Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

FMD Indonesia and Taskforce - Key messages and Questions and Answers

Updated 31 October 2022

- New Zealand is free from foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and we have never had a case here.
- It is very unlikely that FMD will arrive in New Zealand, as we have a robust biosecurity system in place with strict importing requirements and strong border measures to keep it out.
- Biosecurity New Zealand takes the threat of FMD seriously and for this reason, we are monitoring theIndonesian foot-and-mouth situation closely.
- Because Indonesia is still working to bring the spread of FMD under control, wehave made some precautionary adjustments to our border measures to ensure all travellers do their part to keep FMD out of New Zealand.
- This is a timely opportunity to raise awareness. The risk of FMD getting into New Zealand hasn't changed but we want people to be alert.
- Travellers and farmers have a crucial role to play in keeping Aotearoa New Zealand FMD- free.
- We ask anyone who has travelled to countries with FMD, and has been in contact with farm animals, to stay away from at-risk (cloven hooved) animals for a week after their return. These include cattle, sheep, pigs, deer, goats and alpaca. Farm visitors should not use shoes or clothing they have worn in these countries.
- We also ask anyone concerned about their farm animals' health, especially with symptoms including high fever, mouth and feet blisters or erosions and lameness, to call their veterinarian or MPI's exotic pest and disease hotline (0800 80 99 66).
- Farmers can help protect themselves by ensuring their NAIT records are up to date and they have robust farm biosecurity plans in place. More information is available here: NAIT User Guide
- There is also good information on the MPI and dairy and meat industry body websites. See: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/biosecurity/plans-for-responding-to-serious-diseaseoutbreaks/foot-and-mouth-disease/advice-to-farmers-and-livestock-owners-about-footand-mouth-disease/
- Biosecurity New Zealand is committed to constantly reassessing its multi-layered biosecurity settings as we have done with regard to FMD.
- Those settings include risk assessments of all arrivals and cargo, screening of checked in and cabin baggage, detector dogs and very strong import health standards.

- All mail products that come into New Zealand from Indonesia are x-rayed and checked by our detector dogs.

- Biosecurity New Zealand officers are also checking all containers from Indonesia carrying imported meat products.

New specific measures to prevent FMD from coming into New Zealand

- As you'll appreciate, there are very thorough checks happening at the points of arrival. New Zealand is free from foot-and-mouth disease, and Biosecurity New Zealand is committed to maintaining vigilance for it. You can read more here https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/government-steps-protections-against-foot-and-mouth-disease and https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news/media-releases/campaign-to-raise-fmd-awareness-for-travellers/
- Every passenger arrival card is examined, and those who are assessed as a risk are directed to a different process of questioning, and baggage search. For example, travellers who have been in Indonesia within the last seven days require additional screening and are directed to foot mats with disinfecting chemicals
- We are also taking an extra precaution and stopping travellers from Indonesia bringingin personal consignments of any meat product.
- Previously travellers from Indonesia could bring in declared cooked or treated meat, with the highest risk uncooked meat products already prohibited. Given the importance of protecting our vital primary sector, this is a good further step to take for now. Biosecurity New Zealand will reassess the suspension at the appropriate time. You can read more here: New biosecurity measure to protect against FMD | NZ Government (mpi.govt.nz) and here Biosecurity NZ committed to tough FMD protections | NZ Government (mpi.govt.nz)
- Biosecurity New Zealand is putting a lot of focus on awareness and other activities to protect us from FMD, including:

    - There is a wide-reaching awareness campaign involving online digital messaging, in-flight announcements, digital noticeboards and flyers to reach passengers coming into the country at 3 stages - pre-departure, in-flight and on arrival.
    - These measures, along with some conversations with border biosecurity staff, should go a long way in reminding people to leave meat and animal products behind and to wash their footwear just so there's no chance ofthis disease making its way in.
    - Biosecurity New Zealand officers are also checking all containers from Indonesia carrying imported meat products.

- There are regular updates to primary sector partners and the country's veterinary network.
- MPI has an FMD Task Force coordinating improvements to planning and preparedness for the unlikely event of a disease outbreak. Industry groups are working with MPI on this.
- Biosecurity New Zealand has provided personal protective equipment to Indonesia to conduct biosecurity measures, disinfectant, backpack sprayers and other tools to help on the ground and offered technical expertise as well.
- An on-the-ground audit in June of Indonesia's palm kernel supply chain shows Indonesia is meeting New Zealand' strict biosecurity requirements for foot-and-mouth disease. You can read more here: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news/media-releases/pke-audit-shows-strict-fmd-requirements-being-met/
- We continue to work closely with our Australian counterparts to regularly assess the situation.

