Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Import Health Standard

# Zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (Live Animals and Semen)

ZOOUNGLE.SPE

**8 June 2022**

Issued under the Biosecurity Act 1993

New Zealand Government

# TITLE

Import Health Standard: Zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (Live Animals and Semen)

# COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 8 June 2022

# REVOCATION

This Import Health Standard revokes and replaces the following:

a) *Import Health Standard for the Importation of Zoo Antelope from Australia into New Zealand, ZOOANTIC.AUS, 15 December 2004*
b) *Import Health Standard for the Importation of Zoo Antelope from Canada into New Zealand, ZOOANTIC.CAN, 15 December 2004*
c) *Import Health Standard for the Importation of Zoo Antelope from Singapore into New Zealand, ZOOANTIC.SIN, 24 May 2006*
d) *Import Health Standard for the Importation of Zoo Antelope from South Africa into New Zealand, ZOOANTIC.SAF, 15 December 2004*
e) *Import Health Standard for the Importation of Zoo Antelope from the United States of America into New Zealand, ZOOANTIC.USA, 15 December 2004*
f) *Import Health Standard for the Importation of Giraffe (Giraffa camelopardalis) from Australia for Zoological Gardens, ZOOGIRIC.AUS, 17 November 1999*

# ISSUING AUTHORITY

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

Dated at Wellington, 8 June 2022

Vicki Melville
Manager, Animal Health
Ministry for Primary Industries
(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

Contact for further information
Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)
Biosecurity New Zealand
Animal Imports
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

Email: animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz

# Contents

**Page**

**Introduction** **3**

**Part 1: Requirements** **6**
1.1 Application 6
1.2 Incorporation by reference 6
1.3 Definitions 6
1.4 Requirements for authorisation into containment 7
1.5 Exporting country systems and certification 7
1.6 Pre-export isolation (live animals only) 8
1.7 Diagnostic tests, vaccines and treatment 9
1.8 Semen collection, processing, storage and transport 9
1.9 Transport 10
1.10 Import permit information 10
1.11 The documentation that must accompany goods 11

**Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms** **13**
2.1 Alcelaphine gammaherpesvirus 1 (wildebeest-associated malignant catarrhal fever) 13
2.2 Bovine alphaherpesvirus 1 (BHV 1) 13
2.3 Bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) 2 and BVDV 3 14
2.4 *Brucella abortus* and *Brucella melitensis* (brucellosis) 14
2.5 *Coxiella burnetii* (*Q fever)* 15
2.6 Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever orthonairovirus 16
2.7 External parasites 16
2.8 Foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus 16
2.9 Internal parasites 17
2.10 Lumpy skin disease (LSD) virus 17
2.11 *Mycobacterium bovis* (bovine tuberculosis) 18
2.12 *Mycoplasma capricolum* subsp. *capripneumoniae* (contagious caprine pleuropneumonia) 18
2.13 *Pasteurella multocida* (haemorrhagic septicaemia) 18
2.14 Peste des petits ruminants virus (PPRV) 19
2.15 Rabies lyssavirus (rabies) 19
2.16 Rift Valley fever (RVF) phlebovirus 19
2.17 Seeds 20
2.18 *Trypanosoma spp* (surra and tsetse fly associated trypanosomosis) 20

**Schedule 1 – Document History** **21**

**Schedule 2 – Definitions** **22**

**Schedule 3 – Species List** **23**

# 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 Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) into New Zealand.

The identified risk organisms associated with zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) that are managed by this IHS are:

a) *Alcelaphine gammaherpesvirus 1* (wildebeest-associated malignant catarrhal fever)
b) *Anaplasma marginale* and *A. centrale* (bovine anaplasmosis)
c) *Bacillus anthracis* (anthrax)
d) Bovine alphaherpesvirus 1 (BHV 1)
e) Bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) 2 and BVDV 3
f) *Brucella abortus* and *Brucella melitensis* (brucellosis)
g) *Coxiella burnetti* (Q fever)
h) Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever orthonairovirus (CCHFV)
i) External parasites
j) Foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus
k) Internal parasites
l) Lumpy skin disease (LSD) virus
m) *Mycobacterium bovis (*bovine tuberculosis)
n) *Mycoplasma capricolum* subsp. *capripneumoniae* (contagious caprine pleuropneumonia)
o) *Pasteruella multocida* (haemorrhagic septicaemia)
p) Peste des petits ruminants virus (PPRV)
q) Rabies lyssavirus (rabies)
r) Rift Valley fever phlebovirus (Rift Valley fever)
s) Seeds
t) *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 Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen).

