



Zoo Marsupials and Monotremes

ZOOMAMON.AUS

Final
Draft

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Zoo Marsupials and Monotremes

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington this day of 2015

Howard Pharo
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Ministry for Primary Industries
(acting under delegated authority of the Director General)

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the import health standard (IHS), but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

- (1) This IHS specifies the minimum requirements that must be met when importing zoo marsupials and monotremes into New Zealand from Australia.

Background

- (1) The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) provides the legal basis for excluding, eradicating and effectively managing pests and unwanted organisms.
- (2) Import health standards issued under the Act set out requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing goods. They include requirements that must be met in the exporting country, during transit, and during importation, before biosecurity clearance can be given.

Who should read this import health standard?

- (1) This IHS applies to importers of eligible consignments of zoo marsupials and monotremes from Australia.

Why is this important?

- (1) It is the importer's responsibility to ensure the requirements of this IHS are met. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and/or further information may be sought from importers. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be re-shipped or destroyed under the Act or treated in accordance with this IHS prior to release or equivalence determined. Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

Equivalence

- (1) The Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may approve measures under section 27(1)(d) of the Act, different from those set out in this IHS, that may be applied to effectively manage risks associated with the importation of these goods. If an equivalent measure is approved a permit to import may be issued under section 24D(2) of the Act, if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so.

Guidance for Equivalence

- MPI's preference is that the exporting country's Competent Authority makes equivalence requests. Equivalence requests can be lodged with animalimports@mpi.govt.nz.
- MPI may accept an alternative method, system or process that can be shown to achieve the biosecurity requirements of the IHS (i.e. equivalence).
- A permit may be required where specific equivalence measures are approved by MPI as per the equivalence clause in the IHS. A permit to import serves as evidence of equivalence decisions and will be written as specific notes in the special conditions section of the permit.
- Permit to import application forms can be found on the MPI website at: <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/>.
- Completed applications are lodged with animal imports animalimports@mpi.govt.nz.

Document history

- (1) Refer to Schedule 2.

Other information

- (1) This is not an exhaustive list of compliance requirements and it is the importer's responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws.

CITES

- (2) It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a permit to export as required by the legislation of the country of origin and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) <http://www.cites.org>.
- (3) The importer is advised to clarify the status of the species of animal in relation to international agreements on their trade, prior to export. Material arriving in New Zealand without the relevant CITES permits may be subject to seizure by the New Zealand Department of Conservation.

Note: Any requirement for CITES or other conservation-related documentation must be met by the exporter/importer.

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)

- (4) Obtaining biosecurity authority for entry of zoo marsupials and monotremes into New Zealand requires both containment approval from the EPA for that particular species of marsupial or monotreme and the consignment meeting the requirements of this IHS.

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Part 1: General Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This IHS applies to all importers of specified zoo marsupials and monotremes eligible for import into New Zealand from Australia.

1.1.1 Eligibility

- (1) The zoo marsupials must be of the following species:
 - a) Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*)
 - b) Eastern Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*)
 - c) Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*)
 - d) Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*)
 - e) Brush Tailed Rock Wallaby (*Petrogale penicillata*)
 - f) Red Necked Wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*)
 - g) Common Wombat (*Vombatus ursinus*)
 - h) Southern Hairy Nosed Wombat (*Lasiorhinus latifrons*)
 - i) Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)
 - j) Feather Tailed Glider (*Acrobates pygmaeus*)
 - k) Long Nosed Potoroo (*Potorous tridactylus*)
- (2) The zoo monotremes must be of the following species:
 - a) Short Beaked Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*)
- (3) The marsupials and monotremes must:
 - a) Be imported from an Australian zoo.
 - b) Be weaned, healthy and fit to travel.
 - c) Be identified with a microchip prior to export. The identification number must be shown on the Veterinary Certificate accompanying the animals.
 - d) Have been free from quarantine restrictions imposed by the exporting country for at least 90 days prior to the date of export.

1.2 The outcome this standard is seeking to achieve

- (1) The outcome this IHS is seeking to achieve is the effective management of biosecurity risks associated with eligible consignments of marsupials and monotremes from Australia. Refer to Part 2 for specified requirements for identified risk organisms:
 - a) Internal parasites
 - b) External parasites
 - c) Weeds/weed seeds

1.3 Incorporation of material by reference

- (1) The following international standards are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
 - a) The *International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animals Regulations (LAR)*: a copy is available for reading; free of charge, at MPI, Pastoral House, 25 The Terrace, Wellington.
 - b) The *Australian Marine Orders*, Part 43, Issue 6 (equivalent to the *New Zealand Marine Rules* Part 24C) is available free of charge: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2006L03643>.

