

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 – MAF Biosecurity New Zealand

Ref: AE-US-18L

Date: 15 January 2010

OMAR B PIGANIEC.USA 15.01.10 – for Pigs to the United States of America

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled pigs to the United States of America.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 18th day of June 2010.

Signed: Matthew Stone BVSc MACVSc MVS (Epidemiology)
Group Manager
Animal Imports and Exports
Border Standards Directorate
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. United States of America Requirements

Pigs exported from New Zealand to the United States of America, must comply with the import requirements of the United States of America listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 An Import Permit is required for the exportation of pigs to the United States of America.

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

2.2.1 New Zealand is free of African swine fever (ASF), Aujeszky's disease, classical swine fever (CSF), foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), porcine brucellosis (*Brucella suis*), rinderpest and swine vesicular disease (SVD).

2.2.2 The animals for export were born, raised and continually resident in New Zealand, which is recognised by the USDA as free of African swine fever, classical swine fever (hog cholera), foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest and swine vesicular disease;

or

2.2.3 The animals intended for export were “part of New Zealand’s national herd” for a minimum period of time, which is defined by the USDA as follows:

either

2.2.3.1 imported into New Zealand from countries recognised by the USDA as free of African swine fever, classical swine fever (hog cholera), foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest and swine vesicular disease; and were then free from any quarantine restrictions and able to move freely within New Zealand's national herd for a minimum of 60 days prior to the scheduled date of export to the United States;

or

2.2.3.2 being first-generation progeny of an animal or germplasm legally imported into New Zealand from a country not recognised by the USDA as free of African swine fever, classical swine fever (hog cholera), foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest and swine vesicular disease; and were then free from any quarantine restrictions and able to move freely within New Zealand's national herd for a minimum of 90 days prior to the scheduled date of export to the United States.

(Delete as appropriate)

2.2.4 All cattle, deer and goats on the premises of origin of the animals intended for export have been tested and found negative to tuberculosis (TB) within the 12 months preceding the isolation of the animals.

2.2.5 For the 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement from the premises of origin the animals for export were kept isolated from all other pigs and ruminants.

2.2.6 For the 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement from the premises of origin, no swine erysipelas (*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*) or swine plague (acute pasteurellosis caused by *Pasteurella suisepitica*) existed on the premises of origin or any adjoining swine premises.

2.2.7 The animals were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement to a MAF-approved pre-export isolation facility and were found free of evidence of communicable disease and, as far as can be determined, exposure thereto during the preceding 60 days.

2.2.8 The animals intended for export were held in MAF-approved pre-export isolation facility for a period of at least 60 days prior to the scheduled date of export. During this time, all the animals remained clinically free from signs of infectious disease. The 60-day

isolation period began when all the animals intended for export had entered the pre-export isolation facility.

2.2.9 Prior to movement of the animals onto the pre-export isolation facility, they were treated for ectoparasites and moved in such a way as to prevent ectoparasites from being carried into the isolation area. (generic name, concentration/dose rate and date of treatment to be listed)

2.2.10 The animals intended for export were moved to the pre-export isolation facility in a conveyance (where applicable) which, immediately prior to loading was cleaned and disinfected with a MAF-approved product under the supervision of a veterinarian designated by MAF.

2.2.11 During transport to the pre-export isolation facility, the animals intended for export had no physical contact with any other animals not similarly certified.

2.2.12 Tuberculosis: between 60 and 45 days prior to the scheduled date of export, all animals in the pre-export isolation facility were subjected, with negative results, to an intradermal tuberculin test, using bovine purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculin. (date of test to be listed)

(Note. A negative test means no detectable response, using both visual examination and palpation, when read 72 hours following the injection with intradermal PPD tuberculin.)

2.2.13 Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies): within 30 days prior to the scheduled date of export, all animals in the pre-export isolation facility were subjected, with negative results, to a virus neutralisation test (at a final serum dilution of 1:4), a latex agglutination test (at a final serum dilution of 1:4) or an ELISA. (test used and date of sampling to be listed)

2.2.14 Brucellosis: within 30 days prior to the scheduled date of export, all animals in the pre-export isolation facility were subjected, with negative results, to a standard agglutination test (negative at less than 30 IU/ml), a complement fixation test or a buffered brucella antigen test (using *Brucella abortus* antigen). (test used and date of sampling to be listed)

2.2.15 Ectoparasites: within 10 days prior to the scheduled date of export, all animals were treated with a parasiticide that is efficacious for ectoparasites. (generic name, concentration/dose rate and date of treatment to be listed)

2.2.16 All serological tests must be conducted at a laboratory approved by The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.17 The animals for export were moved from the pre-export isolation facility to the port of embarkation in a means of conveyance which, immediately prior to loading them, was cleaned and disinfected with a MAF-approved disinfectant under the supervision of a veterinarian designated by MAF.

2.2.18 No animals other than those intended for export to the United States were allowed aboard the transporting conveyance.

2.2.19 The animals have been examined at the port of departure and are fit to travel.

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 new export certificate for pigs to the United States of America dated 15 January 2010.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: PIGANIEC.USA 15.01.10

This is a new OMAR. It is based on the USDA Protocol for the Importation of swine from New Zealand, dated December 2008. The export certificate was approved by APHIS/USDA in an email, dated 15th June 2010.

1. General requirements

1.1 Prior to importation, the importer must obtain an Import Permit from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS), National Center for Import and Export, Unit 39, 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD 20737-1231.

1.2 Quarantine space must also be reserved at one of the following USDA Animal Import Centres:

- New York AIC, Rock Tavern, New York - Telephone: (845) 564-2950;
- Miami AIC - Miami, Florida - Telephone: (305) 526-2926;
- Los Angeles AIC – Los Angeles, California – Telephone: (310) 725-1979.

2. Transportation to the U.S. port of entry

2.1 All required certification relating to the health of the animals, tests conducted, and cleaning and disinfecting of transport conveyance must accompany the pigs to the U.S. port of entry.

2.2 Shipment to the United States must be direct with no stops in countries that the USDA considers to be affected with African swine fever, classical swine fever (hog cholera), foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest or swine vesicular disease.

2.3 No other animals are allowed on the transporting aircraft or vessel unless these animals meet the import conditions for importation into the United States of America.

Therefore, they must fully comply with the following:

- (i) have a valid import or transit permit for the USA; and
- (ii) be accompanied by a valid, properly certified (by an Official Veterinarian) export or transit certificate for that particular commodity.

3. U.S. port of entry requirements

3.1 Upon arrival at the first U.S. port, all hay, straw, bedding, manure and similar material accompanying the animals (except pelleted feed stored separate and apart from the animals) must be removed and incinerated. The animal area and equipment must be cleaned and disinfected with a USDA-approved disinfectant.

3.2 The US import inspection, required tests, and quarantine will be accomplished at a USDA-operated animal import centre (AIC) located at any of the ports indicated in

paragraph 1.2. Transportation must be arranged so that arrival at the AIC involves minimal transit of other U.S. ports of entry.

3.3 Upon arrival at the port of entry, the pigs must undergo at least 30-day quarantine at a USDA quarantine facility. During this time, all tests will be repeated. Should any animal fail to pass these tests, the entire shipment may be refused entry or otherwise be disposed of as directed by the Administrator, APHIS.

4. Pre-embarkation quarantine

4.1 Clause 4.3: in situations where the pre-export isolation facility forms part of the premises of origin, the pigs intended for export may be walked over to the pre-export isolation facility if the facilities are constructed in such a way that the route taken by the animals can be adequately cleaned and disinfected. This route must also prevent the possibility of contact with any other animals.

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'.