# 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 or 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 Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) 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 Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) will proceed directly to the transitional facility named on the import permit, which must be approved under the *Zoo Animals Transitional Facilities Standard* and located within a containment facility that is approved under the *Standard for Zoo Containment Facilities*. Live animals must remain in the transitional facility for at least one week.

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.

# Biosecurity clearance

Zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) 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*.

# 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) All equipment entering New Zealand with the zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) must comply with the *Import Health Standard for the Importation into New Zealand of Equipment Associated with Animals or Water*.
b) Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of: *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 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.

See guidance document for inspection and verification requirements and for more information about HSNO Act requirements.

## 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). This is achieved by lodging required documentation 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 Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) from the following countries into New Zealand (see *Schedule 3* for full list of species approved for import).

a) Australia
b) Canada
c) Europe (not limited to the European Union)
d) Japan
e) Singapore
f) South Africa
g) United Arab Emirates (UAE)
h) United States of America (USA)

## 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 (OIE) *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (the *Manual*), available at the OIE website: http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/.
b) The OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Code*), available at the OIE Website: http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/.
c) 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.
d) The *Australian Marine Orders* Part 43, Issue 6 (equivalent to the *New Zealand Marine Rules* Part 24C), available at: 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).
b) OIE list of FMD-free countries: http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/fmd-portal/country-freedom/

(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

## 1.4.1 Live zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) To obtain authorisation into a zoo containment facility, live zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae must:

a) Have been resident in one or more government-approved zoo premises, since birth or for at least the 12 months prior to export, where the health of all Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae was monitored so that the causes of incidents of disease and death were identified promptly.
b) Be free from quarantine restrictions imposed by the exporting country for at least 90 days prior to the date of shipment.
c) Originate from premises that have permanent veterinary supervision. The zoo or wildlife park must follow a 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.*
d) Meet the requirements of clauses 1.6, 1.7 and 1.9-1.11 of *Part 1: Requirements*, and *Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms*.
e) Be imported from a country that the CTO is satisfied meets the export country systems and certification requirements of clause 1.5.
f) Be accompanied by a veterinary certificate that meets the requirements of clause 1.11.2, has been agreed by a CTO, and details the measures in Part 2 that the exporting country will meet.
g) Be accompanied by an import permit as required by clause 1.11.1.

## 1.4.2 Zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae semen

(1) To obtain authorisation into a zoo containment facility, zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae semen must:

a) Originate from donor males that have been resident in an approved, licensed or registered zoo or wildlife park in the exporting country since birth or for at least the 12 months prior to semen collection, unless otherwise approved by MPI.
b) Originate from donor males that were not under quarantine restrictions for the collection period or the 90 days immediately prior to semen collection.
c) Originate from donor males from premises of origin that have permanent veterinary supervision. The zoo or wildlife park must follow a 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.*
d) Meet the requirements of clauses 1.7,1.8 and 1.10 to1.11 of *Part 1: Requirements*, and *Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms*.
e) Be imported from a country that the CTO is satisfied meets the export country systems and certification requirements of clause 1.5.
f) Be accompanied by a veterinary certificate that meets the requirements of clause 1.11.2, has been agreed by a CTO, and details the measures in *Part 2* that the exporting country will meet.
g) Be accompanied by an import permit as required by clause 1.11.1.

# 1.5 Exporting country systems and certification

(1) Importers may import zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) 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 Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) 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 Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) from that exporting country:

a) The ability of the exporting country's Competent Authority to verify the animal health status of zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) 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 national systems and/or programmes and standards in the exporting country for regulatory oversight of the zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) 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 Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) 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 *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.
- In order 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 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 (live animals only)

(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) The pre-export isolation premises must be free of grass or other pasture.

(6) 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.

(7) Feed used in pre-export isolation must be free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.

(8) All bedding used in pre-export isolation must be clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.

(9) The animals must be identified and examined, in the 72 hours prior to leaving the pre-export isolation premises for the port of export, by an Official Veterinarian. The animals must be 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 Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) 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 the *Manual* or as described in *MPI-STD-TVTL*.

(3) All diagnostic tests 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.

**Guidance**

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

## 1.8 Semen collection, processing, storage and transport

(1) The registered veterinarian supervising the collection must ensure that the donor males are free from clinical evidence of infectious diseases transmissible in semen on the day of semen collection and for the 30 days immediately after.

