



Zoo Marsupials and Monotremes

ZOOMAMON.AUS

[Document Date]

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Consultation

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Zoo Marsupials and Monotremes

COMMENCEMENT

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

REVOCATION

This Import Health Standard revokes and replaces the following:

- a) *Zoo Marsupials and Monotremes from Australia, ZOOMAMON.AUS, 7 December 2015*

ISSUING AUTHORITY

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

Dated at Wellington, [Document Date]

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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 zoo marsupials and monotremes into New Zealand from Australia.

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

- a) Seeds
- b) External parasites
- c) Internal parasites
- d) Q fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)

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 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 should be read by importers of zoo marsupials and monotremes from Australia.

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 zoo marsupials and monotremes will be recovered in accordance with the Act and any regulations made under the Act. All costs involved with documentation, 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 animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz.

Transitional facility

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

Biosecurity authorisation

A biosecurity authorisation may be given, by an Official Veterinarian, under section 25 of the Act, authorising direction of the marsupials and monotremes to the transitional facility named on the MPI import permit.

Inspection

On arrival at the transitional facility, 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) All equipment entering New Zealand with the zoo marsupials and monotremes must comply with the *IHS: Used Equipment Associated with Animals or Water*.
- b) 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 consignment is accompanied by any permit(s) required to meet the legislation of the country of origin and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) <http://www.cites.org>. 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. Material arriving in New Zealand without the relevant CITES permits may be subject to seizure by the New Zealand Department of Conservation.

Any requirement for CITES or other conservation-related documentation 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 one of the following HS Codes:

HS Code	Commodity Description
0106.19	Mammals; live, other than primates, whales, dolphins, porpoises (mammals of the order Cetacea); manatees, dugongs (mammals of the order Sirenia); seals; sea lions, walruses (mammals of the suborder Pinnipedia), camels, other camelids, rabbits and hares.

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Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This IHS applies to all imports of zoo marsupials and monotremes from Australia into New Zealand.

Guidance

- Only zoo marsupials and monotremes with a containment approval from the EPA 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*), available free of charge: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2006L03643>.
- (2) 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, guideline or lists incorporated under clauses 1.2(1) and (2) above has legal effect as part of this IHS.

Guidance

- 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 and the associated guidance, terms used that are defined in the Act have the meanings set out there. The Act is available at <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 containment, each marsupials and monotremes must:
- a) Be imported from an Australian zoo; and
 - b) Originate from premises that are under permanent veterinary supervision, and follow a health monitoring programme including necropsies, and microbiological and parasitological testing.
 - c) Be weaned, healthy and fit to travel; and
 - d) Be identified by a microchip prior to export. The identification number must be shown on the veterinary certificate accompanying the marsupials and monotremes; and
 - e) Meet the requirements of clauses 1.5-1.7 of *Part 1*; and
 - f) Meet the specified requirements for identified risk organisms of *Part 2* of this IHS; and
 - g) Be accompanied by an import permit required by clause 1.8 that meets the requirements of clause 1.9.1; and
 - h) Be accompanied by a veterinary certificate that meets the requirements of clause 1.9.2.

