

SECTION 11—ANIMALS IMPORTATION REGULATIONS

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SECTION 11—ANIMALS IMPORTATION REGULATIONS

*Legal Notices Nos. 82 of 1970, 79 of 1971, 92 of 1971, 148 of 1973, 127 of 1974, 210 of 1974, 23 of 1975, 56 of 1975, 69 of 1975, 23 of 1976, 127 of 1978, 17 of 1979, 92 of 1979, 83 of 1982, 97 of 1982, 120 of 1982, 58 of 1983, 67 of 1983*

PART I—PRELIMINARY

*Short title*

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Animals Importation Regulations.

*Interpretation*

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:—
  - “cattle” includes any bull, cow, ox, steer, heifer or calf and the carcass or any portion thereof, respectively;
  - “domesticated animal” includes any horse, cattle, sheep, goat, dog, cat or pig and any animal kept as a pet;
  - “day-old chicks” means the young of domesticated poultry up to five days old;
  - “domesticated poultry” includes any fowl, duck, turkey, goose, pigeon, guinea-fowl and pea-fowl of any age and the carcass or any portion thereof respectively and their eggs;
  - “domiciled” means living in a country other than in quarantine premises;
  - “goat” includes any billy, nanny, kid and the carcass or any portion thereof, respectively;
  - “Government veterinary officer” means a veterinarian who is a full time officer employed by the Government Veterinary Service of any country;
  - “horse” includes any horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, foal, ass, or mule or the carcass or any portion thereof, respectively;
  - “import” with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions means to bring or cause to be brought within Fiji or the waters thereof;
  - “importer” includes any owner or his agent, or any other person for the time being possessed of, or beneficially interested in any animal, animal product, vaccine or sera at the time of import thereof;
  - “infected animal” includes any animal which may have been exposed to a disease or any animal from a country from which the importation of animals of that species into Fiji is prohibited by any written law;
  - “master” in relation to any aircraft or vessel means the person in charge or in command of such aircraft or vessel;
  - “owner” includes the attendant and any other person in charge of an animal for the time being;
  - “sheep” includes any ram, ewe, wether or lamb and the carcass or any portion thereof respectively;
  - “swine” includes any boar, barrow, sow or pig of any age or the carcass or any portion thereof respectively;
  - “undomesticated animal” means any animal not included under the definition of domesticated animal or poultry;

“vermin” means any ectoparasite of animals and includes fleas, lice, ticks, their eggs and intermediate stages;

“vessel” includes aircraft;

“veterinarian” means:—

(a) a Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; or

(b) any person holding a degree or diploma which is registrable with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; or

(c) any person holding any other veterinary qualification recognised by the Minister.

(Amended by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

## PART II—GENERAL CONDITIONS RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION AND LANDING OF LIVE ANIMALS

### *Ports and Airports of entry*

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation—

(a) the ports of Suva and Lautoka shall be first ports of entry for the introduction of animals into Fiji, and all animals imported by sea shall be landed at one of those ports;

(b) the Nadi International Airport and the Nausori Airport shall be first airports of entry for the introduction of animals into Fiji, and all animals imported by air shall be landed at one of those airports.

(2) Every dog or cat landing at Nadi International Airport shall immediately after entry be transported at the expense of the consignee thereof to Nausori Airport under quarantine supervision in the same container in which it arrived at Nadi Airport and shall be collected by an inspector on arrival at Nausori Airport and immediately taken to a prescribed quarantine ground where it shall remain in quarantine for the period prescribed for that class of animal in the Third Schedule.

(3) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this regulation the Assistant Director Agriculture (Animal Health and Production) may specify in relation to any particular importation the port or airport at which any animal or group of animals shall be landed.

(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

### *Declaration to be forwarded*

4. The shipper of any animal intended to be imported into Fiji shall forward by the master of the vessel in which the animal is proposed to be conveyed to Fiji such declarations, certificates, notices, and permits as are prescribed by these Regulations.

### *Death or loss of animal on voyage*

5. The master of any vessel shall, immediately on arrival at a first port of entry, report to an inspector the occurrence of any death or loss of an animal during the voyage to Fiji and shall furnish such particulars of the animal, and of its death or loss, as such inspector requires.

*Death or escape of animal in Fiji*

6. If any animal on board an overseas vessel dies or escapes while the vessel is in a port in Fiji or in Fiji territorial waters the master shall as soon as practicable report that death or escape to an inspector.

*Contact with other animals*

7.—(1) No animal may be landed in Fiji if whilst en route to Fiji it has come into contact with any other animal in respect of which the requirements of these Regulations for introduction into Fiji have not been complied with.

(2) No animal may be landed in Fiji if whilst en route to Fiji it has landed in any place from which the introduction into Fiji of animals of the same kind is prohibited:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to dogs or cats introduced into Fiji from the United Kingdom by air which have landed en route at Los Angeles or Honolulu and in respect of which the requirements of regulation 20 have been wholly complied with.