(2) Where a specific requirement of this IHS for a risk organism is met by monitoring the donor for clinical signs for a specified time after collection, the semen must be stored for that amount of time prior to export.

(3) Personnel collecting and processing semen must be trained in and practise proper disinfection procedures and hygiene techniques.

(4) The registered veterinarian supervising the collection must ensure that all equipment and working surfaces likely to come into contact with semen for export have been appropriately cleaned and disinfected.

(5) Semen must be in straws, ampoules or a sealed container.

(6) All straws, ampoules or containers must be marked with identification of the donor animals and the date of collection.

(7) All products of animal origin, other than egg yolk, used in the collection, processing and storage of the semen must be sterile preparations or be screened for adventitious viruses with negative results.

(8) Any cryogenic or cooling agent used in the freezing process, storage, and transport must not have been used previously in association with any other product of animal origin.

(9) The collection and transport containers must be new or disinfected, and free of contamination.

(10) Semen must be stored in a secure area prior to export.

(11) The transport container in which semen is transported to New Zealand must be sealed, by either the veterinarian collecting the semen or an Official Veterinarian, using tamper-evident seals. The seal number must be recorded on the veterinary certificate.

## 1.9 Transport

(1) In the case of live animals, 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) No animals other than those that meet the import requirements for entry into New Zealand are permitted to be transported with the zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae on the aircraft or ship.

(3) Trans-shipment in any third country must not occur unless it is pre-approved by MPI and recorded on an import permit under section 24D. In the case of transit through countries where there is a risk of insect borne pathogens, the air stalls must be covered by insect-proof netting and the cargo hold sprayed with an effective insecticide during transit. The netting must be disinfected after arrival in New Zealand.

(4) The vehicles in which the zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae 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 Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae to New Zealand must be new or if previously used must be cleaned and disinfected.

(6) For zoo Bovidae, Tragulidae and Giraffidae 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 facility. Any material which has leaked from the container must be destroyed at the port of entry.

## 1.10 Import permit information

An import permit under section 24D of the Act is required prior to the importation of consignments of zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) from Australia, Canada, Europe (not limited to the European Union), Japan, Singapore, South Africa, United Arab Emirates and the United States of America.

**Guidance**

- Apply for an import permit at the following link: https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/

- Ensure you have a letter of approval from the MPI Inspector confirming the transitional facility can accept the import.

# 1.11 The documentation that must accompany goods

(1) All documentation that is required by this clause 1.11 to accompany zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) 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 7 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 1.12.1 to 1.12.3 below:

## 1.11.1 Import permit

(1) An import permit (copy acceptable) which is for a single consignment only.

## 1.11.2 Veterinary certificate

(1) A veterinary certificate from the exporting country's Competent Authority IHS, which must include the following:

a) A unique consignment identifier.
b) For live animals, the description, species, number of animals and microchip numbers.
c) For semen the identification of the semen donors, dates of collection, and identification of semen.
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.

### 1.11.3 Laboratory reports

(1) Original laboratory reports; copies of laboratory reports endorsed by the Official Veterinarian; or a tabulated summary of laboratory results endorsed by the Official Veterinarian of all tests required by *Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms* of this IHS, where required by this IHS, must include:

a) Unique microchip number identification for each animal or identification number of the semen, consistent with the veterinary certificate.
b) Sample size.
c) Dates of sample collection.
d) Test type.
e) Test result.

# Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

(1) Zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (live animals and semen) must comply with the following measures for identified risk organisms, where required.

(2) All disease requirements are for the species specified, and for semen where indicated.

## 2.1 Alcelaphine gammaherpesvirus 1 (wildebeest-associated malignant catarrhal fever)

### 2.1.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae (*Connochaetes gnou* and *Connochaetes taurinus* only)

(1) For the 5 years prior to shipment no cases of wildebeest-associated malignant catarrhal fever have been reported at the zoo(s) of origin; and

(2) For the 12 months prior to shipment no species of *Connochaetes* have been introduced into the collection at the zoo(s) of origin.

## 2.2 Bovine alphaherpesvirus 1 (BHV 1)

### 2.2.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae and Giraffidae

(1) Each animal has been resident since birth in a BHV1 (excluding BHV 1.2b)-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis on the day of shipment; or

(2) For the 6 months prior to shipment each animal resided at zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of BHV 1 (excluding BHV 1.2b) occurred during the previous 12 months; and

a) In the 30 days prior to shipment whilst in pre-export isolation, blood samples from each animal were tested, using an MPI-approved test, for BHV 1 (excluding BHV 1.2b) twice with negative results at an interval of no less than 21 days; or

(3) For the 6 months prior to shipment, each animal resided at zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of BHV 1 (excluding BHV 1.2b) occurred during the previous 12 months. A screening programme must be in place and include MPI-approved testing of all animals in the collection, performed prior to the animals entering the collection. The diagnostic tests must be able to identify infected or healthy carrier animals; and the collection must have been a closed herd during that time.

