



Import Health Standard

Zoo Carnivora

ZOOCARNS.SPE

[Document Date]

Draft for
Consultation

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Zoo Carnivora

COMMENCEMENT

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

REVOCATION

This Import Health Standard revokes and replaces the following:

- a) *Import Health Standard for the Importation of African Hunting Dogs into New Zealand, ZOOAHDIC.ALL, 18 November 1998*
- b) *Import Health Standard for the Importation of Malayan Sun Bears (*Helarctos malayanus*) from Australia, ZOOSUNIC.AUS, 18 May 2004*
- c) *Import Health Standard for the Importation of Meerkat (*Suricata suricatta*), ZOOMEEIC.ALL, 10 October 2002*
- d) *Import Health Standard for Zoo Felidae from Specified Countries, ZOOFELIC.SPE, 19 September 2008*
- e) *Import Health Standard for the Importation of Zoo Oriental Small Clawed Otters from Australia into New Zealand, ZOOOTTIC.AUS, 14 June 2006*
- f) *Import Health Standard for the Importation of Zoo Red Pandas, ZOOPANIC.ALL, 14 October 1998*

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 this 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 Carnivora (Ailuridae, Canidae, Eupleridae, Felidae, Herpestidae, Hyaenidae, Mustelidae, Procyonidae, Ursidae and Viverridae) into New Zealand.

The identified risk organisms associated with zoo Carnivora that are managed by this IHS are:

- a) *Babesia* spp. (babesiosis)
- b) *Bacillus anthracis* (anthrax)
- c) *Dirofilaria immitis* (heartworm)
- d) External parasites
- e) Internal parasites
- f) *Leptospira* spp. (leptospirosis)
- g) *Mycobacterium bovis* (bovine tuberculosis)
- h) Rabies lyssavirus (rabies)
- i) Seeds
- j) *Trypanosoma* spp. (surra and tsetse fly associated trypanosomosis)

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.

A guidance document also accompanies this IHS providing information on how requirements may be met.

Who should read this Import Health Standard?

This IHS should be read by importers of zoo Carnivora (Ailuridae, Canidae, Eupleridae, Felidae, Herpestidae, Hyaenidae, Mustelidae, Procyonidae, Ursidae and Viverridae).

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 Carnivora 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 facility. Any material which has leaked from the container will be destroyed at the port of entry.

Following biosecurity authorisation being given under section 25 of the Act, the zoo Carnivora will proceed directly to the transitional facility named on the import permit, which must be approved under the [Facility Standard: Zoo Animals Transitional Facilities, MPI-STD-ZOO](#), dated December 2018 and located within a containment facility that is approved under the [Standard for Zoo Containment Facilities](#), dated April 2018. Animals must remain in the transitional facility for a minimum of seven days.

The documentation will 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. The inspector will verify the microchips and that the animals are free from signs of infectious or contagious disease.

Biosecurity authorisation into containment

Zoo carnivorans are restricted organisms so will not be given biosecurity clearance. On authorisation from the biosecurity inspector, they may be moved from the transitional facility, but must remain in the containment facility approved under the [Standard for Zoo Containment Facilities](#).

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 Carnivora must comply with the [Import Health Standard for Used Equipment Associated with Animals or Water](#).
- b) Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the: [Import Health Standard: 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 <https://www.doc.govt.nz/cites>.

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 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 Environmental Protection Authority must have given approval for importation of that organism into containment in accordance with the HSNO Act.

Trade Single Window

All goods imported into New Zealand need to be cleared by the New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) and the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI). To gain customs clearance, the required documentation must be lodged through the Trade Single Window portal.

For more information about TSW please visit <https://www.customs.govt.nz/business/trade-single-window/>

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This IHS applies to all imports of zoo Carnivora listed in *Schedule 3* from countries listed in *Schedule 4* into New Zealand.

