Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Specified Approvals for Animal Import Health Standards

MPI-STD-SAA

(Previously known as: Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments, and Post-Arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards, MPI-STD-TVTL)

Contents

Endorsement 3
Introduction 4
Schedule 1: Definitions and Acronyms 4
Schedule 2: MPI approved diagnostic tests 6
Schedule 3: MPI approved vaccines 14
Schedule 4: MPI approved treatments 16
Schedule 5: MPI approved laboratories for post-arrival testing 20
Schedule 6: MPI country approvals of disease-free status 20
Schedule 7: Absence of specified diseases from New Zealand 21
Schedule 8: Countries that must meet the IHS requirements for specified diseases 22
Schedule 9 Categories of countries approved to export cats and dogs to New Zealand 22
Schedule 10: Document history 23

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Endorsement

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Introduction

This document, *MPI Specified Approvals for Animal Import Health Standards* (MPI-STD-SAA) is a standard that lists the diagnostic tests, vaccines, processing treatments, post-arrival testing laboratories, and country disease status as approved by the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) for use under animal and animal-product Import Health Standards (IHSs). Where an IHS refers to MPI-STD-SAA, the provisions in this document apply.

Purpose: This document provides a single, authoritative repository of MPI-approved measures that support safe importation. It reduces duplication across IHSs and ensures importers, Competent Authorities, laboratories, transitional facilities, and MPI inspectors have one point of reference.

How to use:
1) Identify the commodity IHS for your goods and check which parts refer to this document.
2) Navigate to the relevant Schedule or Table in this document and note the approvals.

Status and updates: MPI-STD-SAA may be updated independently of an IHS. When an IHS cites MPI-STD-SAA, the current version of this standard applies. Document history for this standard is maintained in Schedule 8.

Schedule 1: Definitions and Acronyms

Term/acronym	Definitions
AGID	Agar gel immunodiffusion
BBAT	Buffered *Brucella* antigen test
C-ELISA	Competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
CF or CFT	Complement fixation test
CPAg-AGID	Cytoplasmic agar gel immunodiffusion test
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
FAVN	Fluorescent antibody virus neutralisation
FPA	Fluorescence polarisation assay
IFAT	Indirect fluorescent antibody test
LP-ELISA	Liquid-phase blocking enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
MAB	Monoclonal antibody-based capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
MAT	Microscopic agglutination test

Term/acronym	Definitions
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
RFFIT	Rapid Fluorescent Foci Inhibition Test
RSAT	Rapid slide agglutination test
RT-PCR	Reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction
SN or SNT	Serum neutralisation test (also: virus neutralisation test)
TAT	Tube agglutination test
VI	Virus isolation
VN or VNT	Virus neutralisation test (also: serum neutralisation test)

Schedule 2: MPI approved diagnostic tests

MPI approved tests are recorded in table 1 of this document and appropriate test methodology will be stated where required (e.g., as per WOAH Manual, as per publication, as per SCAHLS procedure, etc.). MPI may approve alternative tests to those stated in an IHS for a particular risk organism when satisfied with the evidence provided. Satisfactory evidence includes details such as sensitivity, specificity, validation for species and tissue/samples used.

Table 1: MPI approved diagnostic tests

Disease name	MPI approved tests
Import Health Standard: Bovine Germplasm (BOVIGERM.GEN)	

Bovine Viral Diarrhoea (BVD) – virus genotype 2 (BVDV2)	VI (as per WOAH methodology)
	• For semen donors this test is approved for agent detection testing.
	• For embryo donors this test is approved for managing the risk of persistent infection, and acute infection (when sampled within 48 hours of collection).
	• Approved for testing of semen
	• Approved for testing of embryos
	  ○ In the case of IVD embryos, the sample must be embryos (viable or non-viable) or embryo collection (flushing) fluids from the day of collection.
	  ○ In the case of IVP embryos, the sample must be either:
	  ▪ Embryos (viable or non-viable) or embryo culture medium collected prior to embryo storage, or
	  ▪ Oocytes (viable or non-viable) or follicular fluid from the day of collection.

	Antigen capture ELISA (as per WOAH methodology) • For semen donors this test is approved for agent detection testing. • For embryo donors this test is approved for managing the risk of persistent infection, and acute infection when combined with 21-day donor isolation.

	Real-time RT PCR (as per WOAH methodology)
	• For semen donors this test is approved for agent detection testing.
	• For embryo donors this test is approved for managing the risk of persistent infection and acute infection (when sampled within 48 hours of collection).
	• Approved for testing of semen
	• Approved for testing embryos
	  ○ In the case of IVD embryos, embryos (viable or non-viable) or embryo collection (flushing) fluids must be tested.
	  ○ In the case of IVP embryos, embryos (viable or non-viable) or embryo culture medium collected prior to embryo storage must be tested.

	Serum neutralisation and virus neutralisation tests (SN/VN) (as per WOAH methodology) • For semen and embryo donors this test is an approved serological test (for detection of acute infection at least 2 weeks after infection).
	ELISA (as per WOAH methodology) • For semen and embryo donors this test is an approved serological test (for detection of acute infection at least 2 weeks after infection).

