



Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program (PHAMA)

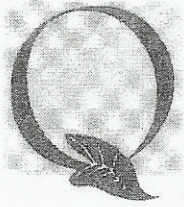
Submission to FSNZ for BSE Country Categorisation

6 FEBRUARY 2012

Prepared for
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URS



**Department of Livestock and Quarantine
Service de l'Élevage et de la Quarantaine**

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Our ref: FSANZBSE

27.6.2011

Dr. Scott Crerar
Manager
Risk Assessment Production Process
Food Standards Australia New Zealand
PO Box 7086
Canberra BC
ACT 2610
Australia

Subject: Vanuatu Submission for Country Categorisation.

Dear Scott,

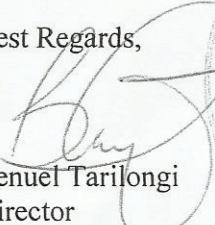
In accordance with FSANZ Imported Food Notice 06/11 regarding the end of interim arrangements under Australia's BSE Food Safety Policy on June 30 2011 Vanuatu wishes to request an assessment for Country Categorization for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

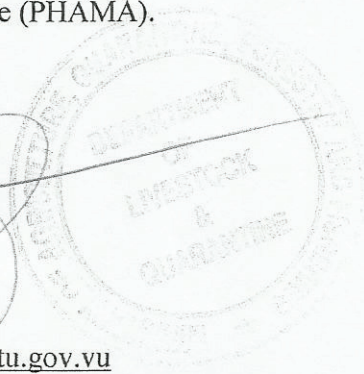
In this regard please find enclosed our submission of the required information as described in the Australian Questionnaire to Assess BSE Risk. The information is provided principally in the form of an update on the regulatory and industry circumstances in Vanuatu since the initial assessment of Vanuatu conducted by Australia in 2002 which determined a Country BSE Risk Categorisation level of Category A.

Since 2002 there have been no significant changes in the BSE risk factors for Vanuatu or in the circumstances relating to beef production and processing and its regulation.

Please address any formal correspondence on the final outcome of our submission to myself as the Director of the department. However in considering our submission should you require additional technical information or clarification please contact Roger Phillips, Senior Veterinary Officer (South) in our Port Vila office by email (rphillips@vanuatu.gov.vu) with a copy to Dale Hamilton (catchdale@gmail.com) who is providing technical assistance to our department in relation to this submission via the Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access programme (PHAMA).

Best Regards,


Benuel Tarilongi
Director
btarilongi@vanuatu.gov.vu



Submission to FSANZ for BSE Country Categorisation

Republic of Vanuatu.

27.6.2011

Abbreviations:

AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
DLQ	Vanuatu Department of Livestock and Quarantine
FSANZ	Food Standards Australia New Zealand
MBM	Meat and Bone Meal
NZMAF	New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
OIE	World Animal Health Organisation
SMP	Santo Meat Packers
SRM	Specified Risk Materials
VAL	Vanuatu Abattoirs Ltd

Background:

This submission is intended to provide appropriate information to Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) on the BSE status of Vanuatu to enable a risk assessment to be conducted for the existing trade in beef imports from Vanuatu into Australia.

The submission is made in accordance with the FSANZ Imported Food Notice 06/11 regarding the end of interim arrangements under Australia's BSE Food Safety Policy on June 30 2011.

The information is provided in the format as requested in the Australian Questionnaire to Assess BSE Risk.

The information is provided principally in the form of an update on the regulatory and industry circumstances in Vanuatu since the initial assessment of Vanuatu was conducted by Australia in 2002 which determined a Country BSE Risk Categorisation level of Category A and that beef and beef products imports posed a negligible risk to human health¹. This report should be read in conjunction with the findings of that initial assessment.

It should be noted that since the original 2002 submission an organisational name change has occurred and the Vanuatu Quarantine and Inspection Service (VQIS) is now called the Vanuatu Department of Livestock and Quarantine (DLQ).

Contact Information:

Correspondence regarding the outcome of this submission should be directed to:

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¹ The Australian Assessment Process for BSE Country Categorisation for Human Food Products from Vanuatu, Report,03/2003

SECTION 1 – RISK ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS – RISK RELEASE AND EXPOSURE

1.1 The potential for the release of the BSE agent through importation of meat-and bone meal or greaves.

Question to be answered: Has *meat-and-bone meal, greaves*, or feedstuffs containing either, been imported within the past 8 years? If so, where from and in what quantities?

There have been no significant changes in the BSE risk relating to MBM, greaves or feedstuffs imports since the previous 2002 submission. No meat and bone meal or greaves have been imported since 2002. Only prepared stock feeds for poultry, pig and horses are imported. These have only been imported from Australia and New Zealand. There have been no significant changes in their use or in general feeding practices within Vanuatu.

Since 2002 there has been the establishment of a small prawn farm and a small fish farm, both near to Port Vila. Both of these enterprises import processed prawn and fish feed. These feeds do not contain materials of mammalian origin.

All imports of stock feeds (and fish feeds) remain subject to import permit controls under the Animal Importation and Quarantine Act (CAP 201) and its regulations of 1994. These were last amended in 2002 (under Amendment Order No.47) to include specific reference to exclusion of importation of animal materials for feed stuffs from any country with BSE and to establish labelling requirements (See Attachment 1)

Evidence required:

1.1.1. Documentation to support claims that *meat-and-bone meal, greaves* or feedstuffs containing either *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* have not been imported, OR

There have been no changes since 2002 when declarations were provided relating to the composition of imported feeds. The majority of the stock feeds continue to be imported from Australia (manufactured by Riverina Pty Ltd) and do not contain animal derived materials. However some of those imported from New Zealand (manufactured by PCL Feeds Ltd) do contain materials derived from animals. All feedstuffs are commercially manufactured and labelled according to Australian and New Zealand regulation.

1.1.2. Documentation on annual volume, by country of origin, of *meat-and-bone meal, greaves* or feedstuffs containing them imported during the past 8 years.

All imports of stock feeds are subject to import permit control and inspection upon arrival. Annual import data for these feeds is summarised below in Table 1. Since 2002 there has been an increase in the proportion of stock feed imports from New Zealand.

Table 1. Summary Data for Stock Feed Imports			
Imports by Country of Origin (in tonnes)			
Year	Australia	New Zealand	Total
2007	220	450	670
2008	528	600	1128
2009	650	462	1112
2010	704	560	1264
2011	300	150	450

1.1.3. Documentation describing the species composition of the imported *meat-and-bone meal, greaves* or feedstuffs containing them.

Given the known BSE status of New Zealand and Australia DLQ has never considered it necessary to seek this information from either AQIS or NZMAF and retain it on file.

1.1.4. Documentation, from the *Veterinary Service* of the country of production, supporting why the rendering processes used to produce *meat-and-bone meal, greaves* or feedstuffs containing them would have inactivated, or significantly reduced the titre of BSE agent, should it be present.

Given the known BSE status of New Zealand and Australia DLQ has never considered it necessary to seek this information from either AQIS or NZMAF and retain it on file.

1.2 The potential for the release of the BSE agent through the importation of potentially infected live cattle

Question to be answered: Have live cattle been imported within the past 7 years?

As per the 2002 submission the last cattle importation into Vanuatu was of 20 cattle from Australia in 1982. Since 2002 there have been no importations of live cattle.