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 World Organisation for Animal Health *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*, available at website: [Terrestrial Manual Online Access - WOAHA - World Organisation for Animal Health](#).
 - b) The World Organisation for Animal Health *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, available at website: [Terrestrial Code Online Access - WOAHA - World Organisation for Animal Health](#).
 - c) The *International Committee for Animal Recording*, available at website: www.icar.org.
 - d) The *International Air Transport Association Live Animals Regulations*: a copy is available for reading, free of charge, at MPI, Pastoral House, 25 The Terrace, Wellington.
 - e) The *Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6*, available at: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2006L03643>. (equivalent to the New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C)
- (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, 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 Requirements for authorisation into containment

- (1) To obtain authorisation into a zoo containment facility, zoo Carnivora must:
 - a) Have been resident in one or more approved, licensed or registered zoos or wildlife parks in the exporting country since birth or for at least 12 months immediately before export; and
 - b) Have been born in captivity and not caught from the wild; and

- c) Originate from premises that are under direct veterinary supervision. The zoo or wildlife park must follow a documented health monitoring programme that includes necropsies, and microbiological and parasitological testing that would be effective in monitoring for diseases of biosecurity concern identified in *Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms*; and
- d) Meet the requirements of clauses 1.6-1.10 of *Part 1: Requirements*, and *Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms*; and
- e) Be imported from a country that the CTO is satisfied meets the export country systems and certification requirements of clause 1.5; and
- f) Be accompanied by a veterinary certificate that meets the requirements of clause 1.10.2, has been agreed by a CTO, and details the measures in *Part 2* that the exporting country will meet; and
- g) Be accompanied by an import permit where required by clause 1.10.1.

1.5 Exporting country systems and certification

- (1) Importers may import zoo Carnivora only if a CTO is satisfied, on the basis of evidence, that the Veterinary Services of the exporting country are capable of ensuring that zoo Carnivora imported from that country can meet the requirements of this IHS.
- (2) The evidence must include details about all of the following, that the CTO considers applicable to the zoo Carnivora from that exporting country:
 - a) The ability of the exporting country's Competent Authority to verify the animal health status of zoo Carnivora in the exporting country, zone or compartment, with respect to the risk organisms identified in *Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms*.
 - b) The adequacy of the exporting country's national systems and/or programmes and standards in the exporting country for regulatory oversight of the zoo Carnivore industry.
 - c) The capability of the exporting country's Competent Authority to support the issue of veterinary certificates as required by this IHS.
- (3) Importers may not import from a country where a CTO has determined that the Veterinary Services of the exporting country are no longer capable of ensuring that zoo Carnivora imported from that country can meet the requirements of this IHS.

Guidance

- The evidence will be obtained during evaluation of the Veterinary Services of the Competent Authority of the exporting country in accordance with section 3 of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the Code)*, titled *Quality of Veterinary Services*.
- Once a CTO is satisfied with the exporting country's evidence for exporting systems and certification, MPI and the Competent Authority may commence negotiation of the country-specific veterinary certificate.
- For the CTO to be satisfied with the evidence provided an in-country or desk-top audit may be carried out at any time, including prior to the first shipment of the commodity.
- See *Guidance Document* for more information about exporting country systems and certification, and for a list of currently approved countries and country-specific veterinary certificates.

1.6 Pre-export isolation

- (1) The animals destined for export must be held in pre-export isolation, for a minimum period of 30 days prior to the date of shipment.

- (2) During pre-export isolation the animals must be isolated from other animals not of an equivalent health status.
- (3) Individual health records must be kept for animals on the premises during the pre-export isolation period and must be available to the Official Veterinarian. Any health problems during the pre-export isolation period must be reported to MPI.
- (4) The pre-export isolation premises must be approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian.
- (5) Prior to the animals entering pre-export isolation, 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 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.
- (6) Feed used in pre-export isolation must be free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.
- (7) All bedding used in pre-export isolation must be clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.
- (8) The animals destined for export must be free from quarantine restrictions imposed by the exporting country for at least 90 days prior to the date of shipment.
- (9) The animals must be identified and examined in the 48 hours prior to leaving the pre-export isolation premises for the port of export, by an Official Veterinarian. The animals must be fully weaned, not in the last third term of pregnancy, and free from clinical evidence of infectious disease, external parasites, plant and seed contamination, and be fit for travel.

1.7 Diagnostic tests, vaccines and treatment

- (1) All pre-export and/or surveillance testing required by 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 Carnivora to New Zealand.
- (2) All laboratory samples required by this IHS must be collected, processed, and stored in accordance with the recommendations in the *Code and Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (the *Manual*) or as described in *MPI-STD-TVTL*.
- (3) All diagnostic test(s) and vaccines 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*.
- (4) All products and vaccinations required by this IHS to be administered to meet the specific disease requirements in *Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms* must have been administered according to the manufacturer's instruction in a country that a CTO has agreed meets the requirements of clause 1.5.
- (5) All requirements in this IHS for the administration of a vaccine require that either the final dose of a primary vaccination course has been administered or the recommended booster to complement the primary course has been administered.
- (6) 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.