Disease name	MPI approved tests
Bovine brucellosis – (*B. melitensis, B. abortus*)	Buffered Brucella antigen tests (BBAT) (as per WOAH methodology) Fluorescence polarisation assay (FPA) (as per WOAH methodology) Complement fixation test (CFT) (as per WOAH methodology) Indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (I-ELISA) (as per WOAH methodology)
Brucella suis	Fluorescence polarisation assay (FPA) (as per WOAH methodology)
Bovine genital campylobacteriosis, BGC, *Campylobacter fetus* subspecies *venerealis* (*Cfv*)	Culture (as per WOAH methodology) - Approved for preputial specimens testing Monoclonal antibody-based capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (MAB) (as per WOAH methodology) Immunofluorescent antibody test (IFAT or FAT) (as per WOAH methodology)
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)	CF (as per WOAH methodology), ELISA (as per WOAH methodology)
Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL)	AGID (as per WOAH methodology), ELISA (as per WOAH methodology); VI and PCR on semen.
Foot and mouth disease (FMD)	VN (as per WOAH methodology), ELISA (as per WOAH methodology)
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) and infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IPV) - BHV 1.1 and 1.2a	ELISA (as per WOAH methodology) SN/VN (as per WOAH methodology) Real time-PCR (on germplasm as per WOAH methodology) VI (on germplasm as per WOAH methodology)
Leptospira interrogans serovar **H**ardjoprajitno	Real Time PCR • Approved for testing of embryo donors on a vaginal swab from the day of collection to New Zealand • Approved for the testing of unfiltered collection fluids (IVD embryos) or embryo culture medium taken immediately prior to embryo storage (IVP embryos). **There are currently no tests approved for semen donors

Lumpy skin disease (LSD)	Real-Time PCR
	• Approved for agent detection testing of embryo donors
	• Approved for agent detection testing of semen
	• Approved for agent detection testing of embryos
	  ○ In the case of IVD embryos, embryos (viable or non-viable) or embryo collection (flushing) fluids must be tested.
	  ○ In the case of IVP embryos, embryos (viable or non-viable) or embryo culture medium collected prior to embryo storage must be tested.
	ELISA
	• Approved for serological testing of donors

Mycoplasma bovis	**Embryos** For *in vivo* derived (IVD) embryos: The unfiltered collection/flush fluids from the embryo collection for New Zealand must be tested For *in vitro* produced (IVP) embryos: A sample of embryo culture medium taken immediately prior to storage from the embryo collection for New Zealand must be tested. DNA extraction and PCR methodology One option from A (extraction) **and** one option from B (amplification) are required.

Disease name	MPI approved tests
	A. Using the extraction methods below, with the modifications indicated, negative results were obtained. 1. MagMax™ CORE kit in with the following conditions: a. A 200 µl input and 90-100µl elution volume are required. b. The input must not be taken from centrifuged/clarified collection fluids. c. The extended lysis step is optional. **AND** B. Using one of the PCR methods below, with a negative result defined as no amplification with a cycle threshold cut-off value ≤40: 1. Modified assay as per Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory's master mix formulation comparison study of analytical sensitivity, utilizing primers and probe sequence as published by Rossetti et al. (2010)[1] and using 8µl of DNA extract as template. Granted approval for USA on 4 July 2022. 2. Modified Rossetti et al (2010)[1] assay as per University of Guelph's Animal Health Laboratory validation report using 8µl of DNA template. Granted approval for Canada on 14 February 2023. 3. Modified Rossetti et al (2010)[1] assay as per Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute (EMAI) validation report using 8µl of DNA template. Granted approval for Australia on 8 May 2024. **<u>Semen</u>** DNA extraction and PCR using the methodology described below. One option from A (extraction) **and** one option from B (amplification) are required. A. Using one of the extraction methods below, with the modifications indicated, negative results were obtained when either a minimum of two extractions (straws) per semen collection were carried out [note: MPI has approved Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (WVDL) to use a validated modification of one extraction from a pool of two or more straws per batch of extended semen when each PCR reaction uses 8ul of semen DNA extract as template]. 1. QIAGEN DNA Mini-kit (tissue or liquid protocol) in accordance with the instructions for semen extraction with the following modifications: a. A 200 µl input and 90-100µl elution volume are required. b. Washing of pellets (e.g. with PBS) is not permitted. c. An extended lysis step is optional; **or** 2. MagMax™ CORE kit in accordance with the instructions for semen extraction with the following modifications: a. A 200 µl input and 90-100µl elution volume are required. b. The input must not be taken from centrifuged semen. c. The extended lysis step is optional; or 3. MagMAX Total Nucleic Acid Kit protocol as per Netherlands' validation report approved by MPI 8 March 2022. **AND** B. One of the following methods, with a negative result defined as no amplification with a cycle threshold cut-off value ≤40, and thresholds set according to the laboratory protocols, or at the lower end of the exponential phase in absence of a protocol: 1. VetMAXTM M. bovis Kit (Applied Biosystems, Laboratoire Service International France) following the manufacturer's instructions; or

[1] Rossetti B. C., Frey J., Pilo P. (2010). Direct detection of *Mycoplasma bovis* in milk and tissue samples by real-time PCR. Mol. Cell. Probes 24, 321–323