Vanuatu continues to maintain its longstanding policy of protecting its biosecurity status by not allowing live cattle importation.

Evidence required:

1.2.1. Documentation including tables on the country of origin of imports. This should identify the country of origin of the cattle, the length of time they lived in that country and of any other country in which they have resided during their lifetime.

As per the 2002 submission the last cattle importation into Vanuatu was of 20 cattle from Australia in 1982.

1.2.2. Documentation including tables describing origin and volume of imports.

As per the 2002 submission the last cattle importation into Vanuatu was of 20 cattle from Australia in 1982.

1.2.3. Documentation demonstrating that risks are periodically reviewed in light of evolving knowledge on the BSE status of the country of origin.

Vanuatu continues to maintain its longstanding policy of protecting its biosecurity status by not allowing live cattle importation.

1.2.4. Documentation showing BSE status of the country(s) from which cattle have been imported in the last seven years.

As per the 2002 submission the last cattle importation into Vanuatu was of 20 cattle from Australia in 1982.

1.3 The potential for the release of the BSE agent through the importation of potentially infected products of bovine origin.

Question to be answered: What products of bovine origin have been imported within the past 7 years?

Vanuatu's low cost of beef production means that there is no market demand for the importation of fresh beef and commercial imports do not occur. Importation of beef as processed meat products, small goods and canned beef goods does occur on a small scale from New Zealand, Australia and New Caledonia.

All imports of animal products remain subject to import permit controls under the Animal Importation and Quarantine Act (CAP 201) and its regulations of 1994.

As per the 2002 submission the importation of beef products from Europe was banned in 2001 under Statutory Order No.53 of the Food Control Act No.21 of 1993 (see Attachment 2).

Evidence required:

1.3.1. Documentation on the country of origin of imports. This should identify the country of origin of cattle from which the products were derived, the length of time they lived in that country, *zone or compartment* and of any other country in which they have resided during their lifetime.

This specific information has not been collected by DLQ for the imports of beef products that have occurred. Countries of origin for the beef and beef products imported are as per Table 2 below.

1.3.2. Documentation describing origin and volume of imports

Countries of origin and quantities for the importation of beef and beef products are as per Table 2 below.

Country of Origin	Year						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australia	35789	63740	53000	39095	37765	25365	39375
New Zealand	14449	16885	9035	7175	3018	5433	7380
New Caledonia	11820	18296	13915	13455	11156	10475	19145
Total (kilograms)	62058	98921	75950	59725	51939	41273	65900

1.3.3. Documentation demonstrating that risks are periodically reviewed in light of evolving knowledge on the BSE status of the country, *zone* or *compartment* of origin.

Periodic assessments of the disease status of exporting countries does occur, and if required action is taken to amend import conditions or to exclude imports (as evidenced by the action taken on beef product imports from Europe in 2001).

1.4 The origin of bovine carcasses, by-products and slaughterhouse waste, the parameters of the rendering processes and the methods of cattle feed production.

Question to be answered: How have bovine carcasses, by-products and slaughterhouse waste been processed over the past 8 years?

Since the 2002 submission there have been no significant changes in the procedures or practices relating to the

- Slaughter and processing of beef animals.
- Handling of slaughterhouse by-products and waste.
- Parameters of the rendering processes utilised.
- Feeding of cattle.

There remain only two abattoirs (Santo Meat Packers (SMP) and Vanuatu Abattoirs Ltd (VAL)) which also remain the only renderers. Both have the same procedures in place to exclude dead animals, unfit stock and condemned materials from processing for human consumption. Both continue to exclude specified risk materials from processing for human consumption. Both continue to render slaughter and processing by-products principally to produce tallow for powering their generators and only one (VAL) retains the MBM produced for sale. All other by-products or condemned materials (such as dead or unfit animals) are disposed of by burial and/or burning. All MBM retained for sale is controlled under an inventory system. Rendering systems remain the same with parameters for rendering in excess of 133°C/3 bar/20 minutes. MBM retained for sale continues to be labelled in line with the regulated ban on feeding animal materials to ruminants established by Order No.46 of 2002 under the Animal Disease Control Act No.29 of 1992 (see Attachment 3).

As per the 2002 submission all slaughter, processing and by-products operations are subject to process control, and regular inspection and audit by meat inspection and veterinary staff as per required standards set under the Meat Industry Act No. 5 of 1991 and its Regulations

No.12 of 1994. The rendering parameters remain as defined under the amendment to the Regulations by Order No.48 of 2002 (see Attachment 4).

As per the previous submission cattle feeding practices remain based solely on extensive grazing on tropical pastures. There continue to be no feedlots nor any feeding of processed cattle feeds. Supplementary feeding does occur on a limited scale on one property in the island of Espiritu Santo which has in the past 12 months established sorghum growing on a small scale for silage production to supplement feeding of their cattle during the wet season. This property has in the past occasionally feed copra meal to cattle as a supplementary feed during drought conditions.

As per the previous submission there are no feed milling operations for cattle or other farming production systems. There are only very limited numbers of commercial pig and poultry production operations. These utilise commercial feeds imported from New Zealand and Australia. All of these operations are close to the two main towns and none operate in a manner that crosses over with cattle grazing. Some use is made of the locally produced MBM by small holder pig and poultry growers mixing it with copra meal, local vegetables and crops for feeding in fenced pens or runs. By its nature this practice does not result in the risk of pasture contamination.

As per the previous submission livestock and veterinary staff of DLQ make regular visits to cattle, pig and poultry units as part of their annual programme of animal health surveillance. It remains the case that during these visits no instances of potential cross contamination of pasture with MBM or feeding of prohibited materials to ruminants have been observed.

Evidence required:

1.4.1. Documentation describing the collection and disposal of fallen stock and materials condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The procedures in place in 2002 at both abattoirs remain in operation without significant change. All fallen or dead stock and other condemned materials are excluded from processing for human consumption and are either rendered or disposed of by burial and/or burning.

1.4.2. Documentation including tables describing the fate of imported cattle, including their age at slaughter or death.

As per the 2002 submission the last cattle importation into Vanuatu was of 20 cattle from Australia in 1982.

1.4.3. Documentation describing the definition and disposal of specified risk material, if any.

In both abattoirs operating procedures remain in place to exclude SRM's from human consumption:

- No saving of heads or parts of heads for human consumption occurs, with the exception of cheek meats and tongues on a limited scale.
- Spinal cords are removed from all animals prior to chilling.

- No intestines (apart from paunches for tripe) are retained for human consumption.
- No mechanical recovery of meat occurs.

1.4.4. Documentation describing the rendering process and parameters used to produce *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*.

There have been no changes in the rendering processes utilised since the initial 2002 submission. Materials are rendered in batches at time/temperature parameters in excess of 133°C/3 bar/20 minutes. As tallow recovery is the priority rather than production of quality MBM the abattoirs tend to actually process at time temperatures in excess of >150 degrees Celsius/>30 minutes/>700kpa. Parameters are monitored via process controls (see Attachment 5 for an example of a completed process control). MBM that is retained is stored in bags labelled in accordance with the ban on feeding to ruminants and sold under inventory control.