### 2.2.2 Requirements for semen of zoo Bovidae and Giraffidae

(1) Each donor male has been resident since birth in a BHV 1(excluding BHV 1.2b)-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis or infectious pustular vulvovaginitis on the day of semen collection; or

(2) The semen was tested by a virus isolation or real-time RT-PCR for BHV 1 (excluding BHV 1.2b), with negative results; or

(3) Each donor male was held in isolation during the period of collection and for the 30 days following collection; and

a) Was subjected to an MPI-approved test for BHV 1 (excluding BHV 1.2b) on a blood sample taken at least 21 days after collection of the semen, with negative results; or

(4) For the 6 months prior to semen collection, each donor males resided at a zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of BHV 1 (excluding BHV 1.2b) occurred during the previous

12 months. A screening programme must be in place and include MPI-approved testing of all animals in the collection prior to the animals entering the collection. The diagnostic tests must be able to identify infected or healthy carrier animals; and the collection must have been a closed herd during that time.

## 2.3 Bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) 2 and BVDV 3

### 2.3.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each animal has been resident since birth in a BVDV 2 and BVDV 3-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of BVD on the day of shipment; or

(2) For the 6 months prior to shipment, each animal resided at zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of BVDV 2 and BVD 3 occurred in the previous 12 months. A screening programme must be in place and include MPI-approved diagnostic testing of all animals in the collection prior to animals entering the collection. The diagnostic tests must be able to identify persistently infected animals and the collection must be a closed herd; or

(3) During pre-export isolation each animal was subjected to the following three tests:

a) A whole blood sample was tested by RT-PCR with negative results.
b) A haired skin sample (ear notch or caudal tail fold) was tested by an antigen-capture ELISA test with negative results.
c) A serum sample was tested by virus neutralisation with negative results.

### 2.3.2 Requirements for semen of zoo Bovidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each donor male has been resident since birth in a BVDV 2 and BVDV 3-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of BVD on the day of semen collection; or

(2) For the 6 months prior to shipment, each donor male resided at a zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of BVDV 2 and BVD 3 occurred in the previous 12 months. A screening programme must be in place and include MPI-approved diagnostic testing of all animals in the collection prior to donor males entering the collection. The diagnostic tests must be able to identify infected and persistently infected animals and the collection must be a closed herd; or

(3) The semen was tested by a virus isolation or real-time RT-PCR for BVDV; or

(4) Each donor male was tested by the following protocols during semen collection:

a) A whole blood sample from the donor animals was tested by RT-PCR. The test result was negative for BVDV.
b) A haired skin sampled (ear notch or caudal tail fold) from the animal(s) was tested by an antigen-capture ELISA test. The test result was negative.
c) A serum sample from the animal was tested by virus neutralisation. The test result was negative.

## 2.4 *Brucella abortus* and *Brucella melitensis* (brucellosis)

### 2.4.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each animal has resided, since birth or for at least the 2 years prior to shipment, in a brucellosis (*B. abortus* and *B. melitensis*)-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of brucellosis on the day of shipment; or

(2) Each animal:

a) Was kept since birth or for the 12 months prior to export at zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of brucellosis (*B. abortus* and *B. melitensis*) occurred in any species during the previous 2 years; and

b) Showed no clinical signs of brucellosis on the day of shipment; and
c) Was tested with an MPI-approved test for brucellosis (*B. abortus* and *B. melitensis*) with negative results, within the 30 days of export. For post-parturient females, the test was carried out at least 30 days after giving birth.

### 2.4.2 Requirements for semen of zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each donor male was resident since birth or for at least the 2 years prior to semen collection, in a brucellosis (*B. abortus* and *B. melitensis*)-free country and showed no clinical signs of brucellosis on the day of collection; or

(2) Each donor male:

a) Was kept since birth or for the 12 months prior to semen collection at a zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of brucellosis (*B. abortus* and *B. melitensis*) has occurred in any species during the previous 2 years; and
b) Showed no clinical signs of brucellosis on the day of semen collection; and
c) Was subjected to an MPI-approved test for brucellosis (*B. abortus and B. melitensis)* within the 30 days after collection with negative results; or

i) A straw from each semen sample was tested for brucellosis (*B. abortus* and *B. melitensis*) with an MPI-approved test with negative results.

