

## **Export Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999**

### **Regulation & Assurance Branch, Animal and Animal Products Directorate, Ministry for Primary Industries**

Ref: AE-SA-05L

Date: 30 June 2014

### **BOVANIEC.SA – CATTLE FOR BREEDING TO THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

#### **1. Statutory authority**

Pursuant to section 60, section 60A, section 62(1) and section 167 of the Animal Products Act 1999 I notify the following:

(i) the issue under section 60 of the export requirements for cattle for breeding to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia BOVANIEC.SA dated 1 August 2014;

(iii) the determination under section 62(1) of the format and content of the official assurance for cattle for breeding to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

This notice takes effect from the 1<sup>st</sup> of August 2014.

Dated at Wellington this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of July 2014.

Signed: Matthew Stone  
Director Animal and Animal Products  
Regulation & Assurance Branch  
(acting under delegated authority)

#### **2. Saudi Arabian requirements**

Cattle for breeding exported from New Zealand to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia must be accompanied by an official assurance in the form of a completed zoosanitary certificate.

The zoosanitary certificate as specified below must be completed and certified, after due enquiry, by an Official Veterinarian of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

#### **Explanatory note:**

If the zoosanitary certificate is not certified then the cattle do not satisfy the conditions in the notice. Likewise, if the sheep do not satisfy the zoosanitary requirements in the certificate, then the certificate will not be certified



Certificate No: .....

**NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES**

**ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE**

Commodity: CATTLE FOR BREEDING  
To: THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA  
Exporting Country: NEW ZEALAND  
Competent Authority: MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES  
Import Permit Number: .....

**I: IDENTIFICATION OF THE ANIMALS**

Description	Breed	Age	Sex

Total number of animals: .....

**II: EXPORTER OF THE ANIMALS**

Name and address of the exporter: .....

.....

Name and address of premises of origin: .....

.....

Name and address of pre-export isolation facility: .....

.....

**III: DESTINATION OF THE ANIMALS**

Name and address of the consignee: .....

.....

Means and identification of transport: .....

.....

## IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

### VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

I, ....., being an Official Veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of New Zealand, certify, after due enquiry in regard to the animals listed in this zoosanitary certificate, that:

#### 1. Country freedom

- 1.1 New Zealand is free of anthrax, bluetongue, bovine anaplasmosis, bovine babesiosis, the *Brucella abortus* organism, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease, heartwater, hydatidosis, lumpy skin disease, Q fever, Rift Valley fever, Rinderpest, Theileriosis, trypanosomosis and vesicular stomatitis, and none of these diseases have occurred in New Zealand for at least five (5) years.
- 1.2 New Zealand is classified by the world animal health organisation (OIE) as having negligible risk for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), and no case of BSE has ever occurred in New Zealand

#### 2. Farms of origin

- 2.1 The animals originate from herds that are considered to be free from bovine tuberculosis.
- 2.2 The animals originate from herds in which there has been no evidence of EBL either clinical, post-mortem or as a result of a diagnostic test for EBL for at least two (2) years prior to the scheduled date of shipment.
- 2.3 The animals originate from herds in which there has been no case of bovine campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*) or trichomonosis (*Trichomonas foetus*) for at least two (2) years prior to the scheduled date of shipment.

#### 3. Pre-export isolation

- 3.1 The animals intended for export were isolated from animals of a lesser health status for at least thirty (30) days prior to the scheduled date of shipment.

#### 4. Disease risk mitigation

- 4.1 The animals intended for export have been vaccinated against clostridial disease (*Clostridium chauvoei*, *C. haemolyticum*, *C. novyi*, *C. perfringens*, *C. septicum*, *C. Sordellii*, *C. tetani*).
- 4.2 In respect of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV):
  - either* during the pre-export isolation they were individually tested for IBR/IPV with negative results  
Date of sampling: .....  
Name of laboratory: .....
  - or* prior to the pre-export isolation the animals were vaccinated against infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV) after they had tested negative for IBR/IPV.

