



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Security, Blue Economy and Fisheries (Agro-Industry and Food Security Division)
Division of Veterinary Services
Agricultural Services – Réduit

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Import conditions for cattle into Mauritius from Kenya

The animals should be accompanied by the original of the International Veterinary Certificate issued by the Official Veterinary Services of Kenya certifying the following therein:

- I. The animals shall originate from the following farms found in Taita Taveta county only:
 - a. Kisima Ranch
 - b. Kutima Ranch
 - c. Gichecha farm
 - d. Taita Ranch
 - e. Izero Ranch
- II. All animals selected for export have been individually tagged for identification purposes.
- III. All the animal intended for export were kept on the premises of the farm since birth until quarantine and the animals were not in contact with animals from other farms for the past 3 months
- IV. The animals were vaccinated according to the vaccination program approved by the Veterinary services of Kenya and pursuant to the conditions of this import permit.
- V. An active sero surveillance is carried out on the farms from which the animals come from at least once every 6 months to rule out virus circulation of FMD and other diseases such as
 - i. Brucellosis (Melitensis and abortus)
 - ii. FMD
 - iii. RVF
 - iv. Q fever
 - v. LSD
 - vi. BVD
 - vii. CBPP

The results of the surveillance regarding relevant farms should be submitted to the LVD upon request.

- VI. The State veterinarian has clinically examined the animals and provided a health certificate prior to movement of the animals from farm to quarantine site.

- VII. A movement permit and a no objection certificate was issued for the animals to be moved from the farm to the quarantine site.
- VIII. The vehicles in which the animals were transported were cleaned and disinfected.
- IX. The animals were transported in sealed containers or vehicles from farm to the quarantine station and should vehicles not be opened during the journey to avoid mixing with other animal to the quarantine station.
- X. The quarantine station should be approved by the Veterinary services of Kenya; the quarantine was cleaned and disinfected and was free from any animals for at least 21 days prior reception of animals intended for export to Mauritius.
- XI. The quarantine holds only animals intended for export to Mauritius from day Zero to the last day of quarantine. The animals should be kept in quarantine facility for at least 14 days prior to export to MAURITIUS.
- XII. Arrangements have been made and verified to prevent any contact with fomites and other animals not complying with the same health requirements as described in this import condition during the period from quarantine and certification until dispatch to Mauritius.
- XIII. The animals were transported directly to the port of Mombasa from the quarantine station in vehicles which have been cleaned and disinfected.
- XIV. The animals were disembarked directly from the vehicles to the vessel without going through marshaling yards.
- XV. The state veterinarian has clinically examined and has supervised the embarkation of the animals.
- XVI. The IVC was signed by the Chief Veterinary Officer and a digital original IVC shall accompany the consignment.

1) Anthrax

1.1 The animals showed no clinical sign of **anthrax** on the day of shipment;

AND

1.2 were kept for the 20 days prior to shipment in an establishment where no case of anthrax was officially declared during that period; or

1.3 were vaccinated, not less than 20 days and not more than 12 months prior to shipment in accordance with the Terrestrial Manual.

Disease	Vaccine, batch number and expiry date.	Date of Vaccination
Anthrax (not less than twenty days and not more than 12 months prior to shipment)		

2) Bluetongue Virus

For importation from countries or zones free from bluetongue

2.1 The animals showed no clinical sign of bluetongue on the day of shipment;

AND

2.2 the animals were kept in a country or zone free from bluetongue since birth or for at least 60 days prior to shipment; or

2.3 the animals were kept in a country or zone free from bluetongue for at least 28 days, then were subjected, with negative results, to a serological test to detect antibodies to the BTV group and remained in the free country or zone until shipment; or

2.4 the animals were kept in a country or zone free from bluetongue for at least 14 days, then were subjected, with negative results, to an agent identification test, and remained in the free country or zone until shipment; or

2.5 the animals:

- a) were vaccinated, at least 60 days before the introduction into the free country or zone, from which they are to be exported, against all serotypes demonstrated to be present in the source population through a surveillance programme as described in Articles 8.3.14. to 8.3.17. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023);
- b) were identified as having been vaccinated;
- c) remained in the free country or zone for at least seven days until shipment;

AND

2.6 if the animals were exported from a free zone within an infected country, either:

- a) did not transit through an infected zone during transportation to the place of shipment; or
- b) were protected from attacks from Culicoides in accordance with point 2 of Article 8.3.13. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) at all times when transiting through an infected zone; or
- c) had been vaccinated in accordance with point 2.5) above.

