MPI Animal Exports Team are aware of issues with these particular Overseas Market Access Requirements (OMARS), however exports may be possible.
If you are planning an export with one of these OMARS please contact MPI Animal Exports team to discuss the implications of the requirements as soon as possible.

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

Ref: AE-TR 05L
Date: 22 September 2006

OMAR B BOVANIEC.TUR 22.09.06 – CATTLE TO TURKEY

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999, I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled cattle to Turkey.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 25th day of September 2006.

Signed Karen Sparrow
Manager Exports
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. Turkey Requirements

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

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

2.1.1 The cattle came from New Zealand, which is free of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, brucellosis (under 97/132/EC), rabies, anthrax, bluetongue, Rift Valley fever, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, lumpy skin disease, epizootic haemorrhagic disease, and vesicular stomatitis. Vaccination against these diseases is not permitted in New Zealand.

2.1.2 The cattle came from holdings that have been free from any official prohibition on health grounds, for the past 42 days in the case of brucellosis, for the past 30 days in the case of anthrax, and for the past 6 months in the case of rabies, and have not been in contact with animals from holdings that did not satisfy these conditions.

2.1.3 The cattle have not received:

2.1.3.1 any stilbene or thyrostatic substances

2.1.3.2 oestrogenic, androgenic, gestagenic or β-agonist substances for purposes other than therapeutic or zootechnic treatment (as defined in Council Directive 96/22 EC).

2.1.4 With regard to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), New Zealand has an effective and permanent surveillance and monitoring programme against BSE within the framework of the OIE recommendations:

2.1.4.1 [(5)(10)]either: the cattle were born and continuously reared in New Zealand

2.1.4.2 [(5)]or:

2.1.4.2.1 the cattle are identified by a permanent identification system enabling them to be traced back to the dam and herd of origin

2.1.4.2.2 the cattle are not the progeny of females suspected of BSE

2.1.4.2.3 the cattle came from New Zealand, in which the feeding of ruminants with proteins derived from mammals has been banned and the ban has been effectively enforced.

2.1.5 The cattle came from New Zealand with code number [(3)] as specified on the export certificate which, at the date of issuing the export certificate:

2.1.5.1 [(5)]either: has been free for 24 months of foot-and-mouth disease, for 12 months of rinderpest, bluetongue, Rift Valley fever, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, lumpy skin disease and epizootic haemorrhagic disease, and for 6 months of vesicular stomatitis, and

2.1.5.2 [(5)]or:

2.1.5.2.1.1 has been free for 12 months of rinderpest, bluetongue, Rift Valley fever, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, and epizootic haemorrhagic disease, and for 6 months of vesicular stomatitis, and

2.1.5.2.1.2 has been considered free of foot-and-mouth disease since without having had cases/outbreaks afterwards, and authorized to export these animals by Commission Decisions for EC. Date to be specified on the export certificate. Commission Decision's reference number to be provided, and

2.1.5.2.2 where during the last 12 months, no vaccination against these diseases has been carried out and imports of domestic cloven hoofed animals vaccinated against these diseases are not permitted.

2.1.6 The cattle have remained in the territory described under point 2.1.5 since birth, or for at least the last six months before dispatch to Turkey, and without contact with imported cloven hoofed animals for the last 30 days.

2.1.7 The cattle were not animals to be killed under a national programme for the eradication of diseases, nor have they been vaccinated against the diseases mentioned under point 2.1.5.

2.1.8 They came from herds:

2.1.8.1 in which there has been no evidence of Enzootic bovine leukosis either clinical or as a result of a laboratory test of this disease during the past two years

2.1.8.2 that are not restricted under the national legislation regarding eradication of tuberculosis and brucellosis, and

2.1.8.3 are recognised as officially tuberculosis free.

2.1.9.1 The cattle:

2.1.9.1.1 (5) either: have been subjected to an intradermal caudal fold tuberculin test within the past 60 days with negative results(11)

2.1.9.1.2 (5)or: are less than six weeks old.

2.1.10 The cattle:

2.1.10.1 (5) either: come from herds which are free of enzootic bovine leukosis according to a Control & Eradication Programme recognised by the Competent Authority

2.1.10.2 (5) or: have been subjected within the past 30 days to an individual test for enzootic bovine leucosis, with negative results

2.1.10.3 (5) or: are less than 12 months old

2.1.10.4 (5) or: are not more than 30 months of age and individually marked on at least two places on their hindquarters as to show that they are exclusively intended for fattening for meat production(12).

2.1.11 They are/were dispatched from their holdings of origin, without passing through any market directly to the officially approved pre-export isolation facilities as described in the export certificate situated within the territory described under point 2.1.5 and, until dispatched to Turkey:

2.1.11.1 they did not come in contact with other cloven-hoofed animals not complying with at least the same health requirements as described in this certificate

2.1.11.2 they have not been at any place where, or around which, within a 20 km radius, during the previous 30 days there has been a case/outbreak of any of the diseases mentioned under point 2.1.5.

2.1.12 Any transport vehicles or containers in which they were loaded were cleaned and disinfected before loading with an officially authorized disinfectant.

2.1.13 The cattle were examined by an official veterinarian within 72 hours of loading, and showed no clinical sign of disease.

2.1.14 The cattle have been loaded for dispatch to Turkey in the means of transport as specified on the export certificate, which have been cleaned and disinfected before loading with an officially authorized disinfectant, and which were constructed so that faeces, urine,

litter or fodder could not flow or fall out of the vehicle or container during transportation. Date of loading (13) to be specified on the export certificate.