Disease name	MPI approved tests
	2. Rossetti et al. (2010)[1] methodology with component concentrations and volumes in the range of the recommended by the master mix manufacturer, and a DNA template volume of 10% of the reaction volume; or 3. KaspRT PCR for the detection of Mycoplasma bovis in individual milk (fresh and conserved), bulk milk, synovial fluid, fresh semen and semen straw samples. Validated by the GD laboratory PO Box 9, 7400 AA Deventer, the Netherlands. Granted approval for Netherlands on 8 March 2022; or 4. Modified assay as per Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory's master mix formulation comparison study of analytical sensitivity, using 8ul of semen DNA extract as a template, and utilizing primers and probe sequence as published by Rossetti et al. (2010)[1]. Granted approval for USA on 28 June 2022.
Q fever	ELISA (as per WOAH methodology) Real – Time PCR • Approved for the testing of semen. • Approved for the testing of embryos: ○ In the case of IVD embryos, embryos (viable or non-viable) or embryo collection (flushing) fluids must be tested. ○ In the case of IVP embryos, embryos (viable or non-viable) or embryo culture medium collected prior to embryo storage must be tested.
Rift Valley Fever	VN (as per WOAH methodology) ELISA (as per WOAH methodology)
Tuberculosis	Intradermal tuberculin test (as per WOAH methodology)
Import Health Standard: Alpacas and llamas (CAMANIIC.GEN)	
Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD) – type 2	Antigen ELISA (as per WOAH methodology) VI (as per WOAH methodology) RT-PCR (as per WOAH methodology)
Brucellosis	CF (as per WOAH methodology) ELISA (as per WOAH methodology) Fluorescence polarisation assay (as per WOAH methodology) Buffered Brucella antigen test (as per WOAH methodology)
Foot and mouth disease (FMD)	ELISA (as per WOAH methodology), VN (as per WOAH methodology), VN (as per WOAH methodology)
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) and infectious pustular vulvovaginitis/balanoposthitis (IPV/B)	VN (as per WOAH methodology), ELISA (as per WOAH methodology)
Import Health Standard: Canine Semen (DOGSEMEN.GEN)	
Brucella canis	RSAT TAT CpAg-AGID

Disease name	MPI approved tests
	IFAT PCR
Leptospira interrogans serovar Canicola	MAT (Alternative proposed by WOAH)
Import Health Standard: Cats and dogs (CATDOG.GEN)	
Rabies	FAVN or RFFIT rabies neutralising antibody titration test (as per WOAH Manual)
Babesia rossi	IFAT or ELISA, PCR IFAT or ELISA, and PCR; or three PCR tests for dogs six months of age and older (in effect from 1 July 2026) Three PCR tests required for dogs under six months of age (in effect from 1 July 2026) (Species specific PCR test for *Babesia rossi* to be performed if PCR for *Babesia* spp. is carried out and positive or inconclusive result is obtained)
Babesia gibsoni	IFAT or ELISA, PCR IFAT or ELISA, and PCR; or three PCR tests for dogs six months of age and older (in effect from 1 July 2026) Three PCR tests required for dogs under six months of age (in effect from 1 July 2026) (Species specific PCR test for *Babesia gibsoni* to be performed if PCR for *Babesia* spp. is carried out and positive or inconclusive result is obtained)
Brucella canis	RSAT, TAT, CPAg-AGID, or IFAT RSAT or TAT on the first original sample (in effect from 1 July 2026) Retest with RSAT, TAT or CPAg-AGID if a positive or inconclusive RSAT or TAT result is obtained from the first original sample (in effect from 1 July 2026) PCR on semen used to breed the dog for export (in effect from 1 July 2026)
Leptospira interrogans serovar Canicola	MAT MAT (Negative = less than 50% agglutination at a serum dilution of 1:100) (in effect from 1 July 2026)
Heartworm (*Dirofilaria immitis*)	ELISA or ELISA SNAP TEST if performed at approved laboratory
Canine influenza virus (in effect from 1 July 2026)	PCR for CIV H3N8/H3N2 viral antigens with a nasal swab (in effect from 1 July 2026)
Leishmania infantum (in effect from 1 July 2026)	IFAT or ELISA for dogs vaccinated with a vaccine that does not interfere with serology (in effect from 1 July 2026) Buffy coat or conjunctival PCR for dogs vaccinated with a serology-interfering vaccine (in effect from 1 July 2026) IFAT or ELISA for unvaccinated dogs (in effect from 1 July 2026)
Import Health Standard: Poultry Hatching Eggs & Specific-Pathogen-Free Chicken Eggs (COMEGIC.GEN)	
Salmonella	Agent identification (Salmonella culture as per WOAH methodology) Rapid whole blood agglutination test (as per WOAH methodology) Rapid serum agglutination test (as per WOAH methodology)
Avian influenza	RT-PCR

