



## Zoo Primates

PRIMATES.SPE

12 December 2019

## TITLE

Import Health Standard: Zoo Primates

## COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 12 December 2019

## REVOCATION

This Import Health Standard revokes and replaces the following:

- a) *Import Health Standard for Zoo Primates from Australia, Canada, the European Union, USA and Singapore, ZOOPRIIC.SPE, 20 July 2011*

## ISSUING AUTHORITY

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

Dated at Wellington, 12 December 2019

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## 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 primates into New Zealand.

The biosecurity risk organisms associated with zoo primates that are managed by this IHS are (refer to Part 2 for specified requirements):

- a) Rabies
- b) Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *M. bovis*)
- c) Enteric bacteria
- d) Internal parasites
- e) External parasites (Lice, Ticks and Mites)
- f) Weed seeds

## 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.

## Who should read this Import Health Standard?

This IHS should be read by importers of zoo primates from Australia, Canada, European Union (EU), Singapore and the United States of America.

## 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/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 primates 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](mailto: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 or containment facility. Any material which has leaked from the container will be destroyed at the port of entry.

## Biosecurity authorisation

A biosecurity authorisation may be given, by an Official Veterinarian, under section 25 of the Act, authorising direction of the zoo primates to the transitional facility named on the MPI import permit.

## 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 primates must comply with the [\*IHS Used Equipment Associated with Animals or Water\*](#).
- b) Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the following: [\*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 <http://www.doc.govt.nz/about-doc/role/international/endangered-species/>.

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 (EPA) 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 EPA must have given approval for importation of that organism into containment in accordance with the HSNO Act.

### **Harmonised System (HS) Codes**

The harmonised system is an international product numbering classification developed by the World Customs Organisation (WCO). The New Zealand harmonised system is found here: <http://aria.stats.govt.nz/aria/>

Primates imported using this IHS will be under one of the following HS Codes:

HS Code	Commodity Description
010611	Mammals; live, primates

## Part 1: Requirements

### 1.1 Application

- (1) This IHS applies to all imports of zoo primates, excluding macaques, from Australia, Canada, European Union (EU), Singapore and the United States of America into New Zealand.

**Guidance**

- Only zoo primates with a containment approval from the EPA may be imported under this IHS.
- Macaques are not eligible for import.

### 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 *International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animals Regulations (LAR)*: a copy is available for reading, free of charge, at MPI.
  - b) The *Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6* (equivalent to the *New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C*), available free of charge: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2006L03643>.
- (2) 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, guidelines 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 General requirements for import

- (1) In order to obtain authorisation into zoo containment, zoo primates must:
- a) Have been resident since birth in one or more government registered or licensed zoos or wildlife parks in the following countries:
    - i) Australia
    - ii) Canada
    - iii) European Union
    - iv) Singapore
    - v) USA
  - b) Originate from premises that are under permanent veterinary supervision; and follow a health monitoring programme including necropsies, and microbiological and parasitology testing.

- c) Be more than six month old at departure, weaned, healthy and fit to travel.
- d) Not be in the last trimester of pregnancy on the date of shipment.
- e) Originate from premises in which no case of tuberculosis or rabies has occurred in the last 2 years,
- f) Be identified by a microchip prior to export. The identification number must be shown on the veterinary certificate accompanying the primates.
- g) Meet the requirements of clauses 1.5-1.7 of *Part 1: Requirements*.
- h) Meet the specified requirements of *Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms* of this IHS.
- i) Be accompanied by a veterinary certificate that meets the requirements of clause 1.9.2.

## 1.5 Pre-export isolation

- (1) Zoo primates must be:
  - a) Held in pre-export isolation (PEI) for a minimum period of 30 days prior to the date of shipment.
  - b) Isolated from other animals not of equivalent health status.
  - c) Free from clinical signs of infectious disease for the entire PEI period.
- (2) The PEI premises must have:
  - a) Been approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian.
  - b) Impervious washable floors and walls, or
    - i) A fenced impervious pad without walls, surrounded by a cleared area free of vegetation; or
    - ii) A fenced pad with floors that are able to be swept, cleaned and serviced daily and surrounded by a cleared area free from vegetation for the first 20 days of PEI. During the last 10 days of PEI, the premises must have impervious floors and walls. This option also requires an additional tick inspection within the 10 days prior to export.
- (3) Bedding used in PEI must be clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.
- (4) Prior to housing the zoo primates 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.
- (5) Feed used in PEI must be free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.
- (6) Zoo primates for export must be free from quarantine restrictions imposed by the exporting country for at least 90 days prior to the date of shipment.
- (7) Each zoo primate must be identified and examined in the 24 hours prior to leaving the PEI premises for the port of export, by a registered veterinarian overseeing the care of the animal in PEI. The zoo primate must be free from clinical evidence of infectious disease, external parasites, plant and seed contamination, and be fit for travel.
- (8) For zoo primates that have not spent 30 days PEI on an impervious floor during PEI (see clause 1.5 (2) d), an additional tick inspection must be conducted within the 10 days prior to export.