1.4.5. Documentation describing methods of animal feed production, including details of ingredients used, the extent of use of meat-and-bone meal in any livestock feed, and measures that prevent cross-contamination of cattle feed with ingredients used in monogastric feed.

The use of processed stock feeds in Vanuatu for cattle is unheard of and no feed milling operations are operated for feed production for monogastrics. Processed feeds for commercial pig and poultry production are imported only from New Zealand and Australia. The feeding of pigs and poultry on a commercial scale is restricted to a small number of operations in the surrounds of the main towns away from cattle pastures. Small holder pig and poultry farmers mix their own rations utilising local copra meal, coconuts, vegetables and crops. Locally produced MBM is included in these pig and poultry rations by some small holders. Animals are contained in pens and runs for efficient feeding and there are no risks of pasture cross contamination.

1.4.6. Documentation describing the end use of imported cattle products and the disposal of waste.

As per the 2002 submission the last cattle importation into Vanuatu was of 20 cattle from Australia in 1982.

1.4.7. Documentation describing monitoring and enforcement of the above.

In recognition of BSE risk factors a ban on any potential feeding of animal products to ruminants was notified to farmers in 1995 and formalised in 2002 by amendment Order No.46 of 2002 to the Animal Disease Control Act of 1992.

Time and temperature parameters and rendering practices are defined by The Meat Industry Act under the amendment to the Regulations by Order No.48 of 2002.

1.5 The potential for the exposure of cattle to the BSE agent through consumption of *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of bovine origin

Question to be answered: Has *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of bovine origin been fed to cattle within the past 8 years?

There have been no changes in feeding practices since the 2002 submission. The use of processed stock feeds in Vanuatu for cattle remains unheard of. No feed milling operations are operated locally for feed production for monogastrics. Feeding of pig and poultry on a commercial scale is limited and restricted to operations in the surrounds of the main towns away from cattle pastures. Small holder pig and poultry farmers contain animals in pens and runs for efficient feeding and there is no risk of pasture cross contamination.

Evidence required:

1.5.1. Documentation describing the use of imported *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*, including the feeding of any animal species.

There have been no changes since the 2002 submission. The only processed stock feeds imported are from New Zealand and Australia. Some of these feeds do contain animal derived materials. They are only utilised in the feeding of pigs and poultry.

1.5.2. Documentation describing the use made of *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* produced from domestic cattle, including the feeding of any animal species.

MBM and bone meal is produced locally in relatively limited amounts 100-200 tonnes per year. It is utilised by some small holder pig and poultry farmers as a constituent of feed rations mixed on farms for feeding in pig sties or small poultry houses. No local feed milling occurs.

In recent years (since 2007) locally produced MBM has been made use of as a supplement to imported prawn feeds utilised at a recently established small domestic prawn farm operation near Port Vila. This property and its ponds are fenced and in a coastal area well separated from any cattle farming and there is no risk of pasture cross contamination.

1.5.3. Documentation on the measures taken to control cross-contamination of cattle feedstuffs with the *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* including the risk of cross contamination during production, transport, storage and feeding.

Cattle are solely pasture fed there is no risk of cross contamination relating to any production, transport, storage or feeding of the imported stock feeds or locally produced MBM utilised by small holders in pig and poultry rations.

1.5.4a) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on the audit findings in rendering plants and feed mills processing ruminant material or mixed species containing ruminant material, related to the prohibition of the feeding to ruminants of *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves*.

There have been no changes since the previous submission in terms of the rendering of ruminant material. There are two abattoirs which conduct rendering of by-products from slaughtering and boning operations for cattle, sheep, goats and pigs. There are no feed mills. Rendering operations at the abattoirs are subject to regular visual inspection by meat inspection and veterinary staff as often as weekly and at least monthly. Formal audits are conducted at these facilities a minimum of 3 times per year. It is the minimum audit frequency that is reflected in Table 2 below, in reality visual inspections are far more frequent.

Table 3: Inspection of Plants Processing Ruminant Materials							
Year	Type of plant	Number of plants processing ruminant material	Number of plants in (A) inspected	Total number of visual inspections in (B)	Total number of plants in (B) with infractions	Total number of inspected plants in (B) with sampling	Total number of plants in (C) with positive test results
		(A)	(B)			(C)	
2003	Renderer	2	2	6	0	2 ²	0
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2004	Renderer	2	2	6	0	2	0
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2005	Renderer	2	2	6	0	2	0
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2006	Renderer	2	2	6	0	0	0
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2007	Renderer	2	2	6	0	0	0
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2008	Renderer	2	2	6	0	0	0
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2009	Renderer	2	2	6	0	0	0
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2010	Renderer	2	2	6	0	0	0
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2011	Renderer	2	2	3	0	0	0
	Feed Mill	N/A					

1.5.4b) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on the audit findings in rendering plants and feed mills processing non-ruminant material, related to the prohibition of the feeding of *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* to ruminants.

As in 2002, of the two abattoirs/renderers only one (VAL) slaughters non-ruminants (pigs). The same rendering process is utilised and is monitored under same inspections as per ruminant materials (see Table 4 below)

² BSE sampling conducted of slaughtered cattle.

Year	Type of plant	Number of plants processing ruminant material	Number of plants in (A) inspected	Total number of visual inspections in (B)	Total number of plants in (B) with infractions	Total number of inspected plants in (B) with sampling	Total number of plants in (C) with positive test results
		(A)	(B)			(C)	
2003	Renderer	1	1	6	0	N/A	N/A
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2004	Renderer	1	1	6	0	N/A	N/A
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2005	Renderer	1	1	6	0	N/A	N/A
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2006	Renderer	1	1	6	0	N/A	N/A
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2007	Renderer	1	1	6	0	N/A	N/A
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2008	Renderer	1	1	6	0	N/A	N/A
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2009	Renderer	1	1	6	0	N/A	N/A
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2010	Renderer	1	1	6	0	N/A	N/A
	Feed Mill	N/A					
2011	Renderer	1	1	3	0	N/A	N/A
	Feed Mill	N/A					

1.5.5 (a) Documentation on each plant above processing ruminant material or mixed species containing ruminant material with infractions, specifying the type of infraction and the method of resolution.

The rendering processes at both abattoirs are subject to frequent visual monitoring inspections and regular audit by DLQ. Any noncompliance observed during monitoring or audit activities is noted on the process control record or audit record and notified to workers and/or management as appropriate for resolution. Critical or recurrent defects are expected to be raised for resolution with plant management and can result in sanction if agreed resolutions are not met. Progress of significant defects to resolution is documented (see Attachment 6 for an example of a completed audit record).

Since 2002 the rendering processes of both abattoirs have been considered by DLQ to be generally compliant and have not warranted significant sanction. However as with any process minor non-compliances have at times been observed; these have related to such things as the incorrect completion of documentation, incomplete recording of process checks, incorrect storage and handling of by-products and condemned materials, repairs and maintenance defects and inadequate management of vermin control in by-products

areas. In each case the process of notification and documentation to resolution has occurred.

1.5.5 (b) Documentation, in the form of the following table, on each plant above processing non-ruminant material with infractions, specifying the type of infraction and the method of resolution.

Only one abattoir processes non-ruminants (pigs) and renders their waste materials. This processing is subject to same inspection processes as described above in 1.5.5 (a)

1.5.6. Documentation explaining why, in light of the findings displayed in the preceding tables, it is considered that there has been no significant exposure of cattle to the BSE agent through consumption of *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of bovine origin.

