

Overseas Market Access Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999

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

Ref: AE-LK-05

Date: 10 March 2017

BOVANILK- 31 MARCH 2017 – CATTLE TO THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

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 cattle to The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka BOVANILK dated 31 March 2017;

(ii) the determination under section 62(1) of the format and content of the official assurance for cattle to The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

This notice takes effect from the 31st of March 2017.

Dated at Wellington this 27th day of March 2017.

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

2. The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka requirements

Cattle exported from New Zealand to The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka 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 cattle do not satisfy the conditions in the notice. Likewise, if the cattle 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: CATTLE
To: DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA
Exporting Country: NEW ZEALAND
Competent Authority: MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
Import Permit No:

I: IDENTIFICATION OF THE ANIMALS

Animal identification		Breed	Age	Sex
Permanent	Temporary			

Total number of animals:

II: SOURCE OF ANIMALS

Name and address of exporter:

Name and address of pre-export isolation facility(s):

Farm(s) of origin of animals:

III: DESTINATION OF ANIMALS

Name and address of consignee:

Means and identification of transport:

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

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

1. COUNTRY FREEDOM:

- 1.1 New Zealand is free from anthrax, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), bluetongue, bovine anaplasmosis, bovine babesiosis, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), foot and mouth disease (FMD), heartwater, haemorrhagic septicaemia, lumpy skin diseases, rabies, rift valley fever, theileriosis (*Theileria parva* and *T. annulata*), tsetse transmitted trypanosomiasis, vesicular stomatitis.
- 1.2 New Zealand is officially recognised as having a negligible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk, in accordance with the BSE chapter in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code as published by the World Animal Health Organization (OIE).
- 1.3 The feeding of ruminant protein to ruminants is prohibited in New Zealand.

2. FARM OF ORIGIN HEALTH STATUS:

- 2.1 The herd(s) of origin is free from bovine tuberculosis under the National Pest Management Plan for Bovine Tuberculosis.
- 2.2 The herds(s) of origin are subject to regular vaccination against leptospirosis.
- 2.3 The farm(s) of origin has not had any clinical cases of enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL), Johne's disease or malignant catarrhal fever during the three (3) years prior to the scheduled date of export.
- 2.4 The farm(s) of origin has not had any clinical cases of bovine viral diarrhoea / mucosal disease (BVD/MD) or *Salmonella enterica* ser. Dublin during the twelve (12) months prior to the scheduled date of export.
- 2.5 The farm(s) of origin has not had any clinical cases of bovine genital campylobacteriosis, clostridial disease (including black quarter), dermatophilosis and leptospirosis during the three (3) months prior to the scheduled date of export.

3. ANIMAL HEALTH STATUS AND ISOLATION:

- 3.1 The animals intended for export are individually identified with a Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) tag approved in New Zealand under the National Identification and Tracing scheme (NAIT).
- 3.2 The animals intended for export were born and reared in New Zealand.
- 3.3 The animals intended for export have not been in contact with animals showing clinical signs of enzootic bovine leucosis, bovine tuberculosis, clostridial disease (including black quarter), leptospirosis, bovine viral diarrhoea / mucosal disease (BVD/MD), malignant catarrhal fever, bovine genital campylobacteriosis, dermatophilosis and Johne's disease for at least three (3) months prior to the scheduled date of export.

- 3.3 For an export by sea; the animals were isolated on the farm(s) of origin for at least sixteen (16) days and in an officially approved facility(s) for at least fourteen (14) days before the scheduled date of export.
- 3.4 For an export by air; the animals were isolated in an officially approved facility(s) for at least thirty (30) days before the scheduled date of export.

