

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

Ref: AE-BR11L

Date: 17 May 2006

OMAR B CAPSEMEC.BRA2 17.05.06 – CAPRINE SEMEN TO BRAZIL (collected prior to August 2005)

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999, I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled caprine semen to Brazil (collected prior to August 2005).

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 2nd day of June 2006.

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

2. Brazil Requirements

Caprine semen (collected prior to August 2005) exported from New Zealand to Brazil must comply with the import requirements of Brazil listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 An import permit is required for the exportation of caprine semen (collected prior to August 2005) to Brazil.

2.2 An official veterinarian authorised by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must certify, after due inquiry, the following:

2.2.1 New Zealand is officially free from rinderpest, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides* – small colonies), contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma capricolum* subsp. *capripneumoniae*), brucellosis (*B. abortus* and *B. melitensis*), sheep and goat pox, pesti des petits ruminants, Rift Valley fever, heartwater, contagious agalaxia, blue tongue, Q fever, borna disease, akabane, scrapie and foot-and-mouth disease with or without vaccination according to the

recommendations of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and recognized by the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA).

Vaccination against these diseases is not permitted in New Zealand.

2.2.2 The donors described above were born and raised in New Zealand, or have remained in New Zealand for a period of at least 60 days before semen collection.

2.2.3 The semen donors have not showed any clinical signs of diseases transmitted by artificial insemination during the 30 (thirty) day period prior to semen collection, on the day of collection, and 30 days after collection.

2.2.4 The donors come from farms that have been free from clinical evidence of tuberculosis and “Border disease” during the last 3 years.

2.2.5 The CCPS in which the semen identified above was collected is registered with the Official Veterinary Service of the exporting country and is approved for export to Brazil, according to item 1 of the Brazilian animal health requirements for imports of caprine semen.

2.2.6 All animals associated with the collection of semen for export to Brazil were held in isolation for at least 30 days before entering the CCPS.

2.2.7 All animals, which came into the CCPS, were tested negative during the isolation period before they came into the resident herd, and each six months while they have remained at the Centre for the diseases listed below:

2.2.7.1 TUBERCULOSIS: intradermal test with PPD tuberculin, with negative results.

2.2.7.2 PARATUBERCULOSIS: ELISA Test.

2.2.8 The animals are from herds that during the last 3 years before entrance in the CCPS did not present clinical evidence or serological diagnosis of caprine arthritis-encephalitis (CAE).

and - a sample of blood serum from each semen donor identified above was submitted to the ELISA test or the agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test with negative results, within 30 days prior to the first semen collection, and again tested each six months while they have remained at the Centre.

2.2.9 The semen identified above was collected, processed, bottled and stored in a manner consistent with the recommended “CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO THE COLLECTION, BOTTLING AND STORAGE OF SEMEN” set out in the appendix “SEMEN FROM SMALL RUMINANTS” of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

2.2.9.1 For each millilitre of frozen semen, one of the following antibiotic mixtures was included:

2.2.9.1.1 Gentamicin (250 µg), tylosin (50 µg), lincomycin-spectinomycin (150/300 µg);

or 2.2.9.1.2 Penicillin (500 IU), streptomycin (500 IU), lincomycin-spectinomycin (150/300µg).

2.2.9.2 In the case of milk used in semen processing, this came from a country or area free from foot-and-mouth disease, and so recognized by the OIE.

2.2.9.3 In the case of eggs used in the semen processing, these were obtained from establishments certified by the Animal Health Service of the country of origin as free from Newcastle disease (with ICPI < 0.2) and from highly pathogenic avian influenza.

2.2.10 The semen identified above was stored in straws identified individually and stored separate to any other genetic material, in a clean container which was previously disinfected, containing liquid nitrogen.

2.2.11 The container with the semen identified above was sealed with an official stamp, by a Veteriarian from the Official Veterinary Service of the exporting country before shipment and the number of the seal was identified in the certificate. Number of seal on the tank.

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 importing conditions R.I.Temp-Se.Cap.SET/05, received from Jamil Gomes de Souza, Director of the Animal Health Department (DSA) – MAPA on 12 May 2006..

**Additional Information on OMAR Notification: CAPSEMEC.BRA2
17.05.06**

1. This OMAR should only be used for caprine semen collected prior to August 2005.
2. An import permit is required and is obtainable from the Diretor do Departamento de Saúde Animal (DSA), Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (MAPA), Brasília. Fax: 0055 61 3226 3446.
3. The collection of samples for laboratory tests must be supervised by the Official Veterinary Service or one accredited by the Official Veterinary Service of New Zealand.
4. The laboratory that processes these samples must be approved by MAF.
5. Clause 2.2.5 of the export certificate refers to the clause stating that semen must be collected only in a MAF approved semen collection centre and that the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture has been provided with a list of these centres. This list is provided on the MAF website.

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'.