As detailed above there have been no changes in the negligible risk of exposure of cattle to the BSE agent since it remains the case that in Vanuatu:

- Cattle production is solely pasture and fodder based with no use (or importation) of cattle feed containing MBM or greaves of bovine origin.
- The only stock feeds imported are for monogastrics and they are sourced solely from feeds manufactured in Australia and New Zealand.
- These feeds are utilised only by a very limited number of pig and poultry farmers in situations which are physically well separated from cattle pastures.
- Local production of MBM of bovine origin is subject to adequate rendering.
- Locally produced MBM is utilised only as a constituent of pig and poultry (or prawn feed) rations mixed on farms in situations which are physically well separated from cattle pastures.
- Adequate regulatory controls are in place in relation to feeding practices, importation of stock feeds, and monitoring of the compliance of by-products/rendering operations.

1.5.7. Documentation of husbandry practices (multiple species farms) which could lend themselves to cross-contamination of cattle feed with *meat-and-bone meal* and *greaves* destined to other species.

There are only three farms on which there are either commercial poultry or pig units as well as cattle. In both cases there is wide physical separation between the units and cattle yards or pastures. Stock feeds are stored in bags and fed within the poultry or pig houses in feeding troughs. MBM meal utilised for pig or poultry feed by small holders is fed within pig pens or small poultry houses. These practices do not lend themselves to cross contamination of cattle pastures.

SECTION 2 – OTHER REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Ongoing BSE awareness program

Questions to be answered:

- Is there a BSE awareness programme?
- What is the target audience?
- What is the curriculum and how long has it been in place?
- Is there a contingency and/or preparedness plan that deals with BSE?

The same animal health systems described in the 2002 submission relating to BSE awareness remain applicable. Awareness activities on BSE were conducted with field staff and farmer groups (commercial and small holders). Ongoing animal health awareness programmes are operated by DLQ for small holders describing symptoms of diseases of concern in cattle and other production animals. These programmes have been in place since the early 1990's. Commercial and small holder farmers are encouraged to report any disease symptoms requiring examination by DLQ veterinary or field staff. There are no charges to small holders for farm visits to encourage disease reporting.

A generic exotic disease response plan for livestock is in place but there is no specific contingency plan for BSE.

Evidence required

2.1.1. Documentation indicating when the awareness program was instituted and its continuous application and geographical coverage.

No changes since 2002. The programme is ongoing and targets cattle farmers in all the cattle producing islands.

2.1.2. Documentation on the number and occupation of persons who have participated in the awareness program (veterinarians, producers, workers at auctions, slaughterhouses, etc.)

No changes since 2002. All DLQ field staff have participated in the awareness programmes.

2.1.3. Documentation of materials used in the awareness program (the manual, supportive documents, or other teaching materials).

No changes since the 2002 submission which included some examples of the materials utilised in the longstanding small holder animal health awareness programme.

2.1.4. Documentation on the contingency and/or preparedness plan

A generic exotic disease response plan is in place. It does not include a specific contingency plan for BSE.

2.2 Compulsory notification and investigation of BSE cases

Questions to be answered:

- What guidance is given to veterinarians, producers, workers at auctions, slaughterhouses, etc. in terms of the criteria that would initiate the investigation of an animal as a BSE suspect? Have these criteria evolved and have they been evaluated and revised as necessary?
- What were the date and content of the legal act making notification of BSE suspects compulsory?
- What are the measures in place to stimulate notification, such as compensation payments, or penalties for not notifying a suspect?

There have been no changes since the 2002 submission. OIE listed diseases have been required to be notified since 1992. Penalties in the form of fines or potential imprisonment apply for failure to report notifiable diseases. Farmers and meat workers involved in the handling of cattle have been made aware of the need to report cattle with nervous symptoms, down cattle, or gait abnormalities. It is expected that such reported cases be subject to field investigation by DLQ veterinarians utilising the OIE defined symptoms as a guide for assistance in clinical diagnosis. Down or dead cattle in the yards of either abattoir are subjected to field post mortem examination. Since 2002 there have only been very limited numbers of disease reports from farmers relating to lame, down or dead cattle. All have been investigated by DLQ and none have been determined as requiring investigation as a BSE suspect.

Evidence required

2.2.1. Documentation on the date of official publication and implementation of compulsory notification including a brief description of incentives and penalties.

Notification of BSE has been compulsory under the Animal Diseases (Control) Act Number 29 of 1992 as an OIE listed disease. The schedule of notifiable diseases (which includes BSE) was last amended in 2000 under Animal Disease (Control) Miscellaneous Provisions Regulations Order No. 14 (See Attachment 7).

Penalties of a fine of up to 1,000,000 Vatu or imprisonment for up to 3 years apply for failure to notify. There is provision in the legislation for compensation payments to be determined but none are currently specified. Field visits by veterinary staff to small holder farms are not charged for to act as incentive for reporting of animal disease incidents.

2.2.2. Documentation on the manual of procedures for investigation of suspect animals and follow-up of positive findings.

There have been no changes since 2002. DLQ have an animal health manual describing field investigation procedures, farm visit procedures, animal health records and sample taking. On the rare occasions that pathology samples have been taken in a disease investigation these samples have been sent to New Zealand's National Centre for Disease Investigation for laboratory examination. None of these samples have resulted from a BSE suspect case.

2.2.3. Documentation on the procedures for, and experience with, maintaining notification rules, penalties and incentives.

There have been no changes since 2002 in relation to the procedures for disease notification as listed under the Animal Diseases (Control) Act Number 29 of 1992. Penalties of a fine of up to 1,000,000 Vatu or imprisonment for up to 3 years apply for failure to notify. DLQ's experience is that farmers are quick to notify DLQ of any animal health issues.

2.3 Diagnostic capability - examination in an approved laboratory of brain or other tissues collected within the framework of a surveillance system.

Questions to be answered:

- Are the diagnostic procedures and methods those described in Chapter 2.4.6. of the OIE Manual?
- Have these diagnostic procedures and methods been applied through the entire surveillance period?

Vanuatu has no diagnostic laboratory capacity for BSE. An active surveillance programme for BSE sampling the brain stem of cattle was operated between 2002 and 2005. Cattle older than 7 years were targeted for routine sampling along with dead or fallen stock in the yards. The samples were taken utilising the brainstem sampling procedures defined by NZMAF to its meat inspection services. Frozen samples were sent to New Zealand's National Centre for Disease Investigation for histological examination and Prion Western Blot testing. Between 2002 and 2005 101 samples were tested. All results were negative.

Evidence required

2.3.1. Documentation as to the approved laboratories where samples of cattle tissues from the country are examined for BSE. (If this is located outside the country, information should be provided on the cooperation agreement).

Samples were sent to New Zealand's National Centre for Disease Investigation in Wallaceville.

2.3.2. Documentation of the diagnostic procedures and methods used.

The samples were taken utilising the procedures as defined by NZMAF for its meat inspection services staff.

2.3.3. Documentation that the diagnostic procedures and methods have been applied through the entire surveillance period.

Between 2002 and 2005 101 samples were tested. All results were negative.