- (2) Under section 142O(3) of the Act it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply, that is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces the above listed standards, guideline or lists has legal effect as part of these documents.
- (3) The following material is incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act: a) MPI Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards (MPI-STD-TVTL).

Guidance for 1.3

- Incorporation by reference means that standards, guidelines or lists are incorporated into the IHS and they form part of the requirements.
- Where the IHS states that section 142O(1) of the Biosecurity Act does not apply, this means that importers need to refer to the most recent version of any standards, guidelines or lists that are incorporated by reference in the IHS.

1.4 Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of this IHS terms used that are defined in the Act have the meanings set out there. The Act is available at the following website: <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/>.
- (2) See Schedule 3 for additional definitions that apply to this IHS.

1.5 Pre-export isolation

- (3) Marsupials and/or monotremes must be held in pre-export isolation (PEI):
 - a) For a minimum period of 30 days prior to export; and
 - b) In premises that were approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian; and
 - c) Isolated from other animals not of equivalent health status; and
 - d) Zoo marsupials and/or monotremes and all in-contact animals must be free from clinical signs of infectious disease for the entire PEI.
- (4) The PEI premises must have:
 - a) Impervious washable floors and walls, or
 - b) A fenced impervious pad without walls, surrounded by a cleared area free of vegetation; or
 - c) Floors that may be swept, cleaned and serviced daily and surrounded by a cleared area free from vegetation for the first 20 days of PEI. During the last 10 days of PEI, premises must have impervious floors and walls. This option also requires an additional tick inspection within 10 days prior to export.
- (5) Bedding used in PEI must be clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds. One of the following requirements must also be met:
 - a) Prior to housing the marsupials and/or monotremes, the premises must be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with an acaricide. Bedding must be removed every 10 days and the premises must be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with acaricide ; or
 - b) Prior to housing the marsupials and/or monotremes, the premises must be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a long lasting acaricide. Bedding must be removed every 10 days.
- (6) Feed used in PEI must be free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.
- (7) Eligible zoo marsupials and monotremes must be free from quarantine restrictions imposed by the exporting country for at least 90 days prior to the date of export.

1.6 Inspection

- (1) Each marsupial and/or monotreme must be identified and examined in the 24 hours prior to leaving the PEI premises for the port of export, by a registered veterinarian overseeing the care of the animal in PEI. The animal must be free from clinical evidence of infectious disease, external parasites, plant and seed contamination, and be fit for travel.
- (2) For animals that have not spent 30 days PEI on an impervious floor during PEI (see clause 1.5 (4) c), an additional ectoparasite examination must be conducted.
- (3) The vehicles in which the animals will be transported to the port of departure must be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading.
- (4) During transport to the port of departure the animals must be kept isolated from animals that are not of equivalent health status.
- (5) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand, all bedding provided must be free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.
- (6) The crates or pens used for transporting the animals to New Zealand must be new or if previously used must be cleaned and disinfected.
- (7) Zoo marsupials and/or monotremes must not be carried on an aircraft or vessel with any animals other than those officially certified as eligible for import into New Zealand.

1.7 Transport

- (1) Animal cages must be securely fastened (but need not be sealed) and comply with the following travel requirements:
 - a) Air: the transport facilities and arrangements must meet the relevant requirements published in the *IATA Live Animal Regulations*.
 - b) Sea: the transport facilities and arrangements must have been inspected and meet the requirements of the *Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6* (which is equivalent to the *New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C*).
- (2) Only sterilised peat, soft board, paper, a towel or other inert products may be used as bedding. Straw or hay bedding is not permitted.
- (3) Just before take-off the animal compartment must be sprayed with an effective insecticide.
- (4) Other animals on the same aircraft or ship as any zoo marsupials or monotremes must also qualify for entry into New Zealand.
- (5) Transit through other countries requires approval by MPI. If approved, arrangements for transit authorities and meeting these countries requirements are the responsibility of the importer.
- (6) The importer must notify the date, expected time of arrival, port of arrival and the flight number or vessel name to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of arrival at least 7 days in advance of importation. Please email applicable arrival port:
 - a) Auckland: mqsakav@mpi.govt.nz
 - b) Wellington: wellingtoncertification@mpi.govt.nz
 - c) Christchurch: liveanimalgroup@mpi.govt.nz

Guidance for 1.7

- Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the IHS [Wood Packaging Material from All Countries](https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1212). <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1212>

1.8 Permit to import

- (1) A permit to import is required prior to the importation of eligible zoo marsupials and monotremes from Australia.
- (2) Permit to import application forms can be found on the MPI website at: <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/2691>.
- (3) Completed applications can be submitted to Animal Imports animalimports@mpi.govt.nz.