- (7) Where vaccines required by this IHS have been administered all vaccine names, whether they are inactivated or modified live virus, and the virus types and strains included in the vaccine must be recorded on the veterinary certificate.

Guidance

- See *Guidance Document* for more information about tests and vaccination.

1.8 Transport

- (1) In the case of transport by:
- a) Air: the transport facilities and arrangements must meet the relevant requirements published in the *International Air Transport Association (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 zoo Carnivora on the aircraft or ship.
- (3) Trans-shipment in any third country may not occur unless it is pre-approved by MPI and recorded on an import permit.
- (4) The vehicles in which the zoo Carnivora will be transported to the port of departure must be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading.
- (5) The crates or pens used for transporting the zoo Carnivora to New Zealand must be new or if previously used must be cleaned and disinfected.
- (6) If the zoo Carnivora are transported by air, the cargo space of the aircraft where the animals are to be transported must be sprayed prior to departure with an insecticidal spray approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country.
- (7) All feed and bedding during transportation must be free from seeds and ticks.

Guidance

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

1.9 Import permit information

- (1) An import permit under section 24D of the Act is required prior to the importation of consignments of zoo Carnivora from approved countries.
- (2) The following documentation is necessary if the animal has not been in a rabies free country as defined by Schedule 4 for the six months prior to the scheduled date of export:
- a) A rabies vaccination record showing that the animal received an MPI-approved vaccine, which is valid for at least the six months immediately prior to shipment; and
 - i) Confirmation from the exporting zoo that the premises of origin of the animal has been free from rabies for at least 12 months prior to shipment and the animal has been kept separated from wildlife reservoirs of rabies for at least six months prior to shipment; or
 - ii) A neutralising antibody titration test for rabies with a result of at least 0.5 IU/mL. The blood for this test must be drawn:

- 1) at least four weeks after the rabies vaccination; and
- 2) at least six months before the scheduled date of shipment.

Guidance

- Apply for the import permit at the following weblink: <https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/>
- Ensure you have a letter of approval from the MPI inspector confirming the transitional facility can accept the import.

1.10 The documentation that must accompany goods

- (1) All documentation that is required by this clause 1.10 to accompany zoo Carnivora must, unless otherwise stated:
 - a) Be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible.
 - b) Be original.
- (2) Documentation that is in a paper format must, unless otherwise stated, 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.
- (3) Documentation that is in an electronic format must, unless otherwise stated, be transmitted directly from the Competent Authority of the exporting country to MPI, using an electronic system approved by MPI for that purpose.

Guidance

- Copies of all documents that are required to accompany the goods should be submitted to the MPI Inspector at the airport/port of arrival at least seven working days before arrival to avoid delays at the border.
- Please email the applicable arrival point:
 - Auckland: liveanimalsauckland@mpi.govt.nz
 - Wellington: liveanimalswellington@mpi.govt.nz
 - Christchurch: liveanimalschristchurch@mpi.govt.nz

- (4) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the documentation specified in clauses 1.10.1 to 1.10.3 below:

1.10.1 Import permit

- (1) An import permit (copy acceptable) (also see clause 1.9).

1.10.2 Veterinary certificate

- (1) A veterinary certificate from the exporting country's Competent Authority, which must include the following:
 - a) A unique consignment identifier.
 - b) Import permit number.
 - c) The description, species, and microchip number.
 - d) Name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor).
 - e) Name, signature and contact details of the Official Veterinarian.
 - f) Certification and endorsement by the Official Veterinarian that the general requirements outlined in *Part 1: Requirements* of this IHS have been met.

- g) Certification and endorsement by the Official Veterinarian that the relevant requirements outlined in *Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms* of this IHS have been met excepting for those requirements that a CTO has agreed during negotiation under clause 1.5 as not being required for a country-specific veterinary certificate.

Guidance

- Where equivalent measures have been negotiated and agreed with MPI, and a CTO has, prior to import, issued a direction under section 27(1)(d) of the Act that is different from those in this standard in the form of a negotiated veterinary certificate, a country-specific veterinary certificate must accompany the consignment.
- See *Guidance Document* for more information about equivalence and country-specific veterinary certificates.

1.10.3 Laboratory reports

- (1) Original laboratory reports, or copies of laboratory reports endorsed by the Official Veterinarian, of all tests required by *Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms* of this IHS, which must include:
- a) Unique microchip identification for each animal, consistent with the veterinary certificate.
 - b) Dates of sample collection.
 - c) Test type.
 - d) Test result.

