



Ref: CTO 2018 054 [G]

Zoo Giraffe: Various

CTO direction as to equivalent measures in relation to zoo giraffes.

Pursuant to section 27(1)(d)(iii) of the Biosecurity Act 1993 I, Nasser Ahmed, Acting Manager Animal Trade, Ministry for Primary Industries (under delegated authority), give the following directions for zoo giraffes in relation to the *Import Health Standard of Giraffe (Giraffa camelopardalis) from Australia for Zoological Gardens (ZOOGIRIC.AUS)*, 1999;

Clause 8.4 requires the giraffes to be born in Australia and have lived their entire lives in one of the following states or have, for at least, the 40 days prior to export lived in one of the following states:

- Victoria
- South Australia
- Tasmania
- Western Australia south of the 26 latitude South

Equivalence is granted for the giraffe to originate from Queensland. The above clause refers to risk mitigation measures for bluetongue virus. More recent risk work does not consider blue tongue virus to be a hazard. Bluetongue virus is transmitted by *Culicoides* spp. Transmission to other animals would not be possible due to New Zealand's freedom from *Culicoides* spp. Even if an animal were discovered to be infected or seropositive, the Code states that New Zealand would not lose its BTV-free status.

Clause 12.6 requires that for 7 days after arrival in New Zealand all faecal material from the giraffe must be collected and destroyed by incineration.

Equivalence is granted for the faecal material to be destroyed by sterilization. Sterilization is considered adequate to mitigate the risks of weed seeds.

Clause 5.1 of the veterinary certificate requires that on entering the Pre-Export Isolation (PEI) premises giraffes are subjected to an ELISA or CFT for Q fever with negative results.

Equivalence is given for those giraffes sharing the PEI premises with the giraffe destined for export not to be tested for Q-fever. The giraffe destined for export must be tested. This decision is based on an attestation by the zoo that no cases of Q-fever have been diagnosed in any of the animals in the collection at the exporting zoo.

Clause 6.1 and 6.2 requires external parasite and internal parasite treatments for all animals held in PEI. Equivalence is given for the two baby giraffes housed with the giraffe in the PEI premises not be treated. All other giraffes in PEI must be treated.

This risk decision is based on a declaration by the zoo that:

- no ticks have ever been found on any of the giraffes at the exporting zoo
- the giraffes are inspected daily for external parasites
- the giraffes are housed away from scrub land

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Clause 12.3.2 requires that during Post-Arrival Quarantine faecal samples must be taken from the animal and submitted to the National Centre for Disease Investigation (NCDI) for parasitological examination. Equivalence is granted for the giraffe not to undergo faecal testing on arrival. This is an outdated requirement. Internal parasite risk is managed offshore (clause 6.2 and 6.3).

The reason for this direction is that the biosecurity risks associated with this commodity have been assessed and are managed effectively.

This direction takes effect from the date of signing and continues in effect until amended or revoked.