1.9 The documentation that must accompany goods

- (1) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the following:
 - a) Permit to import issued by MPI (copy acceptable) for a single consignment only. The importer must supply the following information to obtain a permit:
 - i) The name and address of exporter.
 - ii) The number, sex, age, species and microchip transponder identification of the animal.
 - iii) The date of proposed importation.
 - iv) The name and address of the containment facility in New Zealand to which the consignment is to proceed following importation.
 - v) The port of arrival, route and means of transport to the containment facility.
 - b) Veterinary certificate, that must include the following:
 - i) A unique consignment identifier.
 - ii) The description, species and number of animals.
 - iii) The name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor).
 - iv) The name, signature and contact details of the Official Veterinarian.
 - v) Certification and endorsement by the Official Veterinarian that the general requirements in Part 1 and the specified requirements in Part 2 of this IHS have been met.
(See schedule 1 for a model veterinary certificate.)
- (2) The exporting country's Official Veterinarian must certify the consignment meets all the requirements of this IHS.
- (3) All documents must:
 - a) Be original, unless otherwise stated in this IHS.
 - b) Accompany the imported goods.
 - c) Be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible.
 - d) Be endorsed on every page by the Official Veterinarian with their original stamp, signature and date or be endorsed in the space allocated and all pages have paper based alternative security features (except the permit to import).
- (4) Copies of all documentation must be sent to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of arrival at least 72 hours in advance of importation.

1.10 Biosecurity authorisation

- (1) A biosecurity authorisation may be given, by an Official Veterinarian, under section 29 of the Act, authorising direction of the marsupials and monotremes to the transitional facility named on the MPI permit to import.

1.11 Transitional facility and containment facility

- (1) Following biosecurity authorisation being given, the animals must proceed directly to the transitional facility named on the permit to import.
- (2) The crates that they travelled in must be cleaned and disinfected and all feed, bedding material and faeces from the crate and transitional facility must be destroyed as biosecurity waste.
- (3) Providing the consignment meets all requirements in the veterinary certificate outlined in Part 2 of this IHS the supervising Official Veterinarian will, under section 29 of the Act, authorise the animals to be moved from the transitional facility to a containment facility approved to MPI Standard 154.03.04 Containment Facilities for Zoo Animals .
- (4) The animals and their offspring must remain permanently in a containment facility and may only be transferred to another containment facility with the prior biosecurity authorisation given under section 29 of the Act.

Guidance for 1.11

- The documentation will be checked to ensure it meets all requirements noted under Part 1 General Requirements, and Part 2 Specified Requirements (veterinary certification), of this import health standard.

Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

- (1) The Competent Authority of the exporting country is required to issue a signed, stamped and dated veterinary certificate containing declarations regarding the following diseases:

2.1 Internal parasites

- (1) Each animal was treated with a product recommended by current literature as being effective against nematodes, cestodes, and trematodes, twice during the PEI period, with an interval of not less than 14 days.

Guidance for 2.1

- Faecal examination to confirm efficacy may be required by MPI.

2.2 External parasites

- (1) In the 3 days after arrival in PEI, and repeated in the 3 days prior to export to New Zealand, the monotremes and/or marsupials were treated with an ectoparasiticide recommended by current literature. Ectoparasiticide efficacy was confirmed by detailed inspection of the animal for external parasites after treatment.


Guidance for 2.2

- Additional ectoparasite inspections to confirm efficacy may be required by MPI.

Schedule 1 – Model Veterinary Certificate

- (1) The following model veterinary certificate is for marsupials and monotremes from Australia.
- (2) This model meets the requirements of the IHS.

Country: Australia				
Certificate reference number:			Import permit number:	
1. Importer name: Address:			2. Exporter name: Address:	
3. Country of destination: New Zealand			4. Country of origin: Australia	
5. Description of commodity: Species				
Microchip Number	Site of Microchip	Other ID (E.g. ARKS number)	M/F	Date of Birth

Official Veterinarian: Name: Address:	Signature: Date: <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p style="font-size: small;">Official Veterinarian signature, Official stamp and date</p> </div>
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Country: Australia	Certificate reference number:
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I, an Official Veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of Australia, certify after due enquiry, with respect to the marsupials and/ or monotremes identified in this veterinary certificate, that:

(1) The premises in Australia in which the animals for export have been resident are under permanent veterinary supervision, and a health monitoring programme is followed including necropsies, and microbiological and parasitological testing.

