect infestation or fumigated prior to loading, as required by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.
- 3.4 After due enquiry I am satisfied that during transport, the animal will have no contact with other animals not of the same export consignment.

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

.....  
Official Stamp and Date

.....  
Name and Address

**NB: 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, sign, date and stamp each page of the documents (e.g. laboratory reports) that form part of the extended health certification.**

## **EXPORT CERTIFICATION**

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

**COMMODITY:** ZOO RODENTS (NON-DOMESTIC)

**COUNTRY:** AUSTRALIA

**NOTES:** This new export certificate was agreed upon by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2017. This certificate covers the following species; Brazilian agouti (*Dasyprocta leporine*), Cape porcupine (*Hystrix africaeaustralis*), capybara (*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*), Patagonian maras (*Dolichotis patagonum*). Applications to import other species within the Suborder *Hysticomorpha* will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

1. A separate health certificate is required for each individual animal in the consignment.
2. The animal has been individually identified with an International Standards Organisation (ISO) compliant microchip, and the site of implantation and the identification number of the animal has been recorded on the veterinary certificate.
3. All consignments must be accompanied by an Import Permit that is valid at the time the animals are imported into Australia. Permit applications must be sent to the Department of Agriculture, and Water Resources (DAWR), for assessment.
4. This commodity or species may be subject to the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy legislation under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Commodities/species known to be, or considered to be, covered by CITES will be referred to the Department of Immigration and Border Protection on arrival to the Australian territory, in addition to their need to satisfy biosecurity import conditions.
5. The importer or agent must lodge a Quarantine Entry for each consignment.
6. It is the responsibility of the importer to identify and to secure all required permits. This will include permission from the agency responsible for the regulation of the introduction and keeping of exotic animals in the State or Territory in which the importing institution or premises is located.
7. One exporter, as listed on the Import Permit, or nominated agent, must be accessible to DAWR officers and accept responsibility for ensuring that all import conditions are met, including the DAWR inspection and compliance with all requirements of any other regulatory and advisory bodies. The importer or agent must make an appointment for DAWR inspection of the animal at the port of arrival. The importer or agent may be required to be present at the inspection and provide all veterinary certification.
8. The importer must notify the DAWR office, in the state of import, in writing at least three (3) working days prior to import. The notification must include the DAWR permit number, Quarantine Entry number, contact number for the importer, flight number, air waybill number, date and estimated time of arrival, and list of animals being imported.
9. Consignments that do not meet DAWR's import conditions will remain in biosecurity control, be re-exported or destroyed without recompense.
10. DAWR will accept copies of documents where each page bears the original signature and date and stamp of the Official Veterinarian.



11. DAWR may require that a DAWR Officer or Official Veterinarian accompany the animal to Australia.
12. Consignments must be addressed and sent to DAWR at the port of arrival.
13. During transport to the port of export, shipment, and transport from the port of inspection to the post-arrival quarantine facility (PAQ), the animal must have no contact with animals not of the same consignment.
14. The animal must be consigned to Australian territory by a route approved by DAWR.
15. Exporters or their agents must have detailed plans to cover procedures including contingency plans, for transporting the animal from pre-export establishment until arrival in Australian territory.
16. The use of hay or straw as bedding during transport is not permitted. Treated wood shavings, sterilised peat and soft board may be used.
17. All feed used during transport to Australian territory must enter the pre-export establishment before commencement of this period.
18. Exporters or their agents must have a plan developed in consultation with DAWR to cover post-arrival procedures. This plan must include roles and responsibilities for staff, vehicles for transporting animals to the approved arrangement site (AA site) and road transport arrangements, including contingency plans for vehicle and equipment failures.
19. Vehicles for transporting the animal from the first point of entry to the AA site must be cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the DAWR departmental officer before loading the animal. DAWR Biosecurity must be advised of the transport route to the AA site. After the animals arrive at an Australian airport they must be transferred in their transport containers onto vehicles, along with personnel and equipment, and proceed directly to the AA site.
20. The PAQ facility must meet the DAWR requirements for an AA class 7.9 facility and approved by the department before entry of the animals into the AA site. The animal will be held in PAQ for a minimum of 30 days.
21. The person in charge of the goods must make an appointment for the inspection of the animal(s) by the department at the port of arrival. The person in charge of the goods may be required to be present at this inspection and provide all veterinary certification.
22. The exporter should refer to the Import Permit for details on conditions of administration and post-arrival quarantine requirements.
23. Animals must remain isolated from all animals except those that meet all the conditions described in this import permit, during transport from pre-export establishment until arrival in Australian territory.

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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'.**