2.4 Animal traceability and identification systems

Questions to be answered:

- What systems are in place to ensure the effective and timely identification and

tracing of potentially BSE infected cattle, their birth and feed cohorts?

As per the previous 2002 submission there have been no suspect cases of BSE in Vanuatu.

There is provision under the Animal Diseases (Control) Act Number 29 of 1992 to require stock identification. During the implementation of national disease surveillance or control programmes (such as national brucellosis testing) metal ear tagging of cattle was conducted by DLQ. Those active programmes were completed prior to 2002. There is currently no national stock identification system. For potential trace back of any disease issue to a farm DLQ is reliant upon the disease identification methods utilised by famers and the identification systems employed at both abattoirs.

Commercial farmers use either fire branding and/or ear tags to identify animals. Small holder farmers identify with brands, or ear marks. Animals submitted to the abattoirs are penned based upon the supplier and identified sequentially at slaughter by supplier with an identifying number and stock class. Animals are aged based on dentition by DLQ meat inspection staff and the weight and stock class verified and recorded. Each carcass is labelled individually with this information. Only small numbers of animals are killed (maximum 90 animals /day at each abattoir) and as a result the system is adequate to allow immediate effective trace back if required.

Evidence required:

2.4.1. Documentation of the herd identification systems in the country, including any relevant legislation and/or industry standards.

There is provision under the Animal Diseases (Control) Act Number 29 of 1992 to require stock identification however there is currently no national stock identification system. For potential trace back of any disease issue to a farm DLQ is reliant upon the disease identification methods utilised by famers and the identification systems employed at both abattoirs.

2.4.2. Documentation of the process and timeframe whereby cattle at slaughter that are suspected to be BSE positive can be identified and traced back to the farm of origin and farms of residence.

Only small numbers of animals are killed (maximum 90 animals /day at each abattoir) and the identification systems used are adequate to allow immediate effective trace back on disease issues to farms of origin if required

2.4.3. Documentation of the process and timeframe whereby cattle from the same birth or feed cohort to the BSE positive cases can be identified and traced forward to the point of slaughter, death or residence.

Only small numbers of animals are killed (maximum 90 animals /day at each abattoir) and the identification systems used are adequate to allow immediate effective trace back on disease issues to farms of origin if required

2.4.4. Documentation of the risk management of cattle suspected to have been exposed to feed that has been cross-contaminated with *meat-and-bone meal* or *greaves* of bovine origin identification and trace forward to the point of slaughter death or residence.

As per the 2002 submission there is no risk management plan in place as it is considered that there has been no risk of exposure of cattle to feed that has been cross contaminated with MBM or greaves.

2.5 Animal slaughter and meat processing systems

Questions to be answered:

- Are there effective controls around the slaughter and processing of cattle to prevent food for human consumption from becoming contaminated with potentially BSE infected materials (BSE risk materials) and mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from cattle over 30 months of age?
- Are there effective and timely systems for accurate identification, traceability and recall of meat and meat products?

There have been no changes since the 2002 submission. In both abattoirs operating procedures remain in place to exclude SRM's from human consumption:

- No saving of heads or parts of heads for human consumption occurs with the exception of cheek meats and tongues on a limited scale.
- Spinal cords are removed from all animals prior to chilling.
- No intestines (apart from paunches for tripe) are retained for human consumptions.
- No mechanical recovery of meat occurs.

Evidence required:

2.5.1. Documentation on ante and post-mortem inspection and stunning and slaughtering methods used for cattle at abattoirs.

There have been no changes in procedures since 2002. All cattle for slaughter remain subject to ante and post mortem inspection by DLQ as per standards defined under the Meat Industry Act No. 5 of 1991 and its Regulations. All cattle are slaughtered by captive bolt followed by transection of the carotid arteries and thoracic stick. Each abattoir has established standard operating procedures for yards, slaughter and dressing, and processing. These are subject to verification monitoring and audit by DLQ (see Attachments 8 and 9 for examples of stock yards process control monitoring and audit records).

2.5.2. Documentation of the measures and controls in place during processing to prevent cross-contamination of meat and meat products for human consumption with potentially BSE-infected materials.

There have been no changes since the 2002 submission. In both abattoirs operating procedures remain in place to exclude SRM's from human consumption:

- No saving of heads or parts of heads for human consumption occurs with the exception of cheek meats and tongues on a limited scale.
- Spinal cords are removed from all animals prior to chilling.

- No intestines (apart from paunches for tripe) are retained for human consumptions.
- No mechanical recovery of meat occurs.

2.5.3. Documentation of the system used to identify, trace (trace-forward and trace-back) and recall the food products derived from specific bovine animals or from animals slaughtered in a specific facility.

Animals submitted to the abattoirs are penned based upon the supplier and identified sequentially at slaughter by supplier with an identifying number and stock class. Animals are aged by DLQ meat inspection staff and the weight and stock class verified and recorded. Each carcass is labelled individually with this information which follows the carcass through subsequent processing at the abattoir or remains with the carcass if it is transported to a domestic boning facility (butchery). Only small numbers of animals are killed (maximum 90 animals /day at each abattoir) and this system is adequate to allow effective trace back if required.

2.5.4. Documentation of a contingency plan for product recall should the BSE agent potentially be present in human food products.

There is no specific contingency plan in place for a BSE related recall.

Are there effective controls for managing the risk of cross-contamination of meat products with BSE-infected material?

Evidence required:

2.5.5. Documentation of controls for the removal of BSE specified risk materials at slaughter from animals used as food for human consumption, including ageing of cattle to comply with Australia's certification requirements.

There have been no changes since the 2002 submission. In both abattoirs operating procedures remain in place to exclude SRM's from human consumption:

- No saving of heads or parts of heads for human consumption occurs with the exception of cheek meats and tongues on a limited scale.
- Spinal cords are removed from all animals prior to chilling.
- No intestines (apart from paunches for tripe) are retained for human consumptions.
- No mechanical recovery of meat occurs.

Slaughtered cattle are aged based on dentition by DLQ meat inspectors using Australian meat industry standards.

2.5.6. Documentation of the regulations or policies pertaining to cross-contamination, with respect to BSE, during slaughtering of bovine animals and processing of the bovine carcass.

There have been no changes in regulation or polices since 2002 submission. The slaughter and processing of cattle remain subject to the standards defined under the Meat Industry Act No. 5 of 1991 and it's Regulations of 1994.

2.5.7. Details on the date of implementation of any regulations/policies and documentation of the effectiveness and compliance with any regulations.

There have been no changes in regulation or polices since 2002 submission. The slaughter and processing of cattle remain subject to the standards defined under the Meat Industry Act No. 5 of 1991 and its Regulations of 1994. Each abattoir has established standard operating procedures for yards, slaughter and dressing, and processing. These are subject to regular verification monitoring and audit by DLQ meat inspection and veterinary staff. In general DLQ considers the operation of both abattoirs to have been compliant with the required standards and regulations.

2.5.8. Documentation of the regulations pertaining to sanitation of equipment and facilities, with respect to BSE, during slaughtering of bovine animals and processing of the bovine carcass.

There have been no changes in regulation or polices since the 2002 submission. The slaughter and processing of cattle remain subject to the standards defined under the Meat Industry Act No. 5 of 1991 and it's Regulations of 1994. Hot water sterilisers with 82 degree Celsius water are utilised for cleaning of knives and blades between carcasses.