## 2.5 *Coxiella burnetii* (*Q fever)*

### 2.5.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae

(1) Each animal has been resident since birth in a Q fever-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of Q fever on the day of shipment; or

(2) Each animal:

a) Was resident for at least the 12 months prior to shipment at zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of Q fever has occurred in any animal species during the previous 2 years.
b) Was tested for Q fever within the 30 days prior to export, with an MPI-approved test with negative results.

### 2.5.2 Requirements for semen of zoo Bovidae

(1) Each donor male has been resident since birth in a Q fever-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of Q fever on the day of collection; or

(2) Each donor male:

a) Was resident for at least the 12 months prior to collection at a zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of Q fever occurred in any animal species during the previous 2 years; and
b) Was tested for Q fever with an MPI-approved test with negative results within 30 days following semen collection, or

i) A straw of semen from each collection batch was tested for Q fever with a microagglutination, indirect immunofluorescence assay or PCR test with negative results.

# 2.6 Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever orthonairovirus

## 2.6.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each animal has been resident since birth in a Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever on the day of shipment; or

(2) For the 6 months prior to shipment, each animal resided at zoo premises where no cases of Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever have been reported.

# 2.7 External parasites

## 2.7.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) During pre-export isolation each animal was treated twice, at least 14 days apart, with an ectoparasiticide effective against ticks, mites, lice and fleas.

(2) Each animal was inspected and found to be free of external parasites prior to shipment.

# 2.8 Foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus

## 2.8.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each animal has been resident since birth in a country that is officially free from FMD in accordance with the *Code* and showed no clinical signs of FMD on the day of shipment; or

a) Each animal has been resident since birth or for at least the 6 months prior to export in an FMD-free country in accordance with the *Code* or an MPI-approved FMD-free zone and showed no clinical signs of FMD on the day of shipment; and

(2) If transiting an infected zone, animals must not be exposed to any source of FMD during transportation to the place of shipment.

## 2.8.2 Requirements for semen of zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each donor male has been resident since birth in a country that is officially free from FMD in accordance with the *Code* and showed no clinical signs of FMD on the day of semen collection; or

(2) Each donor male:

a) Showed no clinical signs of FMD on the day of semen collection and for the following 30 days.
b) Was resident for at least the 6 months prior to collection in an FMD-free country in accordance with the *Code* where vaccination is not practised or in an FMD-free zone as approved by MPI; or

(3) Each donor male:

a) Showed no clinical signs of FMD on the day of semen collection and for the following 30 days.
b) Was resident since birth or for at least 6 months at a facility where no animal had been added in the 30 days before semen collection and no FMD had occurred within a 10-kilometre radius of the facility for the 30 days before and after collection; and

i) A straw from each semen sample was subjected to an MPI-approved test for FMDV with negative results and the semen was stored in the country of origin for a period of at least one month following collection. During this period, no animal at the facility where the donor males were kept showed any sign of FMD.

# 2.9 Internal parasites

## 2.9.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

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

# 2.10 Lumpy skin disease (LSD) virus

## 2.10.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae and Giraffidae

(1) Each animal has been resident since birth or at least the three months prior to export in an LSD-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of LSD on the day of shipment; or

(2) For the 6 months prior to shipment, each animal was continuously resident in a country where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of LSD occurred as agreed by MPI during the previous 3 years, where the disease is compulsorily notifiable and where vaccination against LSDV has not occurred in the previous 3 years; and

a) Each animal showed no clinical signs of LSD during pre-export isolation, and has not been vaccinated against capripoxviruses in the previous 3 years; or

(3) For the 6 months prior to shipment each animal resided at zoo premises as agreed by MPI where no case of LSD occurred during that period; and

a) During pre-export isolation each animal was subjected to an MPI-approved test with negative results and showed no clinical signs of LSD on the day of shipment.