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Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

- (1) Zoo carnivorans must comply with the following measures for identified risk organisms, where required.
- (2) All disease requirements are for the species specified.

2.1 *Babesia* spp. (babesiosis)

2.1.1 Requirements for zoo Ailuridae, Canidae, Eupleridae, Herpestidae, Hyaenidae, Mustelidae, Procyonidae, Ursidae and Viverridae

- (1) During pre-export isolation each animal must be tested for *Babesia* spp. with an MPI-approved test with negative results.

2.2 *Dirofilaria immitis* (heartworm)

2.2.1 Requirements for zoo Canidae

- (1) If five months of age or older on the date of shipment, the zoo canid must be subjected to an antigen ELISA test for heartworm, with a negative result on a sample taken in pre-export isolation, in the 30 days prior to shipment; and
- (2) During pre-export isolation and within the two days prior to shipment each zoo canid (regardless of age) must be treated with one of the following:
 - a) ivermectin at 6 mcg/kg; or
 - b) milbemycin at 0.5 mg/kg; or
 - c) moxidectin at 2-4 mcg/kg; or
 - d) injectable sustained release formulation moxidectin at the recommended dose rate; or
 - e) selamectin at 6 mg/kg; or
 - f) an MPI-approved treatment effective against *Dirofilaria immitis*.

2.3 External parasites

2.3.1 Requirements for zoo Ailuridae, Canidae, Eupleridae, Felidae, Herpestidae, Hyaenidae, Mustelidae, Procyonidae, Ursidae and Viverridae

- (1) During pre-export isolation each animal must be treated twice, at least 14 days apart, with an insecticide/acaricide effective against mites, lice, ticks and fleas; and
- (2) Each animal must be inspected and found to be free of external parasites prior to shipment.

2.4 Internal parasites

2.4.1 Requirements for zoo Ailuridae, Canidae, Eupleridae, Felidae, Herpestidae, Hyaenidae, Mustelidae, Procyonidae, Ursidae and Viverridae

- (1) During pre-export isolation each animal must be treated twice, at least 14 days apart, with an anthelmintic efficacious against cestodes, nematodes and trematodes.

2.5 Rabies lyssavirus

2.5.1 Requirements for zoo Ailuridae, Canidae, Eupleridae, Felidae, Herpestidae, Hyaenidae, Mustelidae, Procyonidae, Ursidae and Viverridae

- (1) Each animal must have been resident since birth or for at least six months in a rabies-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of rabies on the day of shipment; or
- (2) Each animal must have:
 - a) Been kept for the six months prior to shipment in an establishment where separation from susceptible wildlife reservoirs was maintained, and where there has been no case of rabies for at least 12 months prior to shipment; and
 - b) Been vaccinated against rabies with an MPI-approved vaccine with vaccine cover for at least six months prior to shipment; and
 - c) Shown no clinical signs of rabies; or
- (3) Each animal must have:
 - a) Been vaccinated against rabies with an MPI-approved vaccine with vaccine cover for at least six months prior to shipment; and
 - b) Been subjected to a neutralising antibody titration test for rabies for which the blood must drawn:
 - i) at least four weeks after the rabies vaccination; and
 - ii) at least six months before the scheduled date of shipment; and

[Note: The rabies antibody tests must be conducted at an official laboratory in accordance with one of the methods described in the WOAHA Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines and found to have at least 0.5 IU/ml of antibody in its serum.]
 - c) Shown no clinical signs of rabies on the day prior to or on the day of export.

2.6 Seeds

2.6.1 Requirements for zoo Ailuridae, Canidae, Eupleridae, Felidae, Herpestidae, Hyaenidae, Mustelidae, Procyonidae, Ursidae and Viverridae

- (1) Feed and bedding material in pre-export isolation must be free from evidence of seeds. Prior to departure to New Zealand each animal must be certified as free from visible contamination with plant material.

2.7 *Trypanosoma* spp. (surra and tsetse fly associated trypanosomosis)

2.7.1 Requirements for zoo Ailuridae, Canidae, Eupleridae, Felidae, Herpestidae, Hyaenidae, Mustelidae, Procyonidae, Ursidae and Viverridae

- (1) Each animal has resided since birth in *T. evansi* and *T. vivax* free countries as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of trypanosomosis on the day of shipment; or
- (2) Each animal:
 - a) Must have been resident, for at least six months prior to shipment, at zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of *T. evansi* and *T. vivax* has occurred in any animal species in the previous two years; and
 - b) Showed no clinical signs of trypanosomosis on the day of shipment.

