OVERSEAS MARKET ACCESS REQUIREMENTS NOTIFICATION - ANIMAL PRODUCTS ACT 1999 –STANDARDS BRANCH, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY NEW ZEALAND

Ref: AE-JP-05L
Date: 22 November 2011

OMAR B BOVSEMEC.JPN 22.11.11 – BOVINE SEMEN to JAPAN

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled bovine semen to Japan.

(ii) Revoke OMAR B BOVSEMEC.JPN 11.03.08.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington on this 9th day of December 2011.

Signed: Matthew Stone BVSc MVS MANZCVSc
Director Animal and Animal Products
Standards Branch
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. Japan Requirements

Bovine semen exported from New Zealand to Japan must comply with the import regulations of Japan listed in this notice as follows.

2.1 An Official Veterinarian authorised by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must certify, after due enquiry the following:

2.1.1 Rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), vesicular stomatitis, Rift Valley fever, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), African swine fever, bluetongue, lumpy skin disease, and trypanosomiasis are notifiable diseases in New Zealand.

2.1.2 New Zealand is free from bluetongue, brucellosis (*B. abortus*), bovine spongiform encephalopathy, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, rinderpest, vesicular stomatitis, Rift Valley fever, African swine fever, tryponosomiasis. New Zealand cattle are free from leptospirosis due to serotypes *canicola, icterohaemorrhgiae*, and *grippotyphosa*.

2.1.3 Vaccination against Rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), vesicular stomatitis, Rift Valley fever, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), African swine fever, bluetongue, lumpy skin disease, and trypanosomiasis is prohibited in New Zealand.

2.1.4 The semen collection centre at which the semen was collected:

2.1.4.1 is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as having facilities suitable for isolating animals, and collecting, processing, and storing semen

2.1.4.2 is under the direct supervision and sanitary control of a centre veterinarian, who is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and who is responsible for the hygiene of the centre and the health of the animals

2.1.4.3 is routinely inspected by an Official Veterinarian of the government authorities of New Zealand

2.1.4.4 the AI center complies with the conditions of Articles 3.2.1.2 - 3.2.1.4 of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (hereinafter referred to as 'OIE *Code*')

2.1.4.5 animals in the collection centre are isolated from animals, materials, feeds, or vehicles which are not under the control of the collection centre

2.1.4.6 entry of visitors is strictly controlled under the supervision of the centre

2.1.4.7 while on the collection centre, the bulls are not used for natural service.

2.1.5 There have been no confirmed clinical, microbiological, and serological cases of tuberculosis, BVD/MD, campylobacteriosis, enzootic bovine leukosis, IBR/IPV/IB, paratuberculosis, leptospirosis, and trichomoniasis for at least 6 months immediately before commencement of the collection of the semen destined for export.

2.1.6 Before entry into isolation at the quarantine station, donor bull(s) were tested for the following diseases:

2.1.6.1 BVD/MD virus, using a virus isolation test or the antigen ELISA, with a negative result.

Date of sample taken and test done

2.1.6.2 **As well as** the antibody ELISA with either a positive or a negative result. Date of sample taken, test done and result

2.1.6.3 IBR/IPV/IB, using the serum neutralisation test (SNT) or the ELISA, with a result. Date of sample taken and test done

2.1.6.4 Tuberculosis, using the intradermal tuberculin test, with a negative result. Date of test and test done

2.1.6.5 Paratuberculosis, using the ELISA or complement fixation test (CFT), with a negative result. Date of sample taken and test done.

2.1.7 Were held in quarantine for at least 28 days before entering the collection centre. During this period, the donor bull(s) were subjected to the following tests:

2.1.7.1 IBR/IPV/IB:

2.1.7.1.1 **Either** using the SNT or ELISA test, with a negative result. Date of sample taken and test done

2.1.7.1.2 **Or** the donor bull was vaccinated against IBR with an inactivated vaccine. Date of vaccination, type and volume of vaccine used and name of manufacturer.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.7.2 Trichomonosis:

2.1.7.2.1 **Either** donor bull(s) that were less than 6 months of age, or that had been kept in a single sex group after that age prior to quarantine, were tested once, using microscopic .examination or culture of a preputial washing, with a negative result. Date of sample taken and test done

2.1.7.2.2 **Or** donor bull(s) that were 6 months of age or older, and that could have had contact with female cattle prior to quarantine, were tested three times at weekly intervals, using microscopic examination or culture of a preputial washing, with a negative result in each case. Date of sample taken: and test done.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.7.3 BVD/MD virus, using a virus isolation test or the antigen ELISA, with a negative result. Date of sample taken and test done

2.2.7.4 **As well as** the antibody ELISA with either a positive or a negative result. Date of sample taken and result

2.2.7.5 Paratuberculosis, using the ELISA or complement fixation test (CFT), with a result. Date of sample taken and test done

2.2.7.6 Enzootic bovine leukosis, using the ELISA or agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test, with a negative result. Date of sample taken and test done

2.2.7.7 Campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *venerealis*):

2.2.7.7.1 **Either** donor bull(s) that were less than 6 months of age, or that had been kept in a single sex group after that age prior to quarantine, were tested once, using culture of a preputial washing, with a negative result. Date of sample taken