Disease name	MPI approved tests
	Virus isolation with pathogenicity testing (as per WOAH methodology) ELISA (as per WOAH methodology) (serological methods not acceptable for use in ducks)
APMV-1(Newcastle disease)	ELISA (subject to MPI approved method) (serological methods not acceptable for use in ducks) Haemagglutination Inhibition (HI) serology (as per WOAH methodology) RT-PCR
Chlamydia psittaci	Post-arrival testing- histochemical staining of liver and spleen impression smears Pre-export testing by CFT (approved for Australia) RT-PCR
Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale	IDEXX ORT ELISA
Mycoplasma iowae	Agent identification (Culture approved for United Kingdom with serotyping by IFAT), Real-time PCR
Mycoplasma meleagridis	Agent identification (Culture as per WOAH methodology for *M. gallisepticum*) Haemagglutination inhibition test (as per WOAH methodology for *M. gallisepticum*) (approved for Canada and United Kingdom) Real-Time PCR Rapid serum agglutination test (as per WOAH methodology for *M. gallisepticum*) (approved for Canada and United Kingdom) ELISA (methodology to be approved by MPI) Western Blot (methodology to be approved by MPI) Immunoblot (approved for United Kingdom)
Reovirus of Muscovy ducks	SN,AGID,ELISA (subject to MPI approved method)
Goose parvo virus and Muscovy duck parvo virus	RT-PCR or ELISA (subject to MPI approved method)
Duck virus enteritis	Virus isolation, PCR (as per WOAH methodology)
Import Health Standard: Egg Products (EGGPRODS.GEN)	
Angara disease (fowl adenovirus type 4 [FAdV-4])	PCR (as per methodology in Ganesh K, Suryanarayana VV and Raghavan R (2002). Detection of fowl adenovirus associated with hydropericardium hepatitis syndrome by a polymerase chain reaction. Veterinary Research Communications, 26(1), pp73-80)
Import Health Standard: Horses (HORANIIC.GEN) **Import Health Standard: Semen and Embryos from Horses (*Equidae*) (HORSSEMB.SPE)** **Import Health Standard: Semen and Embryos from Equids (EQUIGERM.SPE)**	
African horse sickness	CFT (as per WOAH methodology), ELISA (as per WOAH methodology), Real-time PCR (as per WOAH methodology), VN (as per WOAH methodology)
Contagious equine metritis	Bacterial isolation and identification (culture) (as per WOAH methodology), Real-time PCR (as per WOAH methodology)
Dourine	CFT (as per WOAH methodology), ELISA (as per WOAH methodology), IFAT (as per WOAH methodology)
Equine infectious anaemia	AGID (Coggins) (as per WOAH methodology), ELISA (as per WOAH methodology)

Disease name	MPI approved tests
Equine influenza	RT-PCR (as per WOAH methodology)
Equine piroplasmosis	C-ELISA (as per WOAH methodology), IFAT (as per WOAH methodology)
Equine viral arteritis	Virus isolation (on semen only; as per WOAH methodology) VN; synonym: SN (as per WOAH methodology) PCR (semen, or EDTA whole blood from equids other than uncastrated males; as per WOAH methodology)
Glanders	Complement fixation (CF) (as per WOAH methodology)
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	Complement fixation (CF) (as per WOAH methodology) Haemagglutination inhibition (HI) (as per WOAH methodology) Plaque reduction neutralisation (PRN) (as per WOAH methodology)
Import Health Standard: Ornamental Fish and Marine Invertebrates (ORNAMARI.ALL)	
Aquabirnavirus	Virus Isolation *Carassius auratus*: Batch testing as per *Aquatic Birnavirus infection of finfish,* McColl KA, Davies KR, Young JG and Crane MstJ, 2009 listed in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Diagnostic Procedures (ANZSDP). Real-Time PCR *Carassius auratus*: Batch testing using PCR assay by Tapias et al (2015) as per AFDL methodology including the following modifications: • DNA extraction to be performed on each testing batch in duplicate or more. • PCR testing to be performed in duplicate or more on each DNA extract
Aeromonas salmonicida	Bacterial Culture *Carrassius auratus*: Batch testing as per Clinical Bacteriology Procedure Manual, Version 1.0, 15 February 2013 (see pages 10-14 outlining NATA batch testing procedures). Real-Time PCR *Carassius auratus*: Batch testing using PCR assay by Keeling et al (2013)
Aphanomyces invadans	Examination of gross clinical signs; histology of susceptible species of fish displaying clinical signs.
Hoferellus carassii	*Carrassius auratus*: Examination of gross clinical signs; examination of fresh tissue in wet mount by light microscope OR; histology.
Import Health Standard: Ovine and Caprine Semen and Embryos (OVCAGERM.GEN)	
Bluetongue	ELISA (as per WOAH methodology), PCR (as per WOAH methodology), VI (as per WOAH methodology)
Foot and mouth disease (FMD)	ELISA (as per WOAH methodology), VN (as per WOAH methodology)
Maedi-visna	AGID (as per WOAH methodology), ELISA (as per WOAH methodology and LSIVet ELISA for MV/CAE in France)

Disease name	MPI approved tests
Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis	Post-mortem examination of respiratory system and associated lymphatics (as per WOAH discussion of OPA necropsy) PCR (as per WOAH methodology) Histopathology (as per WOAH methodology) Immunohistochemistry (as per WOAH methodology)
Peste des petits ruminants	VN (as per WOAH methodology)
Rift Valley fever	VN (as per WOAH methodology)
Wesselsbron	Serum Neutralisation or Haemagglutination inhibition test on a blood sample any time prior to collection and between 3 weeks and 2 years after collection. Semen and embryos that were collected between tests which indicate a rise in titre are ineligible for export to New Zealand (test methodology to be approved by MPI).
Contagious agalactia	Culture and identification of the organism (as per WOAH methodology); PCR (as per WOAH methodology); ELISA (as per WOAH methodology); Immunoblotting (methodology to be approved by MPI)
Caprine and ovine brucellosis	BBAT (as per WOAH methodology); CF (as per WOAH methodology); ELISA (as per WOAH methodology); FPA (as per WOAH methodology)
Ovine epididymitis	CFT (as per WOAH methodology), ELISA (as per LNCR France methodology)
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	CF (as per WOAH methodology)
Bovine and caprine tuberculosis	Intradermal tuberculin test (as per WOAH methodology);
Enzootic abortion of ewes	CF (as per WOAH methodology); ELISA; PCR in semen (conducted at LNCR in France); DNA microarray hybridisation assay (methodology to be approved by MPI);
Q fever	ELISA (as per WOAH methodology), IFA (as per WOAH methodology), PCR (as per WOAH methodology)
Import Health Standard: Pig Semen (PIGSEMEN.GEN)	
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) virus	RT-PCR (approved for Canada); Multivalent ELISA using both North American and European strains (approved for Canada)
Transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) virus	Serum neutralisation and specific competitive blocking ELISA (approved for Canada)
Brucella suis	Fluorescence polarisation assay and indirect ELISA (approved for Canada)
Import Health Standard: Turkey Meat and Meat Products (POUTURIC.GEN)	
Salmonella arizonae	Agent identification (Salmonella culture as per WOAH methodology)
Turkey viral hepatitis	Post-mortem inspection and associated liver condemnation rate, interpreted at flock level (<2% condemnation)
Turkey coronavirus	RT-PCR (subject to MPI approved method)
APMV-2 & APMV-3	Virus isolation (subject to MPI approved method)