*(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)*

*Order or permission of inspector*

8. Any animal intended to be imported into Fiji shall be securely confined on board until removed or otherwise disposed of by order or permission of an inspector. The inspector may order or allow such animal to be placed on a wharf or aerodrome in such a manner as to facilitate inspection or handling but in no case shall such animal be turned loose on such wharf or aerodrome. No animal shall be allowed to leave such wharf or aerodrome until the inspector has examined the animal and found it free from disease and has issued a permit authorising the landing of such animal.

*Delivery declaration*

9. On the arrival at a port of entry of a vessel on which there is any animal to be landed in Fiji, the master of such vessel or agent shall give notice of such arrival to the inspector at that port and shall immediately deliver to him all declarations, certificates, notices and permits which in accordance with these Regulations should be in his possession.

*Release of animal*

10.—(1) If the inspector is satisfied that the declarations, certificates, notices and permits prescribed under these Regulations are in order and that the provisions of these Regulations have been complied with, and that the relevant animals are free from any illness or disease the inspector shall arrange with the attending officer of Customs for the animals sought to be imported to be released to the consignee or his agent or to be removed at the importer's expense to a prescribed quarantine ground there to undergo such period of quarantine as may be necessary under these Regulations. The inspector may before authorising such removal as aforesaid require the importer of such animal to deposit with him such sum of money as the former deems sufficient to pay all charges and expenses.

(2) Where in the opinion of the inspector any animal is showing signs of any illness or disease the inspector may remove such animal to a quarantine station for such period as may be directed by the Assistant Director whether or not a period of quarantine is laid down for such animal, or he may prohibit the landing of such animal.

*Inspection landing fees*

11. The importer of an animal shall pay to an inspector the fees prescribed in the First Schedule.

*Fodder*

12. Fodder carried on a vessel for use in connection with an imported animal, may be landed and removed with that animal to a quarantine ground for the use of that animal during the detention in quarantine, if a period of quarantine has been directed or prescribed.

*Clothing, harness, etc.*

13. Clothing, fittings, utensils, crates, boxes, kennels, harness, saddlery, implements or any appliance or thing used on the vessel in connection with any animals imported in accordance with these Regulations may be landed in Fiji provided that all such clothing, fittings, utensils, crates, boxes, kennels, harness, saddlery, implements or other appliances or things are subjected at the expense of the importer or consignee to such disinfection as the Assistant Director directs in accordance with fees prescribed in the Second Schedule.

PART III—REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICULAR ANIMALS  
PERMITTED TO BE IMPORTED

*Horses, asses and mules*

14. Horses, asses and mules may be imported only from New Zealand or Australia, except the Northern Territory, and in all cases, each shipment shall be accompanied by—

- (a) a declaration by the shipper giving a description of each animal and certifying that it has been free from disease during the 6 months immediately preceding the date of shipment and giving the address or addresses at which the animal has been kept during that time; and
- (b) a certificate by a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of origin certifying—
  - (i) that he has examined each animal within 7 days preceding its shipment and found it to be free of clinical disease and ectoparasites;
  - (ii) that the place of origin of each animal and the premises from which it has been shipped are free of the disease contagious equine metritis;
  - (iii) that each animal has been treated for internal helminth parasites and bots (*Gasterophilus spp.*) within 7 days preceding its shipment;
  - (iv) that each animal has been sprayed thoroughly with an insecticidal preparation within 7 days preceding its shipment;
  - (v) that none of the diseases specified in the Sixth Schedule has existed in the country of origin, or in the case of Australia, the State of origin, of the animal for the period of 12 months preceding its shipment.

(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

[15. \* \* \* \* \* (Revoked by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)]

*Cattle*

16. Cattle may be imported only from New Zealand, or Australia except the Northern Territory and areas of Queensland and Western Australia North of 22° South latitude, and shall be individually identified by serially numbered ear tags, and animals in each shipment shall be accompanied by—

- (a) a statutory declaration by the shipper giving the ear tag number and certifying that the animal has been free of disease during the period of six months immediately preceding the date of shipment and stating the address or addresses at which the animal has been kept during that period;
- (b) a tuberculin test certificate by a veterinarian certifying that he has subjected each animal to a recognised intradermal tuberculin test using a tuberculin approved by the Department of Agriculture in the country or state in which the test was performed with negative results and stating the dates on which the test was applied and read and certifying that it has not been tested by tuberculin on any other occasion during the 2 months immediately preceding its shipment;
- (c) a certificate from a Government veterinary officer stating—
  - (i) that he has examined each animal within the 7 days immediately preceding its shipment and found it to be free from clinical evidence of infectious or contagious disease and ectoparasites;
  - (ii) that each animal has been dipped or thoroughly sprayed on at least two occasions at 4 day intervals, the last of which was within 24 hours of shipment, with an approved acaricide, the name of which shall be given;
  - (iii) that, in the case of animals imported from New Zealand, the M.P.I. standard complement fixation test for bovine brucellosis has been applied to each animal with negative results within 14 days immediately preceding the date of shipment, and in the case of animals imported from Australia, each animal has been subjected to the complement fixation test for bovine brucellosis within 14 days immediately preceding the date of shipment with negative result, that is to say, in the case of a non-vaccinated animal less than 50% fixation at a serum dilution of 1 in 2 and in the case of a vaccinated animal, less than 50% fixation at a serum dilution of 1 in 4;
  - (iv) that each animal in the shipment has been subjected to either the Johnin intradermal test or the complement fixation test for Johnes' disease with negative result;
  - (v) that all animals contained in the shipment have been treated by intra-muscular injection on each of the 3 days immediately preceding shipment of Streptomycin at the rate of 10 mg per kg body-weight daily, or with such other antibiotic as may be specified by the Assistant Director Agriculture (Animal Health and Production);
  - (vi) that each animal has been treated for internal parasites (Nematodes including lungworm, Cestodes and Trematodes) within 7 days immediately preceding its shipment;

