IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR JUVENILE YELLOWTAIL KINGFISH (*SERIOLA LALANDI*) FROM AUSTRALIA

Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993
Dated: 18 January 2010

USER GUIDE

The information in this import health standard is in four parts:

Part A. GENERAL INFORMATION describes the legal basis for this import health standard and the general responsibilities of the importer.

Part B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE outlines whether a permit is required, the conditions of eligibility, and documentation that may need to accompany the consignment.

Part C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE describes the clearance requirements at the New Zealand border and, if necessary, whether the consignment must go to a transitional facility or containment facility.

Part D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION contains model health certification which must be completed fully and accompany the consignment to New Zealand.

PART A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1 IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

1.1 Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this document is the import health standard for juvenile yellowtail kingfish from Australia.

1.2 To obtain biosecurity clearance the consignment must meet the requirements of this import health standard.

2 IMPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 It is the importers responsibility to ensure that they are compliant with the current relevant import health standard at the time of importation. Current versions of import health standards are available online: http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/ihs/search

A register of import health standards is also publicly available for inspection at the office of the Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Pastoral House, 25 The Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.

2.2. The costs to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand in performing functions relating to the importation of Juvenile Yellowtail Kingfish must be recovered in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993 and any regulations made under that Act. All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity clearance must be covered by the importer or agent.

2.3 The importer must give the supervisor of the transitional facility, at least 7 days notice of:

2.3.1 the expected time of arrival and flight number or name of shipping vessel; and

2.3.2 the expected date and time of arrival at the transitional facility.

3 EQUIVALENCE

3.1 The import health standard has been agreed as suitable for trade between the exporting and the importing countries. It is expected that the consignment will meet the conditions in every respect.

3.2 Occasionally it may be found that, due to circumstances beyond the control of the importer or exporter, a consignment does not comply with the specific requirements in this import health standard, but may meet the outcomes sought. In such cases, a permit to import application may be made, equivalence granted and import permit issued at the discretion of MAF Biosecurity New Zealand. The following information must be forwarded by the certifying government's veterinary authority for an equivalence to be considered:

- which clause/s of the import health standard cannot be met and how this has occurred;
- the reason the consignment is considered to be of an "equivalent health" status;
- the reasons why the veterinary authority of the country of origin believe this proposal should be acceptable to the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and their recommendation for its acceptance.

4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager
The Animal Imports/Exports Group Manager, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Biosecurity New Zealand, or any person who for the time being may lawfully exercise and perform the delegated power and functions of the Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager

AQIS
Australian Quarantine Inspection Service

Batch
A single population of fish of the same health status.

Biosecurity direction
Written authority from an inspector, given under section 25 of the Biosecurity Act (1993), to move uncleared goods from a transitional facility or biosecurity control area to another transitional facility, containment facility or biosecurity control area, or to export those goods from New Zealand.

Certifying Official
A person authorised by the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country to sign international veterinary certificates.

Consignment
A quantity of yellowtail kingfish from the same batch transported from Australia to New Zealand at the same date and time of shipment under the same zoosanitary certificate.

Inspector
Means a person who is appointed an inspector under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act (1993). (Explanatory Note: An Inspector is appointed to undertake administering and enforcing the provisions of the Biosecurity Act and controls imposed under HSNO).

MAFBNZ
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Biosecurity New Zealand

Official Veterinarian
An official veterinarian means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Administration of the country to perform animal health and/or public health inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, perform certification in conformity with the provisions of the chapter of the OIE *Code* pertaining to principles of certification.

OIE *Code*
The World Organisation for Animal Health *Aquatic Animal Health Code.*

Permit to import (Import Permit)
A written order issued by the Director-General of MAF authorising the importation of risk goods to a specified facility.

Sample
Material used for testing purposes that is derived from a single kingfish. Samples can be pooled, and results must be able to be traced back to a batch of kingfish rather than individual kingfish.

Supervisor
As defined in the MAF Standard 154.02.06: *Transitional Facilities for Ornamental Fish and Marine Invertebrates*.

Transitional facility
Means (a) any place approved as a transitional facility in accordance with section 39 of the Biosecurity Act (1993).