1.5 Pre-export isolation

- (1) Zoo marsupials and/or monotremes must be:
 - a) Held in pre-export isolation (PEI) for a minimum period of 30 days prior to the date of shipment.
 - b) Isolated from other animals not of equivalent health status.
 - c) Free from clinical signs of infectious disease for the entire PEI period.
- (2) The PEI premises must have:
 - a) Been approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian.
 - b) Impervious washable floors and walls; or
 - i) A fenced impervious pad without walls, surrounded by a cleared area free of vegetation; or
 - ii) A fenced pad with floors that may be swept, cleaned and serviced daily and is surrounded by a cleared area free from vegetation for the first 20 days of PEI. During the last 10 days of PEI, premises must have impervious floors and walls. This option also requires an additional tick inspection within 10 days prior to export.
- (3) Bedding used in PEI must be clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.
- (4) Prior to housing the zoo marsupials and/or monotremes, the premises must either:
 - a) Be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with an acaricide; and
 - i) Bedding must be removed every 10 days and
 - ii) The premises must be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with an acaricide each time the bedding is removed; or
 - b) Be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a long lasting acaricide; and
 - i) Bedding must be removed every 10 days.
- (5) Feed used in PEI must be free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.
- (6) Zoo marsupials and monotremes must be free from quarantine restrictions imposed by the exporting country for at least 90 days prior to the date of export.
- (7) Each zoo marsupial and/or monotreme must be identified and examined in the 24 hours prior to leaving the PEI premises for the port of export, by a registered veterinarian overseeing the care of the animal in PEI. The zoo marsupial/monotreme must be free from clinical evidence of infectious disease, external parasites, plant and seed contamination, and be fit for travel.
- (8) For zoo marsupials and monotremes that have not spent 30 days PEI on an impervious floor (see clause 1.5 (2) b) ii), an additional external parasite examination must be conducted within 10 days prior to export.

1.6 Diagnostic tests, vaccines and treatment

- (1) 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 or a treatment regime recognised by veterinarians experienced in marsupial and monotreme medicine as being effective.
- (2) 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.

1.7 Transport

- (1) In the case of transport by:
 - 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) The vehicles in which the animals will be transported to the port of departure must be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading.
- (3) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand, all bedding provided must be free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.
- (4) During transport to the port of departure the animals must be kept isolated from animals that are not of equivalent health status.
- (5) Only sterilised peat, soft board, paper, a towel or other inert products may be used as bedding. Straw or hay bedding is not permitted.
- (6) No animals other than those that meet the import requirements for entry into New Zealand are permitted to be transported with the zoo marsupials and/or monotremes on the aircraft or ship.
- (7) The crates or pens used for transporting the animals to New Zealand must be new or if previously used must be cleaned and disinfected.
- (8) For zoo marsupials and monotremes transported by air; the cargo space of the aircraft where the animals are to be transported must be sprayed prior to departure with an insecticide approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country.
- (9) Trans-shipment in any third country may not occur unless it is pre-approved by MPI and recorded on an import permit under section 24D.

1.8 Import permit

- (1) An import permit under section 24D of the Act is required prior to the importation of consignments of zoo marsupials and monotremes from Australia.

1.9 The documentation that must accompany goods

- (1) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the documentation that is specified in, and meets the requirements of, clauses 1.9.1 to 1.9.2 below.
- (2) All documentation that is required by this clause 1.9 to accompany zoo marsupials and monotremes 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 days in advance of arrival.
- Please email the applicable arrival point:
 - Auckland: liveanimalsauckland@mpi.govt.nz
 - Wellington: liveanimalswellington@mpi.govt.nz
 - Christchurch: liveanimalschristchurch@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: [Live Animals into Containment or Transitional Facility](#)
- 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) A veterinary certificate from the exporting country's Official Veterinarian. The veterinary certificate must include the following:
 - a) A unique consignment identifier.
 - b) The description, species, number of animals and microchip identification.
 - 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 general requirements outlined in Part 1 of this IHS have been met.
 - f) Certification and endorsement by the Official Veterinarian that the relevant requirements outlined in Part 2 of this IHS have been met.

Guidance

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

1.10 Transitional and containment facility

- (1) Following biosecurity authorisation being given under section 25 of the Act, the zoo marsupials and monotremes must proceed directly to the transitional facility named on the import permit approved to [Facility Standard: Zoo Animals Transitional Facilities](#), using a transport method approved by the Official Veterinarian.
- (2) The documentation must be checked to ensure it meets all requirements noted under general requirements in *Part 1: Requirements and specified requirements (veterinary certification)* in *Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms* of this IHS.

