

Animal Status Declaration

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Declaration: I am the person in charge of these animals and I declare that I have read and understand the requirements for this ASD and that the information that follows is true and accurate.								TBfree herd no or LIC MINDA code (cattle and deer only)	
Signature (person in charge)				Address animals moved from (Rapid number, road and town/district)				NAIT number	
Name (person in charge)								Phone	
Owner/Trade name (if different from person in charge)								Fax	
Owner's postal address (if different from above)				Email					
				Date / /					

Stock type	Steer	Heifer	Cow	Bull	Lamb	Sheep	Deer	Other
Tallies								

Description (e.g. breed, age (e.g. R1, R2, R3), ID, etc)

Destination (e.g. name and location of processor, saleyard or farm destination)

1.0 Withholding periods – all animals (see note 1 of the requirements)

1.1 Are any of these animals within the withholding period of any treatment? yes no

If Yes, state the product name, method of treatment, the date of the last treatment and the withholding period of the treatment (days).
(NB: these animals are NOT eligible for slaughter for human consumption; they are eligible for slaughter for animal consumption but must be categorised as medium risk material).

Product name	Method of treatment	Date of last treatment	Withholding period
		/ /	
		/ /	

2.0 Animal history – all animals (see note 2 of the requirements)

2.1 Were all of these animals born on your property? yes no

2.2 Were any of these animals imported into New Zealand? yes no

2.3 Are any of these animals from either an MPI surveillance listed property or under MPI control for residues or any purpose other than TB? yes no

3.0 Animal feeding – cattle, sheep, lambs, goats, deer, alpacas, llamas (see note 3 of the requirements)

3.1 Have any of these animals been fed ruminant protein in their lifetime (see description of ruminant protein)? yes no

3.2 Have any of these animals been fed ANYTHING OTHER than milk or pasture in their lifetime (see description of 'Pasture/grass fed')? yes no

4.0 Johne's Disease vaccination – where applicable (see note 4 of the requirements)

4.1 Have any of these animals been vaccinated against Johne's disease in their lifetime? yes no

5.0 Antimicrobial agent(s) (see note 5 of the requirements)

5.1 Have any of the animals been treated with antimicrobial agent(s) in their lifetime for the sole purpose of promoting growth or to increase yield? yes no

6.0 HGP treatment – cattle (see note 6 of the requirements)

6.1 Have any of these cattle been treated with a hormonal growth promotant in their lifetime? yes no

7.0 TB Declaration – cattle, deer (see note 7 of the requirements)

7.1 What is the TB status of these animals? Enter status and index number	Status	Number
7.2 Have any of these animals been tested while under your management?		yes no
7.3 What is the date of the last TB test for these animals and was TB detected?	Date / /	yes no
7.4 What is the date of the last TB test for the whole herd and was TB detected?	Date / /	yes no
7.5 Is the herd under TB movement control? (If Yes, a permit is required unless going direct to slaughter)		yes no
7.6 Are these animals being moved from a property within a Movement Control Area?		yes no
7.7 If Yes, have these animals been tested within 60 days prior to this movement? (The 60 day test is not required if the animals are going direct to slaughter)		yes no

I understand the obligations under the Animal Welfare Act of persons in charge of animals to ensure that their physical, health and behavioural needs are met in accordance with the minimum standards defined in Codes of Welfare under the Act

8.0 Additional information (see note 8 of the requirements)

HAVE YOU SIGNED THIS FORM AT THE TOP LEFT?

Declaration to Livestock Transporter that NAIT animals are tagged and registered

Please complete this form upon request from your transport operator.

I declare I am

the registered NAIT person in charge of these animals consigned for transport from this NAIT location

or

the person in day-to-day charge of these animals consigned for transport from this location

Tally		animals are tagged and registered
-------	----------------------	-----------------------------------

Tally		animals are unsafe to tag, are visibly marked, and comply with the conditions of the exemption
-------	----------------------	--

Tally		fallow deer are exempt from tagging and comply with the conditions of the exemption
-------	----------------------	---

Tally		animals destined for a game estate, safari park or zoo have had their NAIT devices removed in accordance with the conditions of the exemption
-------	----------------------	---

in accordance with the National Animal Identification and Tracing (NAIT) Act and Regulations.

Signature	Date / /
-----------	------------------

OSPRI_2020_03_06

Requirements for the Declaration to Livestock Transporters

Obligation on person who moves NAIT animals

It is an offence to move a NAIT animal from a NAIT location or other location unless the animal is fitted with the prescribed NAIT device.

However, a transport operator or drover is exempt from the obligation if:

- (a) the PICA at the location from which the NAIT animal is moved provides the transport operator or drover with a declaration that the animal has been—
 - (i) fitted with the prescribed NAIT device; and
 - (ii) identified and registered with the NAIT organisation in accordance with this Act;
 and
- (b) the transport operator or drover carries, or has access to, the declaration at all times while moving the animal.

