



Zoo Lizards and Zoo Lizard Hatching Eggs

ZOOLIZAD.SPE

[Document Date]

Draft for
Consultation

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Zoo Lizards and Zoo Lizard Hatching Eggs

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on [Effective Date]

REVOCATION

This Import Health Standard revokes and replaces the following standards:

- *Import Health Standard for Zoo Lizards from Australia (ZOO LIZANIC.AUS), 22 October 2010*
- *Import Health Standard for Zoo Lizard Hatching Eggs from Australia (ZOO LIZEGIC.AUS), 22 October 2010*
- *Import Health Standard for the Importation of Madagascan Giant Day Geckos (Phelsuma Madagascariensis grandis) from Australia into New Zealand for Zoological Gardens (ZOO GECIC.AUS), 21 March 2000.*

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington this day of2017

Howard Pharo
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Ministry for Primary Industries
(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the import health standard (IHS), but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

This IHS specifies the minimum requirements that must be met when importing lizards and lizard hatching eggs into zoo containment in New Zealand.

The biosecurity risk organisms associated with the lizard and lizard hatching eggs that are managed by this IHS are (refer to Part 2 for specified requirements):

- a) Endoparasites
- b) Ectoparasites
- c) Blood-borne protozoa
- d) *Entamoeba invadens*
- e) Atadenoviruses
- f) Iridoviruses
- g) *Edwardsiella tarda*

Background

The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) provides the legal basis for excluding, eradicating and effectively managing pests and unwanted organisms.

Import health standards issued under the Act set out requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing goods. They include requirements that must be met in the exporting country, during transit, and during importation, before biosecurity clearance can be given.

Guidance boxes are included within this IHS for explanatory purposes. The guidance included in these boxes is for information only and has no legal effect.

Who should read this Import Health Standard?

This IHS applies to importers of lizards and lizard hatching eggs going into a zoo containment facility.

Why is this important?

It is the importer's responsibility to ensure the requirements of this IHS are met. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and/or further information may be sought from importers. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be re-shipped or destroyed under the Act or tested/treated in accordance with this IHS prior to release or equivalence determined. Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

The costs to MPI in performing functions relating to the importation of lizards and lizard hatching eggs will be recovered in accordance with the Act and any regulations made under the Act. All costs involved with documents, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity clearance must be covered by the importer or agent.

Equivalence

The Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may issue a direction under section 27(1)(d) of the Act that measures different from those set out in this IHS may be applied to effectively manage risks associated with the importation of these goods.

If an equivalent measure is approved, an import permit may be issued under section 24D(2) of the Act if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so. The details of the CTO direction on equivalence will be included as notes in the special conditions section of the permit to inform the inspector's assessment of the commodity.

MPI's preference is that the exporting country's Competent Authority makes equivalence requests.

Equivalence requests can be lodged with animalimports@mpi.govt.nz.

Transitional facility

Any containers not intact on arrival must be made secure before the consignment is moved to the transitional facility. Any material which has leaked from the container must be destroyed at the port of entry.

Following biosecurity authorisation being given under section 25 of the Act, the lizards and lizard hatching eggs will proceed directly to the transitional facility named on the import permit.

If the documentation and the lizard hatching eggs and lizards have met the requirements specified in Part 2 of this IHS and are accompanied by the veterinary certificate required under 1.9.2, they are eligible to be moved from the transitional facility to a zoo containment facility approved to the standard *Containment Facilities for Zoo Animals* on arrival in New Zealand.

Lizards that have not met the requirements specified in Part 2 of this IHS prior to importation must undergo the required tests and treatments on arrival at an MPI approved transitional facility for zoo animals. Once the requirements have been met, the zoo lizards will be eligible to be moved to a zoo containment facility approved to the standard *Containment Facilities for Zoo Animals*, and New Zealand native lizards may be released or may remain isolated from other lizards in a facility as appropriate to their biosecurity status.

Biosecurity clearance

A biosecurity clearance, under section 26 of the Act, may be issued when the lizards and lizard hatching eggs meet all the requirements of this IHS, provided the applicable requirements of section 27 in the Act are met.

Restricted organisms will not be given biosecurity clearance. On authorisation from the inspector, they may be moved from quarantine but must remain in the containment facility.

Inspection

On arrival, all documentation accompanying the consignment will be verified by an inspector.

Document history

Refer to Schedule 1.

Other information

This is not an exhaustive list of compliance requirements and it is the importer's responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws.

