



Import Health Standard

CAMANIIC.GEN

Alpacas and Llamas

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Import Health Standard for Alpacas and Llamas

Part A: Introduction

Background

1. This document is the *Import Health Standard for Alpacas and Llamas* issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act).
2. A guidance document accompanies this import health standard (IHS). This document provides guidance information relevant to how requirements described in this import health standard may be met.
3. A biosecurity clearance, under section 26 of the Act, may be issued when the alpacas and/or llamas meet all the requirements of this IHS.

Scope

4. This IHS specifies the requirements that must be met to import alpacas (*Vicugna pacos*) and/or llamas (*Lama glama*) into New Zealand.
5. Animals imported under this IHS must meet the general requirements contained in Part B of this standard and any specific requirements included in Part C that apply.

Outcome

6. The alpacas and/or llamas must be subjected to risk management measures for specified risk organisms appropriate to the status of the risk organism, their likelihood of entry and/or establishment in New Zealand and consequent impacts.
7. The risk organisms requiring specific risk management are:
 - *Bacillus anthracis*
 - Bovine herpesvirus type 1
 - Bovine viral diarrhoea virus
 - *Brucella spp.*
 - *Echinococcus granulosus*
 - Ectoparasites (including psoroptid ear mites and New World and Old World screwworm)
 - Endoparasites
 - *Chlamydia abortus*
 - Equine herpesvirus type 1
 - Foot and mouth disease virus
 - *Coxiella burnetii*
 - Rabies virus
 - *Trypanosoma spp.*
 - *Mycobacterium bovis*
 - Vesicular stomatitis virus

Incorporation of material by reference

8. The following international standards are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Biosecurity Act:
 - 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.
 - The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (available at the OIE website free of charge: www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/)
 - The World Organisation for Animal Health Terrestrial Animal Health Code. (available on the OIE Website free of charge: www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/)
 - The Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6 (equivalent to the New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C) is available free of charge: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2006L03643>

9. All Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) standards are available on the MPI Biosecurity website free of charge: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs>
10. Under section 142O (3) of the Biosecurity Act it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply, that is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Biosecurity Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces the above listed standards has legal effect as part of these documents.

Definitions

11. The definitions below relate to the requirements for importing alpacas and llamas:

Approved Country

Countries from which New Zealand enables imports of a particular commodity. The countries must be included in the scope of an import risk analysis/assessment for the commodity and specifically approved by MPI.

CATT

Card agglutination test

CFT

Complement fixation test

Competent Authority

The Veterinary Authority or other Governmental Authority of an OIE Member having 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 OIE *Code* in the whole territory.

ELISA

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

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

Facility

Holding pens and associated yard of the pre-export or post-arrival isolation

Official Veterinarian

A veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Administration 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 on certification procedures.

OIE Code

The World Organisation for Animal Health Terrestrial Animal Health Code, or any code that replaces that code

OIE Manual

The World Organisation for Animal Health Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, or any manual that replaces that manual

Permit to Import

A permit issued by the Director General or person authorised by the Director General of MPI under section 24 (D)(2) of the Biosecurity Act 1993

PCR

Polymerase chain reaction

PEI

Pre-export isolation

Premises

Area surrounding and including the facility of the PEI facility. Or in the case of premise freedom this term refers to the place the animals reside or have temporarily visited.

Vector

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

Vector-proof

For the purposes of this IHS vector-proof refers to a PEI facility which is able to provide maximum protection from insect vectors. This should be a building, ideally a compartment within a building, which should have no gaps in the construction greater than 1 mm in width, combined with risk management strategies to protect animals and the facility from Culicoides.

Vector protection

A combination of risk management strategies, guided by the OIE Code, to protect animals from attacks by Culicoides during transport and pre-export isolation (PEI), taking into account the local ecology of the vector

Veterinary certificate

A certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of the OIE Code chapter on certification procedures, describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities. See the guidance document for model veterinary certificates.