Schedule 3: MPI approved vaccines

MPI may approve alternative vaccines to those stated in the IHS. MPI will only approve vaccines once satisfied with the details provided by the Competent Authority of the exporting country about the vaccination protocol, including vaccine type, discussion of potential risks with the vaccine and how they can be managed (for example reversion to virulence), and surveillance details, including how vaccinated animals will be distinguished from infected animals. MPI approved vaccines are recorded in table 2 of this document.

Table 2: MPI approved vaccines

Disease name	MPI approved vaccines
Import Health Standard: Horses (HORANIIC.GEN)	
Equine influenza	Registered vaccines containing equivalent strains of EI virus as recommended by the WOAH Expert Surveillance Panel on Equine Influenza Vaccine Composition: https://www.woah.org/en/disease/equine-influenza/. Vaccines should contain both clade 1 and clade 2 viruses of the Florida sublineage. Clade 1 continues to be represented by A/eq/South Africa/04/2003-like or A/eq/Ohio/2003-like viruses but more recent clade 1 viruses are available from the WOAH reference laboratories. Clade 2 continues to be represented by A/eq/Richmond/1/2007-like viruses but more recent clade 2 viruses are available from the WOAH reference laboratories.
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern, Western, and Venezuelan)	EEE and WEE: inactivated vaccines, as per WOAH Manual VEE: attenuated virus or inactivated virus vaccines, as per WOAH Manual
Equine viral arteritis	Modified live virus or inactivated vaccines, as per WOAH Manual
Japanese encephalitis	Inactivated vaccine, as per WOAH Manual
Hendra virus	Zoetis *Equivac HeV*
Rabies virus	Inactivated vaccines, as per WOAH Manual
Import Health Standard: Cats and Dogs (CATSDOGS.GEN)	
Rabies	Inactivated virus vaccine or recombinant vaccine expressing the rabies virus glycoprotein.
Canine influenza virus (CIV)	A registered monovalent or bivalent inactivated vaccine containing either or both canine influence virus subtypes CIV H3N8 and/or CIV H3N2, effective against the strains of virus circulating in the area the dog resided in prior to shipment. (In effect from 1 July 2026)
Leptospirosis (*Leptospira interrogans* serovar Canicola)	Inactivated vaccine, as per WOAH Manual, effective against *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Canicola (In effect from 1 July 2026)

Disease name	MPI approved vaccines
Import Health Standard: Semen and Embryos from Sheep and Goats (OVCAGERM.GEN)	
Bluetongue virus	Live-attenuated, as per WOAH Manual
Foot and mouth	Chemically inactivated cell-culture-derived preparations of a seed virus strain blended with a suitable adjuvant/s and excipients, as per WOAH Manual
Peste des petits ruminants	Cell culture-attenuated strains of natural PPRV, as per WOAH Manual
Sheep and goat pox	Attenuated live and inactivated capripoxvirus vaccines, as per WOAH Manual
Q fever	Inactivated whole phase 1 vaccine, as per WOAH Manual
Import Health Standard: Bovine Germplasm (BOVIGERM.GEN)	
Rift Valley Fever	Inactivated vaccine, as per WOAH Manual
Leptospirosis	Inactivated vaccine, as per WOAH Manual

Schedule 4: MPI approved treatments

MPI may approve treatments for a particular risk organism(s) when satisfied with the evidence provided. MPI approved treatments are recorded in table 3 of this document.