- (vii) that none of the diseases specified in the Seventh Schedule have occurred in the country of origin, or in the case of Australia, the State of origin, of the animal during the period of 12 months immediately preceding its shipment;
- (d) in the case of cattle originating from Australia, a further certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of origin stating that—
- (i) all animals in the shipment come from an area free from cattle tick (*Boophilus microplus*) and have never been during any stage of their lives within an area where the tick is known to exist;
  - (ii) in the case of an animal having to enter an area not free from cattle tick (*Boophilus microplus*) for the purpose of shipment, that such entry was immediately prior to shipment and that the animal did not leave the vehicle in which it was travelling through that area;
  - (iii) each animal in the shipment has been tested by the serum neutralisation test for bovine ephemeral fever with negative result within 14 days immediately preceding shipment and that it had been in an area free of the disease for a period of at least 21 days prior to testing;
  - (iv) each animal in the shipment has been tested by the Complement Fixation Test or Agar Gel Precipitin Test for Bluetongue with negative result within 14 days immediately preceding shipment.

(Amended by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

*Bovine semen*

- 17.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation bovine semen may be imported only from Australia, except the Northern Territory and the areas of Western Australia and Queensland north of 22° South latitude, or from New Zealand.
- (2) Bovine semen shall not be imported under paragraph (1) unless—
- (a) it has been produced at an Artificial Insemination Centre licensed, in the case of Australia by the appropriate State Government, and in the case of New Zealand by the Ministry of Agriculture of the New Zealand Government;
  - (b) if it has been previously imported into Australia or New Zealand such importation was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Government of Australia or New Zealand, as the case may be;
  - (c) the semen is packaged in individual doses sealed in either a plastic straw or glass ampoule clearly marked with the name of the donor bull and the A.I. centre batch number or date of collection of the semen.
- (3) Except as provided in paragraph (4) each shipment of bovine semen imported into Fiji shall be accompanied by—
- (a) a written description thereof stating—
    - (i) the name and breed of the donor bull;
    - (ii) the number of straws or ampoules and the dose volume;
  - (b) a certificate by the authorised Veterinarian in charge of the A.I. centre stating—

- (i) that the donor bull has been subjected to regular testing for tuberculosis, brucellosis, trichomoniasis and camphylobacteriosis with negative result;
  - (ii) that to the best of his knowledge, the bull has never shown clinical evidence of infection with infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvo-vaginitis virus;
  - (iii) that antibiotics have been included in the diluent and giving the names of the antibiotics used;
  - (iv) that the fertility of the donor bull has been consistently within the normal range;
  - (v) that the donor bull is approved for widespread use in the country of origin;
  - (vi) in the case of semen from Australia, that the bull was subjected to the complement fixation or agar gel precipitin test for bluetongue not less than 30 or more than 60 days after the collection of the semen included in the consignment, with negative result;
  - (vii) that the semen has not been stored at a farm other than an approved A.I. centre and that it has never been stored in a flask which has been used on farm premises unless such flask was thoroughly disinfected inside and out before being used for storage of the semen;
- (c) a certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of origin, signed within 7 days immediately preceding the date of shipment, stating that the diseases specified in the Seventh Schedule, and when diluents containing egg yolk are used, clinical Newcastle disease, have not existed in the country of origin for the period for 6 months immediately prior to the collection of the semen to the date of signing of the certificate; and certifying also that the person who completed the certificate required under paragraph (3) (b) is the authorised veterinarian in charge of the relevant A.I. centre.
- (4) The provisions of paragraph (3) shall not apply to the importation into Fiji of bovine semen which has previously been imported into Australia and New Zealand from another country but each shipment of such semen to Fiji shall be accompanied by—
- (a) a certificate from the authorised veterinarian in charge of the A.I. centre or Store from which the semen is re-exported stating that it has been stored in accordance with paragraph (3) (b) (vii); and
  - (b) a certificate by a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of re-export stating that the semen has been approved for use in New Zealand or Australia as the case may be.
- (Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)*

*Sheep and goats*

18. Sheep and goats may be imported only from New Zealand and Australia, except the Northern Territory and areas of Western Australia and Queensland north of 22° South latitude, and in all cases each shipment shall be accompanied by:—

- (a) a declaration by the shipper setting forth the kind, number, sex and

marks of brand or ear-marks of all animals therein, certifying that all such animals have been free from disease during the 6 months immediately preceding shipment and giving the address or addresses at which they have been kept during that time;

(b) a certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of origin stating that—