2.5.9. Details on the date of implementation of any regulations/policies and documentation of the effectiveness and compliance with any regulations.

There have been no changes in regulation or polices since 2002 submission. The slaughter and processing of cattle remain subject to the standards defined under the Meat Industry Act No. 5 of 1991 and it's Regulations of 1994. Each abattoir has established standard operating procedures for yards, slaughter and dressing, and processing. These are subject to regular verification monitoring and audit by DLQ meat inspection and veterinary staff. In general DLQ considers the operation of both abattoirs to have been compliant with the required standards and regulations.

SECTION 3 – BSE SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING SYSTEM

Questions to be answered:

- Does the BSE surveillance programme within the country comply with the guidelines in Chapter 11.6 of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*?
- What were the results of the investigations?

BSE surveillance in Vanuatu since 2002 has involved both passive and active programmes. Passive surveillance has been ongoing. An active surveillance programme based on abattoir sampling of brain stems of cattle greater than 7 years of age or fallen stock was undertaken between 2002 and 2005. 101 samples were tested at New Zealand's National Centre for Disease Investigation. All were negative.

Evidence required

3.1. Documentation that the samples collected are representative of the distribution of cattle population in the country.

The total cattle herd is approximately 150,000 animals with approximately 100,000 breeding animals. Between 14,000 and 16,000 cattle older than 24 months of age are slaughtered per year. The active surveillance programme planned to sample 40 animals per year.

3.2. Documentation of the methods applied to assess the ages of animals sampled and the proportions for each method (individual identification, dentition, other methods to be specified)

Animals were aged by dentition based on Australian meat industry standards. Animals older than 7 years were targeted for random sampling. Cull cows from the sole dairy farm were also specifically targeted. This dairy operation of approximately 200 cows subsequently ceased to operate in 2005 and all dairy cattle have now either been slaughtered or absorbed into beef breeding herds.

3.3. Documentation of the means and procedures whereby samples were assigned to the cattle subpopulations including the specific provisions applied to ensure that animals described as clinically suspect met the conditions of the OIE Code.

Animals older than 7 years were targeted for random sampling. Cull cows from the sole dairy farm were also specifically targeted.

3.4. Documentation and justification of the number of animals meeting the definition of clinically suspect as compared to the numbers of clinically suspect samples submitted in previous years in accordance to the former provisions in the OIE *Code*, and explanation of possible differences.

There have been no clinical BSE suspect cases. All sampling was abattoir based with selection based on age and targeting of cull dairy cattle.

3.5. Documentation, based on the following table, of all clinically suspect cases notified complying with the definition in the OIE Code.

There have been no clinical BSE suspect cases. All sampling was abattoir based with selection based on age and targeting of cull dairy cattle.

Laboratory identification	Number	Age	Clinical signs Point of detection (farm, market channels, slaughterhouse)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.6. Documentation according to the following table that the number of target points applicable to the country, and its BSE surveillance requirements (Type A or type B surveillance as a result of the risk assessment of section 1) are met as described in Chapter 11.6 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

An active surveillance programme based on abattoir sampling of brain stems of cattle greater than 7 years of age or fallen stock was undertaken between 2002 and 2005. 101 samples were tested at New Zealand's National Centre for Disease Investigation. All were negative. Sampling conducted by year is described in the table below.

Surveillance subpopulations					
		Routine slaughter	Fallen stock	Casualty slaughter	Clinical suspect
Year	Age (years)	Number of Samples	Number of Samples	Number of Samples	Number of Samples
2002	≥7	2	0	0	0
2003	≥7	20	0	0	0
2004	≥7	60	0	0	0
2005	≥7	19	0	0	0

3.7. Indicate the population and structure of the cattle population, including the number of adult cattle (over 24 month of age) in the country.

The total beef cattle herd is approximately 150,000 animals with approximately 100,000 breeding animals. No dairy farming operations are conducted. Between 14,000 and 19,000 cattle older than 24 months of age are slaughtered per year.

SECTION 4 – BSE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY

Questions to be answered

Has BSE occurred in the country? If so, when? How has it been dealt with?

There have been no changes since 2002. BSE has never occurred in Vanuatu nor have there been any BSE suspect cases.

Evidence required

4.1. Documentation of whether a case of BSE has ever been diagnosed in the country.

There have been no changes since 2002. BSE has never occurred in Vanuatu nor have there been any BSE suspect cases.

In the case of positive BSE findings:

4.2. Documentation on the origin of each BSE case in respect to the country. Indicate the birth date and place of birth.

Not applicable.

4.3. Indicate the most recent year of birth in relation to all BSE cases

Not applicable.

4.4. Documentation that: the case(s) and all cattle which, during their first year of life, were reared with the BSE cases during their first year of life, and which investigation showed consumed the same potentially contaminated feed during that period, or if the results of the investigation are inconclusive, all cattle born in the same herd as, and within 12 months of the birth of, the BSE cases, if alive in the country, *zone* or *compartment*, are permanently identified, and their movements controlled, and, when slaughtered or at death, are completely destroyed.

Not applicable.

Attachments:

1. Animal Importation and Quarantine Act (CAP 201) 1994, Amendment Order No.47 of 2002.
2. Food Control Act No.21 of 1993, Statutory Order No.53 of 2001.
3. Animal Disease Control Act No.29 of 1992, Order No.46 of 2002.
4. Meat Industry Act No. 5 of 1991, Regulations No.12 of 1994, Amendment Order No.48 of 2002.
5. Example of a completed by-products monitoring process control record.
6. Example of a completed by-products procedure audit record
7. Animal Diseases (Control) Act Number 29 of 1992, amendment under Animal Disease (Control) Miscellaneous Provisions Regulations Order No. 14 of 2000.
8. Example of a completed stock yards monitoring record.
9. Example of a completed stock yards procedure audit record



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

ANIMAL IMPORTATION AND QUARANTINE ACT
[CAP 201]

Animal Importation (control) (Amendment) Order No. 47 of 2002

To amend the Animal Importation and Quarantine Regulations Order No 14 of 1994.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by paragraph 22(f) of the Animal Importation and Quarantine Act [CAP 201], I, Stephen Kalsakau, Minister of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries make the following Order.

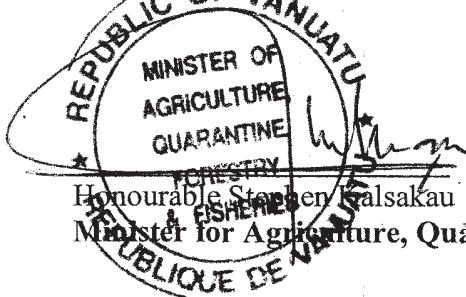
1 Amendments

The Animal Importation and Quarantine Regulations No.14 of 1994 is amended as set out in the Schedule.

2 Commencement

This Order commences on the date on which it is published in the Gazette.

Made at Port Vila this 20th day of November, 2002



Honourable Stephen Kalsakau
Minister for Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries

SCHEDULE

AMENDMENTS OF THE ANIMAL IMPORTATION AND QUARANTINE REGULATIONS NO. 14 OF 1994

1 Regulation 2(1)(a)

After "food" insert "(excluding food that contain bovine products)".