4.3 Within sixty (60) days prior to the scheduled date of export the animals were individually tested for bovine tuberculosis with negative results.

Date test read: .....

4.4 During the pre-export isolation the animals were individually tested for enzootic bovine leukosis with negative results.

Date of sampling: .....

Name of laboratory: .....

4.5 During the pre-export isolation the animals were individually tested for bovine viral diarrhoea with negative results.

Date of sampling: .....

Name of laboratory: .....

**5. Inspection**

5.1 Within seventy two (72) hours prior to loading for export the animals were examined by an Official Veterinarian and were found to be healthy and free of evidence of infectious disease and external parasites, and are fit to travel.

**6. Transportation**

6.1 The animals were transported by the most direct route to the port of embarkation, and during this transport they did not come in contact with any animals of a lesser health status.

6.2 The animals were transported to the port of embarkation in vehicles and/or containers which had been cleaned and disinfected prior to loading.

6.3 The decks and compartments of the vessel used for transporting the animals from New Zealand to Saudi Arabia had been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the animals were loaded on board.

.....  
Signature of Official Veterinarian

Official Stamp and Date

New Zealand Government  
.....

.....  
Name and Address

**NB: The Official Veterinarian must sign, date and stamp each page of the veterinary certificate using a different colour ink to the paper and the print, and, where applicable, sign, date and stamp each page of the documents (e.g. laboratory reports) that form part of the extended health certification.**

## EXPORT CERTIFICATION

(This is not part of the official certification)

COMMODITY: **CATTLE FOR BREEDING**

COUNTRY: **THE KINGDOM OF SAUDIA ARABIA**

NOTES: This is a new certificate. This certificate was drafted based on a comparison in OIE reportable diseases between New Zealand and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The certificate was approved by Saudi Arabia on .....

1. An import permit is required
2. The vessel should sail directly from New Zealand to the approved port in Saudi Arabia without making a stop in any other port.
3. The importer will be responsible for ensuring that the animals are vaccinated against pasteurellosis, brucellosis, Rota virus (pregnant heifers), Corona virus (pregnant heifers), *E.coli* enterotoxigenic K99 (pregnant Heifers) and any other disease(s) as required by the Ministry of Agriculture immediately after arrival in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
4. With regard to Theileriosis, New Zealand is free of *Theileria parva* and *Theileria annulata*, the causative organisms of bovine theileriosis according to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. *Theileria orientalis* is known to occur in some New Zealand cattle herds.
5. With regard to Clause 2.1: Farms classified as C2 or greater in terms of the New Zealand National Pest Management Strategy for bovine tuberculosis meet this requirement.
6. With regard to Clause 4.1: It is recommended that a vaccine such as Covexin® 10 or equivalent is used according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
7. With regard to Clause 4.2:

The test required should be a virus neutralization test (VNT) or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) performed according to the methods described by the OIE. Animals that test negative during pre-export isolation should not be vaccinated prior to export.

Alternatively IBR can be managed by sourcing known vaccinated animals. In this case the vaccination regime should be carried out as follows:

- The animals should be tested for IBR antibody. All cattle that test negative should then be vaccinated within 7 days against IBR, using an inactivated vaccine.
- The vaccination should be repeated according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- All sampling and vaccinations should be carried out by a Recognised Agency, and the laboratory results stored for future certification requirements at the time of export.
- All testing should be carried out by a MPI-approved testing laboratory.

This regime may be subject to auditing, so appropriate records should be kept.

8. With regard to Clause 4.3: Animals should be tested, and the test interpreted, according to the New Zealand National Pest Management Strategy for bovine tuberculosis
9. With regard to clause 4.4: The test required should be an agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID) or an ELISA performed according to the methods described by the OIE.
10. With regard to clause 4.5: The test required should be a virus isolation test or an antigen capture ELISA performed according to the methods described by the OIE.

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**Section 61A of the Animal Products Act 1999 states that 'The Crown is not liable, and nor is the Director-General or any employee of the Ministry liable, for any loss arising through the refusal or failure of the relevant authority of an overseas market to admit export animal material or animal product to that market.'**