Questions and answers

ABOUT FOOT-AND-MOUTH

What is Foot and Mouth Disease?

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is caused by a virus that only infects cloven-hooved animals. An animal is cloven-hooved if its foot is divided in two. In New Zealand this includes cows, pigs, sheep, goats, deer, alpaca and llama.

The disease doesn't affect other animals, such as rodents, cats, dogs, birds or horses.

Do we currently have FMD in New Zealand?

No. New Zealand is free from foot-and-mouth disease, and we are committed to maintaining this.

We have never had a case of FMD in New Zealand.

Even though it has a similar name, it is completely different from the human condition, 'hand, foot and mouth disease' which is a common viral illness in children.

Why is the disease a problem?

FMD spreads quickly and before infected animals show symptoms.

An outbreak of FMD would have a major impact on susceptible animals, our primary industries and the economy because it reduces agricultural productivity, and it can be very painful for infected animals.

All trade in animal products would be stopped and rural businesses (such as farms, farm contractors, animal processors, and transporters) would be affected.

It would severely impact exports of dairy, red meat and pork products for months or even years after the outbreak, as we would no longer be regarded as FMD-free by trading countries.

Why are we worried about FMD?

We take the threat of FMD very seriously as an outbreak in New Zealand would carry severe economic and social costs for the country.

An outbreak of FMD would have a major impact on susceptible animals, our primary industries and the economy. All trade in animal products would be stopped and rural businesses (such as farms, farm contractors, animal processors, and transporters) would be affected.

It would severely impact exports of dairy, red meat and pork products for months or even years after the outbreak, as we would no longer be regarded as FMD-free by trading countries.

The best way to prevent this is to keep foot-and-mouth out of New Zealand. We have a robust biosecurity system to prevent the introduction of the disease and it is considered very unlikely that it would arrive here.

How FMD could get into NZ?

The foot-and-mouth virus usually enters a country through contaminated animal products (such as ham, salami or waste containing meat products), which are then fed to susceptible animals such as pigs.

The risk of introduction of FMD virus into New Zealand in legally imported animals and animal products is managed through robust measures we have in place at the pre-border and border, that have been derived from risk analyses carried out over many years.

New Zealand doesn't accept uncooked meat from countries with foot-and-mouth disease and we have strict controls for all imported animal products.

The most likely route of introduction of FMDV into New Zealand would be through illegally imported meat.

In New Zealand, it's illegal to feed pigs untreated meat or waste that might have contacted raw meat. These products must be cooked for at least an hour at 100 degrees Celsius.

More information can be found here: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/animals/animal-feed-preventing-disease-transfer/feeding-food-waste-to-pigs-and-preventing-disease/.

READINESS

What are you doing to be ready?

We have a comprehensive suite of plans to manage an outbreak of FMD, in the unlikely event it occurred here. Historically, a lot of work has been undertaken to understand and

prepare for a response of this magnitude that would involve all of Government, sector organisations and companies, iwi, and farmers, including their communities.

A dedicated FMD taskforce has been established within MPI to enhance those operational response plans, incorporating what has been learned from recent emergencies such as Covid-19 and the biosecurity response to the cattle disease Mycoplasma bovis.

We are committed to continuing working closely with Australia regarding FMD.

While the work above is focused on responding to an outbreak of FMD, we've recently taken actions to strengthen measures at the border to keep FMD out, including:

- There is a wide-reaching awareness campaign involving online digital messaging, in-flight announcements, digital noticeboards and flyers to reach passengers coming into the country at 3 stages; pre-departure, in-flight and on arrival.
- These measures, along with some really good conversations with border biosecurity staff, should go a long way in reminding people to leave meat and animal products behind and to wash their footwear just so there's no chance of this disease making its way in.
- There are regular updates to primary sector partners and the country's veterinary network. We ask anyone who has travelled to countries with FMD, and has been in contact with farm animals, to stay away from at-risk (cloven hooved) animals for a week after their return.
- Biosecurity New Zealand has provided personal protective equipment to Indonesia to conduct biosecurity measures, disinfectant, backpack sprayers and other tools to help on the ground and offered technical expertise as well.
- An on-the-ground audit in June of Indonesia's palm kernel supply chain shows Indonesia is meeting New Zealand' strict biosecurity requirements for foot-and-mouth disease. You can read more here: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news/media-releases/pke-audit-shows-strict-fmd-requirements-being-met/
- We continue to work closely with our Australian counterparts to regularly assess the situation.