Import Health Standards

Other relevant IHSs must also be complied with before biosecurity clearance will be issued. These may include but are not limited to the following:

- a) Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the following: [*IHS: Woodware from All Countries*](#)

CITES

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that the lizards or lizard hatching eggs are accompanied by any permit(s) required under CITES (<http://www.cites.org>) and/or are in accordance with the legislation of the country of origin. See the Department of Conservation for further details <http://www.doc.govt.nz/about-doc/role/international/endangered-species/>.

The importer is advised to clarify the status of the species of animal in relation to international agreements on their trade, prior to export. Lizards and lizard hatching eggs arriving in New Zealand without the relevant CITES permits may be subject to seizure by the New Zealand Department of Conservation (DOC).

Any requirement for CITES or other conservation-related documents must be met by the exporter/importer.

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and New Organisms

Importers of new organisms must meet all requirements of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996.

Before an inspector can authorise a new organism to go to a containment facility, the EPA must have given approval for importation of that organism into containment in accordance with the HSNO Act.

Harmonised System (HS) Codes

The harmonised system is an international product numbering classification developed by the World Customs Organisation (WCO). The New Zealand harmonised system is found here: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/harmonised-system-2012.aspx>

Animals imported using this IHS will be under the following HS Codes:

HS Code	Commodity Description
0106.20	Reptiles; live (including snakes and turtles)

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This IHS applies to all imports of zoo lizards and zoo lizard hatching eggs imported from Australia and Europe into New Zealand zoo containment, and all imports of New Zealand native returned lizards.

Guidance

- This IHS provides the requirements for:
 - i) Lizards and lizard hatching eggs that meet the specified requirements for identified risk organisms in Part 2 of this IHS; and
 - ii) New Zealand native lizards that will be directed to an MPI-approved transitional facility for post arrival quarantine (PAQ) on arrival to meet requirements for identified risk organisms in Part 2 of this IHS.
- Only zoo lizards and zoo lizard hatching egg species with a containment approval from the EPA and New Zealand native species may be imported under this IHS.

1.2 Incorporation by reference

- (1) The following international standards are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
- a) The *International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animals Regulations (LAR)*: a copy is available for reading, free of charge, at MPI, Pastoral House, 25 The Terrace, Wellington.
 - b) The *Australian Marine Orders, Part 43, Issue 6* (equivalent to the *New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C*) is available free of charge: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2006L03643>.
- (2) The following material is incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
- a) *MPI Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards (MPI-STD-TVTL)*.
- (3) Under section 142O(3) of the Act it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply. That is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces the standards, guidelines or lists incorporated under clause 1.2 (1) and (2) above has legal effect as part of this IHS.

Guidance for incorporation by reference

- Incorporation by reference means that standards, guidelines or lists are incorporated into the IHS and they form part of the requirements.

1.3 Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of this IHS terms used that are defined in the Act have the meanings set out there. The Act is available at the following website: <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/>.
- (2) See Schedule 2 for additional definitions that apply.

1.4 General requirements for import

- (1) In order to obtain authorisation into a zoo containment facility, each zoo lizard (except NZ native lizards) must:
 - a) Have been resident in one or more government-approved zoo premises, from a country that the CTO is satisfied meets the export country system, since birth or for at least twelve months prior to export; and
 - b) Be identified with a microchip prior to export. The identification number must be recorded on the veterinary certificate accompanying the lizards; and
 - c) Have been monitored so that incidents of disease and death were identified promptly while in the zoo premises; and
 - d) Meet the requirements of 1.5 to 1.7; and
 - e) Meet the specified requirements for identified risk organisms of Part 2 of this IHS; and
 - f) Be accompanied by an import permit required by clause 1.8 that meets the requirements of clause 1.9.1; and
 - g) Be accompanied by a veterinary certificate as required by clause 1.9.2; and
 - h) Be accompanied by a laboratory report as required by clause 1.9.3; and
 - i) Be directed to an MPI-approved transitional facility.
- (2) In order to obtain authorisation into a zoo containment facility, each NZ native lizard must:
 - a) Have been resident in one or more government-approved zoo premises, from a country that the CTO is satisfied meets the export country system, for at least 30 days prior to export; and
 - b) Be identified with a microchip prior to export. The identification number must be recorded on the veterinary certificate accompanying the lizards; and
 - c) Have been monitored so that incidents of disease and death were identified promptly while in the zoo premises; and
 - d) Meet the requirements of 1.7; and
 - e) Meet the specified requirements for identified risk organisms of Part 2 of this IHS if required; and
 - f) Be accompanied by an import permit required by clause 1.8 that meets the requirements of clause 1.9.1; and
 - g) Be directed to an MPI-approved transitional facility.
- (3) In order to obtain authorisation into a zoo containment facility, each zoo lizard hatching egg must:
 - a) Be derived from lizards that have been resident in one or more government-approved zoo premises, from a country that the CTO is satisfied meets the export country system, for at least 12 months prior to export; and
 - b) Be derived from lizards that were monitored so that incidents of disease and death were identified promptly while in the zoo premises; and
 - c) Meet the requirements of 1.7; and
 - d) Meet the specified requirements for identified risk organisms of Part 2 of this IHS; and
 - e) Be accompanied by an import permit required by clause 1.8 that meets the requirements of clause 1.9.1; and
 - f) Be accompanied by a veterinary certificate as required by clause 1.9.2; and
 - g) Be accompanied by a laboratory report as required by clause 1.9.3; and
 - h) Be visibly clean and free from contamination.
 - i) Be directed to an MPI-approved transitional facility.