VNT

Virus neutralisation test

Part B: General Requirements

Approved Countries

12. Alpacas and llamas may only be imported into New Zealand from countries approved by MPI. A list of approved countries is included in the guidance document for this IHS.

Documentation

13. The alpacas and/or llamas must arrive in New Zealand with the following documentation:
 - a. Permit to import issued by MPI (copy acceptable); and
 - b. Veterinary certificate; and
 - c. Original laboratory reports, copies of laboratory reports endorsed by the Official Veterinarian, or tabulated summary of laboratory results endorsed by the Official Veterinarian (must include unique ear tag identification for each animal, consistent with the veterinary certificate; dates of sample collection; test type; test result).
14. The documentation must:
 - a. be original, unless otherwise stated; and
 - b. be provided to the Official Veterinarian at the port of entry; and
 - c. be in English, or have an English translation that is clear and legible; and
 - d. be endorsed by the Official Veterinarian with their original stamp, signature and date on every page (except the permit to import) or MPI approved alternate security features offered by paper certificates; and
 - e. be supplied (as copies) to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the New Zealand port of entry at least 72 hours in advance of importation.

Laboratory

15. Diagnostic tests must be those prescribed for international trade and meet the standards of the *OIE Code* and *OIE Manual* or specifically approved by MPI as indicated in Part C of this IHS (see the approved diagnostic test table in the guidance document). Any alternative test used must be approved by MPI to ensure it is equivalent to the prescribed diagnostic test.
16. Diagnostic testing must be conducted at a laboratory approved by the Competent Authority to conduct the required export testing.
17. Laboratory reports from diagnostic testing conducted during PEI must indicate the unique MPI ear tag identification on laboratory reports.
18. Laboratory samples must be collected, processed, and stored as recommended in the *OIE Code* and *OIE Manual*.

Treatment

19. All products and vaccinations required for import of alpacas and/or llamas into New Zealand must be administered according to the manufacturer's instruction. The product name, manufacturer, active ingredient (where applicable), dose and date of treatment must be recorded on the veterinary certificate.
20. Vaccinations must be either the final dose of a primary course or the recommended booster to complement the primary course.

Pre-export isolation (PEI)

21. The alpacas and/or llamas must be held in PEI premises approved and supervised by the Competent Authority, and be compliant with the New Zealand MPI Standard for the approval of PEI premises for alpacas and llamas in Appendix 1 (Part E).
22. When the permit to import is issued, MPI issues an ear tag for each animal in the consignment. The MPI supplied ear tags must be applied by the Official Veterinarian or under his/her supervision, on entry into the PEI facility. The numbers on each ear tag must be recorded and verified on the veterinary certificate and laboratory reports/summary table. Any other ear tags/brands/tattoos should be recorded on the certificate, beside the MPI ear tag numbers.
23. During PEI all animals must be protected from insect vectors where required by Part C of this IHS.

Inspection

24. The alpacas and/or llamas must be inspected by the Official Veterinarian in the country of origin within 48 hours prior to export and certified free from clinical signs of disease, ectoparasites, or seeds, and be declared fit to travel.
25. Alpacas and/or llamas from countries considered infested with screwworm fly must be thoroughly inspected by the Official Veterinarian for wounds and possible New World or Old World screwworm infestation at the port of first arrival.
26. Documentation accompanying the alpacas and/or llamas on arrival must be inspected by the Official Veterinarian. The Official Veterinarian may also inspect the consignment, or a sample of the consignment.