## 2.10.2 Requirements for semen of zoo Bovidae and Giraffidae

(1) Each donor male has been resident since birth or for at least the 28 days prior to the collection of semen in an LSD-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of LSD on the day of collection; or

(2) For the 6 months prior to semen collection each donor male was continuously resident in a country where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of LSD occurred as agreed by MPI during the previous 3 years, where LSD is compulsorily notifiable and where vaccination against LSDV has not occurred in the previous 3 years; or

(3) Each donor male:

a) Was kept for the 60 days prior to collection in a zoo as agreed by MPI where no case of LSD occurred during that period; and
b) Showed no clinical sign of LSD on the day of collection and the following 28 days; and
c) Was subjected to a serological test to detect antibodies specific to LSDV, with negative results, at least every 28 days throughout the collection period and one test 21 days after the final collection for this consignment; and
d) Was subjected to agent detection by PCR conducted on blood samples collected at commencement and conclusion of, and at least every 28 days during, semen collection, with negative results; and

i) A straw from each semen sample to be exported was subjected to LSDV detection by PCR.

# 2.11 *Mycobacterium bovis* (bovine tuberculosis)

### 2.11.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each animal has been resident since birth in a *Mycobacterium bovis*-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of bovine tuberculosis on the day of shipment; or

(2) For the 12 months prior to shipment, each animal resided at zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of *Mycobacterium bovis* has occurred in the previous 5 years. During this time the animals have been protected from contact with any reservoir of *Mycobacterium bovis* and showed no clinical signs of bovine tuberculosis on the day of shipment; or

(3) During pre-export isolation each animal destined for export was subjected to MPI-approved testing for *Mycobacterium bovis* with negative results.

### 2.11.2 Requirements for semen of zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each donor male has been resident since birth in a *Mycobacterium bovis*-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of bovine tuberculosis on the day of semen collection; or

(2) For the 12 months prior to semen collection, each donor male resided at a zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of *Mycobacterium bovis* has occurred during the previous 3 years. During this time the donor males have been protected from contact with any reservoir of *Mycobacterium bovis* and showed no clinical signs of bovine tuberculosis on the day of semen collection; or

(3) Each donor male was subjected to MPI-approved testing for *Mycobacterium bovis* with negative results; or

   a) At least 3 straws from each collection batch of semen from each donor animals were tested via PCR, with negative results.

# 2.12 *Mycoplasma capricolum* subsp. *capripneumoniae* (contagious caprine pleuropneumonia)

### 2.12.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae

(1) Each animal has been resident since birth in a contagious caprine pleuropneumonia-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of contagious caprine pleuropneumonia on the day of shipment; or

(2) Each animal was kept in pre-export isolation for at least 45 days immediately prior to shipment and showed no clinical signs of contagious caprine pleuropneumonia on the day of shipment.

# 2.13 *Pasteurella multocida* (haemorrhagic septicaemia)

### 2.13.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each animal has been resident since birth or for at least the 6 months prior to shipment in a *Pasteurella multocida* (B:2 and E:2)-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of haemorrhagic septicaemia on the day of shipment; or

(2) Each animal was resident for at least the 12 months prior to shipment, at zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of *Pasteurella multocida* (B:2 and E:2) occurred during the previous 12 months and where animals are vaccinated against *Pasteurella multocida* (B:2 and E:2) with an MPI-approved vaccine.

# 2.14 Peste des petits ruminants virus (PPRV)

## 2.14.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each animal has been resident since birth in a peste des petits ruminants-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of peste des petits ruminants on the day of shipment; or

(2) Each animal was subjected to an MPI-approved test for peste des petits ruminants within 21 days prior to shipment with negative results and showed no clinical signs of peste des petits ruminants during pre-export isolation.

## 2.14.2 Requirements for semen of zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each donor male has been resident since birth in a peste des petits ruminants-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of peste des petits ruminants on the day of semen collection; or

(2) Each donor male:

a) Was kept, for at least 21 days prior to collection, at a zoo premises where no case of peste des petits ruminants was reported during that period, which was not situated in a peste des petits ruminants infected zone and to which no animals had been added during the 21 days prior to collection; and
b) Showed no clinical signs of peste des petits ruminants for at least 21 days prior to collection of semen and during the following 21 days; and
c) Was tested with an MPI-approved test for peste des petits ruminants with negative results, at least 21 days prior to collection of semen; or

i) A straw of semen from each collection batch was tested for peste des petits ruminants with an MPI-approved test and was negative.

# 2.15 Rabies lyssavirus (rabies)

## 2.15.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each animal has resided since birth or for at least 6 months in a rabies-free county as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of rabies on the day of shipment; or

(2) For the 6 months prior to shipment each animal was kept at zoo premises where separation from susceptible animals was maintained and where there was no case of rabies for at least 12 months prior to shipment; and

a) Showed no clinical signs of rabies on the day of shipment.

