22 August 2005

BOVINE GROWTH HORMONE (BGH)

Bovine Growth Hormone (BGH), also known as Bovine Somatotropin (BST), is a naturally occurring growth hormone, which is produced in the pituitary gland of the cow. BGH is now capable of being produced by state of the art biotechnological processes and is being used to increase milk productivity and feed efficiency.

Milk from cows treated with BGH is declared safe for human consumption by various health authorities, including the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA). Few authorities have approved the general use of BGH, and in line with this policy, BGH is not approved for use in New Zealand by the New Zealand Food Safety Authority (NZFSA).

Fonterra continues to monitor the attitudes of customers and overseas authorities.

This policy has been in force since September 1988.

Bo Patel
Compliance Manager
Ref: AS00-100

8 July 2004

NEW ZEALAND’S POSITION WITH REGARD TO TSEs

As New Zealand’s Director Animal Biosecurity I confirm that New Zealand’s animal health situation with regard to TSEs is as follows.

- New Zealand is free from all TSEs of animals and has never had a case of BSE or CWD.

- The last case of scrapie in New Zealand was in 1954 and was related to the importation of sheep from England.

- There has been a ban on the importation of live cattle from the United Kingdom since December 1988. The importation of live cattle from the European Union is prohibited.

- New Zealand has never allowed the importation of meat and bone meal for feeding to livestock. New Zealand’s livestock industry is primarily pastoral-based. Regulations prohibiting feeding ruminant tissues to ruminants came into force on 1 January 2000. The Regulations replaced a voluntary industry ban which had operated since mid 1996.

- New Zealand does not permit the importation of deer/elk or their genetic material from North America.

- New Zealand’s conditions covering the importation of cattle embryos and semen from countries (other than the UK) in which cases of BSE have been reported are based on the OIE International Animal Health Code.

- Since 1990 New Zealand has had a targeted surveillance program to identify BSE, CWD and scrapie, should they occur. The causal agent of TSEs are notifiable organisms.

Derek Belton
Director Animal Biosecurity
Ref: AS00-100

8 July 2004

NEW ZEALAND'S POSITION WITH REGARD TO BSE

As New Zealand's Director Animal Biosecurity I confirm that New Zealand's animal health situation with regard to BSE is as follows.

- New Zealand has never had a case of BSE and is free from scrapie.

- There has been a ban on the importation of live cattle from the United Kingdom since December 1988. The importation of live cattle from the European Union is prohibited.

- New Zealand has never allowed the importation of meat and bone meal for feeding to livestock. New Zealand's livestock industry is primarily pastoral-based. Regulations prohibiting feeding ruminant tissues to ruminants came into force on 1 January 2000. The Regulations replaced a voluntary industry ban which had operated since mid 1996.

- New Zealand's conditions covering the importation of cattle embryos and semen from countries (other than the UK) in which cases of BSE have been reported are based on the OIE International Animal Health Code but with some additional safeguards over and above the OIE requirements.

- New Zealand has a targeted surveillance program to identify BSE, should it occur. The causal agent of BSE is a notifiable organism.

Derek Belton
Director Animal Biosecurity
22 January 2007

BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (BSE)

New Zealand’s animal health situation with regard to BSE, also known as mad cow disease, is covered by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry position.

Please find the attached link to the NZ situation:


Bo Patel
Manager Global Market Access

This statement was issued on 22 August 2005.
In the event of a change to Fonterra’s position, this statement will be superseded and re-dated.