

# Veterinary Health Requirements for Importation of Cattle

Exporting Country: **New Zealand**

Importing Country: **Sri Lanka**

**The Government Veterinary Authority of New Zealand should certify that,**

## **1. Country of origin:**

- 1.1 **New Zealand** is free from Anthrax, Bluetongue, Bovine Anaplasmosis, Bovine Babesiosis, , Rinderpest, Foot and mouth disease (FMD), Heartwater disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia(HS), Lumpy skin diseases, Rabies, Q fever, Rift valley fever, Theileriosis (*Theileria parva* and *T. annulata*), tsetse transmitted Trypanosomiasis, vesicular stomatitis and vaccination against the afore mentioned diseases is not practiced in the country.
- 1.2 New Zealand is officially recognised as having a negligible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk, in accordance with the BSE chapter in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code as published by the World Animal Health Organization (OIE).
- 1.3 The feeding of ruminant protein to ruminants is prohibited in New Zealand.

## **2. Herd of Origin:**

- 2.1 The herd of origin of the animals should be free of **Bovine Viral Diarrhoea (BVD/MD)**, **Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR/ IPV)** and **Bovine Tuberculosis**, for three (3) years and Johne's disease (Par tuberculosis) for six (6) years immediately prior to embarkation. Herd should be non-vaccinated for said diseases.
- 2.2. The herd of origin of the animals should be free from Mycoplasma bovis, Anthrax, Salmonellosis caused by *Salmonella Dublin*, Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (EBL), Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis, Trichomoniasis, Brucellosis (*B.abortus*, *B.melitensis*, *B.Suis*) Leptospirosis and Dermatophilosis, for three (3) years and immediately prior to and till the scheduled date of export.

## **3. Details of Animals:**

- 3.1. The animals intended for export to be kept since birth in New Zealand
- 3.2. The selected animals must be AI born with semen originating from government approved semen collection centres.
- 3.3. The animals intended for export are individually identified with a Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) approved in Australia under the National Identification and Tracing scheme (NAIT) and under the conditions laid down by OIE (chapter 4.3 of Terrestrial Animal Health Code 2019) to trace back for the information on health, production and genetic background related to the origin of the animals.

3.4. The animals have never been fed ruminant protein derived from BSE reported countries except milk protein.

3.5. The animals to be non- pregnant, non- vaccinated heifers and tested within 21 days immediately prior to shipment and found to be negative for both antibody and antigen of BVD and IBR.

3.6. The animals have not been in contact with any animal showing clinical signs of any infectious or contagious diseases for a period of three months immediately prior to embarkation.

#### **4. Testing and Vaccination of Animals:**

4.1. During the pre-export quarantine period the individual animals to be tested by caudal fold test or comparative cervical test for **Bovine tuberculosis**, with negative results.

4.2. The individual animals to be tested for both antibody and antigen and found to be negative for **BVD/MD** and **IBR/IPV** during the pre-export quarantine period using ELISA not less than twenty one (21) days and not more than three (3) months prior to embarkation

4.5. The animals have to be tested for **Paratuberculosis** (by CFT / ELISA/delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH) test during thirty (30) days prior to shipment and found to be negative.

4.6. Animals have to be tested for **Leptospirosis** by Microscopic Agglutination Test (MAT) during thirty (30) days prior to shipment and found to be negative.

4.7. Animals have to be tested for **Brucellosis** by RBPT/CFT during thirty (30) days prior to shipment and found to be negative.

4.8. Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *venerealis*) and Trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas foetus*) should fulfil following requirements:

During the pre-export quarantine period the individual animals to be tested by culture of pre-nuptial washings (bulls) or vaginal mucus (heifers/cows) for Campylobacteriosis and Trichomoniasis and found to be negative.

4.9. The animals should be negative for **Salmonella Dublin** by ELISA when 2 tests performed 2 months apart and the last test performed within 30 days immediately prior to shipment.

4.10. The animals to be tested with a recommended sedimentation test to identify **liver flukes** 14 days after the second treatment, while in pre-export isolation period and should be negative.

4.11. The animals show no evidence of **Screw worm infestation** and skin diseases.

4.12. The animals to be vaccinated against Leptospirosis (Pomona and hardjo) by using 7 in 1 Leptospirosis vaccine not less than twenty one (21) days and not more than three (3) months prior to embarkation.