# 2.16 Rift Valley fever (RVF) phlebovirus

## 2.16.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae and Giraffidae

(1) Each animal has been resident since birth or for at least 14 days prior to shipment in an RVF-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of RVF on the day of shipment; or

(2) Each animal:

a) Showed no clinical signs of RVF during pre-export isolation and on the day of shipment.
b) Does not originate from an area of the epizootic; and
c) Was held at least 14 days prior to export in vector protected pre-export isolation. The premises must be located in an area of demonstrated low vector activity; and

(3) If transit of animals is through a country experiencing a RVF epizootic, the animals must be in a vector protected crate.

### 2.16.2 Requirements for semen of zoo Bovidae and Giraffidae

(1) Each donor male has been resident since birth or for at least 14 days prior to semen collection in a RVF-free country as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of RVF on the day of collection; or

(2) Each donor male:

a) Showed no clinicals signs of RVF within the period from 14 days prior to and 14 days following collection of the semen; and
b) Was tested via paired serum samples with an MPI-approved test. Results demonstrated that seroconversion did not occur between semen collection and 14 days after.

## 2.17 Seeds

### 2.17.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(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. On arrival in New Zealand the animals must be held in a transitional facility for a period of 1 week, during which time all dung is collected and destroyed.

## 2.18 *Trypanosoma spp* (surra and tsetse fly associated trypanosomosis)

### 2.18.1 Requirements for zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae

(1) Each animal has been resident since birth in surra and tsetse fly associated trypanosomosis-free countries as agreed by MPI and showed no clinical signs of trypanosomosis on the day of shipment; or

(2) Each animal:

a) Was resident, for at least 6 months prior to shipment, at zoo premises where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of surra or tsetse fly associated trypanosomosis has occurred in any animal species in the previous 2 years; and
b) During the pre-export isolation, a blood sample was drawn from a peripheral vein of the animals and tested for *Trypanosoma* spp. using the haematocrit centrifuge technique, and a card agglutination test, with negative results.

# Schedule 1 – Document History

| Date First Issued | Title | Shortcode |
|---|---|---|
| 8 June 2022 | Import Health Standard: Zoo Bovidae, Giraffidae and Tragulidae (Live Animals and Semen) | ZOOUNGLE.SPE |
| **Date First Issued** | **Title** | **Shortcode** |
| | | |

# 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.

**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

**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.

**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.

# Schedule 3 – Species List

List of captive wild ruminant species allowed entry under this IHS.

| Family | Subfamily | Genus | Species | Common Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bovidae** | Aepycerotinae | *Aepyceros* | *A. melampus* | impala |
| | Alcelaphinae | *Alcelaphus* | *A. buselaphus* | hartebeest |
| | | *Beatragus* | *B. hunteri* | hirola |
| | | *Connochaetes* | *C. gnou* | black wildebeest |
| | | | *C. taurinus* | common wildebeest |
| | | *Damaliscus* | *D. lunatus* | topi |
| | | | *D. pygargus* | blesbok/bontebok |
| | Antilopinae | *Ammodorcas* | *A. clarkei* | dibatag |
| | | *Antidorcas* | *A. marsupialis* | springbok |
| | | *Antilope* | *A. cervicapra* | blackbuck |
| | | *Dorcatragus* | *D. megalotis* | beira |
| | | *Eudorcas* | *E. albonotata* | Mongalla gazelle |
| | | | *E. rufifrons* | red-fronted gazelle |
| | | | *E. thomsonii* | Thomson's gazelle |
| | | | *E. tilonura* | Heuglin's gazelle |
| | | *Gazella* | *G. arabica* | Arabian gazelle |
| | | | *G. bennettii* | chinkara |
| | | | *G. cuvieri* | Cuvier's gazelle |
| | | | *G. dorcas* | dorcas gazelle |
| | | | *G. gazella* | mountain gazelle |
| | | | *G. leptoceros* | slender-horned gazelle |
| | | | *G. marica* | Arabian sand gazelle |
| | | | *G. spekei* | Speke's gazelle |
| | | | *G. subgutturosa* | goitered gazelle |
| | | *Litocranius* | *L. walleri* | gerenuk |
| | | *Madoqua* | *M. guentheri* | Guenther's dik-dik |
| | | | *M. kirkii* | Kirk's dik-dik |
| | | | *M. piacentinii* | silver dik-dik |
| | | | *M. saltiana* | Salt's dik-dik |
| | | *Nanger* | *N. dama* | Dama gazelle |
| | | | *N. granti* | Grant's gazelle |
| | | | *N. soemmerringii* | Soemmerring's gazelle |
| | | *Neotragus* | *N. batesi* | Bates' pygmy antelope |
| | | | *N. moschatus* | suni |
| | | | *N. pygmaeus* | royal antelope |
| | | *Oreotragus* | *O. oreotragus* | klipspringer |
| | | *Ourebia* | *O. ourebi* | oribi |
| | | *Procapra* | *P. gutturosa* | Mongolian gazelle |
| | | | *P. picticaudata* | Tibetan gazelle |
| | | | *P. przewalskii* | Przewalski's gazelle |
| | | *Raphicerus* | *R. campestris* | steenbok |
| | | | *R. melanotis* | Cape grysbok |

