Overseas Market Access Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999

Regulation and Assurance Branch, Animal and Animal Products Directorate, Ministry for Primary Industries

Ref: AE-CA-08
Date: 21 July 2016

CEREMB.CA 2 August 2016 – Cervine Embryos to Canada

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60, section 60A, section 62(1) and section 167 of the Animal Products Act 1999 I notify the following:

(i) the issue under section 60 of the Overseas Market Access Requirements for cervine embryos to Canada, CEREMB.CA dated 2 August 2016;

(ii) the revocation and replacement of the Overseas Market Access Requirements for cervine embryos to Canada, CEREMBEC.CA dated 20 December 2013;

(iii) the determination under section 62(1) of the format and content of the official assurance for cervine embryos to Canada.

This notice takes effect from 2nd August 2016.

Dated at Wellington this 25th day of July 2016.

Signed: Howard Pharo
Manager Import and Export Animals
Animal and Animal Products Directorate
Regulation and Assurance Branch
(acting under delegated authority)

2. Canada requirements

Cervine embryos exported from New Zealand to Canada must be accompanied by an official assurance in the form of a completed zoosanitary certificate.

The zoosanitary certificate as specified below must be completed and certified, after due enquiry, by an Official Veterinarian of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Explanatory note:
If the zoosanitary certificate is not certified then the cervine embryos do not satisfy the conditions in the notice. Likewise, if the cervine embryos do not satisfy the zoosanitary requirements in the certificate, then the certificate will not be certified.

Certificate No: ……

NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Commodity: CERVINE EMBRYOS

To: CANADA

Exporting Country: NEW ZEALAND

Competent Authority: MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Import Permit Number: .....

(Use a schedule for more than one donor)

I: SEMEN DONOR	
Registered Name and Number	
Species and Breed	
Name and approval number of semen collection centre*	

II: EMBRYO DONOR	
Registered Name and Number	
Species and Breed	
Period of residency at the embryo collection premises	
III: IDENTIFICATION OF THE EMBRYOS	
Date(s) of embryo collection	
Straw identification markings	
Number of embryos	
Number of straws	

* Delete if not applicable

Total number of embryos in this consignment:.....

Total number of straws in this consignment: .....

Serial number of shipping tank: .....

IV: ORIGIN OF THE EMBRYOS

Address of the embryo collection premises: .....

.....

Name, address, and approval number of embryo team: .....

.....

Name and address of exporter:.....

.....

V: DESTINATION OF THE EMBRYOS

Name and address of consignee: .....

.....

Means and identification of transport:.....

V: SANITARY INFORMATION

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

I, ..., an Official Veterinarian authorised by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries, certify, after due inquiry in regard to the donor deer and cervine embryos listed in this Zoosanitary Certificate, that:

1. Country disease freedom

1.1 New Zealand is free of bluetongue, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer, foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, rift valley fever, rinderpest, vesicular stomatitis, and the transmissible spongiform encephalopathy known as chronic wasting disease.

2. Residency

2.1 Each donor animal has been continuously resident in New Zealand for a minimum of six (6) months immediately prior to the collection of embryos for export.

3. Herd of origin

3.1 The herd of origin of each donor is recognised by the competent authority as free from brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*) and the transmissible spongiform encephalopathy known as chronic wasting disease.

3.2 Immediately prior to embryo collection, each donor animal was part of a deer herd which is free of bovine tuberculosis and has a classification of 'Clear 2' or higher, according to the National Pest Management Strategy (NPMS) for bovine tuberculosis in New Zealand.

3.3 During the five (5) years immediately prior to collection, any premise on which the donor animals have resided has been free from clinical or epidemiological evidence of chronic wasting disease for the five (5) years prior to movement off the premises and/or collection of the donor animals. The donor animals are not the progeny of a sire or dam suspected or known to be affected with chronic wasting disease.