- (3) Providing the consignment meets all the requirements of this IHS the MPI Inspector will authorise the animals to be moved from the transitional facility to a containment facility, approved to the EPA [Standard for Zoo Containment Facilities](#).
- (4) The crates must be cleaned and disinfected. After completion of quarantine all feed, bedding material and faeces from the transitional facility and crate must be destroyed by an MPI-approved method.
- (5) The marsupials and monotremes and their offspring must remain permanently in a containment facility and may only be transferred to another containment facility with the prior biosecurity authority given under section 29 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

1.11 Transiting zoo marsupials and monotremes

- (1) Zoo marsupials and monotremes transiting through New Zealand must 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) Marsupials and monotremes 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) In addition to the general requirements in Part 1 of this IHS, zoo marsupials and monotremes must comply with the following measures for identified risk organisms:

2.1 Internal parasites

- (1) Each marsupial and/or monotreme must be treated with a product recommended by current literature as being effective against nematodes, cestodes, and trematodes, twice during the PEI period, with an interval of not less than 14 days.

Guidance

- Faecal examination to confirm efficacy may be required by MPI.

2.2 External parasites

- (1) In the 3 days after arrival in PEI, and repeated in the 3 days prior to export to New Zealand, each marsupial and/or monotreme must be treated with an ectoparasiticide recommended by current literature. Ectoparasiticide efficacy must be confirmed by detailed inspection of the animal for external parasites after treatment.

Guidance

- Additional external parasite inspections to confirm efficacy may be required by MPI.

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Part 3: Model Veterinary Certificate

Guidance

- The following model veterinary certificate is for zoo marsupials and monotremes from Australia.
- This model meets the requirements of the IHS.

Country: Australia				
Certificate reference number:		Import permit number:		
1. Importer name: Address:		2. Exporter name: Address:		
3. Country of destination: New Zealand		4. Country of origin: Australia		
5. Description of commodity: Species:				
Microchip Number	Site of Microchip	Other ID (E.g. ARKS number)	M/F	Date of Birth
Official Veterinarian: Name: Address: Signature Date		Registered Veterinarian in charge of the animals in pre-export isolation : Name: Veterinary Registration Number: State/ Territory Address: Signature: Date:		



Official Veterinarian signature,
Official stamp and date

Country: Australia	Certificate reference number:
<p>I,..... an Official Veterinarian employed by the Competent Authority of Australia, certify after due enquiry, with respect to the zoo marsupials and/ or monotremes identified in this veterinary certificate, that:</p> <p>(1) The premises in Australia in which each marsupial and/or monotreme for export resided is under permanent veterinary supervision, and a monitoring programme was followed including necropsies, and microbiological and parasitological testing.</p> <p>(2) As far as can be determined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The vehicle(s) transporting the marsupials and/or monotremes to the port of departure were cleaned and disinfected prior to loading. (b) During transport to the port of departure, the marsupials and/or monotremes were kept isolated from animals that are not of equivalent health status. (c) During transport to the port of departure, the marsupials and/or monotremes were provided with bedding that was sterilised and is peat, soft board, paper, a towel or another inert product. No straw or hay bedding was included. The bedding showed no evidence of contamination with ticks or seeds. (d) If shipped by air, the animals will be shipped in accordance with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations; if shipped by sea, the animals will be shipped in accordance with the Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6. (e) The crates or pens used for transporting the animals to New Zealand are either new or if previously used were cleaned and disinfected. (f) No animals other than those that meet the import requirements for entry into New Zealand will be transported with the zoo marsupials and/or monotremes on the aircraft or ship. <p>(3) For at least the 90 days prior to the date of export, the marsupials and/or monotremes were not under any quarantine restrictions imposed by the exporting country.</p> <p>(4) I have no reason to doubt the attestation provided by, the Australian registered veterinarian overseeing the care of the animal in pre-export isolation (PEI), whose signature appears below, in regards to the number, identity, details of housing, treatments and examination of the zoo marsupials and/or monotremes in this consignment.</p> <p>I,....., the Australian registered veterinarian overseeing the care of the animal in PEI, certify after due enquiry, with respect to the zoo marsupials and/or monotremes identified in this veterinary certificate that:</p> <p>Pre-export isolation</p> <p>(5) The marsupials and/or monotremes were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Held in PEI for a minimum period of 30 days prior to the date of shipment; and (b) Isolated from other animals not of equivalent health status; and (c) Free from clinical signs of infectious disease for the entire PEI period. <p>(6) The PEI premises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Have been approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian; and <i>(delete as appropriate)</i>; (b) Had impervious washable floors and walls; or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Had a fenced impervious pad without walls, surrounded by a cleared area free of vegetation; or (ii) Had a fenced pad with floors that were able to be swept, cleaned and serviced daily and surrounded by a cleared area free from vegetation for the first 20 days of PEI. During the last 10 days of PEI, premises had impervious floors and walls. (Note this option requires an additional tick inspection within 10 days prior to export). <p>(7) Bedding used in PEI was clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds <i>(delete as appropriate)</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Prior to housing the animals, the premises were thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with an acaricide. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 10 days: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The bedding was removed. (ii) The premises were thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with acaricide; or (b) Prior to housing the animals, the premises were thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a long lasting acaricide. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 10 days: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Bedding was removed. 	