Schedule 1 – Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
2 September 2022 Internal Consultation	Import Health Standard: Zoo Carnivora	IHS ZOOCARNS.SPE
28 September 2022 External Consultation	Import Health Standard: Zoo Carnivora	IHS ZOOCARNS.SPE
Date Amendment Issued	Title	Shortcode

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Schedule 2 – Definitions

Biosecurity Plan

A plan that identifies potential pathways for the introduction and spread of disease in a zone or compartment, and describes the measures which are being or will be applied to mitigate the disease risks, if applicable, in accordance with the recommendations in the *Code*. A Biosecurity Plan must comply with the *Code* Chapters on zoning and compartmentalisation, and application of compartmentalisation.

Compartment

An animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

Competent Authority

The Veterinary or other Governmental Authority of an WOAHA 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.

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.

Inspector

An MPI Official Veterinarian warranted as a Biosecurity Inspector under the Biosecurity Act.

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 WOAHA *Code* Chapter for certification procedures.

Surveillance

The systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information to those who need to know so that action can be taken.

Vector

An insect or any living carrier that transports an infectious agent from an infected individual to a susceptible individual or its food or immediate surroundings. The organism may or may not pass through a development cycle within the vector.

Vector-Proof Facility

A facility which is able to provide maximum protection from insect vectors. This should be a building, ideally a compartment within a building, with risk management strategies to protect animals and the facility from vectors.

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.

WOAH

The World Organisation for Animal Health

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Schedule 3 – Species List

Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species	Common name	
Ailuridae		<i>Ailurus</i>	<i>A. fulgens</i>	Red panda	
Canidae	Caninae	<i>Atelocynus</i>	<i>A. microtis</i>	Short-eared dog	
		<i>Canis</i>	<i>C. adustus</i>	Side-striped jackal	
			<i>C. aureus</i>	Golden jackal	
			<i>C. latrans</i>	Coyote	
			<i>C. lupaster</i>	African wolf	
			<i>C. lupus</i>	Gray wolf	
			<i>C. mesomelas</i>	Black-backed jackal	
			<i>C. rufus</i>	Red wolf	
			<i>C. simensis</i>	Ethiopian wolf	
			<i>Cerdocyon</i>	<i>C. thous</i>	Crab-eating fox
			<i>Chrysocyon</i>	<i>C. brachyurus</i>	Maned wolf
			<i>Cuon</i>	<i>C. alpinus</i>	Dhole
			<i>Lycalopex</i>	<i>L. culpaeus</i>	Culpeo
				<i>L. fulvipes</i>	Darwin's fox
		<i>L. griseus</i>		South American gray fox	
		<i>L. gymnocerus</i>		Pampas fox	
		<i>L. sechurae</i>		Sechuran fox	
		<i>L. vetulus</i>		Hoary fox	
		<i>Nyctereutes</i>		<i>N. procyonoides</i>	Raccoon dog
		<i>Otocyon</i>		<i>O. megalotis</i>	Bat-eared fox
		<i>Speothos</i>		<i>S. venaticus</i>	Bush dog
		<i>Urocyon</i>		<i>U. cinereoargenteus</i>	Grey Fox
			<i>U. littoralis</i>	Island fox	
			<i>Vulpes</i>	<i>V. bengalensis</i>	Bengal fox
				<i>V. cana</i>	Blanford's fox
				<i>V. chama</i>	Cape fox
				<i>V. corsac</i>	Corsac fox
<i>V. ferrilata</i>	Tibetan fox				
<i>V. macrotis</i>	Kit fox				
<i>V. pallida</i>	Pale fox				
<i>V. rueppellii</i>	Ruppell's fox				
<i>V. velox</i>	Swift fox				
<i>V. zerda</i>	Fennec fox				
Eupleridae	Euplerinae	<i>Cryptoprocta</i>	<i>C. ferox</i>	Fossa	
		<i>Eupleres</i>	<i>E. goudotii</i>	Eastern falanouc	
			<i>E. major</i>	Western falanouc	
			<i>Fossa</i>	<i>F. fossana</i>	Spotted fanaloka
		Galidiinae	<i>Galidia</i>	<i>G. elegans</i>	Ring-tailed vontsira
			<i>Galidictis</i>	<i>G. fasciata</i>	Broad-striped vontsira
				<i>G. grandidieri</i>	Grandidier's vontsira
<i>Mungotictis</i>	<i>M. decemlineata</i>		Bokiboky		