We are reminding farmers to ensure their biosecurity measures are in place.

It's a timely reminder that farmers should not feed untreated meat products to animals, especially pigs, they should be keeping overseas visitors away from stock for a week after their last contact with animals or infected places overseas, using the national animal tracing system and having strong general biosecurity plans on farm.

Anyone concerned about their farm animals' health, especially for symptoms including, high fever, mouth and feet blisters or erosions and lameness to call your veterinarian or Biosecurity New Zealand's exotic pest and disease hotline (0800 80 99 66).

What exactly is the Taskforce focussed on?

Historically a lot of work has been undertaken to understand and prepare for a response of this magnitude that would involve the Ministry, all of Government, primary sector organisations andcompanies, iwi, and farmers, including their communities.

It has, however, been recognised that these plans need a refresh - particularly incorporating what has been learned from recent emergencies such as Covid-19 and the biosecurity response to the cattle disease Mycoplasma bovis.

A dedicated FMD Taskforce has been established within MPI to enhance the strategic and operational ability to respond to FMD.

There are 26 projects underway addressing four key areas - building resilience (in MPI, across government, and in the animal industries); keeping the disease out of New Zealand; stamping it out, should it arrive here; and recovery from an outbreak.

The principal focus is planning on manage an outbreak here and eradicate the disease.

The end product will be a range of strategic and operational plans including a FMD 'strategic playbook' to clarify decision-making arrangements and a disease management strategy.

The work programme considers a vast range of issues and requirements that an FMD outbreak would present including farmer and animal welfare, compensation, trade and market access, certifications, and communication.

Specific projects include: workforce planning, regional resources, trade continuation, laboratory capacity and capability, animal welfare, communications, recovery, industry preparedness, and all-of-Government interactions and arrangements.

What protects us from FMD and are those protections strong enough?

Our multi-layered biosecurity system includes risk assessment, visual inspections, X-ray screening, scanning technology, and detector dogs to prevent risk goods from being carried into New Zealand by travellers or arriving by mail.

All shipping containers and imported goods are assessed for biosecurity risk.

We have import health standards that set very high expectations for goods coming into New Zealand to protect against any pests and diseases.

We review import health standards regularly and carry out audits of countries' supply chains to ensure they meet our expectations.

How can New Zealanders help keep it away ?

Travellers and farmers have a crucial role to play in keeping Aotearoa New Zealand foot-and-mouth free.

We have a pretty wide-reaching awareness campaign both offshore and onshore – reminding travellers to leave meat and animal products behind and to wash their footwear just so there's no chance of this disease making its way in.

We also ask that anyone who was in contact with livestock in Indonesia, or in fact any country that has FMD, to stay away from susceptible animals in New Zealand for a week after they return.

We ask anyone who sees their pigs, goats, alpacas, llamas, cattle, sheep or deer display symptoms, including high fever, mouth and feet blisters, or erosions and lameness, they should call their vet or Biosecurity New Zealand's exotic pest and disease hotline on 0800 80 99 66.

We strongly encourage all farmers to have robust biosecurity plans in place on their farmers and to ensure their NAIT records are up to date. More information is available here: NAIT User Guide

How prepared are we really for FMD?

We've worked with the primary sector over many years to ensure we have the right measures in place to protect us. We have comprehensive operational plans now, which have been developed closely with industry groups over the years. We have stood up an FMD taskforce which is working now on refreshing and updating those plans.

Budget 2022 provided $42.9 million over 4 years to bolster New Zealand's biosecurity readiness for future incursions. Of that, $21.2 million is to boost critical diagnostic, surveillance and investigative capability, and heightened readiness for foot-and-mouth and other high-impact animal diseases.

What plans do we have in place if it does get into the country?

An FMD outbreak would be a major response, requiring contributions from across government and industry, similar to the COVID-19 pandemic.

We would move quickly to put in place a national livestock stand still so we could be sure about the extent of infection and limit its spread.

There would be a halt on the export of animal products.

We would test herds and we'd destroy diseased animals. It would all happen very quickly.

We have operational plans now, which have been developed closely with industry groups over the years, that are being updated as part of our FMD Taskforce group.

M.bovis has taught us that it's important to ensure sector groups are closely involved and operational planning allows on-the-ground decision making.