(8) While in PEI the animals were only fed feed showing no evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.

Treatments

(9) Internal parasites

(a) Each marsupial and/or monotreme was treated with a product recommended by current literature as being effective against nematodes, cestodes, and trematodes, twice during the PEI period, with an interval of not less than 14 days.

Endoparasiticide/s used:

Active ingredient(s):

Dose rate:

Date of treatment 1:

Date of treatment 2:

(10) External parasites

(a) In the 3 days after arrival in PEI, and repeated in the 3 days prior to export to New Zealand, each marsupial and/or monotreme was treated with an ectoparasiticide recommended by current literature. Ectoparasiticide efficacy was confirmed by detailed inspection of each animal for external parasites after treatment.

Ectoparasiticide/s used:

Active ingredient(s):

Date of treatment 1:

Date of treatment 2:

Inspection and transport

(11) Each marsupial and/or monotreme was identified and examined in the 24 hours prior to leaving the PEI premises for the port of departure. Each marsupial and/or monotreme was free from clinical evidence of infectious disease, external parasites, plant and seed contamination, and appeared to be fit for travel.

(12) Each marsupial and/or monotreme was weaned.

(13) For marsupials and/or monotremes that have not spent 30 days PEI on an impervious floor, an additional external parasite examination was conducted within the 10 days prior to shipment.

Date examination conducted:

(14) No external parasites were detected.

Note: Official stamp, signature and date must be applied to all pages and any documents that form part of the extended certificate.

Official Veterinarian:

Name:

Address:

Signature:

Date:

Official Veterinarian signature,
Official stamp and date

Registered Veterinarian in charge of the animals in pre-export isolation:

Name:

Veterinary Registration Number:

State/ Territory:

Address:

Signature:

Date:

Schedule 1 – Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
7 December 2015	Import Health Standard: Marsupials and Monotremes from Australia	ZOOMAMON.AUS
Date of Issued Amendments	Title	Shortcode
TBA	Import Health Standard: Marsupials and Monotremes	ZOOMAMON.AUS

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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.

Disinfectant

A substance applied to non-living objects to destroy micro-organisms living on those objects and approved for use by the Veterinary Authority. MPI-approved biosecurity treatments for risk goods, including links to approved disinfectants, can be found in the MPI Standard (BNZ-STD-ABTRT) Approved Biosecurity Treatments.

IATA

The International Air Transport Association.

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand.

Official Veterinarian

A veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of the exporting 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.

OIE Code

The World Organisation for Animal Health Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Any reference in this standard to the OIE *Code* is to the most current as found on the OIE website.

Permit to Import

A written order issued by the Director-General of MPI under section 24 (D)(2) of the Act.

Veterinary Certificate

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