Transport

27. Notification of the date, expected time of arrival and the flight number or ship's name, must be provided to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the port of entry at least 72 hours in advance of importation.
28. All vehicles in which the alpacas and/or llamas are transported from the PEI premises to the port of departure must be cleaned, disinfected and treated with an effective residual insecticide prior to the loading of the animals. The date of treatment, the chemical used (trade name), and the concentrations of the active ingredient must be recorded on the veterinary certificate.
29. The alpacas and/or llamas must be loaded into containers that are new, or cleaned and disinfected; and all containers treated with an effective residual insecticide prior to the loading of the animals. The date of treatment, the chemicals used (trade name), and the concentrations of the active ingredients must be recorded on the veterinary certificate.
30. The air transport containers must comply with the design and species specifications published in the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations, unless otherwise agreed by MPI.
31. Sea transport facilities and arrangements must comply with the requirements of the [New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C](#), or their equivalent.
32. Containers made of timber must comply with the *Import Health Standard for [Importing Wood Packaging Material from All Countries](#)*.

33. Only sterile peat, soft board, treated wood shavings, shredded paper or other inert approved products may be loaded for use as bedding during transportation. The use of hay or straw is not permitted.
34. No other animals are to be transported on the aircraft or ship without prior approval from MPI. Approval must be noted on the permit to import.
35. During transport feed provided must be of high quality, being free from evidence of contamination with seeds; or, must be treated in such a way as to render any seeds non-viable. The feed must also be free from evidence of contamination with ticks and fleas. The use of hay or straw is not permitted.
36. During transportation and before departure at the port of export, all animals must be protected from insect vectors where required by Part C of this IHS.
37. Alpacas or llamas transiting a third country on their way to New Zealand must receive MPI approval prior to export. MPI-approval and any special conditions must be noted on the permit to import. If transiting countries present a risk of insect borne pathogens, the consignment must meet the requirements of the MAF Standard (ANITRAIC.ALL): [Importation of Livestock into New Zealand by Air Routes Transiting Countries where Health Risks Associated with Insect Borne Pathogens Exist.](#)
38. The cargo space of the craft in which the animals are to be transported must be sprayed with an effective residual insecticidal spray. Current certificate of treatment must be available for inspection on request.
39. Dung produced during transport should be safely disposed of, either en route or on arrival in New Zealand.
40. Alpacas and/or llamas to New Zealand must be transported in compliance with the animal welfare specifications published in the IATA Live Animal Regulations including:
 - i. Female animals must not be in their last trimester of pregnancy
 - ii. Animals must be at least 1 month of age on the date of export.

Additional

41. All equipment entering New Zealand with the alpacas and/or llamas must comply with the [Import Health Standard for the Importation into New Zealand of equipment associated with animals or water.](#)
42. Under the [Biosecurity \(Declaration of a Controlled Area\) Notice – Echinococcus granulosus \(Hydatids\)](#), enacted to control hydatids (*Echinococcus granulosus*), the offal of all alpacas and/or llamas residing in New Zealand must be cooked by boiling for a minimum of 30 minutes before feeding to dogs. In addition, owners of dogs must control their dogs to prevent them from having access to raw offal from alpacas and llamas, including situations where these animals are home-killed.

Part C: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

The Competent Authority of the exporting country is required to issue a signed, stamped and dated veterinary certificate declaring:

43. For **anthrax**, the alpacas and/or llamas comply with the importation recommendation for anthrax for ruminants and equines in the OIE Code.

44. For **bovine herpes virus type 1 (BHV-1)**, the alpacas and/or llamas:

EITHER

- a. were from a country recognised by MPI as being free from BHV-1.1 and BHV-1.2a; OR
- b. have undergone a PEI period of 30 days and, at least 14 days after entering the facility were subjected to a OIE prescribed serological test for BHV-1 (such as VNT or ELISA) validated for camelids, with negative results.

45. For **bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD)** the alpacas and/or llamas:

EITHER

- a. were from a country recognised by MPI as being free from BVD2; OR
- b. have undergone a PEI period of 28 days and, at least 14 days after entering the facility were subjected to an OIE prescribed test for BVD (such as antigen ELISA, VI, or RT-PCR) validated for camelids, with negative results.