To assist transporters with their compliance, they may request a declaration from you. Before completion of the declaration it is your responsibility to check your NAIT animals are tagged and registered in accordance with the Act. Any animals that are deemed unsafe to tag must be visually marked and comply with conditions of the exemption.

Regulation 18 – NAIT (Obligation and Exemptions) Regulations

NAIT animals being moved to a game estate, safari park or zoo may have their tags removed before transport if approval is given by a NAIT Authorised Person or NAIT officer pursuant to Regulation 18 and are exempt from the obligations under section 30 and 31A of the NAIT Act.

Requirements for the Animal Status Declaration (ASD)

Purpose of the Animal Status Declaration

Practices on the farm impact on the suitability of animals for processing and on animal products' eligibility for trade. The purpose of the Animal Status Declaration is to transfer key information about an animal, or group of animals, to the next person in charge, or the processor.

For the processor, the information on the ASD is vital for guiding ante-mortem and post-mortem examination, and for determining export eligibility and certification. The ASD also incorporates the TB questions required by TBfree New Zealand Ltd under the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Plan) Order 1998.

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act 2020 provides rights of access to, and correction of, personal information held in readily retrievable form. The information is held by the receiver of the ASD.

Who is to complete and sign the Animal Status Declaration?

The ASD is to be completed by a person in charge of the animals who has the knowledge and authority to answer all the applicable questions. The person in charge of the animals could be the owner, farm manager or saleyard operator, but does NOT include transport operators. However, transport operators are required to transfer the ASD with the animals being moved (this excludes the transfer of an electronic ASD).

Use of the ASD

When it is provided, the signed ASD form must accompany the animals sent from the property. In the case of an electronic transfer – the ASD must be present at the receiving property when the animals arrive. In the case of an electronic ASD, the electronic ASD must be accessible at all times during transport by the Transport Operator. If animals arrive at a property without an accompanying ASD or the receipt of an electronic ASD, then animals must be separated from all other stock and held until a completed and signed ASD is received OR the animals must be returned to the supplier.

Guidelines for completing the Animal Status Declaration

The ASD MUST be completed for –

- all consignments of cattle (except bobby calves for processing), buffalo, deer, sheep, lambs, goats, alpacas, llamas, horses, ostriches, and emus sent for processing; and
- all movements of cattle, buffalo, deer, sheep, lambs, goats, alpacas, llamas, ostriches, and emus sent from one property or saleyard to another property or saleyard where there is a different person in charge of the animals.

Saleyard operators are to complete a new ASD or, where there is no change to the status of animals, the saleyard operator may use a clear photocopy of the ASD received with the animals. Where photocopies are used, the tallies must be altered to match the departing animals and the ASD MUST be countersigned by the saleyard operator as being true and accurate and tally changes initialed.

Alternatively, it is acceptable for the sales docket which accurately states the number of animals purchased to be attached to a copy of the incoming ASD. Where there is a change to the status of animals at the saleyard, a new ASD must be completed.

Notes

The ASD is a mandated form under the Animal Products Act 1999. No additional commercial information is to be added to the form.

The box **Address animals moved from** is the physical address of the property from which the animals are being moved. Include the name of the road and if available, the RAPID number.

NAIT number is the unique number which identifies the registered NAIT location. It is compulsory for all locations, where one or more NAIT animals are kept or held, to be registered with NAIT.

The box **Destination** is to be completed to the best of your knowledge (e.g. provide the processor's company name and plant location, or the saleyard name and location, or address of the destination farm).

Where the animals' **description** will not fit in the space provided, the additional information box (question 8.0) may be used. Then, if necessary, an additional piece of paper that is signed by the person in charge and attached to the ASD can be used.

TBfree herd no or LIC MINDA code (cattle and deer only) is the TBfree New Zealand or MINDA participant code of the herd from which the cattle or deer are being moved.

1. Withholding periods:

You need only detail any treatments which remain within the withholding period. Animals that are within a withholding period are –

- NOT eligible for slaughter for human consumption.
- eligible for slaughter for animal consumption but MUST be categorised as medium risk material.

If you do not know the withholding period, the following defaults apply –

- 91 days (3 months) for cattle, deer, sheep, goats, alpacas, and llamas; and
- 63 days for horses, ostriches and emus.

Calves for rearing: If a calf is –

- born to dams that are within a meat withholding period for a veterinary medicine, the meat withholding period of the dam applies.
- fed milk from any mammal that is within a withholding period for a veterinary medicine, the default meat withholding period (91 days) applies.