4. DISEASE MITIGATION:

- 4.1 Within thirty (30) days of entry to the pre-export isolation facility the animals have been vaccinated against infectious bovine rhinotracheitis / infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV) using an inactivated vaccine registered in New Zealand
- 4.2 Within thirty (30) days prior to entry to the pre-export isolation facility the animals have been tested by caudal fold test or comparative cervical test for bovine tuberculosis, with negative results.
- 4.3 Within thirty (30) days prior to entry to the pre-export isolation facility the animals have been tested by antigen enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for BVD/MD, with negative results.
- 4.4 Within thirty (30) days prior to entry to the pre-export isolation facility, and after the test in clause 4.3, the animals have been vaccinated against BVD/MD.
- 4.5 Within thirty (30) days of entry to the pre-export isolation facility the animals have been tested by complement fixation test (CFT), ELISA or delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH) test for paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), with negative results.
- 4.6 Within thirty (30) days prior to entry to the pre-export isolation facility the animals were vaccinated against leptospirosis (serovars hardjo and pomona).
- 4.7 With regard to bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *venerealis*) and trichomonosis (*Trichomonas foetus*):

[4.7.1 The animals have not been mated or used for natural mating.]*

OR [4.7.2 The animals are virgin heifers that have been artificially inseminated with semen originating from MPI approved semen collection centres or naturally mated to bulls that have been tested for campylobacteriosis and trichomonosis, with negative results, prior to the start of mating.]*

OR [4.7.3 Within thirty (30) days for entry to the pre-export isolation facility the animals have been tested by culture of preputial washings (bulls) or vaginal mucus (heifers/cows) for campylobacteriosis and trichomonosis, with negative results.]*

OR [4.7.4 The animals are virgin heifers that have been naturally mated with virgin bulls.]*

(*Delete as applicable)

- 4.8 With regard to *Faciola hepatica* (liver fluke) the animals have been treated with an anthelmintic with a proven efficacy on at least two (2) occasions:
- 4.8.1 the first being within thirty (30) days prior to entry to the pre-export isolation facility
- AND 4.8.2 a second treatment while in pre-export isolation, at least seven (7) days prior to the scheduled date of export the animals and least 10 days after the first treatment in clause 4.8.1.

4.9 Within thirty (30) days prior to entry to the pre-export isolation facility the animals were vaccinated against salmonellosis.

4.10 While in the pre-export isolation facility the cattle were treated for ectoparasites, including ticks.

5. CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND TRANSPORT

5.1 Within three (3) days prior to the scheduled date of shipment the animals were examined and found to be in good health, showed no clinical signs of any infectious and contagious diseases, and fit for transport.

5.2 For an export by sea: the animals will be transported under conditions that are consistent with the Guidance Material for the Transport of Cattle by Sea.

5.3 For an export by air; the animals will be transported under conditions that are consistent with the International Air Transport Association regulations.

.....
Signature of Official Veterinarian
New Zealand 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 NOTES

(This is not part of the official certification)

COMMODITY: CATTLE

COUNTRY: DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

NOTES: This export certificate is based on the *Veterinary Health Requirements for Importation of Cattle*, issued by the Veterinary Regulatory Affairs in December 2015. The conditions were included in an import permit issued on 8 March 2017, and communicated to the animal exports team by the Sri Lanka authorities.

1. An import permit is required
2. With regard to clause 2.2, regular vaccination should be interpreted as having a vaccination programme, developed in conjunction with a registered veterinarian, that covers the initial vaccination of unvaccinated young stock as well as at least annual vaccination of older stock.
3. With regard to Clause 3.3, the wording of this clause may differ to that of clause 3.3 in the import permit. This difference should not limit the ability to certify a consignment using this certificate as long as the intent is the same. If there is uncertainty regarding the difference the the issue should be discussed with the Animal Exports team.
4. With regard to clause 4.2, where a positive TB reaction is reported, no cattle should be moved from that herd to the pre-export isolation facility until the reactor animal has been cleared for TB to the satisfaction of the Recognised Person.
5. With regard to clause 4.7.4, virgin bulls should be interpreted as bulls that have not previously been used for natural mating. It would be expected that this is verified by consulting both the owner of the heifers and the supplier of the bulls.
6. For an export by sea the Sri Lanka Department of Animal Production and Health requires that the animals be accompanied by a veterinarian registered with the relevant veterinary council and able to legally practice veterinary medicine in Sri Lanka, New Zealand or Australia. A suitably qualified veterinarian can be approved as a stockperson, on the recommendation of the exporter, for compliance with the Animal Welfare Export Certificate (AWEC) conditions and the recommendations in the MPI Guidance Material for the Transport of Cattle by Sea.

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'