2 Regulation 34, 35 and 36

Delete "unsterilised"(wherever occurring).

3 Regulation 34(a)

After "rinderpest" insert ", Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy".

4 Regulation 34

Insert

"(2) All materials imported must be labeled with a warning that it must not be fed to cattle, sheep, goats or other ruminants."



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

FOOD CONTROL ACT NO. 21 OF 1993

PROHIBITION ON IMPORT OF BEEF REGULATIONS

STATUTORY ORDER NO. 53 OF 2001

To provide for the prohibition on the import of beef and products containing beef in any form from Europe.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by paragraph 53(2)(g) of the Food Control Act No. 21 of 1993, I Clement Leo, Minister of Health, make the following Regulations –

1. Ban on the import of beef

A person must not import any beef from Europe.

2. Ban on the import of beef products

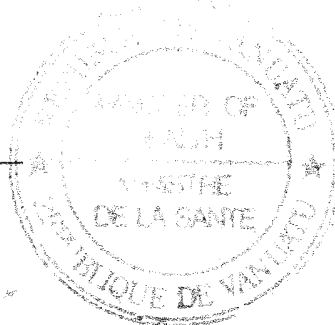
A person must not import a product that contains beef in any form from Europe.

3. Commencement

This Order commences on the date on which it is made.

Made at Port Vila this 20th day of June, 2001.


Honorable Clement Leo
Minister For Health





REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

ANIMAL DISEASE (CONTROL) ACT
NO. 29 OF 1992

Animal Disease (control)
Order No. 46 of 2002

To provide a formal ban to prevent the feeding of stock feeds containing animal protein of ruminant origin to cattle, sheep, goats or other ruminants.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by paragraph 17(f) of the Animal Disease (Control) Act No.29 of 1992, I, Stephen Kalsakau, Minister of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries make the following Order.

1 Feeding of stock feeds

Stock feeds containing animal protein of ruminant origin to:

- (a) cattle; or
- (b) sheep; or
- (c) goats; or
- (d) other ruminants,

must not be used for feeding animals.

2 Commencement

This Order commences on the date on which it is published in the Gazette.

Made at Port Vila this 14th day of November, 2002

Honourable Stephen Kalsakau
Minister for Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

MEAT INDUSTRY ACT NO. 5 OF 1991

Meat Industry (Approved Establishments) (Amendment) Order No. 48 of 2002

To amend the Meat Industry (Approved Establishments) Regulations No 12 of 1994.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by paragraph 28(r) of the Meat Industry Act No.5 of 1991, I, Stephen Kalsakau, Minister of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries make the following Order.

1 Amendments

The Meat Industry (Approved Establishments) Regulations No.12 of 1994 is amended as set out in the Schedule.

2 Commencement

This Order commences on the date on which it is published in the Gazette.

Made at Port Vila on the 26th day of November, 2002

REPUBLIC OF VANUATU
MINISTER OF
AGRICULTURE,
QUARANTINE,
FORESTRY
AND FISHERIES

Honourable Stephen Kalsakau
Minister of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries

SCHEDULE

AMENDMENTS OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY (APPROVED ESTABLISHMENTS) REGULATIONS NO. 12 OF 1994

1 Regulation 6

Insert

"6A Requirements in relation to the rendering of animal materials

- (1) All approved abattoirs that render animal material into meat and bone meal (MBM) must have adequate rendering equipment.
- (2) The rendering equipment must subject the material to a minimum of 133 celsius for 20 minutes at an absolute pressure of at least 3 bar.
- (3) A licensee must ensure that adequate procedures are established to ensure that the process parameters are regularly monitored and complied with.
- (4) Only materials derived from animals that have passed ante mortem inspection and have been slaughtered and processed at the abattoir is rendered.
- (5) All MBM must be produced, processed, packaged and stored in a manner as not to pose a contamination threat to edible product.
- (6) All MBM produced must be clearly labeled with the statement "Not to be fed to cattle, sheep, goats or other ruminants".
- (7) The licensee must keep an inventory by weight of MBM produced and sold, including the name and address of the customer."

BY PRODUCTS DAILY PROCESS CONTROL RECORD

Date: 04/04/2011

Supervisor: Tony HAMILTON

Area	1	2	3	4	5	Defect/Corrective Actions	VQIS
Settling Tanks skimmed daily?	/					one Cook from yesterday	
Disposed to Offal Pit and covered	/						
Cook Number:	1	2	3	4	5		
* time start?	6:45	8:00	10:05	11:35			
* Buckets?	3	2	3				
* Time finished?	7:45	10:10	12:30	2:00			
* Temperature reached? (>150°C)	169	160	160	160			
* How long temp reached? (>30mins)	30	30	30	130			
* Pressure maintained during this time? (>700kpa)	750	700	700	700			
Bags - how many made?							
Overnight storage in reefer?							
Removal time?							
Housekeeping	/						
Personal Hygiene	/						
Handwash/Apron Facilities	/						
Waste Management	/						
R & M							
Other							

Defect Score	-						
Score	100						

Comments

Tony
By Products Supervisor

Technical Manager x 2 per month VAL 39.1

Heath
04/04/2011

VQIS-CHK-37 By-products

Date: *12/4*

Verifier: *REP*

Previous issues actioned/resolved?	✓	<i>Nil</i>
System valid? Up to date?	✓	<i>VAL 39</i>
Staff familiar with standards/procedures?	✓	
Filed process control records up to date, correct?	✓	<i>Correct and filed.</i>
Company audits up to date, correct?	✓	<i>Yes</i>
Company actions, resolutions appropriate/effective?	✓	

Reality Check

Cooked at correct temp/pressure?		
>135C for 30min @ 750 kpa	+	<i>Average = 160°C @ 750 kpa 30min OK</i>
Non-cooked material green inked and disposed of correctly?	+	<i>Not observed</i>
>50mm pieces screened out prior to milling?	✓	<i>Yes</i>
Milled material bagged and labelled correctly?	✓	<i>All bags correctly labelled.</i>
MBM storage acceptable?	✓	
Inventory of sales up to date?	✓	<i>All sales recorded.</i>

Comments/Corrective actions/Sanctions?: *Very minor activity observed in bait stations*

Intended Follow Up?: *monitor bait stations.*

Outcome?:

Change in audit frequency? —

REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

ANIMAL DISEASE (CONTROL) ACT NO. 29 OF 1992

ANIMAL DISEASE (CONTROL) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS)
REGULATIONS ORDER NO. 14 OF 2000

To provide for the control over the movement of animals and animal products within the Republic of Vanuatu and to prescribe notifiable diseases and controlled diseases.