46. For **brucellosis**, the alpacas and/or llamas:

EITHER

- a. were from a country or zone free from *Brucella abortus*, *B.suis*, and *B.melitensis*; OR
- b. have undergone a PEI period of at least 30 days and, have been subjected to a OIE prescribed test for brucellosis (such as CFT, ELISA, fluorescence polarisation assay, or buffered Brucella antigen tests) validated for camelids, with negative results on two occasions. There must be an interval of not less than 30 days between each test, with the second test being performed at least 15 days after entering the facility.

NOTE: These tests are considered invalid in animals which have given birth during the past 14 days.

47. For **endoparasites** the alpacas and/or llamas were:

- a. treated twice: first, seven to 10 days prior to entering PEI; and second, 2 weeks after introduction into PEI. The second treatment used different anthelmintics than those used at the first treatment. The products used are highly effective broad spectrum endoparasiticides and were applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions; AND
- b. seven to 14 days after the first endoparasite treatment, the treatment efficacy was checked by a faecal flotation test and the animals were found to be parasite free (treatments and testing were repeated until confirmed to be parasite free).

48. For **enzootic abortion (*Chlamydophila spp.*)**, the alpacas and/or llamas:

EITHER

- a. were from a country recognised by MPI as being free from enzootic abortion;
OR
 - b. have remained since birth or for the previous 2 years in a herd where enzootic abortion has not been diagnosed; and were tested using an MPI approved test for enzootic abortion which has been validated for camelids (such as CFT), within 30 days prior to shipment, with negative results.
49. For **equine herpes virus type 1 (EHV-1)**, the alpacas and/or llamas comply with the importation recommendations for equine rhinopneumonitis for equines in the OIE *Code*.
50. For **foot and mouth disease virus (FMD)** the alpacas and/or llamas:
- EITHER
- a. were from a country or zone recognised by MPI as being free from FMD, without vaccination, and have met the OIE Code recommendations for importation from FMD free countries or zones where vaccination is not practised; OR
 - b. were from a country or zone recognised by MPI as being free from FMD, with vaccination, and have met the OIE Code recommendations for importation from FMD free countries or zones where vaccination is practised, and have gained approval from MPI to import llamas and/or alpacas into New Zealand. Approval depends upon the verification systems of the Competent Authority achieving a very high level of risk management for FMD. MPI reserves the right to supervise the transport of alpacas and/or camelids destined for New Zealand.
51. For **mites, lice, ticks and fleas**, the alpacas and/or llamas were treated twice: first within 48 hours prior to entering PEI; and second within 48 hours of export. The products used were highly effective against fleas, ticks, lice and mites and were applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions; AND EITHER
- a. The alpacas and/or llamas were thoroughly examined within 48 hours of export by an Official Veterinarian and there was no evidence of ectoparasite infestation; OR
 - b. The alpacas and/or llamas were thoroughly examined within 48 hours of export by an Official Veterinarian and ectoparasites were found. All animals in the consignment were re-treated and then re-inspected after sufficient time for the product to be effective, and ectoparasites were not found.
52. For **New World and Old World screwworm** the alpacas and/or llamas:
- EITHER
- a. were from a country recognised by MPI as free from screwworm fly; OR
 - b. were from a country considered infested with screwworm fly and have met the recommendations as described in the OIE *Code* for quarantine, importation, and transportation of animals.
53. For **psoroptid ear mites (*P. ovis*)**, ten days after entering PEI the alpacas and/or llamas:
- EITHER
- a. had saline flushing of both ear canals of each animal examined microscopically and the skin of the axilla, groin, infra-orbital fossa, and inner pinna and auditory

canal examined for signs of mite infestation, and were found to be free from evidence of *P. ovis* mites; OR