## 1.6 Diagnostic tests, vaccines and treatment

- (1) All products administered to meet the specific disease requirements in *Part 2* must be administered according to the manufacturer's instruction in the exporting country.



- (2) 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.

## 1.7 Transport

- (1) In the case of 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) The vehicles in which the zoo primates will be transported to the port of departure must be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading.
- (3) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand, all bedding provided must be free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.
- (4) Only sterilised peat, soft board or other approved inert products may be used as bedding. Straw or hay is not permitted.
- (5) No animals other than those that meet the import requirements for entry into New Zealand are permitted to be transported with the zoo primates on the aircraft or ship.
- (6) The crates or pens used for transporting the zoo primates to New Zealand must be new or if previously used must be cleaned and disinfected.
- (7) For primates transported by air, the cargo space of the aircraft where the primates are to be transported must be sprayed prior to departure with an insecticidal spray approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country.
- (8) Trans-shipment in any third country may not occur unless it is pre-approved by MPI and recorded on an import permit under section 24D.

## 1.8 Import permit

- (1) An import permit under section 24D of the Act is required prior to the importation of consignments of zoo primates.

## 1.9 The documentation that must accompany goods

- (1) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the documentation that is specified in, and meets the requirements of, clauses 1.9.1 to 1.9.2 below.
- (2) All documentation that is required by this clause 1.9 to accompany zoo primates must, unless otherwise stated:
  - a) Be original.
  - b) Accompany the imported goods.
  - c) Be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible.
  - d) 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.

<b>Guidance</b>
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- Copies of all documents that are required to accompany the goods should be submitted to the NZ Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of arrival as early as possible to avoid delays in border clearance. The recommended timeframe is at least 7 working days in advance of arrival.
- Please email the applicable arrival point:
  - Auckland: [liveanimalsauckland@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:liveanimalsauckland@mpi.govt.nz)
  - Wellington: [liveanimalswellington@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:liveanimalswellington@mpi.govt.nz)
  - Christchurch: [liveanimalschristchurch@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:liveanimalschristchurch@mpi.govt.nz)

### 1.9.1 Import permit

- (1) An import permit issued by MPI (copy acceptable) is required as per clause 1.8. The importer must apply to the Director-General for an import permit.

#### Guidance

- Application forms can be found on the MPI website at: [Live Animals into Containment or Transitional Facility](#)
- Completed applications can be submitted to Animal Imports [animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz)
- The importer should complete all information requested on the application form.

### 1.9.2 Veterinary certificate

- (1) A veterinary certificate is required from the exporting country's Official Veterinarian. The veterinary certificate must include the following:
- a) A unique consignment identifier.
  - b) The description, species, number of primates and microchip identification for each primate.
  - c) Name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor).
  - d) Name, signature and contact details of the Official Veterinarian.
  - e) Certification and endorsement by the Official Veterinarian that the general requirements outlined in *Part 1: Requirements* of this IHS have been met.
  - f) 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.

#### Guidance

- A model veterinary certificate is located in *Part 3: Model Veterinary Certificates* of this document.