IN EXERCISE OF THE POWERS CONFERRED UPON ME BY sections 14 and 17 of the Animal Disease (Control) Act No. 29 of 1992, I, Honorable Albert RAVUTIA, Minister of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries, hereby make the following order:

1. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

- (1) No person shall move, or cause, or permit to be moved any animal or animal product to, or from, or within any specified place otherwise than in accordance with any authorisation given by the Principal Veterinary Officer or any Veterinary Officer authorised to act on his behalf.
- (2) The Principal Veterinary Officer or any Veterinary Officer authorised to act on behalf of the Principal Veterinary Officer may authorise:
 - (a) the unrestricted movement of specified animals and animal products to, or from, or within any specified place; or
 - (b) the movement of specified animals and animal products to, or from, or within any specified place subject to such conditions as he may consider necessary or proper.
- (3) Any authorisation given under this regulation shall be in writing and may be amended or revoked at any time without prior notification.
- (4) Any animal or animal product which has been moved to, or from, or within any specified place otherwise than in accordance with any authorisation given under this regulation may be seized, impounded or destroyed on the authority of a Veterinary Officer.
- (5) An authorisation under this regulation shall be in the form set out in Schedule 4 in the English, French and Bislama languages.
- (6) For the purpose of this regulation "specified place" means a place or area specified in a permit under sub-regulation (5) for the movement of any particular animal or animal products for which the permit is issued.

(2) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The diseases listed in Schedule 1 are notifiable diseases.

(3) CONTROLLED DISEASES

The diseases listed in Schedule 2 are controlled diseases.

(4) COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The diseases listed in Schedule 3 are communicable diseases.

(5) COMMENCEMENT

The Order shall come into effect on the date of its publication in the Gazette.

MADE at PORT-VILA this 22nd day of September 2000.


Hon. Minister Albert RAVUTIA
Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries

SCHEDULE 1
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

LIST A DISEASES	SHEEP & GOAT DISEASE	POULTRY DISEASES (Cont.)
Foot and Mouth Disease Vesicular Stomatitis Svine Vesicular Disease Rinderpest Peste des Petits Ruminants Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Lumpy Skin Disease Rh Valley Disease Blue Tongue Sheep Pox and Goat Pox African Horse Sickness Classical Swine Fever Fowl Plague New Cattle Disease	Brucella Ovis Infection Caprine and ovine Brucellosis (<i>B. Melitensis</i>) Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis Contagious Agalactia Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia Enzootic Abortion of Ewes Pulmonary Adenomatosis Nairobi Sheep Disease Salmonellosis (<i>S. abortus ovis</i>) Scrapie Meech-Viana	Fowl Typhoid (<i>S. Gallinarum</i>) Infectious Brusel Disease (Gumboro Disease) Marek's Disease Mycoplasmosis (<i>M. gallisepticum</i>) Psittacosis and Ornithosis Pullorum Disease (<i>S. pullorum</i>)
	HORSE DISEASE	LAGOMORPH DISEASE
	Contagious Equine Melitits Dourine Epizootic Lymphangitis Equine Encephalomyelitis Equine Infectious Anaemia Equine Influenza (Virus Type A) Equine Piroplasmosis Equine Rhinopneumonitis Glanders Horse Pox Infectious Arteritis of Horses Japanese Encephalitis Horse Magne Surra Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis	FISH DISEASE
LIST B DISEASES		Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Spring Viraemia of Carp Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis Oncorhynchus masou Virus Disease
Multiple Species Diseases Anthrax Aujeszky's Disease Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis Heatwater Leptospirosis Paratuberculosis Q-Fever Rabies Screw Worm (Cochliomyia Hominivorax)		MOLLUSC DISEASES
		Bonamiosis Haplosporidiosis Perkinsosis Martellosis Indovicoses Mikrocytos (<i>Mikrocytos mackini</i>)
CATTLE DISEASE	PIG DISEASE	BEE DISEASES
Anaplasmosis Babesiosis Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis Cysticercosis (C Bovis) Dermatophilosis Enzootic Bovine Leukosis haemorrhagic Septicaemia Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR/IPV) Theileriosis Trichomoniasis Trypanosomiasis Bovine Malignant Catarrh Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)	Atrophic Rhinitis Cysticercosis (C. Cellulosae) Porcine Brucellosis (B. Suis) Traumatic Gastroenteritis of Pigs Trichinellosis Enterovirus Encephalomyelitis Porcine Reproductive & Respiratory Syndrome	Acarosis of Bees American Foul Brood European Foul Brood Nosematosis of Bees Varroasis
	POULTRY DISEASE	DISEASES OF OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES
	Avian Infectious Bronchitis Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis Avian Tuberculosis Duck Virus Hepatitis Duck Virus Enteritis (Duck Plague) Fowl Cholera Fowl Pox	Leishmaniasis

SCHEDULE 2

CONTROLLED DISEASES

Brucellosis in cattle (Brucella Abortus Infection) and other animals carrying such infection.

Tuberculosis in cattle (Mycobacterium bovin Infection) and other animals carrying such infection).

SCHEDULE 3

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

(List of Diseases to be added)

SCHEDULE 4

ANIMAL DISEASE (CONTROL) ACT NO. 29 OF 1992

PERMIT TO MOVE ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Permission is hereby given to :

To move :

From :

To :

Before :

According to the following conditions :

.....

.....

.....

Signature :

Date :

Official Stamp

STOCK YARDS PROCESS CONTROL CHECKLIST

Date: 23/05/2011

Area: Small Stock Yards	1	2	3	4	5	Defect	Corrective Action	VQIS
Delivery docket received for each delivery								
Pen number noted and correct total								
Stock Cleanliness and Presentation?								
Correct Control of Dead & Dying Stock								
Correct and Humane Handling of Stock								
Correct Treatment of inj. animals /Captive Blt								
Watered?								
Bruising?								
Bleeding?								
Cattle Stock Yards	1	2	3	4	5			
Delivery docket received for each delivery	/	/	/	/	/			
Pen number noted and correct total	/	/	/	/	/			
Stock Cleanliness and Presentation?	1	2	3	4	5			
Correct Control of Dead & Dying Stock								
Correct and Humane Handling of Stock	/	/	/	/	/			
Correct Treatment of inj. animals /Captive Blt								
Bruising? - Name Producer(s)								
Bleeding? - Name Producer(s)								
Cattle I.D. to Kill Floor	/	/	/	/	/			
Animals Washed before kill	/	/	/	/	/			
Water in troughs	/	/	/	/	/			
Yard Cleaning	/	/	/	/	/			
Paddock Gates shut	/	/	/	/	/			
Calved Stock	/	/	/	/	/			
Daily Truck Check	/	/	/	/	/			
Other:								
CCP 1 (Production Supervisor) 100%	/	/	/	/	/			

DEFECT SCORE:
 TOTAL SCORE:

Handwritten initials and date:
 23.5

Process Control Completed By: Clement

Time completed 6:40 AM

Signed [Signature]

Production Supervisor: [Signature] Time: 8:30 AM (of HACCP)

VQIS-CHK-18 Stockyards

Date: 22/3

Verifier: ZCP

Previous issues actioned/resolved?	✓	NIL
System valid? Up to date?	✓	VAL 19
Staff familiar with standards/procedures?	✓	
Filed process monitoring records correct?	✓	Correct + filed
Company audits up to date, correct?	✓	Yes
Company actions, resolutions appropriate/effective?	✓	None required.

Reality Check

Cattle handling/transport?	✓	Eleves food mesh flooring defective
Correct use of suspect pen?	✓	
Antemortem?	✓	- Performed by ME
Correct delivery documents?	✓	
Water troughs all working?	✓	
Yards cleaning?	✓	

Comments/Corrective actions/Sanctions?: Clean and well maintained, Stock handled correctly

Intended Follow Up?: Contact Eleves re. mesh flooring.

Outcome?: To be rectified.

Change in audit frequency? -



URS

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