

OMARs with an uncertain status

These OMARs have not been used for a significant period of time. Therefore the requirements may have changed without the Ministry for Primary Industries knowledge.

If an exporter can provide the current import conditions, and the requirements still match, the certificate and the OMARs will be moved back into the published list of export certificates and OMAR's.

OVERSEAS MARKET ACCESS REQUIREMENTS NOTIFICATION- ANIMAL PRODUCTS ACT 1999 – BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND

Ref: AE-MY 24/11L
Date: 4 October 2006

OMAR B CAOEMBEC.MAL 04.10.06 – CAPRINE/OVINE EMBRYOS TO WEST MALAYSIA

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999, I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled caprine/ovine embryos to West Malaysia.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 11th day of April 2007.

Signed: Karen Sparrow
Manager-Exports
Pre-Clearance Directorate
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. West Malaysia Requirements

Caprine and ovine embryos exported from New Zealand to West Malaysia must comply with the import requirements of West Malaysia listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 An import permit is required to export caprine and ovine embryos to West Malaysia.

2.2 An official veterinarian authorised by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must certify, after due enquiry, the following:

2.2.1 New Zealand is free from brucellosis (*Brucella abortus* & *B. melitensis*), foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, bluetongue, vesicular stomatitis, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), maedi-visna, pulmonary adenomatosis (jaagsiekte), and scrapie. Vaccination against these diseases is prohibited.

2.2.2 The donors were held, from the time of insemination until completion of embryo collection, at an embryo collection centre, which is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.3 The team veterinarian supervising the collection of the embryos for export is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the collection procedures followed by the collection team were in accordance with the recommendations of *Manual of the International Embryo Transfer Society*, 1998 (IETS *Manual*).

2.2.4 The approved embryo collection centre or the farm of origin of the embryos:

2.2.4.1 were not under any official quarantine restrictions regarding the control of contagious diseases

2.2.4.2 were officially free from tuberculosis

2.2.4.3 have been free from clinical or other evidence of paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) for the last 3 years

2.2.4.4 have been free from clinical evidence of infectious caseous lymphadenitis (CLA), leptospirosis, caprine arthritis-encephalitis, trichomonosis (*Trichomonas foetus*) and campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *fetus*) for the last 6 months.

2.2.5 The semen used to fertilise the embryos was derived from bucks / rams that were either born in New Zealand or have been resident in New Zealand for at least 12 months prior to insemination of the donor animals, and they were free from the diseases listed in 2.2.4.1 to 2.2.4.4.

2.2.6 On the days of collection of the embryos, the donor animals were examined, and they were found to be healthy and clinically free from any infectious or notifiable diseases, as well as diseases known to be transmitted via semen or embryos.

2.2.7 The embryos were derived from animals that have been resident in New Zealand for a continuous period of at least 12 months immediately prior to the date of collection.

2.2.8 The embryos were:

2.2.8.1 collected and processed in accordance with standard aseptic procedures

2.2.8.2 examined, using at least 50 x magnification, and the entire surface of the zona pellucida was found to be intact and free of any adherent material at the time of collection and freezing

2.2.8.3 subjected to washing and trypsin treatment procedures in accordance with the recommendations of *Manual of the International Embryo Transfer Society*, 1998 (IETS *Manual*) and the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

2.2.8.4 placed in individual straws, sealed, and identified according to the guidelines recommended in the IETS *Manual*.

2.2.9 Only new or sterilised containers and fresh liquid nitrogen, not previously used for any other purpose, was used for the storage of the embryos.

2.2.10 The embryos were stored at the approved collection centre for a minimum of thirty (30) days prior to shipment.

2.2.11 The container used for transporting the bovine embryos to Malaysia was sealed by a veterinarian approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Seal number and serial number of the container must be recorded on the export certificate.

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 'Regulations for Importation of Caprine / Ovine Embryos into West Malaysia' (empowered under Section 8 of Animal Rules, 1962). The certificate was approved by Dr. Saipul Bahari Bin Abdul Ree in a letter of 13 March 2007, reference: JPH.EPV.197/345/1 JLD.6.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: CAOEMBEC.MAL 04.10.06

1. An import permit is required, and must be obtained from the Director General, Veterinary Services / Livestock Department of Malaysia.
2. Donor animals in this certificate refer to female animals from which embryos were collected.
3. All ampoules or straws must be permanently marked either with the identification of the donor, the semen used and the date of, or a code from which this information may be determined. If a code is used for this information, its decipherment must accompany the consignment.
4. It is the exporter's responsibility to assure that the embryos were collected from living animals.
5. Conditions for entry into Malaysia:
 - 5.1 On arrival in Malaysia, the consignment will be checked by an inspector under the relevant Animal Rules and, providing it complies with the conditions of the import permit, it will be released to the importer.
 - 5.2 A consignment that does not comply with the requirements of the import permit will be held in bond at the port of entry, and the details of it referred to the Director General of the Department of Veterinary Services.
 - 5.3 The importer must keep full records of embryos distributed, and make these available to an inspector under the Animals Rules 1962, if so required.

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.'