

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.

## **Export Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999**

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

Ref: AE-US-45L

Date: 26 July 2013

### **ZOOANIEC.US 9 AUGUST 2013 – ZOO ELEPHANTS, HIPPOS, RHINOS, AND TAPIRS TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

#### **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 zoo elephants, hippos, rhinos, and tapirs to the United states of America ZOOANIEC.US dated 9 August 2013;

(ii) the determination under section 62(1) of the format and content of the official assurance for zoo elephants, hippos, rhinos, and tapirs to the United states of America

This notice takes effect from the 9<sup>th</sup> August 2013.

Dated at Wellington this 29<sup>th</sup> of July 2013.

Signed: Howard Pharo BVSc, MScTAD, MPP, MANZCVSc  
Manager Import and Export Animals  
Animal and Animal Products Directorate  
Standards Branch  
(acting under delegated authority)

#### **2. United States requirements**

Zoo elephants, hippos, rhinos, and tapirs exported from New Zealand to the United States of America 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 zoo elephants, hippos, rhinos, and tapirs do not satisfy the conditions in the notice. Likewise, if the zoo elephants, hippos, rhinos, and tapirs do not satisfy the zoosanitary requirements in the certificate, then the certificate will not be certified.



Certificate No: .....

**NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES**

**HEALTH CERTIFICATE**

Commodity: ELEPHANTS, HIPPOS, RHINOS, AND TAPIRS

To: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Exporting country: NEW ZEALAND

Competent Authority: MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Import permit number: .....

**I: IDENTIFICATION OF THE ANIMALS**

Identification	Species/ Breed	Sex	Age in months

Number of animals: .....

Purpose of the exportation: .....

**II: CONSIGNMENT INFORMATION**

**ORIGIN OF ANIMALS**

Name and address of the exporter: .....

.....

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

.....

**DESTINATION OF ANIMALS**

Name and address of the importer: .....

.....

Address of the destination facility (if different): .....

.....

**TRANSPORTATION**

Means and identification of transport: .....

Port of embarkation: .....

Port of entry: .....

Official seals (if applicable): .....

**III: HEALTH INFORMATION**

I, ....., an Official Veterinarian of the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), certify, after due enquiry in regards to the animal(s) identified in this export certificate, that:

a) on ..... (date), being not more than 72 (seventy two) hours prior to loading for export I examined the said animals and found them to be free from clinical signs or symptoms of infectious or contagious disease, including infestation with ectoparasites and in my opinion fit for the intended journey.

b) on ..... (date), being at least 72 (seventy two) hours, but not more than 14 (fourteen) days, prior to loading the said animals were treated under supervision of a MPI approved veterinarian for the removal of external parasites, by thoroughly wetting all external parts of the animals by means of a sprayer, spray-dip or dip-vat, using the following licensed product:

name of product: .....  
active ingredient(s): .....  
concentration used: .....

c) The animals for export, after being treated for ectoparasites as in paragraph III (b) above, did not come into physical contact or share a pen or bedding materials with any other animals apart from those similarly treated for the same consignment to the USA.

d) I have received a written declaration from the owner/exporter that the crates and vehicles for transport will be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with an approved disinfectant prior to loading.

e) This certificate is valid for ..... days from the date of signature.

.....  
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:** ELEPHANTS, HIPPOS, RHINOS, AND TAPIRS

**COUNTRY:** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**NOTES:** This is a new export certificate based on the “protocol for the importation of elephants, hippos, rhinos, and tapirs”. This certificate was approved by the USDA on 23 July 2013.

1. An import permit is required and must be applied for prior to importation into the United States. The importer must obtain an import permit from:

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)  
Veterinary Services (VS)  
National Center for Import and Export (NCIE)  
4700 River Road, Unit 39  
Riverdale, Maryland  
20737-1231

Fax: 301-734-4704

E-mail: [VS-Live.Animals\\_Import.Permits@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:VS-Live.Animals_Import.Permits@aphis.usda.gov)

The import permit application (VS Form 17-129) can also be found on the APHIS website at [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health/permits/](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/permits/)

2. A Customs Declaration (VS Form 17-29) must also be provided to Customs and Border Protection officials at the time the animal(s) arrive in the United States.

[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\\_export/forms.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/forms.shtml)

3. It is the importer’s responsibility to identify and to ensure it has complied with all requirements of any other regulatory and advisory bodies (e.g. CITES) prior to and after importation.
4. The exporter should refer to the Import Permit for details on conditions of administration, port of entry inspection, and post-arrival quarantine requirements.
5. If necessary a separate schedule may be attached for identification of animals. The animals presented for entry into the United States must be able to be reconciled by APHIS with the documentation required in the protocol.
6. Clause III a): animals must be inspected by the individual issuing the health certificate not more than 72 hours before being loaded on the means of conveyance (vessel/flight) which will transport the animals to the United States.
7. Clause III b): treatment for external parasites must be done under supervision of either the Official Veterinarian or a recognized person.
8. Clause III e): the means of transport should be taken into account when determining the period of validity of the export certificate, allowing for the duration of the journey and reasonable possible delays.
9. Import permits are valid for 14 days from the proposed date of presentation for entry into the United States.
10. Animals will be treated for ectoparasites at the time of entry into the United States. The exporter should refer to the Import Permit for details.

11. It is the responsibility of the importer to remove any animal refused entry for noncompliance with the requirements of the protocol from the United States. An animal that is not removed within the prescribed time period or is abandoned, may be seized and destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

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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'.**