- b. examination identified mites or evidence of mites and animals were treated with an ectoparasiticide effective against ear mites, re-examined 10 days later, and were found to be free *P. ovis* mites.
54. For **Q fever**, the animals were isolated in a premise for at least 30 days prior to export, and were tested at least 21 days after entering the facility using an MPI approved test for Q fever which has been validated for camelids (such as CFT), with negative results.
55. For **rabies**, the alpacas and/or llamas comply with the importation recommendations for domestic mammals from countries infected with rabies or free from rabies as described in the OIE Code.
56. For **surra (*Trypanosoma spp.*)**, the alpacas and/or llamas:
- EITHER
- a. were kept since birth, or for at least the past 60 days prior to export in a country where no case of surra has been reported; OR
 - b. were subjected to an MPI approved serological test for surra (such as ELISA or CATT/*T.evansi*) and validated for camelids, within one week of shipment, with negative results; AND
 - c. were subjected to an MPI approved test just prior to shipment to identify *Trypanozoon spp.* (such as microscopic examination of a concentrated blood sample or PCR-TBR), with negative results.
57. For **tuberculosis**, the alpacas and/or llamas:
- EITHER
- a. were from a country or zone free from bovine tuberculosis in accordance with the OIE Code; OR
 - b. showed no sign of bovine tuberculosis on the day of export; AND
 - c. must have originated from premises where no case of bovine tuberculosis has been reported during the past 5 years; AND
 - d. were tested for bovine tuberculosis by an approved tuberculin test with negative results in accordance with the OIE Manual, applied to the cranial scapular site during the first 14 days of PEI and more than 60 days after any previous tuberculin test.
58. For **vesicular stomatitis (VS)** the alpacas and/or llamas:
- a. comply with the importation recommendations for VS free countries for domestic animals in the OIE Code; OR
 - b. were from a country considered infected with VS and comply with the recommendations as described in the OIE Code, except the results of testing indicate the alpacas and/or llamas have negative, stable or declining titres.

Part D: Equivalence

The requirements for importation of alpacas and/or llamas are met if, in the opinion of the Director General or person authorised by the Director General, the measures taken for managing the risks associated with the importation of those consignments are equally or more effective at managing those risks as the requirements specified in (1) to (58) above. If an equivalence measure(s) is approved, MPI will issue a permit to import (under section 24 (D)(2) of the Biosecurity Act).

NOTE: The accompanying guidance document provides explanatory information to assist importers in meeting the requirements of this import health standard.

Part E: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (MPI) STANDARD FOR PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI) PREMISES FOR ALPACAS AND LLAMAS

Approval and Audit

1. The premises and facility must be approved by an Official Veterinarian of the Competent Authority of the exporting country as meeting the requirements of this IHS.
2. The premises and facility must be audited annually by an Official Veterinarian and records of inspections and management must be retained for audit purposes for at least 2 years.
3. MPI reserves the right to audit facilities and their standard operating procedures, on a case-by-case basis, in countries approved to export alpacas and llamas to New Zealand.
4. Should the management of the PEI fail to fully comply with these requirements and the relevant IHS, the Competent Authority must notify MPI New Zealand who will decide whether the isolation can continue or must be voided.

Location

5. The PEI supervising Official Veterinarian must approve the transport route and methods to the port of departure to ensure the biosecurity status of the consignment is maintained and their animals welfare needs met.
6. The accommodation must be insect proof and maintained free from insects.

Premises

7. The premises must be surrounded by two stock-proof perimeter fences at least 5 metres apart. Sections of the perimeter fence where the wall of an enclosed building or other solid barrier forms part of the perimeter do not require fencing.
8. The premises must be lockable to ensure that there is no contact with other livestock and no entry of unauthorised personnel.
9. The premises must have:
 - a. An area for the cleaning and disinfection of vehicles separated from the holding pens and loading area.
 - b. An area for unloading and loading of animals to manage the biosecurity risk of alpacas and/or llamas entering or exiting the facility coming into contact with unauthorised personnel and animals.

Facility

10. The Competent Authority must manage the risk of airborne spread of camelid contagious diseases and ensure adequate distance is maintained between quarantine and non-quarantine animals. Standard Operating Procedures must include details of how this risk is managed.
11. The facility must not keep domesticated animals and must take measures to prevent entry into the facility by wild/feral animals. Measures such as baits, trapping, bird deterrents, and their use, must be included in standard operating procedures for the facility.
12. Holding pens must be constructed so that they can be effectively cleaned and disinfected.