## 1.10 Transitional and containment facility

- (1) Following biosecurity authorisation being given under section 25 of the Act, the primates must proceed directly to the transitional facility named on the import permit approved to [Facility Standard: Zoo Animals Transitional Facilities](#), using a transport method approved by the Official Veterinarian.
- (2) The documentation must be checked to ensure it meets the requirements noted under general requirements in *Part 1* and specified requirements (veterinary certificate) in *Part 2* of this IHS.
- (3) Providing the consignment meets all the requirements of this IHS the MPI Inspector will authorise the animals to be moved from the transitional facility to a containment facility, approved to the EPA [Standard for Zoo Containment Facilities](#).
- (4) The crates must be cleaned and disinfected. After completion of quarantine all feed, bedding material and faeces from the transitional facility and crate must be destroyed by an MPI-approved method.
- (5) The primates and their offspring must remain permanently in a containment facility and may only be transferred to another containment facility with the prior biosecurity authority given under section 29 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

## 1.11 Transiting primates

- (1) Primates transiting through New Zealand must have, or be accompanied by:
  - a) An MPI transit permit.
  - b) A contingency plan that has been pre-approved by MPI.
  - c) All the appropriate documents required by the final destination country.
  - d) Appropriate CITES documents issued by the exporting country for species that require such documents.
- (2) Primates transiting through New Zealand must meet the requirements of *Part 1* and *Part 2* of this IHS.

**Guidance**

- For information on transiting please contact Animal Imports [animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz)

## **Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms**

- (1) Zoo primates must comply with the following measures for identified risk organisms prior to import.

### **2.1 Internal parasites**

- (1) During PEI the primates must be treated twice with an endoparasiticide efficacious against nematodes, at least 14 days apart.

### **2.2 External parasites**

- (1) During PEI the primates must be treated twice, at least 14 days apart with an ectoparasiticide effective against ticks, mites and lice in primates.


## Part 3: Model Veterinary Certificates

### Guidance

- The following model veterinary certificate is for zoo primates from Australia, Canada, the European Union, Singapore and the USA.
- This model meets the requirements of the IHS.

Part 1: Details of dispatched consignment	1.1. Consignor (Exporter): Name: Address:		1.2. Certificate reference number:																																												
			1.3. Import permit number:																																												
			1.4. Competent Authority:																																												
	1.5. Consignee (Importer): Name: Address:																																														
	1.6. Country of origin: Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Canada <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> Singapore <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> USA			1.7. Port of embarkation:																																											
	1.8. Country of destination : New Zealand			1.9. Port of arrival:																																											
	1.10. Place of origin: Name: Address:																																														
	1.11. Cites permit No(s) **			1.12. Date of departure:																																											
	1.13. Means of transport: <input type="checkbox"/> Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> Ship																																														
	1.22. Identification of commodity: Species:																																														
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species (Scientific Name)</th> <th>Microchip number</th> <th>Site of Microchip</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Other ID (eg ARKS number)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Species (Scientific Name)	Microchip number	Site of Microchip	Sex	Age	Other ID (eg ARKS number)																																				
Species (Scientific Name)	Microchip number	Site of Microchip	Sex	Age	Other ID (eg ARKS number)																																										

Part 2: Veterinary Information	<b>Country:</b>	<b>Certificate reference number:</b>
	<p>I, the undersigned Official Veterinarian, authorised by the Competent Authority of the country of origin of the zoo primates, certify after due enquiry that the primates described above satisfy the following requirements:</p> <p><b>Exporting zoo premises</b></p> <p>(1) Each primate has been resident since birth in a government registered, approved, or licensed, zoo(s) or wildlife park(s) in one or more of the following countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Australia</li> <li>(b) Canada</li> <li>(c) European Union (EU)</li> <li>(d) Singapore</li> <li>(e) USA</li> </ul> <p>(2) The premises have been free of quarantine restrictions for the 90 days prior to the scheduled date of export.</p> <p>(3) The premises in which each primate for export resided is under permanent veterinary supervision, and a health monitoring programme was followed including necropsies, and microbiological and parasitological testing.</p> <p>(4) The premises in which each primate for export resided has had no occurrence of tuberculosis or rabies in the last 2 years.</p> <p><b>Pre-export isolation (PEI)</b></p> <p>(5) The primates were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Held in PEI for a minimum period of 30 days prior to the date of shipment; and</li> <li>(b) Isolated from other animals not of equivalent health status; and</li> <li>(c) Free from clinical signs of infectious disease for the entire PEI period.</li> </ul> <p>(6) The PEI premises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Have been approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian; and (<i>delete as appropriate</i>);</li> <li>(b) Had impervious washable floors and walls or             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Had a fenced impervious pad without walls, surrounded by a cleared area free of vegetation; or</li> <li>(ii) Had a fenced pad with floors that were able to be swept, cleaned and serviced daily and was surrounded by a cleared area free from vegetation for the first 20 days of PEI. During the last 10 days of PEI, the premises had impervious floors and walls. (Note this option requires an additional tick inspection within 10 days prior to export).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(7) Bedding used in PEI was clean and free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds (<i>delete as appropriate</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Prior to housing the animals, the premises were thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with an acaricide. Every 10 days:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The bedding was removed</li> <li>(ii) The premises was thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with an acaricide; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) Prior to housing the animals, the premises were thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a long lasting acaricide. Bedding was removed every 10 days.</li> </ul> <p>(8) While in PEI the primates were only fed feed showing no evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.</p> <p><b>Tests and treatments</b></p> <p><b>Internal parasites</b></p> <p>(9) During PEI each primates was treated twice, at least 14 days apart, for nematodes.</p> <p>Name of endoparasiticide: .....</p> <p>Active ingredient(s): .....</p> <p>Dose rate: .....</p> <p>Date of first treatment: .....</p> <p>Date of second treatment: .....</p> <p><b>External parasites</b></p> <p>(10) During PEI each primates was treated twice, at least 14 days apart, with an insecticide/acaricide solution effective against ticks mites and lice in primates.</p>	