Table 3: MPI approved treatments

Disease name	MPI approved treatment
Leptospira interrogans serovar Canicola	Dihydrostreptomycin (this will be removed) (in effect from 1 July 2026)
	Doxycycline at 5-10 mg/kg for 14 consecutive days (in effect from 1 July 2026)
Bacillus anthracis	12.5% formalin –at least 10 hours as disinfectant for liquid waste.
Coxiella burnetii	5% formalin – for at least 24-48 hours as disinfectant for liquid waste.
Leptospira in germplasm	Minimum doses for each ml of frozen **canine semen**: a) 500 IU penicillin in combination with an aminoglycoside; or b) 500 IU penicillin, 300 µg of spectinomycin and 150 µg of lincomycin; or c) A combination of 500 IU penicillin, 500 µg streptomycin, 150 µg lincomycin, and 300 µg spectinomycin; or d) A combination of 25 µg dibekacin and 75 µg amikacin; or e) A combination of 1.2 mg/ml ticarcillin and 0.5 mg/ml amikacin; or f) 50 µg gentamicin alone. g) Any antibiotic combination listed below for *Leptospira* in semen from other species
	Minimum doses in each ml of frozen for **pig, ruminant, and camelid semen**: a) 50 µg tylosin, 250 µg gentamicin, 150 µg lincomycin, 300 µg spectinomycin; or b) 500 IU penicillin, 500 µg streptomycin, 150 µg lincomycin, 300 µg spectinomycin; or c) 25 µg dibekacin, 75 µg amikacin
	Minimum doses **for ruminant and camelid embryos**: a) 50 IU/ml penicillin and 50 µg/ml streptomycin; or b) 50 µg/ml tylosin; or c) 50 µg/ml gentamicin
Mycoplasma spp. in ovine and caprine germplasm from Australia	Minimum doses in each ml of frozen semen: a) 50 µg tylosin, 250 µg gentamicin, 150 µg lincomycin, 300 µg spectinomycin; or b) 500 IU penicillin, 500 µg streptomycin, 150 µg lincomycin, 300 µg spectinomycin; or c) 25 µg dibekacin, 75 µg amikacin.
Mycoplasma bovis in bovine germplasm	**Semen:** There is no approved treatment protocol for bovine semen. Exported semen must be PCR tested.

Disease name	MPI approved treatment	
	Embryos: The embryos must be subjected to the protocol described in the IETS Manual: incubation at 37°C in tylosin (200 µg/mL) for a minimum of 4 hours after being washed 10 times.	
Heartworm *(Dirofilaria immitis)*	Ivermectin at 6 mcg/kg Milbemycin at 0.5 mg/kg Moxidectin at 2-4mcg/kg Selamectin at 6 mg/kg Moxidectin sustained-released injection	
External parasites of Cats and Dogs– treatment must be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions	**Fleas and ticks** **Active ingredient(s)** Afoxolaner Esafoxalaner Etofenprox Fipronil Fipronil 0.25% Fipronil and cyphenothrin Fipronil and permethrin Fipronil, permethrin and pyriproxyfen Fipronil and pyriproxygen Fipronil and S-methoprene Flumethrin Fluralaner Lotilaner Permethrin Permethrin, dinotefuran and pyriproxyfen Permethrin and imidacloprid Permethrin and indoxacarb Permethrin and pyriproxyfen Permethrin, pyriproxyfen, and imidacloprid Phenothrin and methoprene Pyrethrins Pyrethrin and permethrin Pyriprole Selemectin and sarolaner Sarolaner Sarolaner, pyrantel and moxidectin	**Fleas and ticks** **Brand name examples** Nexgard, Nexgard Spectra Nexgard Spectra - cats Biospot, Ovitrol X-Tend, Zodiac, Effipro, My Flea Guard, Pestigon, Eliminall Fleatix, Frontline Original Frontline Spray Frontline Tritak, Parastar Plus Frontect, Frontline Tri-Act Effitix Effipro Duo Frontline Plus, Broadline Bayticol Bravecto, Bravecto Plus Credelio Permoxin rinse Bayvantic Vet Dog, Firstshield Trio, Fortreon, Kiltix, Preventic (topical), Simple Guard 3, Vectra 3D Advantix Activyl Tick Plus Sentry Advantix II Hartz Ultragard Pro Ovitrol Spray Duocide LA spray Prac-Tic Revolution Plus Simparica Simparica Trio
Internal parasites of Cats and Dogs	**Nematodes:** Emodepside	**Cestodes:** Praziquantel

Disease name	MPI approved treatment	
	Eprinomectin Febantel Fenbendazole Flubendazole Ivermectin Mebendazole Milbemycin oxime Moxidectin Pyrantel pamoate/embonate Oxantel pamoate/embonate Oxibendazole Selamectin	Nitroscanate *Note: Products used to treat cestodes **must** be effective against **echinococcus**.*
For Dogs (in effect from 1 July 2026) *Angiostrongylus vasorum*	Afoxolaner (2.5 mg/kg) and milbemycin oxime (0.5 mg/kg) Moxidectin 2.5mg/kg Moxidectin 2.5 mg/kg + imidacloprid (0.1 ml/kg of 2.5% topical spot on) Spinosad (45-70 mg/kg) and milbemycin oxime (0.75-1.18 mg/kg)	
For Dogs (in effect from 1 July 2026) *Babesia rossi*	Imidocarb dipropionate (IM or SC): 7.5 mg/kg bodyweight 6.0 mg/kg bodyweight (two treatments at least 14 days apart)	
Cestodes of fish - *Bothriocephalus acheilognathi*	Praziquantel base at ≥ 1 mg/L for 24 hrs to be completed 96 hrs before biosecurity clearance Praziquantel base at ≥ 4 mg/L for 12 hrs to be completed 96 hrs before biosecurity clearance Fenbendazole 40mg/kg orally on two occasions 4 days apart before biosecurity clearance Fenbendazole 2mg/L bath treatment once weekly for 3 weeks before biosecurity clearance	
Nematode of fish - *Capillaria philippinensis*	Levamisole base bath (1mg/L) for 24 hours.	
Ectoparasite of fish - *Argulus foliaceus*	Trichlorfon 0.25 – 0.5 mg / L as a bath for three hours and repeated after a 7-day interval for 2 - 4 occasions Diflubenzuron 0.3 – 0.6 mg / L as a bath Potassium permanganate 10mg / L for 30 minutes as a bath Lufenuron 0.13 mg / L as a bath once a week for 4 weeks	
Treatments permitted for routine prophylactic use in ornamental fish	Acriflavine Bay oil (Pimenta racemosa) Benzalkonium chloride Blackwater extract Calcium Carbonate Chloramine-t Copper sulfate Formalin Hydrogen peroxide	Magnesium sulphate Malachite green Methylene blue Monosodium phosphate Quinine sulphate Rift lake conditioning salts Salt (Sodium chloride) Sodium bicarbonate Tea tree oil (melaleuca)