4.13. The animals to be vaccinated against *Salmonella Dublin* not less than twenty one (21) days and not more than three (3) months prior to embarkation.

4.14. The animals to be vaccinated against Clostridial diseases with 5 in 1 vaccine; *C. perfringens*, *C. chauvoei*, *C. septicum*, *C. novyi* and *C. tetani* not less than twenty one (21) days and not more than 3 months prior to embarkation.

## 5. Treatment

5.1 The animals to be treated for Cestodes and Nematodes twice with an effective broad spectrum anthelmintic with an interval of 7-10 days during pre-export quarantine period.

5.2 The animals to be treated twice at 10-14 days interval for flukes, with a Flukicide effective against all stages of liver Flukes (*Fasciola hepatica*) during the pre-export quarantine period.

5.3 The animals to be treated for all ectoparasites within seven (7) days before loading to the Vessel and should be completely free of all ectoparasites.

## 6. Clinical Examination and Transport

6.1. The selected animals should be kept separate from other cattle in the herd of origin for at least twenty one (21) days immediately before transferring to a pre-export quarantine station approved by the state Veterinary authority. The cattle should be kept in quarantine station for **minimum of thirty (30) days** immediately prior to the embarkation at the port of origin.

6.2. Within 3 (three) days prior to the scheduled date of shipment individual animals should be examined and found to be in good health, with no deformities and fit for transport.

6.3. Animals should not show clinical signs of any infectious and contagious diseases,

6.4. The animals should be transported under conditions laid down by OIE (chapter 7.2 of Terrestrial Animal Health Code 2019) and International Air /Sea Transport Association (IATA/IASA) regulations.

6.5. During the voyage, adequate Veterinary support should be ensured by the accompany of Veterinarians who have been qualified and registered under the veterinary council of New Zealand.

6.6 All manure, litter and bedding materials in the animal carrying vessels should be disposed of in such a way as to prevent the transmission of diseases and in compliance with all relevant health and environmental legislation described under OIE specifications and international regulations.

## 7. General Conditions

7.1. Importation of animals must be strictly adhere to the part III ,section 22,23,24,25,26,27 and 28 of Sri Lanka Animal disease act, No.59 of 1992.

7.2. Record of all the test results, vaccinations and treatments done (Name of the vaccine/ drugs and the date of administration) along with all the relevant information to be submitted to the Director General/ Department of Animal Production and Health, Sri Lanka and get the permission 7 days before loading of animals.

7.3. Post import quarantine testing

The following health requirement verification tests will be performed by Veterinary Research Institute of Sri Lanka (The cost of laboratory tests must be borne by the importer).

- i. BVD: RT-PCR (Ag), ELISA (Ab)
- ii. IBR/IPV:by RT-PCR (Ag), ELISA (Ab)
- iii. Brucellosis by RBPT/CFT
- iv. Bovine Tuberculosis : by PPD skin test
- v. Bovine paratuberculosis : CFT
- vi. Campylobacteriosis: by culture, preputial washing & vaginal mucous
- vii. Leptospirosis Microscopic agglutination test & urine culture for the organism.
- viii. Tricomoniiasis:- by culture, preputial washing & vaginal mucous
- ix. Examination of dung samples for **Cestodes** and Nematodes eggs – by Faecal flotation concentration test 14 days after second treatment - should be negative immediately prior to embarkation
- x. Examination of dung samples for **liver flukes** eggs - by Sedimentation concentration test 14days after second treatment - should be negative immediately prior to embarkation

The health requirement verification tests to be done during the 30 days of quarantine period in Sri Lanka and found to be negative before release of imported animals from the post-import quarantine locations. If any animal will fail to fulfil the health requirements stipulated under health requirements or the negative results in testing for above diseases during the in-country quarantine period, animals should be re-exported or destroyed under the provision in Custom ordinance No 17 of 1869 and Animal Disease Act No. 59 of 1992 respectively. (The cost of such re-export or destruction and compensation for the damage should be borne by the importer)

***Veterinary Health Requirements could be varied, from time to time, depending on the animal disease situation of the exporting country.***

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