| Family | Subfamily | Genus | Species | Common Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *R. sharpei* | Sharpe's grysbok |
| | | *Saiga* | *S. tatarica* | saiga |
| | Bovinae | *Boselaphus* | *B. tragocamelus* | nilgai |
| | | *Pseudoryx* | *P. nghetinhensis* | saola |
| | | *Tetracerus* | *T. quadricornis* | four-horned antelope |
| | | *Tragelaphus* | *T. angasii* | nyala |
| | | | *T. buxtoni* | mountain nyala |
| | | | *T. derbianus* | giant eland |
| | | | *T. eurycerus* | bongo |
| | | | *T. imberbis* | lesser kudu |
| | | | *T. oryx* | common eland |
| | | | *T. scriptus* | bushbuck |
| | | | *T. spekii* | sitatunga |
| | | | *T. strepsiceros* | greater kudu |
| | Cephalophinae | *Cephalophus* | *C. adersi* | Aders' duiker |
| | | | *C. callipygus* | Peters' duiker |
| | | | *C. dorsalis* | Bay duiker |
| | | | *C. harveyi* | Harvey's duiker |
| | | | *C. jentinki* | Jentink's duiker |
| | | | *C. leucogaster* | white-bellied duiker |
| | | | *C. natalensis* | Natal red duiker |
| | | | *C. niger* | black duiker |
| | | | *C. nigrifrons* | black-fronted duiker |
| | | | *C. ogilbyi* | Ogilby's duiker |
| | | | *C. rufilatus* | red-flanked duiker |
| | | | *C. silvicultor* | yellow-backed duiker |
| | | | *C. spadix* | Abbott's duiker |
| | | | *C. weynsi* | Weyns's duiker |
| | | | *C. zebra* | zebra duiker |
| | | *Philantomba* | *P. maxwellii* | Maxwell's duiker |
| | | | *P. monticola* | blue duiker |
| | | *Sylvicapra* | *S. grimmia* | common duiker |
| | Hippotraginae | *Addax* | *A. nasomaculatus* | addax |
| | | *Hippotragus* | *H. equinus* | roan antelope |
| | | | *H. niger* | sable antelope |
| | | *Oryx* | *O. beisa* | beisa oryx |
| | | | *O. dammah* | scimitar-horned oryx |
| | | | *O. gazella* | gemsbok |
| | | | *O. leucoryx* | Arabian oryx |
| | Reduncinae | *Kobus* | *K. ellipsiprymnus* | waterbuck |
| | | | *K. kob* | kob |
| | | | *K. leche* | southern lechwe |
| | | | *K. megaceros* | Nile lechwe |
| | | | *K. vardonii* | puku |
| | | *Pelea* | *P. capreolus* | grey rhebok |

| Family | Subfamily | Genus | Species | Common Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Redunca* | *R. arundinum* | southern reedbuck |
| | | | *R. fulvorufula* | mountain reedbuck |
| | | | *R. redunca* | bohor reedbuck |
| **Giraffidae** | Giraffinae | *Giraffa* | *G. camelopardalis* | giraffe |
| | | *Okapia* | *O. johnstoni* | okapi |
| **Tragulidae** | | *Hyemoschus* | *H. aqauticus* | water chevrotain |
| | | *Moschiola* | *M. indica* | Indian chevrotain |
| | | | *M. kathgyre* | yellow-striped chevrotain |
| | | | *M. meminna* | white-spotted chevrotain |
| | | *Tragulus* | *T. javanicus* | Javan chevrotain |
| | | | *T. kanchil* | lesser oriental chevrotain |
| | | | *T. napu* | greater oriental chevrotain |
| | | | *T. nigricans* | Balabac mouse deer |
| | | | *T. versicolor* | silver-backed chevrotain |
| | | | *T. williamsoni* | Williamson's chevrotain |