Disease name	MPI approved treatment	
General antiparasitic treatments permitted for ornamental fish	Dimetridazole Ivermectin Flubendazole Potassium permanganate Trichlorfon	
Germplasm shipping containers	Traditional disinfectants – including 2% available chlorine (e.g. chlorine bleach); 2% Virkon; 2.4% Prevail (dilution ratio 1:40); UVC radiation - 10 minutes of UVC light (254 nm) (approved for Netherlands)	

Schedule 5: MPI approved laboratories for post-arrival testing

Diagnostic testing undertaken during post-arrival quarantine is conducted by the MPI Animal Health Laboratory. When set out as a requirement in the import health standard, MPI may approve other laboratories that submit satisfactory evidence of equivalence. Satisfactory evidence for equivalence for laboratories includes: details of approval to a transitional facility standard with the appropriate physical containment approval for the samples held and testing carried out; and current approval under the MPI Recognised Laboratory Programme to conduct the required tests. MPI approved laboratories for post-arrival testing are recorded in table 4 of this document.

Table 4: MPI approved laboratories for post-arrival laboratory testing

Laboratory Name	Transitional Facility Approval Number	Laboratory tests
Import Health Standard: Poultry Hatching Eggs & Specific-Pathogen-Free Chicken Eggs (COMEGIC.GEN)		
MPI Animal Health Laboratory	25516	All import testing
Poultry Veterinary Services (PVS Labs Limited)	31832	Avian influenza: ELISA antibody or real-time PCR
		Newcastle disease (APMV-1): HI antibody or real-time PCR
SVS Laboratories Limited	28303	Avian influenza: PCR
		Newcastle disease: PCR

Schedule 6: MPI country approvals of disease-free status

After an assessment of evidence, MPI has decided country freedom from particular diseases, and they are listed in Table 5 in relation to the IHS that requires a decision of disease status.

Table 5:

Disease name	IHS clause	Countries approved by MPI as free from endemic cases of the disease specified
Leishmaniasis caused by *Leishmania infantum*	2.12	Australia
Leptospirosis caused by *Leptospira interrogans* serovar *Canicola*	2.13	
Brucella canis	2.8	Australia

Schedule 7: Absence of specified diseases from New Zealand

The diseases MPI claims freedom from can be found at the following link: Absence of specified diseases from New Zealand.

(1) MPI has decided that proficiency panels containing live microorganisms that are new to New Zealand are approved for import into facilities that are not MPI-approved transitional or containment facilities, in alignment with HSNO approval NOR100207 or NOR100206, **except when they contain organisms which are absent from New Zealand according to the link above.**

Schedule 8: Countries that must meet the IHS requirements for specified diseases

MPI lists the countries and diseases in table 6 which present a risk to New Zealand for a specific type of trade. The countries listed for each disease are required to fulfil the requirements for that disease as stated in the IHS.

Table 6

Disease name	IHS clause	Countries that must meet the IHS requirements for the disease
Canine influenza	2.9	USA Singapore Canada Republic of Korea

Schedule 9 Categories of countries approved to export cats and dogs to New Zealand

(2) The categories of countries where a Chief Technical Officer has determined that the veterinary services of the exporting country are capable of ensuring that cats and dogs imported from that country can meet the requirements of this IHS are as follows:

Category 1: Australia		
Australia	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Norfolk Island

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Category 2: Countries Recognised as Rabies Free			
American Samoa Bahrain Barbados Christmas Island Cook Islands Falkland Islands Fiji French Polynesia	Guam Hawai'i (USA) Iceland Japan Kiribati Marshall Islands Mauritius	Micronesia, Federated States Nauru New Caledonia Niue Palau Papua New Guinea	Pitcairn Islands Singapore Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu Wallis and Futuna Samoa

Category 3: Specified Countries where Rabies is Absent or Well Controlled				
Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Austria	Channel Islands Chile Croatia	Ireland Isle of Man Israel	Northern Mariana Islands Norway Poland	St Kitt and Nevis St Lucia

Category 3: Specified Countries where Rabies is Absent or Well Controlled				
Bahamas Balearic Islands Belgium Bermuda British Virgin Islands Brunei Bulgaria Canada Canary Islands Dutch Caribbean (Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St Eustatius, St Maarten) Cayman Islands	Cyprus Czech Republic (Czechia) Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Gibraltar Greece Greenland Hawaii (Hawai'i) Hong Kong Hungary	Italy Jamaica Korea (Republic of) Kuwait Latvia Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Macau Malaysia (Peninsular, Sabah & Sarawak only) Malta Monaco Montenegro Netherlands	Portugal Puerto Rico Qatar Reunion Saipan Serbia Seychelles Slovakia Slovenia, South Africa, Republic of Spain St Kitt and Nevis St Lucia	St Vincent and the Grenadines Sweden Switzerland Taiwan Trinidad and Tobago United Arab Emirates United Kingdom USA Uruguay Virgin Islands (USA)