2. MPI Control: Q2.3 must be ticked 'yes' when animals are under any control imposed by MPI.

You must supply an ASD when animals are moved from your property and get one for all the animals you receive

3. Animal Feeding

3.1 Ruminant protein: Under the Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999 it is an offence to feed ruminant protein in any form, composition or admixture to ruminants. Ruminant protein includes meat, meat meal, bone meal, and blood meal, but excludes dairy products. Ruminant refers to cattle (including buffalo), calves, deer, sheep, lambs, goats, alpacas and llamas.

3.2 Pasture/Grass fed means that the animals have been raised under normal New Zealand farming conditions with year-round access to grass (e.g. hay, silage, lucerne, feed crops or other grazed or conserved forages) and other supplementary feeds (including manufactured feeds, provided that you have a statement from the manufacturer that the feed does not contain animal protein or animal fat, other than dairy). You must keep the manufacturers' declaration. Where animals have been fed on a feed pad or feedlot other than for short term periods (e.g. only as supplementary feed immediately prior to slaughter) then they would not be 'pasture/grass fed' because of not having year-round access to grass.

If you do not know if an animal has been only 'pasture/grass fed' you must tick the 'Yes' box of Q3.2.

4. Johne's disease vaccination: The 'Yes' box of Q4.1 must be ticked when any of the animals have been vaccinated with Johne's Disease vaccination either by you or a previous owner (as evidenced by the ASD from the previous owner).

5. Antimicrobial agent: An antimicrobial agent means a veterinary medicinal product administered to an animal for treatment or prevention of infections or other animal disease conditions. Antimicrobial agents include coccidiostats (e.g. monensin, lasalocid, and decoquinate) used in the treatment or prevention of coccidiosis, bloat, and ketosis. Note: HGP, vaccines, parasiticides, trace elements (e.g. Selenium) and zinc formulations used to prevent facial eczema are not antimicrobial agent(s).

You must tick the "Yes" box of Q5.1 if the animals covered by the ASD have had an antimicrobial agent administered in their lifetime for the **sole purpose** of promoting animal growth or to increase yield.

6. Hormonal Growth Promotants (HGP)

HGPs may only be used under veterinary supervision. If you do not know whether the cattle have been treated with HGPs you must tick the 'Yes' box of Q6.1.

7. Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) Declaration

The TB status to be declared is the TB status currently assigned to the herd by TBfree New Zealand Ltd, the agency responsible for implementing the TBfree New Zealand Programme.

Special movement conditions apply to herds with an Infected (I) status and to some herds with a Suspended (S) status. If you have received a legal notice restricting the movement of your herd, refer to the conditions contained within that notice prior to moving your stock.

If you move stock without a completed ASD or without the correct pre-movement test, you may be prosecuted and the stock may be redirected back to your property. If you are uncertain how to complete this declaration or you do not know your herd's TB status or whether the herd is located within a Movement Control Area (risk area) contact **0800 482 463** prior to moving stock.

8. Additional Information

This box enables other important information to be given by the person completing the ASD (e.g. identifying that the animals are experimental animals, or under a farm/animal assurance programme or sheeps measles programme).

Sheep Measles Programme

Sheep measles are caused by a parasite that is spread to sheep through dogs. Sheep measles causes blemishes in sheep meat but does not infect humans. The meat industry operates a voluntary program to reduce the risk of losses to farmers or market issues arising from sheep measles. You can read more on the sheepmeasles website.

Animal welfare

The Animal Welfare Act creates obligations to alleviate pain or distress of ill or injured animals. A veterinary declaration of fitness to transport is required for any ill or injured animals. Further information and Codes of Welfare are available from the MPI website by searching "Animal Welfare". The Fit for transport app developed by MPI helps operators meet their obligations under the Animal Welfare Act

Records

The person in charge who completed and signed the ASD must keep a copy of the completed ASD for 1 year. The person in charge who received the animals must keep the ASD received for the period that the animals are kept and then for an additional 1 year. Processing companies must keep the signed ASD (and any faxed changes) for 4 years from receipt. Scanned and emailed or faxed copies of any changes to the ASD are acceptable.

Warning

It is an offence under the Animal Products Act 1999 to falsify, alter or misrepresent any declaration required by this Act, with the intent to deceive or for the purposes of obtaining any material benefit or avoiding any material detriment.

It is an offence under the Biosecurity Act 1993 to:

- Move cattle or deer aged 30 days or more unless accompanied by a completed TB declaration;
- Move cattle or deer aged 90 days or more from a risk area to a place outside that risk area or within any risk area from its herd of origin or the place of establishment at which the animal is being kept to a place other than the place occupied by the owner or person in charge of the cattle beast or deer, unless it has undergone within 60 days prior to the date of movement, a negative test for bovine tuberculosis; and
- Make a declaration that is false or misleading.

It is an offence under the Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999 to allow ruminants to be fed ruminant protein.

It is an offence under the Biosecurity (Animal Identification Systems) Regulations 1999 to move cattle and deer over 30 days of age from the herd of origin or place where the animals are kept unless identified in accordance with these regulations.