1.5 Pre-export isolation (PEI)

- (1) Lizards, other than New Zealand native lizards that are not able to meet the requirements in Part 2 prior to shipment, must be held in a PEI facility approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian for at least 90 days prior to the scheduled date of export.
- (2) During PEI the lizards must be isolated from other animals not of an equivalent health status.

- (3) Only personnel approved under the PEI premises approval may enter the premises. These personnel must wear outer clothing and footwear used exclusively in the premises.
- (4) All equipment used in the premises must be new, or cleaned and disinfected prior to the entry of the lizards, and be used only in the premises for the duration of the PEI.
- (5) All bedding and feed must be clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds. Insects specifically used for feeding purposes may be taken into the PEI premises.
- (6) The PEI premises must be cleaned at least twice a week, and during cleaning all bedding and habitation material must be replaced.
- (7) Individual health records must be kept for lizards on the premises during the PEI period and must be available to the Official Veterinarian. Any health problems during the PEI period must be reported to MPI before export.
- (8) The lizards and all animals in contact with the lizards must be free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease for the entire PEI.
- (9) The PEI premises must be maintained free from mosquitoes, biting flies and sand flies.

1.6 Diagnostic tests and treatment

- (1) The pre-export and/or surveillance testing as specified in this IHS must be:
 - a) Conducted by a laboratory approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country; or
 - b) Conducted by a laboratory approved by the Competent Authority of any other country approved under this IHS to export zoo lizards and zoo lizard hatching eggs to New Zealand.
- (2) All products administered to meet the specific disease requirements in Part 2 must be administered according to the manufacturer's instruction in the exporting country.
- (3) Where products required by this IHS have been administered, the product name, manufacturer, active ingredients (where applicable), and the dose and date of the treatment must be recorded on the veterinary certificate.
- (4) All diagnostic test(s) that are required to be used or undertaken by this IHS must be those that have been approved by MPI for that purpose and documented in MPI-STD-TVTL.

1.7 Transport

- (1) In the case of transport:
 - a) Air: the transport facilities and arrangements must meet the relevant requirements published in the *IATA Live Animal Regulations*.
 - b) Sea: the transport facilities and arrangements must have been inspected and meet the requirements of the *Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6* (which is equivalent to the *New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C*).
- (2) No animals other than those that meet the import requirements for entry into New Zealand are permitted to be transported with the lizards or lizard hatching eggs on the aircraft or ship.
- (3) Trans-shipment in any third country must be pre-approved by MPI and recorded on an import permit under section 24D.
- (4) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand all bedding and feed provided must be clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.
- (5) Only sterile peat, soft board, treated wood shavings and shredded paper may be used for bedding during transportation.

- (6) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand the lizards or lizard hatching eggs must be kept isolated from animals that are not of equivalent health status.
- (7) Crates or pens used for transporting the lizards or lizard hatching eggs to New Zealand are either new or if previously used must be cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country.
- (8) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand the lizards must be protected against insect attack.
- (9) For lizards and lizard hatching eggs transported by air, the cargo space of the aircraft where the lizards and lizard hatching eggs are to be transported must be sprayed prior to departure with an insecticidal spray approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country.
- (10) Lizard hatching eggs must be packed to prevent spillage and placed into new or clean and disinfected containers in the presence of a government veterinary officer before dispatch.
- (11) The containers in which the lizard hatching eggs are transported must be sealed by an Official Veterinarian using seals bearing the unique mark or identification number.
- (12) The importer must notify the date, expected time, port of arrival and the flight number or vessel name to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of entry at least 7 days in advance of importation.

1.8 Import permit

- (1) An import permit under section 24D of the Act is required prior to the importation of consignments of lizards and lizard hatching eggs from Australia and Europe.

