

Overseas Market Access Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999 – MAF Biosecurity New Zealand

Ref: AE-LK 05L

Date: 18 December 2008

OMAR B BOVSEMEC.SRI 18.12.08 – BOVINE SEMEN to SRI LANKA

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled bovine semen to Sri Lanka

(ii) Revoke OMAR B BOVSEMEC.SRI 06.01.03.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington on this 10th day of November 2009.

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. Sri Lanka Requirements

Bovine semen exported from New Zealand to Sri Lanka must comply with the import requirements of Sri Lanka listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 An Import Permit is required for the exportation of bovine semen.

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

2.2.1 New Zealand is officially free of bluetongue, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), bovine spongiform encephalopathy, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease and rinderpest.

2.2.2 Vaccination against these diseases is prohibited in New Zealand.

2.2.3 The semen collection centre at which the semen was collected:

2.2.3.1 is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as having facilities suitable for collecting, processing and storing semen in accordance with the chapter on 'collection and processing of bovine and small ruminant semen' of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

2.2.3.2 is under the direct supervision and sanitary control of a centre veterinarian who is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and is responsible for the hygiene of the centre, the health of the animals, and the control of visitor entry into the centre.

2.2.4 Bulls and teaser animals that entered the semen collection centre were free from clinical evidence of bovine genital campylobacteriosis, bovine tuberculosis, bovine viral diarrhoea, enzootic bovine leukosis, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis – infectious pustular balanoposthitis (IBR – IPB), Johne's disease, leptospirosis and trichomonosis during the past 12 months.

2.2.5 The donor bulls were clinically healthy and physiologically normal.

2.2.6 For at least 6 months prior to the first collection of semen for this consignment, the donor bulls were kept under the control of the centre veterinarian in facilities belonging to the semen collection centre.

2.2.7 At the time of collection, the donor bulls showed no clinical signs of bovine genital campylobacteriosis, bovine tuberculosis, bovine viral diarrhoea, mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides* Large Colony), infectious bovine rhinotracheitis – infectious pustular balanoposthitis (IBR – IPB), Johne's disease, leptospirosis and trichomonosis.

2.2.8 The donor bulls have not been used for natural service, or they were used for serving virgin heifers only.

2.2.9 The donor bulls have not been associated with any known genetic defect.

2.2.10 Within 30 days prior to entering the semen collection centre proper, the donor bulls were tested for the following diseases, with negative results:

2.2.10.1 bovine tuberculosis, using the intradermal tuberculin test

2.2.10.2 bovine genital campylobacteriosis, using culture examination of preputial washings

2.2.10.3 trichomonosis, using direct microscopic examination and culture examination of preputial washings

2.2.10.4 bovine viral diarrhoea, using virus isolation or the antigen ELISA

2.2.10.5 enzootic bovine leukosis, using the AGID test or ELISA.

2.2.11 All animals that were maintained at the semen collection centre, including the donor bulls, were tested at intervals of twelve (12) months, with negative results, for the following diseases:

2.2.11.1 bovine tuberculosis, using the intradermal tuberculin test

2.2.11.2 enzootic bovine leukosis, using the AGID test or ELISA

2.2.11.3 bovine genital campylobacteriosis, using culture examination of preputial washings

2.2.11.4 trichomonosis, using direct microscopic examination and culture examination of preputial washings.

2.2.12 For leptospirosis, all animals that were maintained at the semen collection centre, including the donor bulls, were tested at intervals of six (6) months, with negative results:

2.2.12.1 using the micro-agglutination test for serotypes *L. hardjo*, and *L. pomona* (negative is less than 50% agglutination at 1:200 dilution), **or**

2.2.12.2 they were treated with an intramuscular injection of dihydrostreptomycin at a dose rate of 25 mg/kg bodyweight on two occasions at an interval of 14 days, or once with long-acting oxytetracycline at a dose rate of 20 mg/kg bodyweight, **or**

2.2.12.3 they were fully vaccinated against leptospirosis.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.13 The semen was collected, processed and stored in accordance with the chapter on 'collection and processing of bovine and small ruminant semen' of the *OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

2.2.14 An aliquot of semen from each batch of semen for export was subjected to virus isolation or the PCR procedure for IBR, with negative results.

2.2.15 The shipping container is:

2.2.15.1 new, **or**

2.2.15.2 disinfected

Disinfectant used and concentration to be recorded on the export certificate.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.16 Prior to export, the shipping container was sealed under veterinary supervision, using a seal that bears the marks. Serial number of the shipping container 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

This OMAR is based on the export certificate for bovine semen to Sri Lanka dated 18 December 2008.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: BOVSEMEC.SRI 18.12.08

1. This OMAR replaces the one of 6 January 2003. It has been updated in accordance with the “Veterinary Health Requirements for Importation of Cattle Semen from New Zealand”, received as part of an Import Permit. The export certificate was approved by Dr H.M.S.P. Herath, Director General of Department of Animal Production & Health, in an email dated 4 November 2009.
2. The Official Veterinarian must verify that all clauses are complied with.
3. Records must be available for all testing and treatments.
4. Clauses 2.2.10.2, 2.2.10.3, 2.2.11.3 and 2.2.11.4: a preputial sample for campylobacteriosis and trichomonosis testing can be obtained by either washing or scraping. Both methods are acceptable.

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.'