We'd consider the use of vaccines to slow the spread of disease– but that would be dependent on the nature and scale of the outbreak. It is not feasible to pre-emptively vaccinate for FMD. There are multiple strains and our ability to maintain our trade advantage is based on being free of FMD, not free with vaccination.

We have several hundred thousand vaccines in a bank in the UK for this reason.

Would sheep be brought into the NAIT (National Animal Identification and Tracing) system to help manage any animal disease outbreak?

MPI, Beef+Lamb NZ and OSPRI are undertaking a review into improving our sheep traceability.

The review will focus on existing tools like eASDs (Animal Status Declarations) to help determine sheep movements and locations in the event of an animal disease outbreak.

Sheep largely move in mobs, and much less than cattle between farms, so tracking them at the mob level is likely more practical to achieve for an animal disease outbreak.

There are sheep farmers using EID tags because they see a compelling business reason them.

We are always looking to improve our biosecurity systems and the improvements made to

How worried should farmers be about this/what is the risk?

New Zealand has some of the world's toughest biosecurity measures for FMD and although the risk is low, our primary sector partners are aware and are sharing messaging with famers to be aware of symptoms of FMD and to report any concerns about their animals' health to Biosecurity New Zealand's exotic pest and disease hotline (0800 80 99 66).

What precautionary steps are being encouraged on farm? What sort of protocol should farmers be engaging in to avoid FMD on farm?

We strongly encourage all farmers to have robust biosecurity plans in place on their farmers and to ensure their NAIT records are up to date. More information is available here: NAIT User Guide

We are providing regular updates to our primary sector partners and the country's veterinary network. We also strongly urge anyone who was in contact with livestock in Indonesia, or in any country where FMD is present, to stay away from - at – risk (cloven hooved) animals for a week after their return.

We have advice on our website for farmers and livestock owners about FMD and good on-farm biosecurity.

https://www.mpi.govt.nz/biosecurity/plans-for-responding-to-serious-disease-outbreaks/foot-and-mouth-disease/advice-to-farmers-and-livestock-owners-about-foot-and-mouth-disease/

Livestock sector groups are also ramping up their own awareness campaigns with their members and farmer networks.

We ask anyone who sees their pigs, goats, alpacas, llamas, cattle, sheep or deer display symptoms, including high fever, mouth and feet blisters, or erosions and lameness, they should call their vet or Biosecurity New Zealand's exotic pest and disease hotline on 0800 80 99 66.

We also remind farmers of their legal responsibilities in feeding pigs. In New Zealand, it's illegal to feed pigs untreated meat or waste that might have contacted raw meat. These products must be cooked for at least an hour at 100 degrees Celsius.

https://www.mpi.govt.nz/animals/animal-feed-preventing-disease-transfer/feeding-food-waste-to-pigs-and-preventing-disease/

What would the economic cost of foot-and-mouth be?

The current model estimates it would cost the economy $16 billion over four to five years. Biosecurity New Zealand is currently updating that modelling.
https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/4406-foot-and-mouth-disease-economic-impact-assessment-what-it-means-for-new-zealand

What steps are you taking now?

New Zealand has some of the world's toughest biosecurity measures against FMD. The risk of the recent outbreak in Indonesia to New Zealand is low.

We are, however, mindful that if FMD arrived here, it would have a major economic and social impact.

We will also assess new information as it comes to hand and review our biosecurity settings, such as import health standards, and strengthen them where required.

Biosecurity New Zealand is putting a lot of focus on awareness and other activities to protect us from FMD, including:

- There is a wide-reaching awareness campaign involving online digital messaging, in-flight announcements, digital noticeboards and flyers to reach passengers coming into the country at 3 stages; pre-departure, in-flight and on arrival.
- These measures, along with some really good conversations with border biosecurity staff, should go a long way in reminding people to leave meat and animal products behind and to wash their footwear just so there's no chance of this disease making its way in.
- There are regular updates to primary sector partners and the country's veterinary network. Anyone who was in contact with livestock in Indonesia is asked to stay away from farms and animals in New Zealand for one week.
- Biosecurity New Zealand has provided personal protective equipment to Indonesia to conduct biosecurity measures, disinfectant, backpack sprayers and other tools to help on the ground and offered technical expertise as well.
- An on-the-ground audit in June of Indonesia's palm kernel supply chain shows Indonesia is meeting New Zealand' strict biosecurity requirements for foot-and-mouth disease. You can read more here: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news/media-releases/pke-audit-shows-strict-fmd-requirements-being-met/

- We continue to work closely with our Australian counterparts to regularly assess the situation.

