

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

Ref: AE-AR08L

Date: 14 January 2005

## OMAR B DEEANIEC.ARG 14.01.05 – Deer To Argentina

### 1. Statutory authority

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

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 24th day of March 2005.

Debbie Pearson  
Director Preclearance  
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand  
(pursuant to delegated authority)

### 2. Argentina Requirements

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

2.1 An import permit is required for the exportation of deer to Argentina.

2.2 An official veterinarian of New Zealand must certify the following:

2.2.1 The deer were born in and resided in New Zealand until the date of shipment.

2.2.2 New Zealand is free from the following diseases, in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE (where appropriate):

Akabane, anthrax, anaplasmosis, babesiosis, bluetongue, brucellosis (*B. abortus*, *B. melitensis*), chronic wasting disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, cowdriosis, ephemeral fever, epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer, foot and mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*, Q fever, rabies, rinderpest, Rift Valley fever, surra, vesicular stomatitis.

These diseases are notifiable in New Zealand under the Biosecurity (Notifiable Organisms) Order 2002.

2.2.3 New Zealand has never recorded a case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). The feeding of ruminant protein (except dairy product) to ruminants is prohibited by the Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999.

2.2.4 The deer were born and raised in captivity, and during the 3 months immediately prior to export have resided only on properties where no cases of the following diseases have been confirmed on the basis of either a field or laboratory test:

bovine tuberculosis, bovine virus diarrhoea, *Brucella ovis*, campylobacteriosis, enzootic bovine leucosis, leptospirosis, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, malignant catarrhal fever, paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), scabies.

2.2.5 The deer were isolated for at least 30 days immediately prior to the scheduled date of export in premises approved and supervised by an official veterinarian. They were inspected regularly and did not come in contact with other livestock that were not of the same health status.

2.2.6 During the pre-export isolation period and within 30 days of the scheduled date of export, the deer were subjected to tests with negative results, or treatments for the following diseases:

2.2.6.1 bovine tuberculosis using an intradermal test with bovine tuberculin PPD and read at 72 hours. Date test read to be recorded

2.2.6.2 Johne's disease using:

Either: 2.2.6.2.1 a faecal culture within the 6 months prior to export

Or: 2.2.6.2.2 two complement fixation tests. (Tests were separated by at least 15 days).

Date(s) sample(s) taken to be recorded

2.2.6.3 infectious bovine rhinotracheitis / infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV-cervine herpes virus) using

Either: 2.2.6.3.1 a serum neutralisation test

Or: 2.2.6.3.2 an ELISA

Date sample(s) taken to be recorded

2.2.6.4 bovine malignant catarrhal fever using a nested polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test. Date sample(s) taken to be recorded

2.2.6.5 *Brucella ovis* using a complement fixation test (CFT). Date sample(s) taken to be recorded

2.2.6.6 bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD) using:

Either: 2.2.6.6.1 an antigen ELISA

Or: 2.2.6.6.2 virus culture

Or: 2.2.6.6.3 two serum neutralisation tests. (Tests were separated by at least 15 days).

Date sample(s) taken to be recorded.

2.2.6.7 leptospirosis

Either: 2.2.6.7.1 two microagglutination tests for the serovars *L. pomona* and *L. hardjo*. (The tests were separated by at least 15 days.) Dates samples taken to be recorded

Or: 2.2.6.7.2 the animals were treated with an antibiotic of proven efficiency and at the internationally recommended dose rate. Date(s) of treatment, drug used and dosage to be recorded.

2.2.7 The deer were examined by an official veterinarian within the 72 hours of export and were clinically healthy, with no signs of ectoparasites and were considered to be fit to travel.

2.2.8 The deer were transported to the port of embarkation in crates or vehicles that were cleaned and disinfected.

2.2.9 Crates/pens for holding the animals on the ship or aircraft are new or have been cleaned and disinfected.

### **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 current export certificate for deer to Argentina dated 14 January 2005.***

## **Additional Information on OMAR Notification: DEEANIEC.ARG 14.01.05**

1. An import permit is required.
2. Exported deer may be subject to post -arrival quarantine upon arrival in Argentina.
3. In clause 2.2.5 'inspected regularly' means when the animals enter pre-export isolation and at least once every 10 days until export.
4. Before requesting that an ELISA is used to detect infection with cervine herpesvirus please check with the NZAHRL that the ELISA has been validated for use in deer.
5. In clause 2.2.6.7 a negative result is where there is no seroconversion between tests.