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

Ref: AE-PE 24/11L
Date: 30 June 2010

OMAR B OACSEMEC.PER 30.06.10 - OVINE AND CAPRINE SEMEN to PERU

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999, I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled ovine and caprine semen to Peru.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 6th day of July 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. Peru requirements

Ovine and caprine semen 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 for the exportation of ovine and caprine semen 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 from foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis, rinderpest, peste des petits ruminants, goat & sheep pox, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus, B. melitensis*), Rift Valley fever, aino, akabane disease, contagious agalactia, bluetongue, enzootic abortion of ewes (chlamydiosis), pulmonary adenomatosis, scrapie, louping ill, maedi-visna , Q fever, and contagious caprine pleuropneumonia.

2.2.2 Vaccination against these diseases is not permitted in New Zealand.

2.2.3 The donor animals were born in New Zealand, or have resided in New Zealand during the last 12 months prior to semen collection.

2.2.4 The donor animals originated from flocks that are free from notifiable diseases, and that had no movement control restrictions because of animal health reasons.

2.2.5 The donor animals originated from flocks that did not present clinical signs of disease, and the donor animals were free of paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), enzootic abortion of ewes, contagious ecthyma, vesicular stomatitis, listeriosis, campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *fetus*), infectious encephalomyelitis of sheep (louping ill), Border disease, caseous lymphadenitis, and ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*) for the last two years.

2.2.6 The donor bucks originated from flocks that have had no clinical signs of caprine arthritis-encephalitis for at least the last two years **(for goats only).**

2.2.7 The donor animals were isolated on the farms of origin from animals not of the same health status, from the time that they were blood sampled for laboratory testing as a pre-entry qualification until entry onto the semen collection centre.

2.2.8 On entering the collection centre, the donor animals were examined by a veterinarian, and were free from clinical evidence of infectious diseases and ecto-parasites.

2.2.9 The donor animals were in good health and did not show any clinical evidence of disease during the 60 days preceding and the 30 days following semen collection, as certified by the collection centre veterinarian.

2.2.10 The donor animals were permanently identified in a way that allows tracing back to the farm of origin.

2.2.11 The donor animals were tested for the following diseases, with negative results:

2.2.11.1 Tuberculosis, using:

Either: 2.2.11.1.1 a simple intra-dermal test
Or: 2.2.11.1.2 a comparative intra-dermal test.

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

2.2.11.2 Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*), using:

Either: 2.2.11.2.1 a CFT
Or: 2.2.11.2.2 an ELISA.

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

2.2.11.3 Border disease, using:

Either: 2.2.11.3.1 a virus isolation test on blood
Or: 2.2.11.3.2 the antigen-capture ELISA test.

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

2.2.11.4 Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), using an ELISA.

2.2.11.5 Leptospirosis:

Either: 2.2.11.5.1 the donor animals were tested, using the microscopic-agglutination test - MAT (negative being less than 50% agglutination in a 1:100 solution) for the *Leptospira* serotypes *ballum*, *hardjo, icterohaemorrhagiae*, and p*omona*

Or: 2.2.11.5.2 the donor animals came from a semen collection centre where they have been treated with dihydrostreptomycin (25 mg/kg of body weight) every six months.

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

2.2.11.6 Campylobacteriosis, using culture of preputial washings.

2.2.11.7 Caprine arthritis-encephalitis (**for goats only**), using:

Either: 2.2.11.7.1 an AGID test
Or: 2.2.11.7.2 an ELISA.

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

2.2.12 The semen collection centre is approved and registered by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture, and has facilities suitable for collecting, processing and storing semen in accordance with the latest sanitary norms of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

2.2.13 The semen collection centre is under the direct supervision of a Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry approved veterinarian, who is responsible for the hygiene of the centre and the health of the animals.

2.2.14 The collection centre keeps a daily record of all the animals on the system.

2.2.15 The collection centre is physically isolated from other farming premises.

2.2.16 During the two years prior to the collection of semen for Peru, there have been no reported cases on the collection centre of campylobacteriosis, leptospirosis, paratuberculosis

(Johne's disease), maedi-visna, Q fever, Border disease, contagious ecthyma (orf), epidydimitis (*Actinobacillus seminis*), toxoplasmosis (*Toxoplasma gondii*), listeriosis, and caprine arthritis-encephalitis.

2.2.17 The semen was collected, processed, packaged and stored as recommended in Article 3.2.2.4 of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, 2005

2.2.18 The name and concentration of the antibiotics included in the semen diluent must be recorded on the export certificate.

2.2.19 The diluted and treated semen has been frozen in liquid nitrogen containers designated for the export of semen, and was securely stored for at least 30 days prior to export.

2.2.20 The straws or ampoules have been indelibly marked either with the name of the donor animal, its registration number, and the dates of collection and freezing, or a code from which this information may be determined.

2.2.21 The containers used to transport the semen were new or cleaned and disinfected prior to use. Disinfectant used must be recorded on the export certificate.

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

2.2.22 The containers used to transport the semen were sealed under the supervision of the Official Veterinarian. Number of seal and serial number of the container must be recorded on the export certificate.

3. Revocations

OMAR B OACSEMEC.PER 03.08.07 for ovine and caprine semen to Peru is 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 on the export certificate for ovine and caprine semen to Peru dated 30 June 2010.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: OACSEMEC.PER 30.06.10

1. The notes to this OMAR based on the export certificate were updated in May 2011 to clarify 'farm of origin'.

2. The only differences made are that any options (i.e. for testing and the shipping container used) not being appropriate **must be deleted electronically.**

3. If a code is used for identification of the straws or ampoules, its decipherment must accompany the consignment.

4. Regarding clause 2.2.7: Isolation on 'farm of origin', this can be on the farm that the animals have been resident on, or in an approved pre-entry isolation facility of a semen centre.

5. Regarding clause 2.2.9: If the donor animal(s) has not been residing at the collection centre during the time period stated, the centre veterinarian has to provide certification regarding the donor animal(s) health status during that particular period.

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.'