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

Ref: AE-PE 24/11L
Date: 30 June 2009

OMAR B CAOEMBEC.PER 30.06.09 - OVINE AND CAPRINE EMBRYOS to PERU

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled ovine and caprine embryos to Peru.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 15th day of September 2009.

Signed: Alan Macleod
Manager Exports
Border Standards
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. Peru Requirements

Ovine and caprine embryos 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 embryos 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 foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis, rinderpest, peste des petits ruminants, sheep and goat pox, ovine and caprine brucellosis (not *Brucella ovis*), Rift Valley fever, aino, akabane, contagious agalactia, bluetongue, enzootic abortion of ewes, pulmonary adenomatosis, scrapie, infectious ovine encephalomyelitis (louping ill), maedi-visna, Q fever and contagious caprine pleuropneumonia.

2.2.2 The donor female or females were inseminated with semen collected at a semen collection centre approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to export sheep or goat semen in accordance with the recommendations of the OlE.

2.2.3 The donor females were born in New Zealand and have remained in New Zealand during the 12 months prior to the collection of the embryos for export to Peru.

2.2.4 The donor females came from flocks which were not under any quarantine restrictions.

2.2.5 No case of bluetongue disease has been diagnosed on the farms of origin of the donor females, during the 12 months preceding the collection of the embryos.

2.2.6 The donor females were in a normal healthy condition during the period covering the 60 days prior to embryo collection and the 30 days following embryo collection, according to certification provided by the embryo team veterinarian.

2.2.7 The donor females were identified in such a way that it was possible to trace their establishment of origin.

2.2.8 All breeding animals at the collection facility, which have donated embryos or semen for this consignment, were tested, with negative results, for the following diseases:

2.2.8.1 Border disease: virus isolation on blood

2.2.8.2 Leptospirosis: microscopic agglutination test for the serotypes *Leptospira* Canicola, *L*. Pomona, *L*. grippotyphosa, *L*. Icterohaemorrhagiae, *L*. Hardjobovis and *L*. Ballum (negative is a titre less than 1:400)

2.2.8.3 Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*): the animals showed no clinical signs of ovine epididymitis on the day of collection of the semen, ***and***

2.2.8.3.1 came from a *B. ovis* accredited free flock

2.2.8.3.2 or: were tested, using the complement fixation test (CFT) or an ELISA, during the 30 days prior to collection, and, subsequent to the test and during semen and embryo collection, were kept isolated from other animals not known to be free of *B. ovis* infection.

(To be deleted electronically as appropriate)

2.2.9 The semen donors showed no clinical sign of sheep pox or goat pox on the day of collection of the semen and for the following 21 days.

2.2.10 The collection facility has been authorised by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, was permanently under the supervision of an Official Veterinarian of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and complied with the animal health requirements recommended and updated by the OIE.

2.2.11 The collection facility was physically isolated from other livestock premises and kept a daily register of all the animals in the collection facility.

2.2.12 During the 2 years prior to collection of the embryos destined for Peru, there have been no cases reported in the collection facility of paratuberculosis, contagious ecythema, listeriosis, campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *fetus*), ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*), leptospirosis, border disease, pulmonary adenomatosis, caprine arthritis-encephalitis, maedi-visna and infectious ovine encephalomyelitis (louping ill).

2.2.13 The collection facility was located in an area free of the transmission of akabane and aino viruses, or in which no cases have been reported in the last 12 months.

2.2.14 The embryo team responsible for the collection, processing and storage of embryos was composed of competent technicians and included a veterinarian approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.15 All the embryos, collected in vivo or produced in vitro, were extracted and treated in accordance with the sanitary conditions described in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, current at the time of collection.

(To be deleted electronically as appropriate)

2.2.16 After the last flush, the embryos were examined microscopically (at a magnification of no less than 50×) to ensure that the surface of the zona pellucida is intact and free of any adherent material.

2.2.17 The embryos were washed at least 10 times, following the recommendations of the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS). Each of the washes was carried out at a dilution twice the previous one.

2.2.18 The trypsin washes have been done according to the IETS recommendations.

2.2.19 Only embryos from the same donor have been treated and washed together.

2.2.20 All the materials used in the processing of the embryos have been sterilized before use according to the recommendations of the IETS.

2.2.21 The embryos have been frozen in new liquid nitrogen and preserved in fresh liquid nitrogen inside sterilised flasks or containers.

2.2.22 The embryos were packed in ampoules, vials or straws under strict hygienic conditions and were stored at a storage facility approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.23 Only embryos from the same donor female have been packed in the same ampoule, vial or straw.

2.2.24 The ampoules, vials or straws were sealed at the time of freezing and were identified as indicated in the IETS *Manual*.

2.2.25 The laboratory had clear demarcation between clean and unclean zones.

2.2.26 The laboratory was under direct supervision of a team veterinarian and has been inspected annually by an Official Veterinarian.

2.2.27 The laboratory had a quality assurance system, and good management and biosecurity practices in place, which were subject to audit annually.

2.2.28 The collection, processing and storage of the embryos were done according to the recommendations of the International Embryo Transfer Society (lETS).

2.2.29 During the processing and storage of the embryos for Peru, processing of embryos from donor animals of a different health status to that required for Peru was not undertaken.

2.2.30 During the manipulations that preceded the preservation of the oocytes/embryos in ampoules, vials or straws for export to Peru, no manipulations were carried out on oocytes/embryos of inferior sanitary conditions.

2.2.31 The embryo transport container was new or was disinfected, using one of the following: 2% available chlorine, 3.5 %formaldehyde (equivalent to 10% formalin), Virkon at the manufacturer's recommended rate, or irradiated at 50 kGy.

(To be deleted electronically as appropriate)

2.2.32 Following inspection and certification before its transport to the place of shipment, the container was sealed by an Official Veterinarian, using a seal that bears the marks to 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 export certificate for ovine and caprine embryos to Peru dated 30 June 2009.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: CAOEMBEC.PER30.06.09

1. This is a new OMAR. It is based on the 'Animal Health Requirements for Importation of In-Vivo Collected or In-Vitro Fertilised Ovine/Caprine Embryos from New Zealand', received from SENASA with a covering letter dated 22 February 2008. The certificate was approved by SENASA in a letter dated 8 September 2009 (Ref. No. 1216-2009-AG-SENASA-DSA-SCA).

2. Clause 2.2.6: This period can be covered by the team veterinarian certifying that the animals have been examined at strategic time points during this period (e.g. at the start of the embryo/oocyte collection programme, at the time of AI or natural service, at the time of embryo/oocyte recovery) and from information obtained from the animals' owners.

3. **Any options in clauses that are not applicable** [e.g. the type of embryos (collected in vivo or produced in vitro), with respect to testing, the condition of the shipping container used, type of disinfectant, etc] **must be deleted electronically (i.e. struck through).**

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.'