1.9 The documents that must accompany goods

- (1) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the following documentation that is specified in, and meets the requirements of, clauses 1.9.1 to 1.9.3 below.
- (2) All documentation that is required by this clause 1.9.1 to 1.9.3 to accompany the zoo lizard and lizard hatching eggs must, unless otherwise stated:
 - a) Be original
 - b) Accompany the imported goods.
 - c) Be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible.
 - d) Be endorsed on every page by the Official Veterinarian with their original stamp, signature and date or be endorsed in the space allocated and all pages have paper based alternative security features.

Guidance

- Copies of all documents that are required to accompany the goods should be submitted to the NZ Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of arrival as early as possible to avoid delays in border clearance. The recommended timeframe is at least 7 working day in advance of arrival.
- Please email the applicable arrival point:
 - a) Auckland: mqsakav@mpi.govt.nz
 - b) Wellington: wellingtoncertification@mpi.govt.nz
 - c) Christchurch: liveanimalgroup@mpi.govt.nz

1.9.1 Import permit

- (1) An import permit issued by MPI (copy acceptable) as required by clause 1.8. The importer must apply to the Director-General for an import permit.

Guidance

- Application forms can be found on the MPI website at: [Permit Application for Live Animals](#)
- Completed applications can be submitted to Animal Imports animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz
- The importer should complete all information requested on the application form.

1.9.2 Veterinary certificate

- (1) This clause 1.9.2 applies to all lizards and lizard hatching eggs except New Zealand native lizards that are not able to meet the requirements in Part 2.
- (2) A veterinary certificate from the exporting country's Official Veterinarian. The veterinary certificate must include the following:
 - a) A unique consignment identifier.
 - b) Description, species, number of lizards or hatching eggs and microchip transponder number(s) for lizards.
 - c) Name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor).
 - d) Name, signature and contact details of the Official Veterinarian.
 - e) Certification and endorsement by the Official Veterinarian that the requirements outlined in Part 1 of this IHS have been met.
 - f) Certification and endorsement by the Official Veterinarian that the specified requirements outlined in Part 2 of this IHS have been met.
- (3) The veterinary certificate must be endorsed on every page by the Official Veterinarian with their original stamp, signature and date or be endorsed in the space allocated and all pages have paper based alternative security features.

Guidance

- A model veterinary certificate is located in Part 3 of this document.

1.9.3 Laboratory reports

- (1) This clause 1.9.3 applies to all lizards and lizard hatching eggs except New Zealand native lizards that are not able to meet the requirements in Part 2.
- (2) Original laboratory reports; copies of laboratory reports; or a tabulated summary of laboratory results which must include:
 - a) Unique microchip transponder number/ear tag/identifier identification for each lizard or lizard hatching eggs consistent with the veterinary certificate.
 - b) Dates of sample collection.
 - c) Test type.
 - d) Test result.

1.10 Transiting lizards and lizard hatching eggs

- (1) Lizards and lizard hatching eggs transiting through New Zealand must have, or be accompanied by:
 - a) An MPI transit permit.
 - b) A contingency plan that has been pre-approved by MPI.

- c) All the appropriate documents required by the final destination country.
 - d) Appropriate CITES documents issued by the exporting country for species that require such documents.
- (2) Lizards and lizard hatching eggs transiting through New Zealand must meet the requirements of Part 1 and Part 2 of this IHS.

Guidance

- For information on transiting please contact Animal Imports animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz

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Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

- (1) The following specified requirements must be met for identified risk organisms of lizards and lizard hatching eggs.
- (2) Where testing has been carried out prior to import, the registered veterinarian of the exporting country must issue a signed and dated veterinary certificate containing declarations that the below requirements have been met regarding the diseases listed below, where required.
- (3) The official veterinarian must stamp and sign the veterinary certificate based on the attestation provided by the registered veterinarian.
- (4) For New Zealand native lizards, where testing has not been carried out prior to shipment the below requirements must be met in PAQ.

2.1 Endoparasites

2.1.1 Requirements for lizards

- (1) Within 48 hours after arrival at the PEI or PAQ, each lizard must be subjected to an anthelmintic treatment regime recognised amongst herpetologists and veterinarians experienced in herpetological medicine as being effective for the removal of gastro-intestinal nematodes.

2.2 Ectoparasites

2.2.1 Requirements for lizards

- (1) Each lizard must be subjected to a treatment regime recognised amongst herpetologists and veterinarians experienced in herpetological medicine as effective for the removal of ectoparasites (ticks and mites) from lizards.
- (2) The effectiveness of ectoparasite removal must be confirmed by:
 - a) For lizards other than varanids:
Two inspections (including the examination of skin folds and the cloaca of each lizard), at least 14 days apart. The first inspection must be done at least 14 days after completion of the ectoparasite treatment regime, with negative results for ticks and mites.
 - b) For varanids:
Two inspections, at least 14 days apart. The first inspection must be done at least 14 days after completion of the ectoparasite treatment regime, with negative results for ticks.