We are reminding farmers to ensure their biosecurity measures are in place.

It's a timely reminder that farmers should not feed untreated meat products to animals, especially pigs, keeping overseas visitors away from stock for a week after their last contact with animals or infected places overseas, using the national animal tracing system and having strong general biosecurity plans on farm.

Anyone concerned about their animals' health, especially for symptoms including, high fever, mouth and feet blisters or erosions and lameness to call your veterinarian or Biosecurity New Zealand's exotic pest and disease hotline (0800 80 99 66).

What would happen if it is detected on a farm here?

An FMD outbreak would be a major response, requiring contributions from across government and industry, similar to the COVID-19 pandemic.

We would move quickly to put in place a national livestock stand still so to limit its spread.

There would be a halt on the export of FMD susceptible animal products.

We would test herds and we'd destroy diseased animals. It would all happen very quickly.

Comprehensive plans that involve our animal industries are in place now for the unlikely event of an FMD outbreak here. Biosecurity New Zealand has a six-month taskforce underway - working on updating and enhancing these plans.

If it is detected here, how easy is it to stop the spread?

Early detection enhances the speed of a successful eradication of FMD. Livestock owners should remain vigilant for signs or suspicion of the disease and report them immediately to a veterinarian. The faster the disease is detected, the sooner its spread can be controlled, primarily through stopping animal movements, and the disease can be eradicated.

IF FMD ARRIVES IN NEW ZEALAND

What is the plan for if an outbreak is confirmed here?

If FMD was confirmed, a large response led by MPI/Biosecurity New Zealand and involving industry, iwi and central and local government will swing into action. This would require an all-of-Government response similar to what we've seen with the Covid-19 pandemic. The aim would be to eradicate the disease while minimising the effects on people, animals and the economy.

We would move quickly to put in place a national livestock stand still – this would require all farm animals to stay on the property they're currently on until further notice. This would allow us to determine the distribution of the disease while preventing its spread.

There would be a halt on the export of FMD susceptible animal products. We would trace movements on and off the affected farm and test herds – and infected animals would need to be

culled. Some areas would be under movement controls restricting the movement of livestock and other animal products/risk goods. It would all happen very quickly.

Comprehensive plans that involve our animal industries are already in place for the unlikely event of an FMD outbreak here. The Task Force is currently working on updating and enhancing these plans.

What lessons did we learn from the m bovis outbreak that could be applied to this situation?

Lessons and capability built from the *M. bovis* eradication effort stand us in very good stead. We have developed world-leading expertise in disease management, epidemiology and tracing.

Also, the systems we have developed around case management has significantly improved the time under controls, our work and engagement with farmers and a focus on their welfare.

M.bovis has also taught us that it's important to ensure sector groups are closely involved and operational planning allows on-the-ground decision making.

Are plans in place for where infected animals will be culled? Will this be done on farm or will they be transported to works?

To prevent the spread of the disease, animals would not be transported out of high-risk areas and would be culled on farm to prevent further distribution of the virus. This would be carried out in a humane manner, by trained personnel with both human and animal welfare at the heart of any operation.

Once culled what happens with the infected animals? Can the meat still be sold?

As above, animals would not be culled at processing plants and there would not be meat from infected animals for sale or consumption. Plans are in place for carcass disposal and are being enhanced with knowledge we've gained from experience with M. bovis and also Covid. We know that decisions will need to be made regionally and locally – with oversight and direction from a national level.

For this reason, our plans account for a number of different options for disposal of carcasses and are flexible to accommodate what the situation might be in an actual event and the location of an infected property. For example, not all of New Zealand is the same and any disposal method adopted will need to take account of animal welfare, human health, cultural concerns, environmental protection and health and safety.

When would exports resume?

MPI modelling and other countries' experiences suggest the most likely scenario for any return to meaningful trade will take anywhere between three months for a small, contained outbreak to 10 months for a large-scale outbreak, although it could be longer in some scenarios.

VACCINES

Does New Zealand have vaccines for this available?

New Zealand does have vaccines available for a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak

We completed a risk assessment process in 2021- looking at what FMD strains are circulating around the world - and which are of most risk to NZ.

We identified nine FMD antigen strains we wished to buy and bank to best mitigate this risk.

Boehringer Ingelheim (BI) provide vaccine banking services for us and stores 500,000 vaccine equivalent does of each antigen in a vaccine bank in the UK for exclusive New Zealand use.