2.1.15 The official veterinarian has to certify that the cattle described in the export certificate have been treated before and at the time of loading in accordance with the relevant provision of Council Directive 91/628/EEC, in particular with regards to watering and feeding, and that they are fit for the intended transport.

2.1.16 According to official information, no clinical or pathological evidence of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) and bovine viral diarrhoea / Mucosal Disease (BVD/MD) have been recorded in the holdings of origin as described in the export certificate for the last 12 months.

2.1.17 The cattle:

2.1.17.1 have been pre-screened for IBR using serological tests that are recommended for international trade. Any test-positive animals were removed prior to the animals entering the pre-export isolation facilities approved by the competent authority

2.1.17.2 all remaining test-negative animals have been isolated in facilities approved by the competent authority for the last 30 days immediately prior to dispatch for export, and have been subjected to an additional serological test for IBR on sera taken at least 21 days after entry into the isolation facilities. Any test-positive animals were removed and all remaining sero-negative animals were vaccinated against IBR using an inactivated IBR vaccine. Vaccine document and tests with negative results have been added to the health certificate

2.1.17.3 have been subjected to a bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD/MD) test for persistently infected animals (using the antigen-capture ELISA) during the isolation period with negative results, and tests with antigen-negative results have been added to health certificate.

Notes:

(1) Live cattle (Bos Taurus, Bison bison and Bubalus bubalis, and their cross-breeds) intended for breeding or production. After importation, the animals must be conveyed without delay to the holding of destination where they shall remain for a minimum period of 30 days before further movement outside the holding, except in the case of a dispatch to a slaughterhouse.
(2) Issued by the competent authority.
(3) Country and code of territory as appearing in Part 1 of Annex I to Council Decision 79/542/EEC (as last amended).
(4) The registration number of rail wagon or lorry and the name of the ship should be given as appropriate. If known, the flight number of the aircraft. In case of transport in containers or boxes, the total number, their registration and seal numbers, if present should be indicated under point 7.3.
(5) Keep as appropriate.
(6) Complete if appropriate.
(7) The animals must bear:
a) an individual number, which permits tracing of their premises of origin. Specify their method of identification (i.e. ear tag, tattoo, brand, chip, or transponder).
b) an ear tag that includes the ISO code of the exporting country.
In case of a consignment of more than one animal species, indicate also ‘Bos’, ‘Bison’ or ‘Bubalus’, as appropriate.
(8) Date of birth (dd/mm/yy). Sex: (M:Male, F:Female, C:Castreted)
(9) Tests carried out on the animal before dispatch for exportation. Use as appropriate in the following order the codes identifying the diseases tested for in accordance with Part 3C Annex I: Tuberculosis code ‘TBL’,

Brucellosis code ‘BRL’, Leukosis code ‘EBL’, Bluetongue code ‘BTG’, Epizootic haemorrhagic disease code ‘EHD’, and Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis code ‘IBR’

(10) Only for a territory appearing with the entry ‘I’ in column 6 of Part 1 of Annex I to Council Decision 79/542/EEC (as last amended) regarding BSE, in accordance with the provisions Regulation 999/2001 of The European Parliament and of the Council (as last amended).

(11) Tests carried out in accordance with the protocols that, for the diseases concerned, are described in Part 3C of this Annex I, and caudal fold tuberculin test.

(12) It shall be applied using the technique known as freeze-branding.

(13) Date of loading. Imports of these animals shall not be allowed when the animals were loaded either prior to the date of authorization for exportation to the European Community of the territory mentioned under or during a period where restrictive measures have been adopted by the European Community against imports of these animals from this territory.

(14) The colour of the seal and the signature must be different from the colour of printing of the certificate.

3. Revocations

BOVANIEC.TUR 29.06.06 – cattle to Turkey 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

This OMAR is based on the export certificate dated 22 September 2006, which was approved by Dr Hüseyin Sungur, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Turkey, in July 2006.

Additional Information for OMAR Notification: BOVANIEC.TUR 22.09.06

1. This OMAR replaces the previous OMAR (dated 29 June 2006), which was approved by Dr Hüseyin Sungur, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Turkey, in July 2006). The only change has been in clause 2.1.8.1): now allowing cattle to come from herds in which there has been no evidence of enzootic bovine leukosis either clinical or as a result of a laboratory test of the disease during the past two years.

2. Point 8.3 of the export certificate regarding total number of animals (in figures and letters) – date of birth and sex: when the exact date of birth is not known, the first of the month should be taken as the day of birth.

3. Point 2.1.8: MAF recognises the Livestock Improvement Corporation's EBL eradication scheme, and reports its progress annually in Surveillance, which is the authoritative source of information on New Zealand's animal health status.

4. Point 2.1.12 – transport vehicles or containers: this refers to the means of transport departing New Zealand, i.e. ship or aircraft.

5. Point 2.1.13 – clinical sign of disease: this refers to infectious disease, including ectoparasites.

6. The test results for TB, IBR and EBL should be part of the schedule. Original test records need to be kept available for audit on request.

7. Documentation regarding the IBR vaccine used, including vaccine name, manufacturer, distributor in New Zealand (if applicable), ARB licence number and date of vaccination, should be attached to the export certificate.

8. Cattle to be exported to Turkey should be treated for internal and external parasites during the pre-export isolation period and within 10 days of export.

9. Point 3 of the export certificate – code of territory: according to Council Directive 79/542/EEC, the code of territory is NZ-0, which applies the whole of New Zealand.

10. Footnote 7 – b): the ISO code for New Zealand is NZ.

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'.