2.3 Blood-borne protozoa

2.3.1 Requirements for lizards

- (1) Each lizard must test negative twice for *Plasmodium* spp. and other Haemosporidia using air-dried, alcohol fixed, Giemsa stained smears of peripheral blood with at least 10 000 erythrocytes examined per lizard, with negative results:
 - a) The first test must be done at least 30 days after the start of PEI or PAQ and after the hibernation period (if applicable).
 - b) The second test must be done at least 14 days after the first test.

2.4 *Entamoeba invadens*

2.4.1 Requirements for lizards

- (1) Each lizard resided in one or more zoos that have no known history of *Entamoeba invadens* infection. The health of all reptiles at the zoo/s was monitored so that incidents of disease and death were identified promptly and *Entamoeba invadens* was excluded as the cause of gastrointestinal disease in lizards, snakes, or testudines (turtles) during the preceding 12 months; or
- (2) Any reptiles in contact with the animals intended for export within the preceding 12 months, have tested negative to *Entamoeba invadens* by examination of faecal samples or cloacal washings for *Entamoeba invadens* cysts; and
- (3) During PEI or PAQ each lizard must be subjected to two faecal samples or cloacal washings for cysts of *Entamoeba invadens* at least 14 days apart with negative results. Results must be reported to MPI, and repeat examination of faecal samples or cloacal washings may be required by MPI.

Guidance 2.4 – 2.7

- Reptile species in contact with the lizards intended for export include turtles and lizards that are cared for by the same staff, have utensils cleaned in shared facilities or are in enclosures with contact through drainage.

2.5 Atadenovirus

2.5.1 Requirements for lizard hatching eggs

- (1) During the 12 months prior to export, at any zoo in which the lizards from which the hatching eggs are derived resided, atadenoviruses were excluded as the cause of illness or death affecting any reptiles, on the basis of either specific laboratory diagnostic procedures, clinical or pathological grounds or the diagnosis of an alternative cause of illness or death.

2.5.2 Requirements for lizards

- (1) During the 12 months prior to export, atadenoviruses were excluded as the cause of illness or death affecting any reptiles at any zoos in which the lizards resided, on the basis of either specific laboratory diagnostic procedures, clinical or pathological grounds or the diagnosis of an alternative cause of illness or death; or
- (2) Each lizard must be subjected to an additional 6 months PEI or PAQ period and kept in a separate room, with separate air duct system, and separate husbandry tools and housed individually. During this time, using a test as recommended by MPI document MPI-STD-TVTL for atadenovirus, each lizard must be tested twice for atadenoviruses with negative results; the first time immediately prior to entry; and the second during the additional 6 months PEI or PAQ; or
- (3) The lizards must be kept isolated from New Zealand native reptiles or zoo reptiles not of equivalent health status and remain separated indefinitely. (This option is only available to NZ native lizards).

2.6 Iridoviruses

2.6.1 Requirements for lizards

- (1) Each lizard originates from a country approved by MPI as free from ranaviruses in reptiles; or
- (2) During the 12 months prior to export, ranaviruses were excluded as the cause of illness or death affecting any reptiles at any zoo in which the lizards resided on the basis of either specific laboratory

- diagnostic procedures, clinical or pathological grounds or diagnosis of an alternative cause of illness or death; or
- (3) Using a diagnostic test as recommended by MPI document MPI-STD-TVTL for iridovirus, each lizard must be tested three times for ranaviruses with negative results:
 - a) The first test must be done 1 month prior to the start of PEI or PAQ.
 - b) The second and third test must be done during PEI or PAQ or;
 - (4) The lizards must be kept isolated from New Zealand native reptiles or zoo reptiles not of equivalent health status and remain separated indefinitely. (This option is only available to NZ native lizards).

2.7 *Edwardsiella tarda*

2.7.1 Requirements for lizards

- (1) Each lizard originates from a country approved by MPI as free from *Edwardsiella tarda* in reptiles; or
- (2) Each lizard was subjected to two faecal samples or cloacal washings cultured for *Edwardsiella tarda* at least 14 days apart with negative results; or
- (3) Cloacal samples of the lizards were tested for *Edwardsiella tarda* using a diagnostic test as recommended by the MPI document MPI-STD-TVTL with negative results; or
- (4) The lizards must be kept isolated from New Zealand native reptiles or zoo reptiles not of equivalent health status and remain separated indefinitely. (This option is only available to NZ native lizards).