- (i) he has examined each of such animals within 7 days immediately preceding the date of shipment and found them to be free from clinical disease and ectoparasites;
- (ii) each animal has been vaccinated twice against blackleg (*Clostridium chauvoei*), malignant oedema (*Clostridium septicum*) tetanus (*Clostridium tetani*) and enterotoxaemia (*Clostridium welchii* type D) in accordance with the vaccine manufacturer's specifications;
- (iii) each animal is free from evidence of foot-rot infection;
- (iv) each animal has been shorn and dipped or sprayed using an approved dipping fluid within 3 days of shipment the name of such dipping fluid being stated (short-haired goats need not be shorn);
- (v) each animal has been treated for internal parasites within 7 days immediately preceding shipment, using drugs effective against Nematodes (including lung-worm), Trematodes and Cestodes, and that each animal originates from an area which is free of or has a low incidence of Hydatidosis;
- (vi) each animal originates from a farm which is free of clinical evidence of *Brucella Ovis* infection; that females included in the shipment have never been mated or are mated for the first time only with males vaccinated against *Brucella Ovis*; and that males included in the shipment have not been vaccinated against *Brucella Ovis* and have been submitted to the Complement Fixation Test for *Brucella Ovis* within 14 days immediately preceding shipment with negative result:  
Provided that where the requirement regarding the mating of females cannot be met, the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Animal Health and Production) may, in his discretion, authorise as an alternative the blood testing of females by the complement fixation method, to be conducted as a group test with failure of any member of the group having the effect of excluding the entire group;
- (vii) each animal has been tested by either the serum agglutination test or the Complement Fixation Test for *Brucella Abortus* within 14 days immediately preceding shipment with negative result that is to say less than 30 international units for the serum agglutination test and less than 50% fixation at a serum dilution of 1 in 2 for the Complement Fixation Test;
- (viii) in the case of animals imported from an Australian State where cattle tick (*Boophilus microplus*) is known to exist, that each animal comes from an area free of the parasite;
- (ix) in the case of an animal having to enter an area not free from cattle tick (*Boophilus microplus*) for the purpose of shipment,

that such entry was immediately prior to shipment and that the animal did not leave the vehicle in which it was travelling through that area;

- (x) in the case of animals originating from Australia, each animal has been submitted to the Complement Fixation Test or the Agar Gel Precipitin Test for Bluetongue within 21 days immediately preceding shipment, with negative result;
- (xi) the diseases specified in the Eighth Schedule have not existed in the country of origin or, in the case of Australia, the State of origin, for the period of 12 months immediately preceding shipment;
- (xii) in the case of goats, each animal—
  - (A) originates from premises where the disease Caprine Arthritis and Encephalitis has never been diagnosed; and
  - (B) has been subjected to a serological test for that disease within 28 days of shipment, with negative result;
- (xiii) in the case of goats originating from New Zealand, each animal—
  - (A) originates from premises where diseases due to infection with Caprine Herpesvirus have never been diagnosed; and
  - (B) has been subjected to a serological test for Caprine Herpesvirus within 28 days of shipment, with negative result.

(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982; amended by Legal Notice 58 of 1983.)

*Swine*

19. Swine may be imported only from Australia, except the Northern Territory and areas of Western Australia and Queensland, north of 22° South latitude, and in all such cases, each shipment shall be accompanied by—

- (a) a declaration by the shipper setting forth the kind, number, sex, and marks of brand or ear-marks of all animals therein, and certifying that all such animals have been free of disease during the 6 months immediately preceding shipment and giving the address or addresses at which they have been kept during that time;
- (b) a certificate by an Australian Government Veterinary Officer stating—
  - (i) that he has examined each animal within 7 days of the date of shipment and has found it to be free from clinical disease and ectoparasites;
  - (ii) that the diseases specified in the Ninth Schedule have not existed in the State from which any such animal is exported during the period of 12 months immediately preceding the date of shipment;
  - (iii) that each animal originates from a herd free of *Brucella Suis* infection;
  - (iv) that each animal has been treated on each of the 3 days prior to shipment with streptomycin by injection at the rate of 10mg per kg body-weight, or such other antibiotic as the Assistant Director Agriculture (Animal Health and Production) may direct;

- (v) that each animal has twice been dipped or sprayed with a recognised acaricide at an interval of 4 days and that the latter dipping or spraying was within 48 hours of the time of shipment.

*(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)*

*Dogs and cats*

20.—(1) Dogs and cats may be imported only from New Zealand, Australia, excepting the Northern Territory, and the United Kingdom.

(2) Dogs and cats from the United Kingdom may be transported by air via Los Angeles or Honolulu or both of those places, being the only places where a change of aircraft is permitted, but the scheduled transit time at each of those places shall not exceed 6 hours; or they may be transported by sea, using a route approved by the Permanent Secretary responsible for Agriculture.

(3) Dogs and cats travelling by air shall be transported in containers which comply with the International Air Transport Association Live Animals Regulations currently in force and in the case of importation of dogs and cats from the United Kingdom such containers shall be nose-proof, tongue-proof and paw-proof, and the door thereof shall be sealed in 2 places with official seals prior to departure from the United Kingdom of which seals at least one is required to be intact on arrival in Fiji.