Zoosanitary certificate
A veterinary health certificate issued by the exporting country in accordance with the OIE.

PART B IMPORTATION PROCEDURE

5 PERMIT TO IMPORT

5.1 A permit to import is required for the importation of all juvenile yellowtail kingfish into New Zealand

5.2 An application form to apply for a permit to import can be obtained from our website: http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/forms/imports-live-animals-into-trans-facility

5.3 Application for a permit to import must be made at least 30 days prior to the proposed date of importation.

5.4 The importer must supply the following information:

5.4.1 name and address of exporter and importer;

5.4.2 number of juvenile yellowtail kingfish to be imported;

5.4.3 date of the proposed importation;

5.4.4 a letter from the supervisor of the transitional faciltiy stating that:

5.4.4.1 the facility meets the requirements of MAF Standard 154.02.06 *Standard for Transitional Facilities for Ornamental Fish and Marine Invertebrates;*

5.4.4.2 the facility is able to accept the proposed number of juvenile kingfish to be imported on the proposed date of importation; and

5.4.4.3 the method and route of transport has been approved by an official veterinarian from the place of arrival in New Zealand to the approved transitional facility.

5.3 A permit to import will be valid for a single consignment only.

6 ELIGIBILITY

6.1 Eligibility for importation under this import health standard is confined to live, hatchery reared, juvenile yellowtail kingfish (*Seriola lalandi*), 1 to 5 grams liveweight, from Australia.

6.2 All requirements of this import health standard, including those detailed in the Model Zoosanitary Certificate must be met for the kingfish to be eligible for importation.

7 TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

7.1 The kingfish must be transported in water sourced from the hatchery where the kingfish originated.

7.2 Before the water is placed in the transport container, the water must:

7.2.1 have been filtered to at least 1 μm;

7.2.2 have a salinity of at least 30 parts per thousand; and

7.2.3 been subject to UV sterilisation greater than 35 mWs/cm^2.

7.3 Water must not be exchanged during transport.

7.4 The transport container must be sealed with an AQIS approved seal.

7.5 The kingfish must be air-freighted directly to the port of arrival.

8 DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING THE CONSIGNMENT

8.1 The kingfish must be accompanied by the permit to import and all appropriately completed health certification which meets the requirements of PART D: ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION. The required documentation is:

8.1.1 Permit to import;

8.1.2 Zoosanitary Certificate with attached laboratory test results for tests specified in the Zoosanitary Certificate.

8.2 It is the importer's responsibility to ensure that any documentation presented in accordance with the requirements of this import health standard is original (unless otherwise specified) and clearly legible. Failure to do so may result in delays in obtaining biosecurity direction and/or clearance or rejection of consignments.

PART C CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

9 BIOSECURITY DIRECTION

9.1 On arrival in New Zealand, the container will be checked by an Inspector under the section 25 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

9.2 Providing that the documentation meets all requirements noted under PART D: ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION and the consignment meets the conditions of ELIGIBILITY, an Inspector under section 25 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 may give a biosecurity direction authorising the kingfish to be moved to the approved transitional facility named in the Permit to Import.

10 TRANSITIONAL FACILITY

10.1 The juvenile kingfish shall be held in New Zealand in an approved transitional facility complying with MAF Standard 154.02.06: *Transitional Facilities for Ornamental Fish and Marine Invertebrates.*

10.2 The following conditions listed in this import health standard are required in addition to those in MAF Standard 154.02.06:

10.2.1 The quarantine period shall be for a minimum of 4 weeks.

10.2.2 The Supervisor shall make at least 3 visits for each consignment (on arrival, within 7-10 days of arrival, and prior to the completion of the 4 week period).

10.2.3 Seawater in the transitional facility must have a salinity of at least 30 parts per thousand.

10.2.4 All waste water must be disposed of directly into either an approved municipal sewerage system, an approved septic tank or other disposal system approved by MAF. Alternatively, waste water shall be treated by chlorination or with ultraviolet light using the protocol stated in MAF standard 154.02.06.

10.3 The facility operator must notify the Supervisor of any acute, unexplained mortalities or signs of infectious disease..