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Part 3: Model veterinary certificate

Guidance: model veterinary certificate

- (1) Below are the model veterinary certificates for lizards and lizard hatching eggs from Australia and Europe.
- (2) The models meet the requirements of the IHS.

Part 1: Details of dispatched consignment	1.1. Consignor (Exporter): Name: Address:	1.2. Certificate reference number: 1.3. Import permit number: 1.4. Competent Authority:																													
	1.5. Consignee (Importer): Name: Address:																														
	1.6. Country of origin: <input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Europe	1.7. Port of embarkation:																													
	1.8. Country of destination: New Zealand	1.9. Port of arrival:																													
	1.10. Place of origin: Name: Address:																														
	1.11. CITES permit No(s)**:	1.12. Date of departure:																													
	1.13. Means of transport: <input type="checkbox"/> Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> Ship Identification:	1.14. Description of commodity: <input type="checkbox"/> Lizards <input type="checkbox"/> Lizard hatching eggs <input type="checkbox"/> New Zealand returned lizards																													
	1.15. Identification of container/serial number:	1.16. Total number:																													
	1.17. Identification of commodity:																														
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Species (Scientific Name)</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Microchip No.</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Site of Microchip</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Sex</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Other ID</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Date of Birth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Species (Scientific Name)	Microchip No.	Site of Microchip	Sex	Other ID	Date of Birth																							
Species (Scientific Name)	Microchip No.	Site of Microchip	Sex	Other ID	Date of Birth																										

Zoo lizards

Part 2: Veterinary Information	Country:	Certificate reference number:
	<p>I,an Official Veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of[country] certify after due enquiry, with respect to the lizards identified in this veterinary certificate, that:</p> <p>(1) Exporting zoo premises</p> <p>(a) Each lizard to be exported has been resident in one or more government approved zoos in the exporting country for at least twelve months prior to exportation, where the health of all reptiles was monitored so that incidents of disease and death were identified promptly.</p> <p>(2) Transport to New Zealand</p> <p>(a) As far as can be determined:</p> <p>(i) If shipped by air, the transport facilities and arrangements meet the relevant requirements published in the <i>International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations</i>. If shipped by sea, the transport facilities and arrangements were inspected and meet the requirements of the Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6 (which is equivalent to the New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C).</p> <p>(ii) No other animals other than those qualified for entry into New Zealand are transported with the lizards or lizard hatching eggs on the aircraft or ship.</p> <p>(iii) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand, all bedding and feed provided is clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.</p> <p>(iv) Only sterile peat, soft board, treated wood shavings and shredded paper is used as bedding during transportation.</p> <p>(v) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand the lizards were kept isolated from animals that are not of equivalent health status.</p> <p>(vi) The crates or pens to be used for transporting the lizards to New Zealand are either new or if previously used have been cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country.</p> <p>(vii) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand precautions have been put into place so that the lizards are protected against insect attack.</p> <p>(viii) For lizards transported by air, the cargo space of the aircraft where the lizards are to be transported was sprayed prior to departure with an insecticidal spray approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country.</p> <p>(3) Pre-export isolation (PEI)</p> <p>(a) For at least 90 days prior to the scheduled date of export to New Zealand the lizards were kept in a PEI facility approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian.</p> <p>(b) During PEI the lizards were kept isolated from other animals not of an equivalent health status.</p> <p>(c) Only approved personnel entered the premises and the approved personnel wore protective outer clothing and footwear that are used exclusively in the premises.</p> <p>(d) All equipment used in the premises was new, or cleaned and disinfected prior to the entry of the lizards, and was used only in the premises for the duration of the PEI.</p> <p>(e) During the PEI period all bedding and feed was clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds. Insects specifically used for feeding purposes may be taken into the PEI premises.</p> <p>(f) The PEI premises were cleaned at least twice a week, and during cleaning all bedding and habitation material was replaced.</p> <p>(g) Individual health records were kept for all lizards in PEI and any health problems during PEI were reported to MPI before export.</p> <p>(h) During the PEI period, the lizards and all animals in contact with the lizards were free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease.</p> <p>(i) During the PEI period, the PEI facility was maintained free from mosquitoes, biting flies and sand flies.</p>	

I have no reason to doubt the attestation provided by....., the[country] registered veterinarian overseeing the care of the animal in pre-export isolation (PEI), whose signature appears below, in regards to treatments and inspection with respect to the lizards in this consignment.