3.4 At the time of entry of the donor animals into isolation or onto the collection premises, the herd of origin was not subject to any restriction/quarantine measures pertaining to diseases of deer transmissible by germplasm.

4. Isolation and testing

4.1 The donor animals were isolated for a minimum period of thirty (30) days immediately preceding the collection of embryos for export, and during that period did not have any contact with other livestock.

4.2 The donor animals were tested as free of bovine tuberculosis, using a test approved for deer by the NPMS for bovine tuberculosis in New Zealand, with negative results in each case.

4.3 The donor animals:

[**Either** 4.3.1 were tested for herpes viruses of cervidae during the twenty-one (21) days immediately prior to the collection of embryos for export, with a negative result, using a virus neutralisation test.]

[**Or** 4.3.2 for each donor, a pooled sample of non-transferable embryos/degenerative oocytes, collection fluids and/or washing fluids from each embryo collection for export to Canada has been tested for herpes virus of cervidae, by virus isolation (VI) with negative results, and testing has been performed in accordance with International Embryo Transfer Society recommendations.]

(Delete as appropriate)

5. Embryo team

5.1 The embryos for export were collected and processed:

[**Either** 5.1.1 in an approved embryo collection facility.]

[**Or** 5.1.2 on a premises where the donors were maintained in isolation that has been approved.]

(Delete as appropriate)

5.2 The embryos were collected and processed at a facility under the supervision of a veterinarian approved by the New Zealand competent authority.

5.3 The facilities at which the embryos for export were stored are approved by the New Zealand competent authority.

6. Embryo collection, processing and storage

6.1 The facilities at which the embryos for export was collected, processed and stored were not subject to any restriction/quarantine measures pertaining to diseases of animals.

6.2 The donor animals were continuously resident on the approved embryo collection facility or approved isolation facility for a minimum of thirty (30) days immediately preceding the collection of embryos for export.

6.3 The donor animals from which the export germplasm was sourced were examined and found free of clinical evidence of communicable disease during every procedure related to the preparation and collection of germplasm. The disease free period included the thirty (30) days prior to the start of germplasm collection, the period during which germplasm was collected, and the thirty (30) days following the last collection date of the germplasm intended for export.

6.4 During the isolation and residency on the collection facility, the donor animal(s) did not come into contact with any animals, products, or equipment of a lesser heath status.

6.5 The semen used to fertilize the embryos was:

[**Either** 6.5.1 collected at an MPI approved semen collection centre.]

[**Or** 6.5.2 imported from Canada or would meet current requirements for importation into Canada.]

[**Or** 6.5.3 from a donor sire meeting the equivalent residency, isolation and health status as the donor female.]

(Delete as appropriate)

6.6 The embryos were washed, treated and processed in accordance with the protocol detailed in the Manual of the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS); for washings and treatments, this means that ten (10) washings and two (2) trypsin treatments are required in the following sequence: 5 washing - 2 trypsin treatments - 5 washings.

6.7 The zona pellucida of the embryos was examined on the entire surface using a magnification of not

less than 50X and certified intact and free of adherent material prior to freezing.

[6.8 In the case of micromanipulated embryos, they were examined prior to any micromanipulation which involved penetration of the zona pellucida.] (Delete as appropriate)

6.9 The embryos presented for export were collected, processed and stored in a hygienic manner that prevented contamination with pathogenic micro-organisms.

6.10 All material with animal ingredients used in the processing of the embryos was sourced and processed to prevent introduction of pathogenic organisms. All equipment used to collect, handle, process, freeze, and store the embryos was either new, or sterilised prior to use.

6.11 Any biological product of animal origin used in the media and solutions for collection, processing, washing or storage of the embryos was free of pathogenic micro-organisms. Media and solutions used in the collection and storage of embryos was sterilized by approved methods according to the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS) Manual and handled in such a manner as to ensure that sterility was maintained. Antibiotics were added to collection, processing, washing and storage media as recommended in the IETS Manual.