Schedule 10: Document history

Version date	Description of the changes
25 August 2021	CAMANIIC.GEN • Q fever tests removed For BOVIGERM.GEN • Bluetongue virus section removed, as per the amendment to the IHS. • Bovine Viral Diarrhoea (BVD) – virus genotype 2 (BVDV2): The OIE methods and their approved use (as per the IHS). • Bovine brucellosis – (B. melitensis, B. abortus, B. suis) section added along with the 4 approved test methods, all as per OIE methodology. • Bovine genital campylobacteriosis, BGC, Campylobacter fetus subspecies venerealis (Cfv): This section has been added along with culture, as per OIE methodology. • Mycoplasma bovis: The PCR methodology details have been added. • Q fever: CFT option removed
1 April 2022	For BOVIGERM.GEN • PCR testing for Mycoplasma bovis expanded for clarity. • AGID and ELISA testing for EBL added. • Antibiotic treatment for Mycoplasma bovis clarified. For OVCAGERM.GEN • New section for approved treatments for Mycoplasma spp. in sheep and goat semen added
26 April 2022	For BOVIGERM.GEN • RT-PCR and VI added for testing of BVDV2 persistent infection in semen and embryo donors.

Version date	Description of the changes
	• ELISA, VI, SNT added for serological testing for BVDV2 in semen and embryo donors. • VI and PCR added for the test of EBL in semen. • FPA added as the only approved test for Brucella suis. • Mycoplasma bovis PCR for semen, elution volumes for DNA extraction adjusted. • Inactivated vaccine option for Leptospirosis as per WOAH Code added. • Leptospirosis antibiotic treatment for embryo donors added. • Approved disinfectants for germplasm containers added.
5 July 2022	For BOVIGERM.GEN • PCR added to approved tests for leptospirosis in embryo donors. • Specification for IM injection for leptospirosis treatment removed. • Approval of PCR embryo testing protocol for Mycoplasma bovis by the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory formalised.
7 September 2022	For BOVIGERM.GEN • MAB and FAT added to approved tests for Campylobacter fetus subspecies venerealis
22 November 2023	For BOVIGERM.GEN • Approval of PCR embryo testing protocol for Mycoplasma bovis by the Animal Health Laboratory from the University of Guelph formalised. • BVDV2 agent detection tests section clarified to align with WOAH terminology. EQUIGERM.SPE added
9 May 2024	For COMEGIC.GEN • SVS added to approved laboratories for post arrival testing. For BOVIGERM.GEN • Approval of PCR embryo testing protocol for Mycoplasma bovis by the Elisabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute formalised. For DOGSEMEN.GEN • Antibiotic combinations approved for Leptospirosis added
9 January 2025	For ORNAMARI.ALL • RT PCR test added for testing of Aquabirnavirus and Aeromonas salmonicida. For HORSEMB.SPE and EQUIGERM.SPE • List if approved antibiotic treatments for leptospirosis in horse germplasm removed. For DOGSEMEN.GEN • Approved antibiotic treatments for leptospirosis in dog semen added (previously listed under horse semen)
8 May 2025	For OVCAGERM.GEN • ELISA added for the testing or EAE in germplasm donors
22 May 2025	For CATSDOGS.GEN • Change title to *Specified Approvals for Animal Import Health Standards* (Formerly known as *Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments, and Post-Arrival* • Addition of new schedules: Schedule 5: MPI approvals of disease-free status and Schedule 6: Countries that must meet the IHS requirements for specified diseases.
24 July 2025	For BOVIGERM (changes as per mock TVTL included in IHS consultation 15 March 2025)

Version date	Description of the changes
	• Changes throughout to extend IVD embryo testing to IVP • Culture added for testing of preputial specimens for BGC • Tests added to Lumpy skin disease as per WOAH Code and Manual • PCR added for the testing of IVD and IVP specimens for leptospirosis • ELISA added to RVF • Semen antibiotic treatment removed for the management of Mycoplasma bovis • Donor antibiotic treatment removed for Leptospirosis
30 October 2025	For BOVIGERM.GEN • Addition of gentamicin to the approved treatments for leptospirosis in bovine embryos For COMEGIC.GEN • Removal of country specific approvals for tests recommended in the WOAH Manual
13 May 2025	For CATSDOGS.GEN (in effect from 1 July 2026) • Changes to testing requirements for *Babesia rossi*, *Babesia gibsoni*, *Brucella canis*, *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Canicola, canine influenza virus and *Leishmania infantum* • Inactivated vaccine option containing either or both canine influenza virus subtypes CIV H3N8 and/or CIV H3N2, and *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Canicola. • Treatments for *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Canicola, external and internal parasites, *Angiostrongylus vasorum* and *Babesia rossi.* For MOBIOCELL.ALL: • Schedule added for New Zealand's disease freedoms (for proficiency panel imports). Introduction added, reformatted
15 July 2026	For CATSDOGS.GEN (in effect from 1 July 2026) • Added Moxidectin for management of nematodes under Schedule 4, Approved treatments, Internal parasites of Cats and Dogs