I,....., the registered veterinarian overseeing the care of the animal in PEI, certify after due enquiry, with respect to the lizards identified in this veterinary certificate that:

(4) **Tests and Treatments**

(a) Endoparasites:

- (i) Within 48 hours of entering PEI, each lizard was subjected to an anthelmintic treatment regime recognised amongst herpetologists and veterinarians experienced in herpetological medicine as effective for the removal of gastro-intestinal nematodes from lizards:

Name of anthelmintic(s):
Active ingredients:
Dose rate(s):
Date(s) of treatment:

- (ii) During the PEI period, the PEI premises was cleaned at least twice a week, and during cleaning all bedding and habitation material was replaced.

(b) Ectoparasites (ticks and mites):

- (i) During PEI each lizard was subjected to a treatment regime recognised amongst herpetologists and veterinarians experienced in herpetological medicine as effective for the removal of ectoparasites from lizards.

Name of anthelmintic(s):
Active ingredients:
Dose rate(s):
Date(s) of treatment:

- (ii) During treatment, the PEI premises was cleaned thoroughly at least twice a week, and during cleaning all bedding material and other potential parasite habitats were removed.

- (iii) Effectiveness of ectoparasite removal was confirmed by:

1. For lizards other than varanids:
Each lizards was inspected twice (including an examination of the skin folds and cloaca). The first of the two inspections was done at least 14 days after the completion of the treatment regime and the second inspection was done at least 14 days later. No ticks or mites were found.
2. For varanids:
Each lizards was inspected twice. The first of the two inspections was done at least 14 days after completion of the treatment regime and the second inspection was done at least 14 days later. No ticks were found.

- (iv) Treatment and inspection were repeated until the effectiveness of ectoparasite removal was confirmed by two successive inspections, the first at least 14 days after completion of the last period of treatment and the second at least 14 days after that, with negative results.

(c) Blood-borne protozoa:

- (i) At least 30 days after the start of the PEI period and after a hibernation period (if applicable), each lizard was tested for *Plasmodium* spp. and other Haemosporidia on two separate occasions, at least 14 days apart, using air-dried, alcohol-fixed, Giemsa stained smears of peripheral blood from each lizard to be exported with at least 10,000 erythrocytes examined per lizard, with negative results.

Test used:
Date(s) of sample collection:

(d) Entamoeba invadens (delete as appropriate):

- (i) Each lizard has resided in zoo/s that have no known history of *E. invadens* infection. The health of all reptiles at the zoo/s has been monitored so that incidents of disease and death were identified


	<p>promptly and <i>E. invadens</i> was excluded as the cause of gastrointestinal disease in lizards, snakes, or testudines during the preceding 12 months;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) Any reptiles in contact with the animals intended for export within the preceding 12 months, have tested negative to <i>E. invadens</i> by examination of faecal samples or cloacal washings for <i>E. invadens</i> cysts; and</p> <p>(iii) It was confirmed that each lizard is free from <i>E. invadens</i> by the repeat examination of faecal samples or cloacal washings for cysts of <i>E. invadens</i> on two separate occasions during PEI with negative results at least 14 days apart.</p> <p>Date(s) of sample collection:</p> <p>(e) Atadenovirus (delete as appropriate):</p> <p>(i) During the 12 months prior to export atadenoviruses were excluded as the cause of illness or death affecting reptiles in any zoo in which the lizards resided, on the basis of either specific laboratory diagnostic procedures, clinical or pathological grounds or on the basis of the diagnosis of an alternative cause of illness or death;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) Each lizard was subjected to an additional 6 months PEI. The lizards were kept in a separate room, with separate air duct system, and separate husbandry tools and housed individually. During this time, using a diagnostic test as recommended by MPI document MPI-STD-TVTL for adenovirus, the lizards were tested twice; first immediately prior to entry; and the second during the additional 6 months PEI.</p> <p>Test used:.....</p> <p>Date(s) of sample collection:</p> <p>(f) Iridoviruses (delete as appropriate):</p> <p>(i) Each lizard originates from a country approved by MPI as free from ranavirus in reptiles; or</p> <p>(ii) During the 12 months prior to export ranaviruses were excluded as the cause of illness or death in reptiles from any zoo in which the lizards resided on the basis of either specific laboratory diagnostic procedures, clinical or pathological grounds or on the basis of the diagnosis of an alternative cause of illness or death;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(iii) Using a diagnostic test as recommended by MPI document MPI-STD-TVTL for iridovirus, each lizard was tested three times for ranavirus with negative results,</p> <p>1. The first test was done 1 month prior to the start of PEI;</p> <p>2. The second and third test were done during PEI.</p> <p>Test used:</p> <p>Date(s) of sample collection:</p> <p>(g) <i>Edwardsiella tarda</i> (delete as appropriate):</p> <p>(i) Each lizard originates from a country approved by MPI as free from <i>Edwardsiella tarda</i> in reptiles; or</p> <p>(ii) During PEI, each lizard was subjected to two faecal samples or cloacal washings that were cultured for <i>Edwardsiella tarda</i> at least 14 days apart with negative results.</p> <p>Date(s) of sample collection:.....</p> <p>or</p> <p>(iii) During PEI, cloacal samples were collected and subjected to a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay;</p> <p>Test used:</p> <p>Date(s) of sample collection:</p> <p>(h) All laboratory tests were conducted at a laboratory approved by the Competent Authority and all results accompany this certification.</p>
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	<p>Official Veterinarian</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Email:</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Registered Veterinarian in charge of the lizards in pre-export isolation :</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Veterinary Registration Number:</p> <p>State/ Territory</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Date:</p>
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Zoo lizard hatching eggs