	<p>Name of ectoparasiticide: .....</p> <p>Active ingredient(s): .....</p> <p>Dose rate: .....</p> <p>Date of first treatment: .....</p> <p>Date of second treatment: .....</p> <p><b>Inspection and transport</b></p> <p>(11) If shipped by:</p> <p>(a) Air, each primate will be shipped in accordance with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations;</p> <p>(b) Sea, each primate will be shipped in accordance with the <i>Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6</i>.</p> <p>(12) The vehicle(s) in which the primates will be transported to the port of departure were cleaned and disinfected prior to loading.</p> <p>(13) During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand, all bedding provided will be free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.</p> <p>(14) Only sterilised peat, soft board or other approved inert products will be used as bedding. Straw or hay is not permitted.</p> <p>(15) No animals other than those that meet the import requirements for entry into New Zealand will be permitted to be transported with the primates on the aircraft or ship.</p> <p>(16) The crates or pens to be used for transporting the primates to New Zealand are either new or if previously used were cleaned and disinfected.</p> <p>(17) The cargo space of the aircraft where the primates are to be transported will be sprayed prior to departure with an insecticidal spray approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country.</p> <p>(18) Each zoo primate was identified and examined by an Official Veterinarian in the 24 hours prior to leaving the PEI premises for the port of departure.</p> <p>(19) Each primate was free from clinical evidence of infectious disease, external parasites, plant and seed contamination, and appeared to be fit for travel.</p> <p>(20) Each primate was weaned, more than six months old and not in the last trimester of pregnancy at the date of shipment.</p> <p>(21) For primates that have not spent 30 days PEI on an impervious floor, an additional external parasite examination was conducted within the 10 days prior to shipment.</p> <p>Date examination conducted: .....</p> <p>(22) No external parasites were detected.</p> <p><i>Note: Official stamp, signature and date must be applied to all pages and any documents that form part of the extended certificate</i></p>	
	<p><b>Official Veterinarian</b></p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Email:</p>	<p>Signature:</p> <p>Date:</p> <div data-bbox="1193 1585 1412 1742" style="text-align: right;">  <p>[Official Veterinarian signature, Official stamp and date]</p> </div>

## Schedule 1 – Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
20 July 2011	Import Health Standard: for Zoo Primates from Australia, Canada, the European Union, USA and Singapore	ZOOPRIIC.SPE
Date of Issued Amendments	Title	Shortcode
TBA	Import Health Standard: Zoo Primates	PRIMATES.SPE



## 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.

### Director-General

The chief executive of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

### External parasite

Organisms which live on the surface of the host, including mites, lice and ticks.

### Internal parasite

Organisms which live inside the host, including roundworms, hookworms, tapeworms and flukes.

### European Union

European Union member countries.

### IATA

The International Air Transport Association.

### 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.

### PEI

Pre-export isolation.

### Surveillance

The systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information to those who need to know so that action can be taken.

### 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.

**Zoo**

A containment facility approved to the containment standard where live zoo animals are kept for the purposes of public exhibition, conservation, research or education.

*Note:* A zoo includes for example, a circus, butterfly house, aquarium or an oceanarium.

**Zoo Animal**

A new organism approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996 (HSNO) to be held in a zoo. The organism is both a new organism under the HSNO Act and a restricted organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993.