

Certificate of Health to Accompany Animals or Animal Reproductive Material

Sections 2.53, 3.14 and 4.03 of the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004

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Name and Address of Exporter			Name and Address of Importer		
			N. 7. d. d		
			New Zealand		
			Import Permit №		
Descripti	on of Animals				
Number	Kind (Species)	Class (Com	panion, competition,	Identification (microchip,	
		breeder etc		eartags etc)	
	Hatching eggs of ducks (Anas				
	platyrhynchos domesticus)				
				4	
Dogavinti	on of Animal Danuaduative N	Matarial			
	on of Animal Reproductive N		(Fresh /Fressan)	Identification (atvacy)	
<u>Number</u>	Kind (Species and type; eg	Condition (Fresh/Frozen)		Identification (straw numbers, packing list)	
	bovine sement			numbers, packing lists	
		-			
The goods	have complied with the requirem	ents set out	in the following page/s.	Official Stamp	
0					
Name of Authorised Officer Ide			entity No		
			/_/		
Signature of Authorised Officer Date of Issue					



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Additional Certification for Export				
	ecies: Hatching eggs of ducks	Destination Country: New Zealand		
I, _	, an official veterinarian for the gover knowledge that:	nment of Australia certify to the best of		
1.	The duck hatching eggs for export to New Zealand were derived from against the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Code), including the Coultry production, and approved for export by the Australian Department	Chapter on <i>Biosecurity procedures in</i>		
2.	The parent flock was inspected by a registered veterinarian within the collection of eggs for export and was found to be free of clinical evider undertaken while the flock were housed in the premise where egg coll	nce of disease. This inspection was		
3.	Diagnostic testing was conducted at a laboratory accredited by the Na Laboratory or other diagnostic tests used on birds were those prescril Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Manual) for usapproved by the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industry (MPI).	bed for that disease in the OIE Manual of		
4.	Laboratory samples were collected under the supervision of a register recommended in the Code and/or Manual, and/or as specified by MPI			
5.	The duck hatching eggs were clean when collected, unwashed and have collected separately from dirty and broken or cracked eggs. Hatching collection using an approved sanitising agent, in accordance with the Chapter on <i>Biosecurity procedures in poultry production</i> . (Details appear	eggs were cleaned and sanitised after manufacturer's instructions, and the Code		
6.	The duck hatching eggs were loaded into packaging that is new or has loading. This was done in accordance with the <i>General Recommendatio</i> chapter of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. (Details of treatments)	ons on Disinfection and Disinsection		
7.	The vehicle in which the eggs were transported to the port of departure loading. This was done in accordance with the <i>General Recommendation</i> chapter of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. (Details of treatments)	ons on Disinfection and Disinsection		
8.	During transport to the port of departure the duck hatching eggs had status.	no contact with poultry of differing health		
9.	The consignment was inspected by a registered veterinarian within 48 clean and undamaged. The duck hatching eggs were then sealed under veterinarian. (Date of sealing and any other details on the seal are approximately sealed under the sealest ending and any other details on the sealest ending and any other details on the sealest ending and any other details.	r the supervision of the registered		
10.	Appended to the veterinary certificate are details:			

Treatment applied to parents flocks—generic name, active ingredient, dose rates and dates of

iii.



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11. Avian influenza:

- i. The duck hatching eggs for export are derived from parent flocks that were not vaccinated for avian influenza, and
- ii. The duck hatching eggs for export were derived from parent flocks that tested negative to avian influenza by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing within 21 days of the commencement of egg collection and at least every 21 days throughout the collection period.
- iii. Sampling of birds from the parent flocks was randomised and representative of the flock from which the eggs were collected. The sample size was sufficient to give 95% confidence of detecting 5% prevalence in the flock.

12. APMV-1, Newcastle disease:

- i. The duck hatching eggs for export are derived from parent flocks that were not vaccinated for APMV-1, and
- ii. The duck hatching eggs for export were derived from parent flocks that tested negative to APMV-1 by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing within 21 days of the commencement of egg collection and at least every 21 days throughout the collection period.
- iii. Sampling was randomised and representative of the flock from which the eggs were collected. The sample size was sufficient to give 95% confidence of detecting 5% prevalence in the flock.

13. Salmonella:

- i. The duck hatching eggs for export are derived from parent flocks that are free from Salmonella gallinarum, S. pullorum, S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium demonstrated by monitoring in accordance with the Code requirements for surveillance of poultry flocks for salmonella.
- 14. No cases of Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale have been recorded in Australia.
- 15. Duck viral enteritis has not been recognised in Australia.
- 16. The duck hatching eggs are from breeds other than Muscovy duck (Cairina moschata).

17. Avian chlamydiosis:

i. The parent flocks were tested for Chlamydia psittaci by a complement fixation test (CFT) with negative results within the 21 days prior to the commencement of egg collection. A sample size sufficient to give 99% confidence of detecting 10% prevalence in the flock was tested.

Veterinary Certifica	tion		Official Stamp
Dr			
Official Veterinarian	Signature	Date	