事　務　連　絡
平成１８年１２月８日

動物検疫所企画連絡室長　殿

消費・安全局動物衛生課
国際衛生対策室長

ニュージーランドから日本向けに輸出されるめん羊に添付される輸出検査証明書について

ニュージーランドから日本向けに輸出されるめん羊については、平成１８年１２月５日付け１８消安第９１６４号により家畜衛生条件が取り決められたところである。

今般、ニュージーランド家畜衛生当局より、ニュージーランドから日本向けに輸出されるめん羊については別紙様式の輸出検査証明書を添付する旨通知があったので、了知願いたい。

ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Species: SHEEP

To: JAPAN

Exporting Country: NEW ZEALAND

Competent Authority: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Import Permit number: .....

I: IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

Identification Permanent Temporary	Breed	Sex	Age

Total number of sheep: .....

II: SOURCE OF ANIMALS

Name and address of exporter: .....

.....

.....

Name and address of the premises of the animals: .....

.....

III: DESTINATION OF ANIMALS

Name and address of consignee: .....

.....

Method of transport: .....

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION
VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

I, ..., being an Official Veterinarian of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, certify, after due enquiry with respect to the sheep identified in the zoosanitary certificate, that:

1. COUNTRY FREEDOM

New Zealand is free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, bluetongue, sheep pox, scrapie, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, maedi-visna, Rift Valley fever, enzootic abortion of sheep, haemorrhagic septicaemia, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus & B. melitensis*, melioidosis, Aujeszky's disease, anthrax, anaplasmosis and ruminant piroplasmosis.

2. PREMISES OF ORIGIN

2.1 There has been no evidence of contagious pustular dermatitis, listeriosis, toxoplasmosis and campylobacteriosis on the premises of origin for at least 12 months prior to the commencement of pre-isolation testing.

2.2 There has been no clinical, microbiological or serological evidence of paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) on the premises from which the exported sheep originated for 5 years prior to the commencement of pre-isolation testing.

2.3 There has been no clinical, microbiological or serological evidence of blackleg or tuberculosis on the premises of origin for 12 months prior to the commencement of pre-isolation testing.

3. PRE-ISOLATION TESTING

3.1 The sheep to be exported, while on the premises of origin, were subjected to the following tests, with negative results in each case, during the period between 60 and 30 days prior to export:

3.1.1 The intradermal tuberculin test, using bovine PPD tuberculin.

Date of test: .....

3.1.2 The delayed-type hypersensitivity test for paratuberculosis, using avian PPD tuberculin.

Date of test: .....

3.1.3 The complement fixation test (CFT) or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for paratuberculosis.

Test used: .....

Date of test: .....

Date(s) of sampling: .....

4. PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION

4.1 The animals have been kept isolated from all animals not of the same consignment in approved premises for at least 7 days prior to export.

Date of entry into isolation: .....

Date of release: .....

Name and address of isolation premises: .....

.....

4.2 During the period of pre-export isolation they were subjected to the following examination / test, with negative results in each case:

4.2.1 Individual clinical examination with no evidence of any infectious disease.

Date of examination: .....

4.2.2 Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*), using:

Either the tube agglutination test (negative being less than 50 IU/mL)

Or the complement fixation test (CFT) (negative being less than 50% fixation at a dilution of 1:10)

Or the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)

Test used: .....

Date of test: .....

Date(s) of sampling: .....

5. TREATMENTS AND VACCINATIONS

5.1 During the period of pre-export isolation, the exported sheep have been treated for leptospirosis with a long-acting oxytetracycline product, in accordance with the instructions of the manufacture.

Date of treatment: .....

Dose rate: .....

Name of antibiotic used: .....

5.2 Details of vaccines administered (if applicable).

Type of vaccine	Name of manufacturer	Lot No.	Date of vaccination

6. TRANSPORT

6.1 The animals have been kept isolated from all other cloven hoofed animals, not of the same consignment, during transportation within New Zealand, and no other cloven hoofed animals have been mix-loaded with them at the time of shipment to Japan.

6.2 All containers, vehicles and loading places of the ship/aircraft were cleaned in advance of loading and thoroughly disinfected under New Zealand Government supervision, using approved disinfectants.

Disinfectant used: .....

Date: .....

6.3 Feed and bedding to be used during the transport of the sheep to Japan came from the same source as that used during the pre-export isolation.

.....

Signature of Official Veterinarian
New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Official Stamp and Date

.....

.....

Name and Address

NOTE. All pages must be endorsed with the official stamp.

EXPORT CERTIFICATION

(This is not part of the official certification)

SPECIES: SHEEP

COUNTRY: JAPAN

NOTES: This certificate replaces that dated 17 March 2004. The changes that have been made are: 1) the use of long-acting oxytetracycline rather than dihydrostreptomycin in clause 5.1; 2) the alternative of the ELISA for testing for paratuberculosis in clause 3.1.3; 3) the alternative of the ELISA for testing for ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*) in clause 4.2.2; and 4) several editorial changes.

The amended protocol is based on the updated 'Animal health requirements for sheep to be exported to Japan from New Zealand', dated 5 December 2006. The previous animal health requirements, established on 10 April 1985, have been repealed.

1. MAFF Japan informed us that all sheep will be tested with a CFT for paratuberculosis while in quarantine in Japan, and that they would regard any reaction to a CFT as being cause for the slaughter or return of the sheep.

2. Exported sheep to Japan are usually subjected to the tube agglutination test and/or complement fixation test for ovine epididymitis (*B. ovis*) while in quarantine in Japan. If infection is detected, the sheep will be returned or slaughtered by the animal health authorities in Japan.

3. MAFF Japan has agreed to replace the intradermal Johnin test with the delayed-type hypersensitivity test for paratuberculosis, using avian tuberculin (5/4/2000).

4. With respect to clause 6.2, the Animal Health Division of MAFF Japan has confirmed that 'indirect supervision' is acceptable as long as New Zealand MAF can confirm and certify that all containers, vehicles etc have been cleaned and disinfected.

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Section 61.A of the Animal Products Amendments Act 2005 states that 'The Crown is not liable, and nor is the Director-General or any employee of the Ministry liable, for any loss arising through the refusal or failure of the relevant authority of an overseas market to admit export animal material or animal product to that market.'