Ref: AE-AR08L
Date: 27.02.04

OVERSEAS MARKET ACCESS REQUIREMENTS NOTIFICATION

ANIMAL PRODUCTS ACT 1999

BIOSECURITY AUTHORITY

OMAR B CEREMBEC.ARG- CERVINE EMBRYOS to ARGENTINA

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999, I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled cervine embryos to Argentina.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 17th day of March 2004.

Signed by Carolyn Hini
National Manager International Animal Trade
MAF Biosecurity Authority
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. Argentina Requirements

Cervine embryos exported from New Zealand to Argentina must comply with the import requirements of Argentina listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 An import permit is required for the exportation of cervine embryos to Argentina.

2.2 An official veterinarian of New Zealand must certify the following:

2.2.1 New Zealand is free from Akabane, bluetongue, *Brucella melitensis, Brucella abortus*, chronic wasting disease of deer, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer, heartwater, foot and mouth disease, *Leptospira grippotyphosa, L. castellonis, L. canicola, L. icterohaemorrhagiae, L. pyrogenes, L. wolffi*, lumpy skin disease, Q fever, Rift Valley fever, rinderpest and vesicular stomatitis.

2.2.2 Within the period of 90 days prior to the date of the first collection of semen and the 45 days after the date of the last collection there have not been any cases of the following diseases on the semen collection centre:

Campylobacter fetus venerealis, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, leptospirosis, paratuberculosis, bovine tuberculosis and *Trichomonas foetus*

2.2.3 The health status of the donor males/semen was as follows:

Either 2.2.3.1 where artificial insemination was used the semen was eligible for export to Argentina

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Or 2.2.3.2 if natural mating was used, the semen donor was of equivalent health and isolation status to the donor female

2.2.4 The donor animals were resident in the herd of origin and/or on the embryo collection centre for a minimum of 12 months. The donor animals have been kept in the embryo collection centre for 30 days prior to the start of the collection of the embryos for Argentina and during this time they did not have any contact with other animals not of the same health status.

2.2.5 Within 180 days following the last day of the embryo collection for the consignment to Argentina, unless a different time period is specified, the donor female was tested for the following diseases, with negative results:

2.2.5.1 Leptospirosis using:

Either: 2.2.5.1.1 the microscopic agglutination test for the serovars *pomona, hardjo* and *tarassovi*

Or: 2.2.5.1.2 within 14 days prior to initial collection of the embryos the donors were treated with an antibiotic regime effective against leptospirosis

Date sample taken. Product used and dosage.

2.2.5.2 Bovine tuberculosis:

Either: 2.2.5.2.1 the donor animals were resident on properties that have been officially free from bovine tuberculosis for at least 3 years

Or: 2.2.5.2.2 the donor animals were tested using an intradermal test with bovine tuberculin PPD and read at 72 hours.

Date test read.

2.2.5.3 Paratuberculosis using:

Either:	2.2.5.3.1	faecal culture within the 6 months prior to collection of the embryos
Or:	2.2.5.3.2	a complement fixation
Or:	2.2.5.3.3	an ELISA

Date sample taken.

2.2.5.4 Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) using:

Either:	2.2.5.4.1	a serum neutralisation at a 1/8 dilution or less
Or:	2.2.5.4.2	an ELISA
Or:	2.2.5.4.3	an agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID)

Date sample taken.

2.2.5.5 Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD):

Either:	2.2.5.5.1	virus isolation using either whole blood, serum or buffy coat
Or:	2.2.5.5.2	an antigen ELISA
Or:	2.2.5.5.3	a virus neutralisation test

Date sample taken.

2.2.6 Laboratory tests were undertaken at laboratories approved to do testing for export purposes by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.7 The approved embryo team veterinarian inspected the donor females and the donor males if natural mating occurred, on the dates of collection of the embryos for export to Argentina and the animals were clinically normal.

2.2.8 The team veterinarian who supervised the embryo collection team is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.9 The embryo collection centre, which includes the processing laboratory and embryo storage facility, has been approved and registered by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.10 The collection, processing and storage procedures followed by the embryo collection team were in accordance with the recommendations of the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS).

2.2.11 Cervine semen collection centres providing semen for the production of embryos for export are approved and registered by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.12 Biological products of animal origin used in the collection, processing, washing and preservation of the embryos were free of living micro-organisms. Antibiotics were added in accordance with the recommendations of the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS).

2.2.13 The equipment and instruments used for the collection, handling, washing, freezing, preservation and transport of embryos were sterilised according to the recommendations in the IETS *Manual*.

2.2.14 The embryo collection centre has not been subject to any official quarantine control due to animal health problems in the previous 12 months.

2.2.15 The embryos were washed in accordance with the recommendations of the IETS, by being transferred in groups of ten (10) or less, through ten (10) changes of sterile washing fluid, using a new sterile micro-pipette on each occasion. Each washing represented a dilution of 1/100 of the previous washing.

2.2.16 Only embryos from the same donor were washed together.

2.2.17 The embryos were treated with the enzyme trypsin as specified in the IETS Manual.

2.2.18 The straws were identified according to the following system:

2.2.18.1 The initial code specifying the international identification code of the company or organisation responsible for the collection of the embryos, the breed code and registration number of the donor.

2.2.18.2 Date of freezing.

2.2.18.3 Individual packing number and number of embryos in the straw.

2.2.19 The receptacles and holders (goblets/canes) containing the embryos were labelled as follows:

2.2.19.1 The international identification code of the company or organisation responsible for the collection of the embryos.

2.2.19.2 Date of freezing.

2.2.19.3 Registration number, name of donors and breed.

2.2.20 The export container which was either new or properly disinfected, having been disinfected on (date), using the active ingredient.

2.2.21 The container was sealed by an Official Veterinarian of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

3. Definitions

For the purposes of this document:

Any term or expression that is defined in the Animal Products Act 1999 and used, but not defined in this document, has the same meaning as in this Act.

Explanatory note

These overseas market access requirements are based on the import conditions provided by SENASA via fax in April 2003.Fax CRI No 547.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: CEREMBEC.ARG 27.02.04

1. SENASA reserves the right to inspection embryo collection centre.

2. The containers must be supplied with enough refrigerant to guarantee their arrival at the destination, with a sufficient excess to maintain complete viability of their contents for no less than seventy-two (72) hours after their scheduled arrival in Argentina, and for any delays that might occur in shipping and/or transit. Each container must be labelled externally as perishable goods and identified with the following information: health certificate number, seal number, number of straws and identification of donor animals.