Pre-export isolation

(2) The animals were held in pre-export isolation (PEI):

- (a) For a minimum period of 30 days prior to export; and
- (b) In premises that were approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian; and
- (c) Isolated from other animals not of equivalent health status; and
- (d) The animals and all in-contact animals were free from clinical signs of infectious disease for the entire PEI.

(3) The PEI premises had:

- (a) Impervious washable floors and walls, or
- (b) A fenced impervious pad without walls, surrounded by a cleared area free of vegetation; or
- (c) Floors that were able to be swept, cleaned and serviced daily and surrounded by a cleared area free from vegetation for the first 20 days of PEI. During the last 10 days of PEI, premises had impervious floors and walls. (Note this option requires an additional tick inspection within 10 days prior to export).

(4) Bedding used in PEI were clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.

- (a) Prior to housing the animals, the premises were thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with an acaricide. Bedding was removed every 10 days and the premises was thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with acaricide ; or
- (b) Prior to housing the animals, the premises were thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a long lasting acaricide. Bedding was removed every 10 days.

(5) While in PEI the animals were fed only feed showing no evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.

(6) The animals have been free from quarantine restrictions imposed by the exporting country for at least 90 days prior to the date of export.

Treatments

(7) Internal parasites

Each animal was treated with a product recommended by current literature as being effective against nematodes, cestodes, and trematodes, twice during the PEI period, with an interval of not less than 14 days.

Endoparasiticide/s used:

Active ingredient(s):

Dose rate:

Date of treatment 1:

Date of treatment 2:

Guidance for 7

- Faecal examination to confirm efficacy may be required by MPI.

(8) External parasites

- (a) In the 3 days after arrival in PEI, and repeated in the 3 days prior to export to New Zealand, the monotremes and/or marsupials were treated with an ectoparasiticide recommended by current literature. Ectoparasiticide efficacy was confirmed by detailed inspection of the animal for external parasites after treatment.

Ectoparasiticide/s used:

Active ingredient(s):

Date of treatment 1:

Date of treatment 2:

Guidance for 8

- Additional ectoparasite inspections to confirm efficacy may be required by MPI.

Inspection and transport

- (9) Each marsupial and/or monotreme was identified and examined in the 24 hours prior to leaving the PEI premises for the port of export, by the registered veterinarian overseeing the care of the animal in PEI. The animal was free from clinical evidence of infectious disease, external parasites, plant and seed contamination, and appeared to be fit for travel.
- (10) For animals that have not spent 30 days PEI on an impervious floor (see 3c), an additional ectoparasite examination was conducted on.....
- (11) As far as can be determined:
- (a) The vehicles in which the animals will be transported to the port of departure were cleaned and disinfected prior to loading.
 - (b) During transport to the port of departure the animals will be kept isolated from animals that are not of equivalent health status.
 - (c) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand, all bedding provided will be free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.
 - (d) If shipped by air, the animals will be shipped in accordance with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations; if shipped by sea, the animals will be shipped in accordance with the Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6.
 - (e) The crates or pens to be used for transporting the animals to New Zealand are either new or if previously used will be cleaned and disinfected.
 - (f) No other animals are being transported in the aircraft or ship except animals officially certified as eligible for import into New Zealand.

Official Veterinarian:

Name:

Address:

Signature:

Date:

Office Details:

Name:

Address:



Schedule 2 – Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
TBA	Marsupials and Monotremes	ZOOMAMON.AUS
Date of Issued Amendments	Title	Shortcode

Final
Draft

Schedule 3 – Definitions

Competent Authority

The Veterinary or other Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, that has the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the *Code* in the whole territory.

Disinfectant

A substance applied to non-living objects to destroy micro-organisms living on those objects and approved for use by the Veterinary Authority. MPI-approved biosecurity treatments for risk goods, including links to approved disinfectants, can be found in the MPI Standard (BNZ-STD-ABTRT) Approved Biosecurity Treatments.

IATA

The International Air Transport Association.

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand.

Official Veterinarian

A veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of the exporting country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of the OIE *Code* Chapter for certification procedures.

OIE

The World Organisation for Animal Health.

OIE Code

The World Organisation for Animal Health Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Any reference in this standard to the OIE *Code* is to the most current as found on the OIE website.

Permit to Import

A written order issued by the Director-General of MPI under section 24 (D)(2) of the Act.

Veterinary Certificate

A certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of the OIE *Code* Chapter for certification procedures, describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.