(4) Each shipment of dogs or cats shall be accompanied by—

(a) a declaration by the shipper setting forth the kind, number and sex of every animal therein and certifying that—

(i) each animal has been domiciled in the country or state from which it is shipped for the period of 6 months immediately preceding shipment; in the case of puppies and kittens this sub-paragraph shall apply both to the mother and to the lifetime of the puppy or kitten;

(ii) it has been free from disease during the 6 months immediately preceding shipment; in the case of puppies and kittens this sub-paragraph shall apply to the animal's lifetime;

(b) a certificate by a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of origin stating that he has examined each animal within 7 days of shipment and found it to be free of disease and ectoparasites, and endorsing the shipper's declaration to the effect that after due enquiry he has no reason to doubt its correctness;

(c) a certificate from a veterinarian that:—

(i) each dog has been vaccinated against canine distemper and infectious canine hepatitis within the 6 months immediately preceding shipment;

(ii) each dog has been treated for *Echinococcus Granulosus* infestation by oral administration of either bunamidine or praziquantel or arecoline hydrobromide, or such other drug as the Assistant Director Agriculture (Animal Health and Production) may approve, within the 4 weeks immediately preceding shipment and that an examination of a faecal sample taken at the time of dosing showed the dog to be free of infestation;

(iii) each dog or cat has been treated with a recognised insecticide within the 48 hours immediately preceding shipment;

- (iv) each dog has been treated by injection of streptomycin at the rate of 10 mg per kg body-weight, or such other drug as the Assistant Director Agriculture (Animal Health and Production) may approve, on each of the 3 days immediately preceding shipment;
- (v) each dog has been vaccinated against canine parvovirus disease, within 3 months preceding the date of shipment;
- (d) in the case of dogs and cats which are transported by sea, a statutory declaration by the master of the vessel in which they were conveyed to the effect that they have had no direct contact with other animals *en route*.

*(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)*

[21. \* \* \* \* \* *(Revoked by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)*]

*Day-old chicks*

22. Day-old chicks and fertile eggs of domestic poultry may be imported only from New Zealand and Australia and each shipment shall be accompanied by—

(a) a certificate by a veterinary surgeon stating—

- (i) the whole flock from which the eggs were collected for hatching or shipment had been tested by the agglutination test for *Salmonella pullorum* not more than 6 months prior to such collection and found 100% free from infection and that such test was conducted by a Government Veterinary Officer or by a lay tester approved by the Animal Health Division of the Department of Agriculture in New Zealand or the State of origin in Australia;
- (ii) that the flock from which the eggs were collected was entirely separate from any other untested flock;
- (iii) that the eggs were hatched in an incubator used solely for hatching eggs from flocks tested for Pullorum disease and found free;

(b) a certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of origin endorsing the veterinarian's certificate to the effect that after due enquiry he has no reason to doubt its correctness and also stating that fowl plague and Newcastle disease (Velogenic and Mesogenic forms only) have not occurred in the country of origin during the 6 months immediately preceding shipment and that the flock of origin is free of clinical and serological evidence of Egg Drop Syndrome.

*(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982; amended by Legal Notice 97 of 1982.)*

*Laboratory animals for scientific purposes*

23.—(1) Laboratory animals may be imported from New Zealand, Australia or the United Kingdom by an institution of learning for scientific purposes under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Assistant Director Agriculture (Animal Health and Production).

(2) Each shipment of animals imported under paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of origin stating—

- (a) that the animals originate from an officially recognized specific pathogen-free colony;

(b) that he has examined all the animals included in the shipment within 72 hours immediately preceding their departure and found them to be free of clinical disease and ectoparasites; and

(c) that no bedding of cereal origin is accompanying the shipment.  
(Substituted by Legal Notice No. 83 of 1982.)

*Honey bees*

24. Honey bees may only be imported from Australia or New Zealand and in each case the shipment shall be accompanied by:—

(a) a declaration by the owner of the apiary of origin stating that, to the best of his knowledge, the bees included in the shipment and the apiary from which they came are free from disease; and giving his name, his address and address of the apiary;

(b) a certificate from an officer of the Ministry of Agriculture of the country of origin whose duties relate to apiculture, certifying that the bees:—

(i) have been produced in an apiary which has been officially registered and inspected in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country or state of origin;

(ii) are from an area that is free from American Foul Brood Disease (*Bacillus larvae*); European Brood Disease (*Streptococcus Pluton*) and other bacterial or fungal diseases;

(iii) are from a country or state that is free from Acarine disease (*Acarapis Woodii internus*) Varroa Disease (*Varroa Jacobsoni*), *Tropilaelaps clariae* and bee louse (*Braula coeca*).

(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

*Fish and fish eggs*

25. Fish and fish eggs may be imported only under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Chief Fisheries Officer and if each shipment is accompanied by a statutory declaration by the shipper stating—

(i) the number of fish or eggs and their species (the scientific name and common name to be given);

(ii) the state or country of origin of such fish; and

(iii) that all fish in the shipment have been kept in aquaria for the three months immediately preceding shipment and have been free from disease during that period.