We can activate the bank as soon as we need to. We have those nine antigen strains and depending which strain is circulating, we then select the antigen we need and use that to manufacture the vaccine.

It can take between 4 and 14 days for the vaccine to be manufactured and delivered to us here in New Zealand.

We'd consider the use of vaccines to slow the spread of disease– but that would be dependent on the nature and scale of the outbreak. It is not feasible to pre-emptively vaccinate for FMD. There are multiple strains and our ability to maintain our trade advantage is based on being free of FMD, not free with vaccination.

Is MPI looking to increase vaccine stocks for this?

We are confident the available vaccine stocks are appropriate for our needs.

Could you vaccinate pre-emptively?

We do have several hundred thousand vaccines available for a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak, which are currently stored in a vaccine bank in UK for exclusive New Zealand use.

We can activate the bank as soon as we need to.

We might consider the use of vaccines to slow the spread of disease– but that would be dependent on the nature and scale of the outbreak. It is not feasible to pre-emptively vaccinate for FMD. There are multiple strains of FMD, and the vaccine used needs to be specific to the strain encountered to be protective. Our ability to maintain our current trade advantage is based on being free of FMD, not free with vaccination.

PKE AND ANIMAL FEEDS

Is palm kernel a concern?

New Zealand does not import commodities that present a high risk of introducing FMD from Indonesia (live animals, unprocessed meat product and germplasm from susceptible species).

In regard to PKE, the Import Health Standard for PKE requires that for each consignment, certification and assurances are provided to state that:

- the PKE has been heat processed to above 85 degrees Celsius;

- the PKE is stored in factories dedicated to the processing of the palm fruits and kernels, and kept clean and free of potential contamination following production, including measures to exclude animals and birds from facilities where processed PKE is stored;
- an inspection of the product for animal contamination has been carried out prior to export, and
- fumigation is carried out prior to export.

The requirements set a very high bar that manage for all known animal diseases of significance, including FMDV. This allows trade to continue without changes, regardless of the FMD status of a country.

Palm kernel imports from Indonesia - what's being done in that space and are there any risks?

MPI has undertaken several audits in Indonesia in person in May 2013, March 2015, and virtually in April 2021. More recently, we did an on-the-ground audit in June this year of Indonesia's palm kernel supply chain and that audit shows Indonesia is meeting our strict biosecurity requirements for foot-and-mouth disease.

That in person visit, where our staff visited sites across the country was done as an extra layer of assurance, as we'd done a virtual audit of Indonesia's PKE supply chain last year and it showed producers were following our import health standards.

Our import health standards are set at a very high level to reduce the risk of any pest or disease entering New Zealand.

The risk of PKE (Palm Kernel Extract) carrying FMD is low because of the heat processes used to produce it and there are strong import health standards in place for products coming from Indonesia, especially PKE.

We will further boost our already strong import health standards and biosecurity settings if required.

New Zealand imported about $1.5 billion of goods from Indonesia in 2021 across a range of products from clothing to agricultural commodities like PKE.

To the year ended June 2021, imported volumes of PKE from all sources were nearly 1.8 million tonnes. This is a drop of 17 per cent since its peak in 2018.

Is MPI considering stopping all PKE imports to NZ until the current risk is over?

Based on our assessment of risk, and the findings of our audits of PKE plants in Indonesia, MPI is confident that the risk of FMD associated with PKE meal imports is being managed at a very high level.

Are any other animal feeds from Indonesia in MPI's FMD sights right now?

No. We don’t import any other animal feed from Indonesia. New Zealand does not import commodities that present a high risk of introducing FMD from Indonesia (live animals, unprocessed meat product and germplasm from susceptible species).

What is the biggest FMD carrier risk? People or imported products?

The risk of introduction of FMD virus into New Zealand in legally imported animals and animal products is managed through robust measures we have in place at the pre-border and border, that have been derived from risk analyses carried out over many years.

New Zealand doesn't accept uncooked meat from countries with foot-and-mouth disease and we have strict controls for all imported animal products.

We have taken the extra precaution and stopped travellers from Indonesia bringing in personal consignments of any meat product.

The most likely route of introduction of FMDV into New Zealand would be through illegally imported meat.

In New Zealand, it's illegal to feed pigs untreated meat or waste that might have contacted raw meat. These products must be cooked for at least an hour at 100 degrees Celsius.

More information can be found here: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/animals/animal-feed-preventing-disease-transfer/feeding-food-waste-to-pigs-and-preventing-disease/.