



Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Te Manatu Ahuwhenua, Ngaherehere



Ref: AS00-100

8 July 2004

NEW ZEALAND'S POSITION WITH REGARD TO BSE

As New Zealand's Director Animal Biosecurity I confirm that New Zealand's animal health situation with regard to BSE is as follows.

- New Zealand has never had a case of BSE and is free from scrapie.
- There has been a ban on the importation of live cattle from the United Kingdom since December 1988. The importation of live cattle from the European Union is prohibited.
- New Zealand has never allowed the importation of meat and bone meal for feeding to livestock. New Zealand's livestock industry is primarily pastoral-based. Regulations prohibiting feeding ruminant tissues to ruminants came into force on 1 January 2000. The Regulations replaced a voluntary industry ban which had operated since mid 1996.
- New Zealand's conditions covering the importation of cattle embryos and semen from countries (other than the UK) in which cases of BSE have been reported are based on the OIE International Animal Health Code but with some additional safeguards over and above the OIE requirements.
- New Zealand has a targeted surveillance program to identify BSE, should it occur. The causal agent of BSE is a notifiable organism.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Derek Belton'.

Derek Belton
Director Animal Biosecurity



MAF BIOSECURITY AUTHORITY

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NEW ZEALAND'S POSITION WITH REGARD TO TSEs

As New Zealand's Director Animal Biosecurity I confirm that New Zealand's animal health situation with regard to TSEs is as follows.

- New Zealand is free from all TSEs of animals and has never had a case of BSE or CWD.
- The last case of scrapie in New Zealand was in 1954 and was related to the importation of sheep from England.
- There has been a ban on the importation of live cattle from the United Kingdom since December 1988. The importation of live cattle from the European Union is prohibited.
- New Zealand has never allowed the importation of meat and bone meal for feeding to livestock. New Zealand's livestock industry is primarily pastoral-based. Regulations prohibiting feeding ruminant tissues to ruminants came into force on 1 January 2000. The Regulations replaced a voluntary industry ban which had operated since mid 1996.
- New Zealand does not permit the importation of deer/elk or their genetic material from North America.
- New Zealand's conditions covering the importation of cattle embryos and semen from countries (other than the UK) in which cases of BSE have been reported are based on the OIE International Animal Health Code.
- Since 1990 New Zealand has had a targeted surveillance program to identify BSE, CWD and scrapie, should they occur. The causal agent of TSEs are notifiable organisms.

Derek Belton
Director Animal Biosecurity



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Ref: AS00-100

30 May 2005

NEW ZEALAND'S FREEDOM FROM FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

As the Director Post Clearance I can confirm that New Zealand's animal health situation with regard to foot and mouth disease is as follows.

- New Zealand has never had a case of foot and mouth disease.
- Vaccination for foot and mouth disease is not and has never been permitted.
- New Zealand does not allow the importation of risk goods from countries with foot and mouth disease.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry investigates all suspected cases until foot and mouth disease has been ruled out.
- New Zealand is a developed country with a highly educated farming community and rural veterinary infrastructure.

Peter Tomson
Director Post Clearance
Biosecurity New Zealand

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