		<i>Salanoia</i>	<i>S. concolor</i>	Brown-tailed vantsira
Felidae			All species approved by the Environmental Protection Authority for zoo Felidae	
Herpestidae		<i>Suricata</i>	<i>S. suricatta</i>	Meerkat
Hyaenidae	Hyaeninae	<i>Crocuta</i>	<i>C. crocuta</i>	Spotted hyena
		<i>Hyaena</i>	<i>H. hyaena</i>	Striped hyena
		<i>Parahyaena</i>	<i>P. brunnea</i>	Brown hyena
	Protelinae	<i>Proteles</i>	<i>P. cristata</i>	Aardwolf
Mustelidae	Lutrinae	<i>Aonyx</i>	<i>A. cinereus</i>	Asian small-clawed otter
Procyonidae	Potosinae	<i>Potos</i>	<i>P. flavus</i>	Kinkajou
	Procyoninae	<i>Nasua</i>	<i>N. narica</i>	White-nosed coati
			<i>N. nasua</i>	South American coati
		<i>Nasuella</i>	<i>N. meridensis</i>	Eastern mountain coati
			<i>N. olivacea</i>	Western mountain coati
Ursidae	Ailuropodinae	<i>Ailuropoda</i>	<i>A. melanoleuca</i>	Giant panda
	Tremarctinae	<i>Tremarctos</i>	<i>T. ornatus</i>	Spectacled bear
	Ursinae	<i>Helarctos</i>	<i>H. malaynus</i>	Sun bear
		<i>Melursus</i>	<i>M. ursinus</i>	Sloth bear
		<i>Ursus</i>	<i>U. americanus</i>	American black bear
			<i>U. arctos</i>	Brown bear
			<i>U. maritimus</i>	Polar bear
			<i>U. thibetanus</i>	Asian black bear
Viverridae	Paradoxurinae	<i>Arctictis</i>	<i>A. binturong</i>	Binturong

Consultation

Schedule 4 – Country List

Countries Recognised as Rabies Free			
American Samoa	Guam	Micronesia	Pitcairn Islands
Australia	Hawaii (USA)	Federated States Nauru	Singapore
Bahrain	Iceland	New Caledonia	Solomon Islands
Barbados	Japan	Niue	Vanuatu
Christmas Island	Kiribati	Norfolks	Tonga
Cocos (Keeling Islands)	Mauritius	Palau	Kingdom of Tuvalu
Cook Islands	Marshall Islands	Papua New Guinea	Wallis and Futuna
Falkland Islands			Western Samoa
Fiji			
French Polynesia			

Specified Countries where Rabies is Absent or Well Controlled			
Antigua and Barbuda	Republic of Czech	Malaysia (Peninsular, Sabah & Sarawak only)	St Maarten
Argentina	Republic of Denmark	Malta	St Vincent and the Grenadines
Aruba	Estonia	Monaco	Sweden
Austria	Republic of Finland	Montenegro	Switzerland (including Liechtenstein)
Bahamas	France	Netherlands	Taiwan
Balearic Islands	Germany	Norway	Thailand (for Ursidae only)
Belgium	Gibraltar	Poland	Trinidad and Tobago
Bermuda	Greece	Portugal	United Arab Emirates
British Virgin Islands	Greenland	Puerto Rico	United Kingdom
Brunei	Hong Kong	Qatar	USA (including Columbia and Northern Mariana Islands)
Bulgaria	Hungary	Reunion	Uruguay
Canada	Italy	Saipan	Vietnam (for Ursidae only)
Canary Islands	Ireland	Serbia	Virgin Islands (USA)
Cambodia (for Ursidae only)	Isle of Man	Seychelles	
Caribbean Netherlands (Bonaire, St Eustatius, Saba)	Israel	Slovakia	
Cayman Islands	Jamaica	Slovenia	
Channel Islands	Kuwait	Republic of South Africa	
Chile	Laos (for Ursidae only)	Republic of South Korea	
Croatia	Latvia	Spain	
Republic Curacao	Liechtenstein	St Kitt and Nevis	
Cyprus	Lithuania	St Lucia	
	Luxembourg		
	Macau		