2.2.7.7.2 **Or** donor bull(s) that were 6 months of age or older, and that could have had contact with female cattle prior to quarantine, were tested three times at weekly intervals, using culture of a preputial washing, with a negative result in each case. Date of sample taken.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.7.8 Leptospirosis, using the microscopic agglutination test (MAT), with a negative result (i.e. less than 50 % agglutination at 1:400 dilution) for the serotypes *pomona* and *hardjo*. Date of test

OR

2.2.7.9 The donor bull(s) was vaccinated. Date of vaccination. Type & volume of vaccine used and name of manufacturer.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.8 When at the collection centre:

2.2.8.1 The donor bull(s) were managed in a manner which complies with Article 3.2.1.7 of the OIE *Code*

2.2.8.2 The donor bulls(s) were isolated from animals not of an equivalent health status during the 7-day period prior to the collection of the exported semen, as well as during the period of semen collection

2.2.8.3 At the time of semen collection, the donor bull(s) and all other animals at the collection centre were free from clinical signs of tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, BVD/MD, IBR/IPV/IB, enzootic bovine leukosis, leptospirosis, campylobacteriosis, trichomoniasis, and any other animal infectious disease.

2.2.9 Were subjected to the following examinations annually, with negative results:

2.2.9.1 Tuberculosis, using the intradermal tuberculin test. Date of last test and test done

2.2.9.2 Paratuberculosis, using the ELISA or CFT. Date of last test and test done

2.2.9.3 Enzootic bovine leukosis, using the ELISA or AGID test. Date of last test and test done

2.2.9.4 Campylobacteriosis, using culture of preputial washings. Date of sample taken

2.2.9.5 Trichomonosis, using microscopic examination or culture of preputial washings. Date of last sampling and test done.

2.2.10 Were tested annually for BVD/MD virus as follows:

2.2.10.1 **Either** donors bulls that were negative to previous serological tests were retested to confirm absence of antibodies (Semen from donor bulls that become serologically positive must be handled as recommended by the OIE *Code* Article 3.2.1.5, Section 5 c). Date of sampling and test done

2.2.10.2 **Or** processed semen from each batch for export to Japan was tested with negative results for the BVD/MD virus by either the PCR test or virus isolation. Date(s) of test and test done.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.11 Were tested for leptospirosis during the 12 months prior to the date of semen collection. They:

2.2.11.1 **Either** tested negative for serotypes *pomona* and *hardjo* using the MAT (negative is less than 50% agglutination at 1:400 dilution). Date of test

2.2.11.2 **Or** the donor bull was vaccinated. Date of vaccination. Type and volume of vaccine used. Name of manufacturer.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.12 Each batch of semen to be exported was tested with negative results for IBR/IPV/IB, using either the PCR test or virus isolation. Date of test and test done.

2.2.13 The exported semen must be handled based on Article 3.2.1.9 of the OIE *Code*.

2.2.14 Straws were marked with numbers etc. of each of the donor bull(s), as well as the date of each collection.

2.2.15 The straws were stored with semen of equivalent health status in the storage tank at a storage facility designated by the government authorities of New Zealand, and were maintained there under the supervision of the approved centre veterinarian until they were placed in the shipping tank. The shipping tank must be sealed with the official seal of the government authorities of New Zealand, bearing the marks. The serial number of the shipping tank to be recorded on the export certificate.

2.2.16 The shipping tank is either new, or cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a veterinarian approved by the government authorities of New Zealand, and only fresh liquid nitrogen has been used to charge the tank.

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

This OMAR is based on the new export certificate for bovine semen to Japan dated 22 November 2011.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: BOVSEMEC.JPN 22.11.11

1. This OMAR replaces the certificate of 11 March 2008. The changes are editorial and have been requested by MAFF in Japan during preclearance checks of the documentation for a consignment. The amendments have been approved by MAFF on 23 November 2011. The original certificate was developed on the Animal Health Requirements for Bovine Semen to be exported to Japan from New Zealand (draft, January 2006).

2. Premises of origin (item II, page 1 of the Zoo-Sanitary certificate) refer to the premises where the donor bull(s) was raised prior to entry into the semen collection centre.

3. The semen collection centre is to provide information on the genetic quality of the donor bulls.

4. Clause 2.1.2 of this OMAR: New Zealand cattle freedom from leptospirosis due to serotypes *canicola, icterohaemorrhagiae,* and *grippotyphosa* is based on it not been diagnosed in cattle in New Zealand. Japan MAFF has been informed of this.

5. Clause 2.1.5 of this OMAR: This clause should be interpreted as that there have been 'no confirmed cases' of those diseases listed.

6. Clauses 2.1.6.4 and 2.1.6.5 of this OMAR: Date of test ……. and Test done: …….

'Date of test' refers to the date that the Tb reading was done. 'Test done' should be completed as caudal fold or cervical, as appropriate.

7. Clause 3 of the Export Certificate means that no case of disease has been confirmed by all of the following:

clinical signs, microbiological/viral culture and serological testing. In this specific case two positive serological tests does not confirm disease, but a serologically positive animals with clinical signs and agent confirmation by culture will be classified as a confirmation of disease.

Section 61.A of the Animal Products Amendments Act 2005 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'.