	<p>Country:</p>	<p>Certificate reference number:</p>
<p>Part 2: Veterinary information</p>	<p>I,....., an Official Veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of[country], certify after due enquiry, with respect to the lizard hatching eggs identified in this veterinary certificate, that:</p> <p>(1) Hatching eggs</p> <p>(a) Only clean lizard hatching eggs have been selected and the lizard hatching eggs were visibly free of contamination at the time of export.</p> <p>(2) Exporting zoo premises</p> <p>(a) All lizards from which the zoo hatching eggs were derived have been resident in one or more government approved zoo premises in the exporting country for at least twelve months prior to importation</p> <p>(b) The exporting zoo premises were under veterinary supervision and the health of the lizard hatching eggs was monitored so that incidents of disease and death were identified promptly.</p> <p>(c) During the 12 months prior to export, at any zoo in which the lizards from which the hatching eggs are derived resided, adenoviruses were excluded as the cause of illness or death affecting any reptiles, on the basis of either specific laboratory diagnostic procedures, clinical or pathological grounds or the diagnosis of an alternative cause of illness.</p> <p>(3) Transport to New Zealand</p> <p>(a) As far as can be determined:</p> <p>(i) If shipped by air, the transport facilities and arrangements meet the relevant requirements published in the <i>International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations</i>. If shipped by sea, the transport facilities and arrangements were inspected and meet the requirements of the Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6 (which is equivalent to the New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C).</p> <p>(ii) No other animals other than those qualified for entry into New Zealand are transported with the lizard hatching eggs on the aircraft or ship.</p> <p>(iii) The vehicles in which the hatching eggs were transported from the pre-export isolation premises to the port of departure were cleaned and disinfected prior to loading using a disinfectant approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country.</p> <p>(iv) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand the lizard hatching eggs are kept isolated from animals that are not of equivalent health status.</p> <p>(v) Crates or pens used for transporting the lizards or lizard hatching eggs to New Zealand were either new or if previously used cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country.</p>	

	<p>(vi) The lizard hatching eggs were packed so as to prevent spillage and placed into new or clean and disinfected containers in the presence of a government veterinary officer before dispatch.</p> <p>(vii) The containers were sealed by an Official Veterinarian using seals bearing the unique mark or identification number:</p>	
	<p>Official Veterinarian</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Email:</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Date:</p>	

Draft for
Consultation

Schedule 1 – Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
TBA	Import Health Standard: Zoo Lizards and Zoo Lizard Hatching Eggs	ZOOLIZAD.SPE
Date of Issued Amendments	Title	Shortcode

Draft for
Consultation

Schedule 2 – Definitions

Competent Authority

The Veterinary or other Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, that has the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the *Code* in the whole territory.

Director-General

The chief executive of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Ectoparasite

Organisms which live on the surface of the host, including mites, lice, ticks, fleas, and flesh-eating larvae.

Endoparasite

Organisms which live inside the host, including roundworms, hookworms, tapeworms and flukes.

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand.

Official Veterinarian

A veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of the OIE *Code* Chapter for certification procedures.

OIE

The World Organisation for Animal Health.

PCR

Polymerase chain reaction.

Registered Veterinarian

A veterinarian suitably qualified and registered to practise veterinary medicine in the exporting country.

The Code

The OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code as found on the OIE website.

The Manual

The OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals.

Veterinary certificate

A certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of the *Code* Chapter for certification procedures, describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

Zoo

A containment facility approved to the containment standard where live zoo animals are kept for the purposes of public exhibition, conservation, research or education.

Explanatory note: A zoo includes for example, a circus, butterfly house, aquarium or an oceanarium. A zoo may also hold indigenous animals that are not new organisms but these animals are not covered by this IHS.

Zoo animal

A new organism approved under the *Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996 (HSNO)* to be held in a zoo. The organism is both a new organism under the HSNO Act and a restricted organism under the Act.

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Consultation