For importation from countries or zones seasonally free from bluetongue

The animals:

2.7 showed no clinical sign of bluetongue on the day of shipment;

AND

2.8 were kept during the free season in a seasonally free country or zone since birth or for at least 60 days prior to shipment; or

2.9 were kept during the free season in a seasonally free country or zone for at least 28 days prior to shipment, and were subjected during that residence period to a serological test to detect antibodies to the BTV group, with negative results, carried out at least 28 days after the commencement of the residence period; or

2.10 were kept during the free season in a seasonally free country or zone for at least 14 days prior to shipment, and were subjected during that residence period to an agent identification test, with negative results, carried out at least 14 days after the commencement of the residence period; or

2.11 were:

- a) vaccinated, at least 60 days before shipment, against all serotypes demonstrated to be present in the source population through a surveillance programme in accordance with Articles 8.3.14. to 8.3.17. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023).;
- b) identified as having been vaccinated;
- c) kept during the free season in the seasonally free country or zone for at least seven days, and until shipment;

AND

2.12 either:

- a) did not transit through an infected zone during transportation to the place of shipment; or
- b) were protected from attacks from Culicoides in accordance with point 2 of Article 8.3.13. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) at all times when transiting through an infected zone; or
- c) were vaccinated in accordance with point 2.11) above.

For importation from countries or zones infected with BTV

The animals:

2.13 showed no clinical sign of bluetongue on the day of shipment;

AND

2.14 were protected from attacks from Culicoides in accordance with Article 8.3.13. of the

Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023). in a vector-protected establishment for at least 60 days prior to shipment and during transportation to the place of shipment; or

2.15 were protected from attacks from Culicoides in accordance with Article 8.3.13 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) in a vector-protected establishment for at least 28 days prior to shipment and during transportation to the place of shipment, and were subjected during that period to a serological test to detect antibodies to the BTV group, with negative results, carried out at least 28 days after introduction into the vector-protected establishment; or

2.16 were protected from attacks from Culicoides in accordance with Article 8.3.13. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023). in a vector-protected establishment for at least 14 days prior to shipment and during transportation to the place of shipment, and were subjected during that period to an agent identification test, with negative results, carried out at least 14 days after introduction into the vector-protected establishment; or

2.17 were:

- a) vaccinated, at least 60 days before shipment, against all serotypes demonstrated to be present in the source population through a surveillance programme in accordance with Articles 8.3.14. to 8.3.17. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)
- b) identified as having been vaccinated; or

2.18 were demonstrated to have antibodies for at least 60 days prior to shipment against all serotypes demonstrated to be present in the source population through a surveillance programme in accordance with Articles 8.3.14. to 8.3.17. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023).

Disease	Vaccine, batch number and expiry date.	Date of Vaccination
Bluetongue		

3) Brucella Abortus

3.1 The animals originate from farms clinically free for the past twelve months from Brucellosis and derive from Brucellosis accredited free herds or have been tested for Brucellosis with negative results for Brucellosis .

3.2 The animals showed no clinical sign of infection with **Brucella** on the day of shipment.

4) Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD)

4.1 Kenya is free from EHDV

5) Foot and Mouth Disease

Recommendations for importation of susceptible animals from countries or zones infected with FMDV, where an official control programme exists

5.1 the animals showed no clinical sign of FMD on the day of shipment;

5.2 prior to isolation, the animals were kept in the establishment of origin:

5.2.1 for 30 days, or since birth if younger than 30 days, if a stamping-out policy is applied to control FMD in the exporting country or zone,

5.2.2 Or for three months, or since birth if younger than three months if a stamping-out policy is not applied to control FMD in the exporting country or zone;

