

**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-PE 05L

Date: 3 August 2007

## **OMAR B BOVANIEC.PER 03.08.07 – CATTLE (FOR REPRODUCTION) TO PERU**

### **1. Statutory authority**

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999, I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled cattle (for reproduction) to Peru.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of September 2007.

Signed: Karen Sparrow  
Manager-Exports  
Border Standards  
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand  
(pursuant to delegated authority)

### **2. Peru Requirements**

Cattle exported from New Zealand to Peru must comply with the import requirements of Peru listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 An import permit is required to export cattle (for reproduction) to Peru.

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 officially free of heartwater, lumpy skin disease, Aino and Akabane disease, bovine ephemeral fever virus, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, Wesselsbron disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), Rift Valley fever, East Coast fever, rinderpest, vesicular stomatitis, blue tongue, rabies, trypanosomosis (*T. congolensis* and *T. brucei*), haemorrhagic septicaemia serotypes B:2 or E:2 and B:6 or E:6 (according to the

classification of Namioca), bovine brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), Nairobi disease, peste des petits ruminants, sheep & goat pox, anaplasmosis, babesiosis, and hydatidosis.

2.2.2 The cattle to be exported to Peru were born and have lived permanently in New Zealand.

2.2.3 During the 120 days prior to the departure of the cattle, the establishments (premises) of origin have been free of clinical evidence of enzootic bovine leukosis, leptospirosis, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, bovine viral diarrhoea/mucosal disease, paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), dermatophilosis, vibrio jejuni (*Campylobacter jejuni*), trichomonosis, campylobacteriosis, parainfluenza 3 (PI3), malignant catarrhal fever, and theileriosis.

2.2.4 The cattle to be exported to Peru were officially tuberculosis free.

2.2.5 During the 30 days prior to entering the isolation facility, the cattle to be exported to Peru have been subject to:

2.2.5.1 the ELISA for enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL), with negative results

2.2.5.2 or were from an EBL-free herd (according to an industry-led eradication scheme).

(To be deleted **electronically** as appropriate)

2.2.6 The cattle have originated from a property officially free of bovine tuberculosis and were tested using mammalian PPD tuberculin, applied in the skin of the neck or caudal fold, within 30 days prior to the scheduled date of shipping.

2.2.7 The animals for export have been individually identified and isolated in a MAF-approved, pre-export isolation facility during a period of at least 30 days prior to departure.

2.2.8 During the isolation period, the premises of origin and neighbouring establishments have been free of any notifiable diseases that affect cattle.

2.2.9 During the isolation period, the cattle have been tested, with negative results, for the following diseases:

2.2.9.1 ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKOSIS:

2.2.9.1.1 The cattle were tested, using the ELISA test. (Note: there should be an interval of 21 to 45 days between the first EBL test in clause 2.2.5.1 and this test)

Or 2.2.9.1.2 the cattle originated from an EBL-free herd (according to an industry-led eradication scheme).

(To be deleted **electronically** as appropriate)

2.2.9.2 BOVINE VIRAL DIARRHOEA / MUCOSAL DISEASE:

2.2.9.2.1 using virus isolation on blood

Or 2.2.9.2.2 the antigen capture ELISA.

(To be deleted **electronically** as appropriate)

2.2.9.3 PARATUBERCULOSIS (JOHNE'S DISEASE), using the ELISA.

2.2.9.4 BOVINE GENITAL CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS and TRICHOMONOSIS:

2.2.9.4.1 Two (2) cultures of preputial washings (bulls) or vaginal mucus (heifers/cows) have been carried out at intervals of at least 7 days

Or 2.2.9.4.2 all animals are virgin cattle

Or 2.2.9.4.3 the animals were virgin heifers that were mated to a virgin bull(s).

(To be deleted **electronically** as appropriate)

2.2.10 During pre-export isolation, the animals to be exported to Peru were vaccinated against the following diseases:

2.2.10.1 BLACKLEG / MALIGNANT OEDEMA, using vaccines against *Clostridium chauvoei* and *Cl. Septicum*. (Note: vaccination should take place between 30 and 15 days prior to the scheduled shipping date). Commercial name of the vaccine, lot number, manufacturer's name and vaccination date to be recorded on the export certificate.

2.2.10.2 INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS / INFECTIOUS PUSTULAR VULVOVAGINITIS, using an inactivated vaccine, with a minimum of two vaccinations given at an interval of approximately three (3) weeks. Commercial name of the vaccine, lot number, manufacturer's name and vaccination date to be recorded on the export certificate.

2.2.11 During the 15 days prior to the scheduled date of shipment, the cattle were treated with products registered or authorised in New Zealand against:

2.2.11.1 INTERNAL PARASITES. Product name, batch number, manufacturer's name and date of treatment to be recorded on the export certificate.

2.2.11.2 EXTERNAL PARASITES. Product name, batch number, manufacturer's name and date of treatment to be recorded on the export certificate.

2.2.12 During pre-export isolation, the animals were treated for LEPTOSPIROSIS, using two injections of dihydrostreptomycin, at a dose rate of 25mg/kg, with a 14-day interval. The second injection should be given 72 hours prior to the scheduled date of shipment. Product name, batch number, manufacturer's name and dates of treatment to be recorded on the export certificate.

2.2.13 During the 72 hours prior to the scheduled date of shipment, the animals were inspected at the pre-export isolation facility by an official veterinarian to confirm their identity, and were found to be clinically healthy, without presenting evidence of tumours,

ectoparasites, fresh wounds or recent scars, or any infectious or contagious disease, including dermatophilosis.

2.2.14 All the equipment, vehicles, vessel or aircraft used to transport the cattle from the pre-export isolation facility has been washed and disinfected with a MAF-approved effective disinfectant.

2.2.15 The vessel has no scheduled transshipping of the animals in any country. Aircraft are allowed to transit other countries, but require written permission from the Peruvian authority (SENASA).

### **3. Revocations**

OMAR B BOVANIEC.PERU 20.04.07 – cattle to Peru is revoked and replaced by this OMAR notification.

### **4. 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 the export certificate for cattle to Peru dated 3 August 2007.*

## **Additional Information on OMAR Notification: BOVANIEC.PER 03.08.07**

1. The only differences made on this OMAR are that any options (i.e. for testing and herd of origin status) not being appropriate must be deleted electronically.
2. The original OMAR was based on the 'Zoosanitary Requirements for Importing Cattle from New Zealand', received from Dr. Oscar Dominguez Falcon, General Director, Department of Animal Health, SENASA, Peru, on 13 December 2006 (reference number: 1820-2006-AG-SENASA-DSA), and additional conditions from Dr. Glen Halze, received on 22 December 2006 (reference number: 1872-2006-AG-SENASA-DSA). The certificate was approved by Dr Glen Halze in a letter, dated 20 February 2007, Reference No. 251-2007-AG-SENASA-DSA.
3. With regard to clause 2.2.9.3, all the cattle to be exported to Peru must be negative for paratuberculosis.
4. With regard to following option which was:
  - 4.1 the cattle originated from a property not officially free of bovine tuberculosis and were negative to two tests using mammalian PPD tuberculin, applied in the skin of the neck or caudal fold, with an interval of 60 days between tests. The second test was conducted within the 15 days prior to the scheduled date of shipping
  - 4.2 this option as above item 4.1 cannot be used because the animals need to originate from establishments that are officially free of tuberculosis, as per clause 2.2.4.
5. "Neighbouring establishments" means those farms that immediately border the premises of origin.
6. "Notifiable disease" is any disease that is notifiable under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and relates mainly to exotic diseases.

**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'.**