10.4 If samples of kingfish are sent for testing, the quarantine period may be more than 4 weeks, as the remaining kingfish in the batch will be held and will not be eligible for biosecurity clearance until a diagnosis has been made.

10.5 If testing of any of the samples is positive for exotic disease, the entire batch will not be eligible for biosecurity clearance. No compensation will be paid for kingfish slaughtered as a result of testing for disease or for diagnosis.

11 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

11.1 On satisfactory completion of the quarantine period the Supervisor of the transitional facility shall issue a biosecurity clearance in writing to the operator of the transitional facility authorising the kingfish to be released to the importer.

PART D ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

12 NEGOTIATED EXPORT CERTIFICATION

The following model zoosanitary certification contains the information required by MAF to accompany imports of juvenile yellowtail kingfish to New Zealand from Australia:

MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

Commodity: JUVENILE YELLOWTAIL KINGFISH (*SERIOLA LALANDI*)

To: NEW ZEALAND

Exporting Country: AUSTRALIA

Competent Authority:.....

Import Permit Number: .....

I IDENTIFICATION

Identification of container	Number of kingfish in each container

Total number of kingfish:.....

II SOURCE OF KINGFISH

Name and address of exporter:.....

.....

Name and address of hatchery: .....

.....

III DESTINATION OF KINGFISH

Name and address of consignee: .....

.....

Means of transport:.....

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

OWNER/MANAGER DECLARATION

I,..... , being the owner/manager of the hatchery, where the kingfish identified in this Zoosanitary Certificate have originated, certify that:

1. The kingfish are juveniles between 1 and 5 grams live weight sourced from a hatchery in Australia.

2. The kingfish have been reared from eggs obtained from broodstock caught and domesticated in Australia.

3. The kingfish have been separated from the broodstock after hatching and have been maintained in biosecure conditions.

4. The kingfish have been continuously reared in seawater that has been:

   4.1 filtered to at least 1 μm;

   4.2 maintained at a salinity of at least 30 parts per thousand; and

   4.3 continuously subject to UV sterilisation greater than 35 mWs/cm^2.

5. Larval and juvenile stages of the kingfish have been:

   5.1 fed only hatchery reared or artificial food; and

   5.2 maintained in tanks separated physically and spatially from other kingfish, especially broodstock.

6. Recording systems have been developed so the kingfish in this batch can be traced back to a spawning event on one particular day.

7. From hatching to sampling for disease testing in Australia, mortality of the kingfish in this batch from unsubstantiated causes has been no more than 5%.

8. From hatching to sampling for disease testing in Australia, detailed records have been kept of the mortality numbers and explanations for these mortalities. Any acute, unexplained mortalities or signs of infectious disease have been notified to MAFBNZ.

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Owner/Manager Date

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

I,..... being an Official Veterinarian authorised by the Australian Government, certify after due enquiry, with respect to the kingfish identified in this Zoosanitary Certificate that:

1. I have no reason to doubt the owner's/manager's declaration.

2. Random samples of 150 juvenile kingfish in this batch have been tested at an AQIS approved laboratory for viral encephalopathy and retinopathy (VER) and found to be negative using either PCR or cell culture on the fish cell line (SSN-1) derived from striped snakehead (using the method stated in the OIE manual).

3. Random samples of 150 juvenile kingfish in this batch have been tested at an AQIS approved laboratory for aquatic birnavirus and iridovirus and found to be negative using OIE approved techniques (cell culture on bluegill fry (BF-2) cell line or on grunt fin (GF) cell line).

4. Samples from batches of kingfish in this batch have not generated a cytopathic effect (CPE) on BF-2 or GF cell culture media for viruses other than aquatic birnavirus.

5. The kingfish were examined and a random sample of 150 kingfish from this batch did not reveal any microscopic evidence of ulcerative dermal lesions or any ectoparasitic infections. Visual inspection of the remaining kingfish did not reveal signs of ulcerative dermal lesions or ectoparasitic infections.

6. After inspection and sampling have been completed, the kingfish have been placed in a container with an official seal and precautions have been adopted so that there will be no water exchange during transport.

   Seal number(s): .....

.....

Name and signature of Official Veterinarian Official stamp and date

.....

.....

Name and address of office

Note: Official stamp must be applied to all pages.