5.3 the establishment of origin is covered by the official control programme and FMD has not occurred within it for the relevant period as defined in points 3 a) and 3 b) above;

5.4 the animals were isolated for the 30 days prior to shipment:

5.4.1 in a quarantine station, and all animals in isolation were subjected to diagnostic virological and serological tests for evidence of FMDV with negative results on samples collected at least 28 days after the start of isolation period, or

5.4.2 in an establishment that is not a quarantine station, infection with FMDV did not occur within a 10-kilometre radius of the establishment during that period, and all animals in isolation were subjected to diagnostic virological and serological tests for evidence of FMDV with negative results on samples collected at least 28 days after the start of isolation period;

5.5 the animals were not exposed to any source of FMDV during their transportation from the establishment to the place of shipment.

6) Heartwater

For importation from countries considered infected with heartwater

The animals:

6.1 showed no clinical sign of heartwater on the day of shipment;

6.2 were subjected to a diagnostic test for heartwater with negative results during the 15 days prior to shipment;

6.3 were treated with acaricides prior to shipment and were completely free of ticks.

Product used:.....

Treatment date:.....

7) **M.tuberculosis complex**

The animals:

7.1 showed no clinical signs of infection with **M. tuberculosis complex** on the day of shipment;

7.2 a) originate from a herd free from infection with M. tuberculosis complex that is in a country or zone free from infection with M. tuberculosis complex; or

b) originate from a herd free from infection with M. tuberculosis complex and have been tested for infection with M. tuberculosis complex with negative results within 30 days prior to shipment; or

a) have been isolated for at least six months prior to shipment including protection from contact with any reservoir of M. tuberculosis complex and all isolated animals showed negative results to at least two consecutive tests carried out at a six-month interval, with the second test performed within 30 days prior to shipment.

8) **New World or Old World screwworm**

8.1 Kenya is free from New world and old world screwworm .

9) **Rift Valley Fever (RVF)**

For importation from countries or zones free from Rift Valley Fever (RVF)

The animals:

9.1 were kept in a country or zone free from RVF since birth or for at least 14 days prior to shipment;

AND

9.2 either:

- a) were vaccinated at least 14 days prior to leaving the free country or zone; or
- b) did not transit through an area experiencing an epizootic during transportation to the place of shipment; or
- c) were protected from vector attacks when transiting through an area experiencing an epizootic.

For importation from countries or zones infected with RVFV during the inter-epizootic period

The animals:

9.3 showed no sign of RVF on the day of shipment;

9.4 met one of the following conditions:

- a) were vaccinated against RVF at least 14 days prior to shipment with a modified live virus vaccine; or
- b) were held for at least 14 days prior to shipment in a vector-protected quarantine station, which is located in an area of demonstrated low vector activity. During this period the animals showed no clinical sign of RVF;

AND

9.5 either:

- a) did not transit through an area experiencing an epizootic during transportation to the place of shipment; or
- b) were protected from vector attacks when transiting through an area experiencing an epizootic.

For importation from countries or zones infected with RVFV during an epizootic

The animals:

9.6 showed no sign of RVF on the day of shipment;

9.7 did not originate in the area of the epizootic;

9.8 were vaccinated against RVF at least 14 days prior to shipment;

9.9 were held for at least 14 days prior to shipment in a vector-protected quarantine station, which is located in an area of demonstrated low vector activity outside the area of the epizootic. During this period the animals showed no sign of RVF;

9.10 either:

- a) did not transit through an area experiencing an epizootic during transportation to the place of shipment; or
- b) were protected from vector attacks when transiting through an area experiencing an epizootic.

Disease	Vaccine, batch number and expiry date.	Date of Vaccination
RVF		

10) Bovine anaplasmosis

For importation from countries considered infected with bovine anaplasmosis

The animals:

10.1 showed no clinical sign of bovine anaplasmosis on the day of shipment; and

10.2 were, since birth, kept in a zone known to be free from bovine anaplasmosis for the previous two years;

OR

10.3 showed no clinical sign of bovine anaplasmosis on the day of shipment; and

10.4 were subjected to a diagnostic test for bovine anaplasmosis with negative results during 30 days prior to shipment; and

AND

in either of the above cases:

10.6 were treated with an acaricide and, if necessary, a repellent against biting insects prior to shipment and were completely free of ticks.