(Amended by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

*Other requirements*

26. Notwithstanding any of the requirements of regulations 14, 16 to 20 and 22 to 25, the Assistant Director may impose any other requirements, conditions or biological tests as he may deem necessary.

#### PART IV—QUARANTINE

*Quarantine of imported foreign animals*

27. The classes of animals the importation of which is permitted by these Regulations shall respectively undergo a prescribed quarantine ground the minimum period of quarantine as set out in the Third Schedule. This period of quarantine may be extended to such period as the Assistant Director may determine.

*Treatment while in quarantine*

28. While undergoing the period of quarantine imposed by these Regulations or any extension thereof, all animals shall be housed, fed or otherwise managed, and shall undergo such examinations, diagnostic tests and treatments as the Assistant Director may direct.

*Destruction of diseased animals*

29. If any animal while undergoing quarantine is found by means of diagnostic test or other means to be suffering from a disease, such animal may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

*Notice of destruction*

30. Before any animal is destroyed or disposed of pursuant to the provisions of regulation 29 the Assistant Director shall, if practicable, give to the importer of such animal not less than 2 days' notice in writing or otherwise of the intention to destroy or dispose of such animal and on the destruction of such animal if the Assistant Director Agriculture (Animal Health and Production) so approves a post mortem examination shall be made by a Government veterinary officer in the presence of the importer or his agent should they so request. Any further examinations on specimens or organs may be made as deemed necessary to determine the presence or otherwise of disease.

*(Amended by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)*

*Compensation*

31. If the post mortem or subsequent examination of any animal destroyed as being diseased discloses that such animal was free from disease, compensation shall be payable to the owner of the animal, but the amount of the compensation paid shall not exceed the original purchase price paid by the importer in the country whence it was imported together with all charges for forage and keep and any other expenses legitimately incurred up to the time of destruction.

*Liability for charges and expenses*

32. Charges and expenses for quarantine of animals including charges for transport to and from quarantine, inspection fees, dipping or other treatment charges, shall be calculated on the total number of animals dealt with at one time, and where there is more than one owner or importer each owner or importer shall be liable for a proportional share of such charges and expenses:

Provided that the Minister may, with effect from 1 January 1975, waive or reduce such charges and expenses if he considers that the importation of any animal is in the national interest.

*(Amended by Legal Notice 23 of 1976.)*

*Charges*

33.—(1) The charges for up-keep and sustenance of animals whilst in quarantine shall be as set out in the Fourth Schedule.

(2) The charges for dipping and spraying of animals shall be as set out in the Fifth Schedule.

*Loss to be borne by importer*

34. Any loss sustained with respect to any imported animal while being conveyed to or from or within quarantine (whether by accident or by sickness arising from natural causes or contraction from any other animals or by destruction or detention in quarantine or by dipping or dressing such animal to prevent the spread of disease) shall be borne by the importer and no inspector shall be liable for any loss of or damage occasioned to any animal by any act of such inspector unless such loss or damage has been caused by his wilful neglect or default.

*Release of animals from quarantine*

35. On the expiration of the prescribed period of quarantine each animal therein shall be examined by a Government veterinary officer who shall, if satisfied that such animal is free from disease and if all charges and expenses due have been paid, but not otherwise, allow it to be released.

*Failure to remove animal from quarantine*

36. If any importer or consignee refuses or fails within 7 days after the expiry of the prescribed period of quarantine or on receiving notice that he may remove any animal from quarantine or if he refuses or neglects to pay any charge or expense incurred with respect to any such animal, it may be sold or destroyed and the proceeds if any paid into the Consolidated Fund:

Provided that if the amount realised from the sale of any such animal or animals exceeds the total amount of the charges and expenses payable in respect thereof, the balance of the proceeds after deducting the amount of charges and expenses so payable shall be paid to the importer or person entitled thereto.

*Seizure or destruction of animals*

37. Any animal carried, conveyed, brought to or escaping from a prescribed quarantine ground contrary to any of the provisions of these Regulations may be seized and returned to such quarantine ground by an inspector or police officer or may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Assistant Director may direct.

*Unauthorised entry to quarantine grounds*

38. No person shall enter a prescribed quarantine ground without the permission of the Assistant Director.

*Conveyance of animals or goods into or out of quarantine grounds*

39. No animal or goods of any description may be taken into or out of a prescribed quarantine ground without the permission of the Assistant Director, and if any animals or goods other than those so permitted are found therein such animals or goods may be seized, destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Assistant Director may direct.

**PART V—CONDITIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS ON  
VESSELS IN FIJI OR FIJI WATERS OR AERODROMES***Procedure*

40. When a vessel on which there is any animal or animal product not intended to be landed in Fiji, arrives in Fiji or Fiji waters, this Part shall apply and remain in force while the vessel remains in Fiji or Fiji waters and the master of such vessel and the owner of such animal or animal product shall be generally liable for any breach thereof.

(Amended by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

*Storage of animal products under seal*

40A. Where a vessel arrives in Fiji or Fiji waters carrying any animal product which does not comply with the requirements of these Regulations an Inspector may direct that such animal product be stored under seal in the vessel for the duration of the vessel's stay in Fiji waters.

