

# *Mycoplasma bovis*

22 June 2019

# HOW WE GOT TO TODAY

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## June 2017 the first case of *Mycoplasma bovis* reported in New Zealand

- *Mycoplasma bovis* (*M. bovis*) is a bacterium that causes illness in cattle.
- Found in every cattle raising country, except New Zealand.
- In July 2017, first case reported by a vet to MPI.
- Through DNA analysis, and tracing of animal movements – evidence indicates it arrived here in late 2015/ early 2016 – how hasn't been determined.
- All confirmed farms put under movement restrictions.
- Decision made in May 2018 to eradicate the disease, by culling affected herds.

# SITUATION REPORT

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## Affected properties nationally at 19 June 2019

- Confirmed Properties – 173
- Active Properties – 39
- Cleared Properties – 134
- Under NOD movement restrictions – 229
- Under Surveillance – 592

# TAG REPORT

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## Latest TAG report on 24 January 2019

Programme is on track, and eradication is achievable.

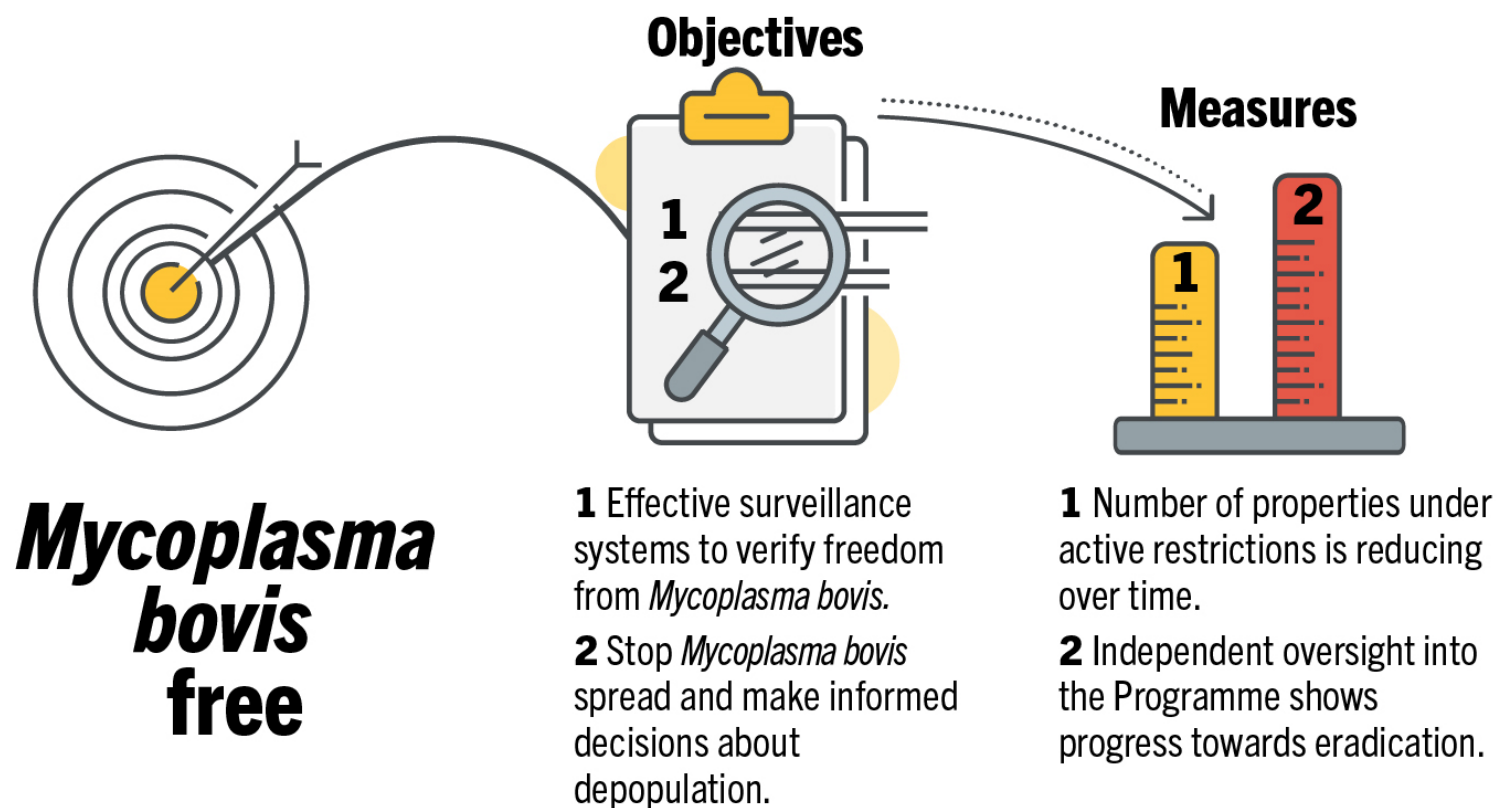
Five critical dependencies for success:

1. A clear definition of expected outcomes
2. A functional NAIT system
3. Ongoing support from the farming community and other stakeholders
4. Clarity around prevalence in the beef sector
5. Availability and retention of skilled people.

# NATIONAL PLAN

## GOAL ONE

## Eradicate *Mycoplasma bovis* from New Zealand.



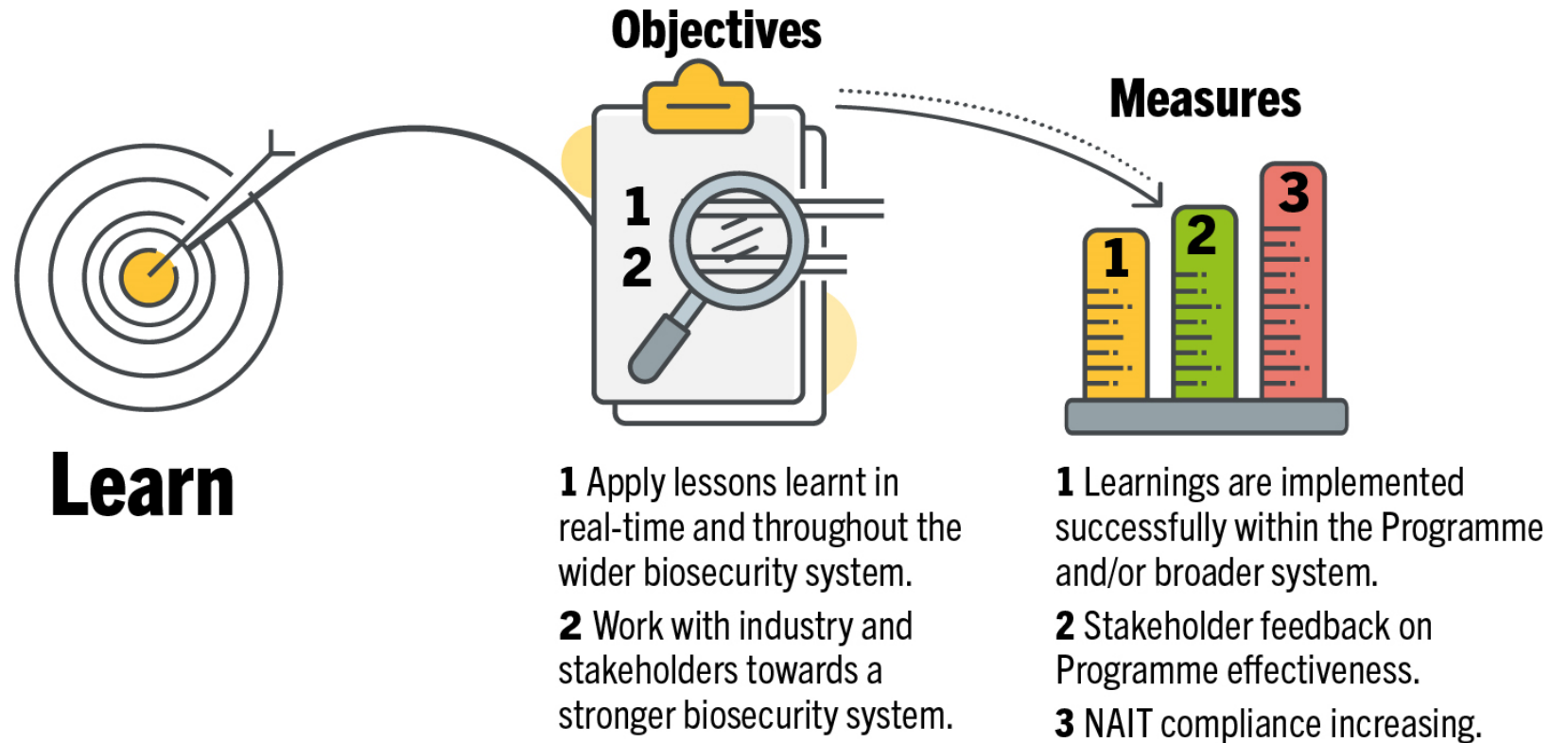
## GOAL TWO

# Reduce the impact of the disease and the eradication programme



## GOAL THREE

### Leave New Zealand's biosecurity system stronger



# TESTING

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***M. bovis* is difficult to find, and the testing is complicated**

- PCR testing
- ELISA testing
- Making decisions based on those tests



# UNDER SURVEILLANCE

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## Low risk properties placed under surveillance

- Low risk (otherwise we would restrict movements)
- One or more rounds of testing
- Necessary to maintain BAU operations.
- Mustering costs available
- Dedicated liaison team within the Programme
- Only 5 percent of Confirmed Properties were found through Active Surveillance.

# NOTICE OF DIRECTION

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## Higher risk, movements off farm restricted

- Properties under Notice of Direction do not have confirmed *M. bovis* infection. Most of these farms are found to be clear.
- A NOD can be issued if a risk animal movement has been found from a known Restricted Place (RP) or if surveillance testing brings up inconclusive results.
- These properties can bring animals on, and can send animals to slaughter with a permit.

## OTHER NOTICES OF DIRECTION

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### Multiple different types of NOD

- NOD to census animals on the property.
- NOD to slaughter sample (trace animals, and ELISA reactors)
- NOD to depopulate.
- NOD revocation.
- Transitional NODs
- The total number of Notices issued is not indicative of the scale of the incursion.

## RESTRICTED PLACE

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# Restricted Place Notice is issued when M. bovis is diagnosed

- Can't move animals on our off property.
- Pending depopulation and cleaning and disinfection – or underway
- Extensive Welfare and Recovery support available.
- ICP Manager still the primary point of contact.

# RECOVERY

## Re-establishing your farm business

- Recovery starts from Day 1