13. Yards, fences, feeding and watering arrangements must be constructed so that animals are protected from injury and other welfare needs are met.
14. The facility must have an adequate drainage system and ensure hygienic management of waste.
15. The premise must have facilities for veterinary examination and the collection of samples.
16. External yards or paddocks within the facility may be used for exercise. The perimeter must be stock-proof.

Management

17. During PEI animals must remain isolated from all other livestock not of an equivalent isolation and tested health status; and whilst in isolation must be free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease.
18. The PEI premises must have a designated manager who takes responsibility for the day to day running of the premises, and who must report any problems promptly to the Official Veterinarian of the Competent Authority.
19. Access to the PEI premises should be limited to staff essential to the running of the quarantine premises and animal health. Other personnel may be granted access provided approval is given by the Official Veterinarian. The necessity for access must be justified as required for the health and welfare of the animals. A register of visitors must be maintained (including name and address, and date of entry).
20. Personnel and visitors to the facility must have thorough knowledge of the isolation requirements, animal husbandry and management practices, and the sanitation procedures of the PEI.
21. During PEI, transportation, and before departure at the port of export animals must be protected from insect vectors where required to by part C of the *MPI Import Health Standard for Alpacas and Llamas*.

Supervision

22. The Official Veterinarian must visit the premises at least weekly during the isolation period to ensure that the requirements of this IHS and the *MPI Import Health Standard for Alpacas and Llamas* are being met. During the visit, the veterinarian must inspect the animals, observe the operation, review the records and record the visit and activities undertaken.
23. Veterinarians at the PEI premises must record in a register all their visits and activities undertaken while on the PEI premises and amend the health records of any animals treated during PEI.
24. If any animal in the consignment tests positive to any pre-export test, is removed from the consignment for any reason, or isolation has been breached, MPI must be notified and give clearance for the importation to proceed.
25. The Official Veterinarian must examine the animals within 48 hours of export. Animals must be found to be free from evidence of disease, ectoparasites and seeds, and be certified fit to travel.

Operation

26. The premises must be emptied and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the commencement of each PEI.
27. All llamas and/or alpacas must be shorn, including the head and lower legs, prior to entering PEI. They must also be clean and free from weeds/weed seeds and other vegetative material (including clean hooves).

28. The PEI period will start when the last animal has joined the consignment in the premises.
29. During PEI, the premises must be occupied only by alpacas and llamas of the same export consignment.
30. While in PEI, animals must only be fed feed free from evidence of ticks and weeds/weed seeds.
31. All equipment used in the feeding, handling and treatment of animals in PEI must be new or cleaned and disinfected before the commencement of PEI, and must only be used on the premises.
32. Personnel attending the animals must wear outer clothing and footwear used exclusively in the premises during PEI.
33. Individual health records must be kept for animals on the premises during the PEI period and must be available to the supervising veterinarian.
34. Bedding used must be clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.

Duration

35. Countries where the diseases listed below are considered present and PEI is the agreed risk mitigation measure in the approved veterinary certificate, the duration and type of PEI is stated in brackets:
 - a. Bovine herpes virus type 1 (minimum 30 day PEI)
 - b. Brucellosis (minimum 30 day PEI)
 - c. Bovine viral diarrhoea (minimum 28 day PEI)
 - e. Vesicular stomatitis (minimum 21 day vector-proof PEI)

Transport

36. Vehicles for the transport of animals from the premises to the port of embarkation must be cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Official Veterinarian before loading.

Vector-proof facilities

37. Where vector-proof PEI is a requirement of the IHS, MPI must evaluate the exporting country's standards, and an official MPI audit of the PEI facility and premises may be required. Repeat audits at a negotiated time-frame may also be required. (Expenses for such visits may be New Zealand crown-funded or industry funded. Arrangements to be concluded between MPI and counterpart authorities.)