Product used:

Treatment date:.....

11. Bovine babesiosis

For importation from countries considered infected with bovine babesiosis

The animals:

11.1 showed no clinical sign of bovine babesiosis on the day of shipment; and

11.2 were, since birth, resident in a zone known to be free of bovine babesiosis for the previous two years;

OR

11.3 showed no clinical sign of bovine babesiosis on the day of shipment; and

11.4 were subjected to a diagnostic test for bovine babesiosis with negative results during 30 days prior to shipment; and

AND

in either of the above cases:

11.6 were treated with an acaricide prior to shipment and were completely free of ticks.

Product used:

Treatment date:.....

12) Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)

12.1 Kenya is free from BSE For the importation of cattle from a country, zone or compartment posing a negligible Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk but where there has been an indigenous case

The animals:

12.1 are identified by a permanent identification system in such a way as to demonstrate that they are not exposed cattle as described in point 3 b) iii) of Article 11.4.3.;

12.2 were born after the date from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants had been effectively enforced.

For the importation of cattle from a country, zone or compartment posing a controlled BSE risk

12.3 the country, zone or compartment complies with the conditions referred to in Article 11.4.4. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023).;

12.4 cattle selected for export are identified by a permanent identification system in such a way as to demonstrate that they are not exposed cattle as described in point 3 b) of Article 11.4.4 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023).;

12.5 cattle selected for export were born after the date from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants was effectively enforced.

For the importation of cattle from a country, zone or compartment posing an undetermined BSE risk

12.6 the feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants has been banned and the ban has been effectively enforced;

12.7 all BSE cases, as well as:

- a) 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
- b) 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;

12.8 cattle selected for export:

- a) are identified by a permanent identification system in such a way as to demonstrate that they are not exposed cattle as demonstrated in point 2) above;
- b) were born at least two years after the date from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants was effectively enforced.

13) Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)

For importation from Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) infected countries or zones

The animals:

13.1 showed no clinical sign of CBPP on the day of shipment;

13.2 were kept in a CBPP free country, zone or compartment since birth or for at least the past six months.

14) Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL)

the animals:

14.1 come from a country, zone or compartment free from **Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL)**; or

14.2 come from an EBL free herd; or

14.3 meet the following three conditions:

a) the cattle were kept in a herd in which:

- i. there has been no evidence of EBL either clinical, post-mortem, or as a result of a diagnostic test for EBL within the previous two years;
- ii. all cattle over 24 months of age have been subjected to a diagnostic test for EBL on a blood sample on two occasions with negative results during the preceding 12 months, at an interval of at least 4 months, or were tested on two occasions while segregated from the herd in an isolation unit approved by the Veterinary Authority at an interval of at least 4 months;

b) the cattle were subjected to a diagnostic test for EBL within 30 days prior to shipment with negative results;

c) if less than two years of age, the cattle come from 'uterine' dams which have been subjected to a diagnostic test for EBL on a blood sample on two occasions at intervals of at least 4 months within the preceding 12 months, with negative results.

15) Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS)

For importation from Hemorrhagic Septicemia(HS) free countries or zones

The animals:

15.1 showed no clinical sign of HS on the day of shipment; and

15.2 were kept in a country or zone free from HS since birth or for at least six months.

For importation from countries considered infected with HS

The animals:

15.3 showed no clinical sign of HS on the day of shipment; and

15.4 were kept in a quarantine station for three months prior to shipment; and

15.5 were examined for the presence of the pathogenic agent in the naso-pharynx in accordance with the procedures described in the Terrestrial Manual, on four occasions, at weekly intervals during the last month in quarantine with negative results; and

15.6 were vaccinated not less than 30 days prior to shipment (under study); or

15.7 showed a positive reaction to the passive mouse protection test (under study) conducted during pre-shipment quarantine.

16) Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/ Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV)

For the importation of cattle destined for herds free from Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/ Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV)

The animals:

16.1 showed no clinical sign of IBR/IPV on the day of shipment;

16.2 come from an IBR/IPV free herd; or

16.3 were kept in a quarantine station for the 30 days prior to shipment and were subjected to a diagnostic test for IBR/IPV on a blood sample on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days.

For the importation of cattle intended for herds not qualified as free from IBR/IPV

The animals:

16.4 showed no clinical sign of IBR/IPV on the day of shipment;

16.5 were vaccinated with an inactivated virus vaccine not less than one month and not more than

six months prior to shipment.

17) Lumpy Skin Disease(LSD)

For importation from countries or zones free from Lumpy Skin Disease(LSD)

The animals:

17.1 showed no clinical sign of LSD on the day of shipment;

17.2 come from a country or zone free from LSD.

For importation from countries or zones not free from LSD

The animals:

17.3 showed no clinical sign of LSD on the day of shipment;

17.4 were kept since birth, or for the past 60 days prior to shipment, in an epidemiological unit where no case of LSD occurred during that period;

17.5 were vaccinated against LSD according to manufacturer's instructions between 60 days and one year prior to shipment;

17.6 were demonstrated to have antibodies at least 30 days after vaccination;

17.7 were kept in a quarantine station for the 28 days prior to shipment during which time they were subjected to an agent identification test with negative results.

Disease	Vaccine, batch number and expiry date.	Date of Vaccination
LSD		

18) Theileriosis

For importation from countries considered infected with theileriosis

The animals:

18.1 showed no clinical sign of theileriosis on the day of shipment; and

18.2 were, since birth, kept in a zone known to be free of theileriosis for the previous two years;

OR

18.3 showed no clinical sign of theileriosis on the day of shipment; and

18.4 were subjected to a diagnostic test for theileriosis with negative results during the 30 days prior to shipment (under study); and

18.5 showed negative results from microscopic examination of blood smears;

AND

in either of the above cases:

18.6 were treated with an acaricide prior to shipment and were completely free of ticks.

Product used:

Treatment date:

19) the animals showed no clinical sign of **trichomonosis** on the day of shipment.

20) the animals were treated effectively against **Fasciola hepatica, F.gigantica and Fascioloides magna** using an approved anthelmintics (at least 2 weeks prior to export)

21) **Trypanosomabrucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax**

For importation of susceptible animals from countries, zones or compartments free from infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax

the animals:

21.1 showed no clinical signs of infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax on the day of shipment;

21.2 were kept since birth in a free country, zone or compartment or were imported from a free country, zone or compartment;

21.3 did not transit through an infected zone during transportation to the place of shipment or were protected from vectors or any source of the pathogenic agent by the application of effective biosecurity during transportation to the place of shipment.

NOTE TO IMPORTER

- i. The animals have been moved in disinfected trucks to the port of embarkation.
- ii. On the day of embarkation, all animals show no signs of contagious/infectious disease and are free from ectoparasites.
- iii. The animals should invariably be transported in a licensed livestock carrier (air or sea).
- iv. The Official veterinarian certifies that the livestock carrier carries a correct/right number of animals that will not compromise their security and welfare during the journey.
- v. The livestock carrier carrying the consignment will call DIRECTLY after embarkation of animals to SSR international airport if by air or Port-Louis harbor if by sea.
- vi. The date and number of this import permit must be stated on the Official Veterinary Certificate.
- vii. Arrival of every consignment should be notified to the Division of Veterinary Services at least two days before arrival if by sea or one day if by air.
- viii. The Bill of Lading/airway bill for the consignment shall be submitted to the Division of Veterinary Services upon disembarkation.
- ix. All animals will be kept in an approved quarantine/ isolation facility in Mauritius for 14 days.
- x. If the Veterinary Certificate does not conform to the conditions laid down in this permit, the landing of the said animals will not be allowed.
- xi. The permit is issued in respect of one consignment only.
- xii. This permit may be cancelled without any compensation at any time in case of disease outbreak or suspicion of disease in the country of export.
- xiii. All animals upon arrival will be transported at importer's cost to the officially approved quarantine station.