  - A plan for each farm under movement restrictions & confirmed properties
- Recovery Team of farm experts
  - Regional Recovery Managers and a team in each field office
- Compensation Assistance Team
  - 73% of claims in February
  - Faster claims
- \$5000 Recovery Advice for confirmed properties
- Farmers helping farmers
  - Red Meat Profit Partnership   DairyConnect
- Can request repopulation testing

# WELFARE AND SUPPORT

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## You are not alone

- Stress and worry are normal responses to an abnormal event. It's OK to ask for help.
- Support is available:
  - Rural Support Trusts      Welfare Advisors in each office
  - DairyNZ    Beef + Lamb    Federated Farmers    Rural Women NZ
  - Free counselling
  - Depression.org.nz    TXT 1737    Your doctor
- Look after yourself, your family, and your friends.
- Sleep well, eat well, exercise well.
- Ring 111 in an emergency for you or someone else.

# COMPENSATION

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## Compensation may be payable to cover losses incurred by farmers

- Farmers may be eligible for payment of compensation if they have incurred a verifiable loss. The loss must be as a result of the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) exercising its powers under the Biosecurity Act 1993.
- Need to provide evidence to show that you are the legal owner of the property and/or goods that were damaged or destroyed.
- Can combine losses into one claim, or make separate claims for a number of losses. If further losses are incurred after being paid compensation, farmers may submit another claim.

## LEVIES & GOVERNANCE

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**The cost and oversight of the programme is being shared between industry and government.**

- DairyNZ and Beef + Lamb New Zealand sit on the Governance board for the Programme, and oversee all major decisions.
- After consulting with dairy farmers, DairyNZ is applying to MPI to manage the Biosecurity Response Levy on behalf of farmers, rather than have MPI apply the levy directly.
- DairyNZ sought feedback on setting the maximum rate at 3.9 cents per kilogram of milksolids per year. However, the annual rate for 2019/20 is still to be confirmed.
- Beef + Lamb about to start consulting.



# QUESTIONS?

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