*(Inserted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)*

*Ships' dogs etc.*

41. Where any vessel carries a ship's dog, cat or other pet or any animal intended for use on such vessel the master shall, on entering a port of entry in Fiji, enter into a bond in respect of such animal for such sum as the Government may deem appropriate that during such time as his vessel is in Fiji or Fiji waters, he shall not allow the animal to leave the vessel but shall keep the animal on board in such secure manner as is approved by an inspector.

*(Amended by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)*

*Dogs, etc. not to be taken aboard foreign going vessel*

42.—(1) The master of any vessel, carrying any animal not intended to be landed in Fiji shall not allow any dog or other animal to go or be taken on board or come into contact with any such animal not intended to be landed in Fiji while his vessel is in Fiji or Fiji waters.

(2) The owner of a dog or other animal shall not take or allow his dog or other animal to be taken on board any vessel carrying an animal not intended to be landed in Fiji during such time as the said vessel is in any roadstead, port, harbour or aerodrome in Fiji.

*Seizure, etc., of dog or other animal landed in contravention of Regulations*

43. The master of any foreign-going vessel who allows a dog or other ship's animal to leave his vessel or any owner who takes a dog or allows it to go or be taken on board any foreign-going vessel whilst in any roadstead, port, harbour or aerodrome in Fiji except in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations shall be liable to have the animal seized and destroyed, or detained in quarantine for such period as the Assistant Director may deem necessary and such master or owner (as the case may be) shall be liable for all expense incurred thereby.

*Power of destruction*

44. If an inspector reports that any animal on board any foreign-going vessel is suffering from a disease, such animal may be destroyed or sent to a quarantine ground or otherwise disposed of as the Permanent Secretary may direct and the ship or any part thereof deemed to be contaminated may at the discretion of the Assistant Director be immediately disinfected in a manner and place determined by him before any further contact with the shore be allowed.

*Animals in transit or to be transhipped*

45.—(i) The intending shipper of any animal for transhipment in Fiji whether by sea or air shall obtain prior permission from the Assistant Director who may impose such conditions as he may deem necessary.

(ii) No animal arriving in Fiji for transhipment may be removed from the vessel in which it arrived in Fiji without the prior permission of an inspector, and subject to such conditions as he may impose.

## PART VI—IMPORTATION OF CARCASSES

*Meat and meat products*

46.—(1) Unsterilised carcasses may be imported only from New Zealand and Australia and then only upon condition that all such carcasses have come from animals killed in duly registered or licensed slaughtering establishments or have been processed or prepared in duly registered or licensed export packing houses and bear identification marks to this effect:

Provided that pig carcasses shall not be imported from New Zealand.

(2) Cooked meat and edible animal parts contained in hermetically sealed cans shall not be imported unless—

(a) such cans are accompanied by a certificate issued by an officer of the Ministry of the Government of the country from which they are exported responsible for inspection of canneries, or from a quarantine officer of the Government of any of the countries specified in paragraph (b), certifying in each case that both the cannery at which such cans of cooked meat or edible animal parts were manufactured and the contents thereof are approved for supply to any of the countries specified in paragraph (b); or

(b) such cans of cooked meat or edible animal parts were manufactured in either Australia, New Zealand or the United States of America and clearly labelled to that effect.

(3) Hides and skins may be imported only from New Zealand or Australia and then only upon the following conditions—

(a) that a declaration is made by the consignor of the shipment stating:

(i) that the hides or skins are not derived from any animal that has died by any means other than by slaughter in a registered slaughterhouse in New Zealand or Australia for human consumption;

(ii) in the case of hides, that they have been thoroughly salted or treated in a manner approved by the Assistant Director Agriculture (Animal Health and Production);

(b) that certificate is obtained from a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of origin stating that—

(i) he has made due enquiry and has no reason to doubt the truth of the declaration referred to in sub-paragraph (a);

(ii) neither foot-and-mouth disease nor rinderpest, nor anthrax has occurred within the preceding 6 months in the country or state from which the shipment was consigned;

(c) that the shipment enters Fiji by sea at Suva or Lautoka and that immediately upon arrival it is transported to an approved tannery in a manner directed by the Assistant Director Agriculture (Animal Health and Production).

(4) Fish meal may be imported—

(a) from Australia or New Zealand; or

(b) from other countries only in accordance with a permit issued by the Assistant Director Agriculture (Animal Health and Production), who may prescribe such conditions as he considers to be appropriate in each case.

(5) (a) Pork casings may be imported from Australia and New Zealand

provided that they have been prepared at a duly registered processing plant or abattoir and are accompanied by a certificate to that effect signed by a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of origin;

(b) Pork casings which have previously been imported into Australia or New Zealand from a third country may be imported if accompanied by a certificate signed by a Government Veterinary Officer of the re-exporting country stating that the casings were imported in full compliance with Australian or New Zealand quarantine legislation, as the case may be, and were released for use in that country.

(Section substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982; para. (5) inserted by Legal Notice 120 of 1982.)

*Beef carcasses and canned beef from Vanuatu*

46A. Beef and goat carcasses may be imported from Vanuatu subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) the carcasses are derived from animals killed at an abattoir and packed at a packing house approved by the Permanent Secretary; and
- (b) the carcasses are accompanied by a declaration in a form approved by the Permanent Secretary and signed by a Vanuatu Government Veterinary Officer certifying that the requirements of sub-paragraph (a) have been complied with.