6.12 Straws or ampoules contain embryos from only one donor.

6.13 The cryogenic or cooling agent used in the process was not used in association with any other product of animal origin. The straws or ampoules were sealed at the time of freezing.

6.14 The frozen embryos for export were stored in sterile ampoules, straws, or receptacles in sanitized liquid nitrogen containers at an approved storage place for a minimum period of thirty (30) days prior to export.

6.15 Embryos for export were stored in a sealed container in ampoules, straws or other receptacles indelibly marked in accordance with the recommendations of the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS) for labeling.

6.16 During storage and transport to the port of exportation, the embryos did not come into contact with any animals, products, or equipment of a lesser heath status.

7. Sealing the container

7.1 Prior to export, an Official Veterinarian sealed the export container using an official seal bearing the following number or mark:.....

.....

Signature of Official Veterinarian Official Stamp and Date
Ministry for Primary Industries
New Zealand

.....

.....

Name and Address of office:

Note. The Official Veterinarian must sign and stamp each page of the veterinary certificate using a different colour ink to the paper and the print, and, where applicable, sign, date and stamp each page of the documents (e.g. laboratory reports) that form part of the extended health certification.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

(This is not part of the official certification)

COMMODITY: **CERVINE EMBRYOS**

COUNTRY: **CANADA**

NOTES: This export certificate has been amended to include an equivalent testing option for herpes virus. The equivalence was approved by CFIA in March 2014. The export certificate is based on the *Import requirements for frozen in-vivo derived cervid embryos from New Zealand* provided by Canada in June 2012.

1. An Import Permit is required prior to importing cervine embryos into Canada. Applications for permits should be made to the Area Office of the CFIA. The original permit for the consignment, and any other necessary export documentation pertaining to the shipment, must be provided for inspection at the first port of entry.

2. On arrival in Canada, the importer is responsible for all cost incurred or associated with any testing or treatment that may be required under the import permit or under any Act or Regulations.

3. Should the disease status of New Zealand change between the time of issuance of the permit and the time of entry into Canada, the import shipment may be refused entry into Canada or be subject to additional quarantine and testing or treatment. Importers will be responsible for any additional costs incurred.

4. Section I: name and approval number of semen collection centre – this is applicable where artificial insemination is used.

5. Clause 4.1 – Should the results of any testing during isolation be other than negative, the isolation period for the remaining animals must not have recommenced until any not-negative animal was removed from the isolation facility. Collection of germplasm for export must not commence until all testing requirements are fulfilled.

6. Clause 5.1 means either the donors were collected while resident at an embryo team export approved premises; or by an embryo team carrying out on-farm collection in an isolation facility approved by a recognised person, with the processing of embryos carried out in either a mobile laboratory or at another site.

7. Clause 5.2 means an approved embryo team veterinarian.

8. Clause 5.3 means the embryos were stored at an export approved premises prior to export.

9. Clause 6.2 – in the case of an approved embryo collection facility, the isolation period of 30 days should occur in a pre-entry isolation area of the embryo collection facility. In the case of animals already being resident on an embryo collection facility prior to qualifying for eligibility for Canada, they must have undergone a period of 30 days isolation prior to entering the embryo collection facility.

10. With regards to the identification markings or labelling the receptacles must be labelled with at least the following information: practitioner code, donor breed, donor registration number, donor management number or barn name or tattoo, sire registration number, straw number, number of embryos in receptacle (if greater than one), and freezing date (YYMMDD, eg. 11JA01).

11. The embryos must be shipped by the most direct route from the point of export to the address of destination in Canada. Trans-shipment through another country requires written authorisation from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

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Section 61A of the Animal Products Act 1999 states that 'The Crown is not liable, and nor is the Director-General or any employee of the Ministry liable, for any loss arising through the refusal or failure of the relevant authority of an overseas market to admit export animal material or animal product to that market'.