(2) Cooked beef contained in hermetically sealed cans may be imported from Vanuatu subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) the cans are produced in Vanuatu at a cannery approved by the Permanent Secretary responsible for Agriculture; and
- (b) the cans are accompanied by a declaration in a form approved by the Permanent Secretary responsible for Agriculture and signed by a Vanuatu Government Veterinary Officer certifying that the requirements of sub-paragraph (a) have been complied with.

(Section inserted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982; para. (i) amended by Legal Notice 67 of 1983.)

[47. \* \* \* \* \* (Revoked by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)]

*Dried blood and blood albumen*

48.—(1) Dried blood, dried blood albumen, fertilizer and stock food of animal origin may be imported only from New Zealand or Australia. (Amended by Legal Notice 148 of 1973.)

(2) This regulation does not apply to fish meal.

*Dairy products*

49.—(1) Unsterilised dairy products may be imported only from New Zealand and Australia.

(2) Milk, cream, ghee, butter and yoghurt, from countries or territories other than New Zealand or Australia, may be imported only if accompanied by a declaration from the manufacturer stating—

- (a) that the product referred to has been effectively sterilised; and
- (b) the sterilisation method used, including temperatures and times, where heat sterilization has been employed.

(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

(3) Cheese may be imported from countries other than New Zealand or Australia if it is accompanied by:—

- (a) a declaration such as is specified in paragraph 2 (a); or
- (b) a certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer of the country or origin stating that the cheese has been stored for a period of at least 4 calendar months after manufacture before being exported; or
- (c) in the case of cheese being re-exported from Australia or New Zealand, a certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer of the re-exporting country stating that the cheese has satisfied the import requirements of Australia or New Zealand, as the case may be.  
(Inserted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

*Eggs*

50. Unsterilised eggs, egg pulp, dried eggs, egg noodles and egg albumen in any form, may be imported only from New Zealand or Australia.  
(Amended by Legal Notice 148 of 1973.)

*Further powers of Assistant Director*

51. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing regulations, the Assistant Director may, with the approval of the Minister, prohibit or impose conditions upon the importation of any animal product.

#### PART VII—IMPORTATION OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

*General*

52. The importation of—

- (a) fodder, litter, fittings, or animal manure,
- (b) cereal straw or articles made therefrom, and
- (c) soil, refuse or any other article which in the opinion of the Assistant Director may introduce any infectious or contagious disease or vermin affecting animals,

is hereby prohibited:

Provided that any article so contaminated or potentially contaminated may be introduced after being disinfected to the satisfaction of the Assistant Director.

#### PART VIII—PENALTIES

*Penalties*

53. If any person contravenes—

- (a) any of the provisions of regulations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 38, 39, 41, 42 or 45; or
- (b) any direction given by an inspector under regulation 41A or by the Permanent Secretary responsible for Agriculture under regulation 44,

he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$400.

(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)



FOURTH SCHEDULE  
(Regulation 33 (1))  
(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

FEES FOR UPKEEP AND SUSTENANCE OF ANIMALS  
IN QUARANTINE

	<i>Per day</i>
	\$
Horses and cattle—For each animal per day .....	0.40
Pigs—For each animal per day .....	0.75
Sheep and goats—For each animal per day .....	0.25
Dogs and cats—For each animal per day .....	2.00

Provided that in the event of the actual cost of sustenance exceeding the prescribed charges an extra charge may be made.

FIFTH SCHEDULE  
(Regulation 33(2))  
(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

FEES FOR DIPPING AND SPRAYING CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.

	\$
Cattle and horses .....	0.40
Sheep, goats and swine .....	0.30

SIXTH SCHEDULE  
(Regulation 14)  
(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

African Horse Sickness; Equine Infectious Anaemia; Equine Encephalitis (East & West; Venezuelan; Japanese; W. Nile; Semliki Forest); Vesicular Stomatitis; Glanders; Equine Trypanosomiasis; Epizootic Lymphangitis.

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SEVENTH SCHEDULE  
(Regulations 16 and 17)  
(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

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Foot & Mouth Disease; Rinderpest; Vesicular Stomatitis; Jembrana Disease;  
Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia; Theileriosis (except T. Mutans).

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EIGHTH SCHEDULE  
(Regulation 18)  
(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

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Foot-and-Mouth Disease; Maedi-visna (Progressive Ovine Pneumonia); Goat Pox;  
Sheep Pox; Pulmonary Adenomatosis; Brucella Melitensis; Contagious Agalactia;  
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia; Theileriosis (T. Hirci); Scrapie, Sheep Scab  
(Psoroptes Ovis).

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NINTH SCHEDULE  
(Regulation 19)  
(Substituted by Legal Notice 83 of 1982.)

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Foot-and-Mouth Disease; Swine fever; African Swine Fever; Swine Vesicular  
Disease; Vesicular Stomatitis; Aujeszky's Disease; Vesicular Exanthema.

*Controlled by Ministry of Primary Industries*