OMARs with an uncertain status

These OMARs have not been used for a significant period of time. Therefore the requirements may have changed without the Ministry for Primary Industries knowledge.

If an exporter can provide the current import conditions, and the requirements still match, the certificate and the OMARs will be moved back into the published list of export certificates and OMAR's.

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

Ref: AE-BR05L
Date: 27 March 2006

OMAR B BOVANIEC.BRA 27.03.06 – CATTLE (BREEDING) to BRAZIL

1. Statutory authority

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

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 18th day of April 2006.

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

2. Brazil Requirements

Cattle (breeding) 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 cattle (breeding) to Brazil.

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

2.2.1 New Zealand is free from foot-and-mouth disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), lumpy skin disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia *(Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides – small colon*y), rinderpest, blue tongue, vesicular stomatitis, and brucellosis *(Brucella abortus)*, according to the recommendations of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

2.2.2 Vaccination against these diseases is not permitted in New Zealand.

2.2.3 With regards to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE):

2.2.3.1 New Zealand is free from bovine spongiform encephalopathy

2.2.3.2 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy is a notifiable disease in New Zealand

2.2.3.3 New Zealand has legislation that prohibits the use of animal protein for the feeding of ruminants

2.2.3.4 New Zealand has a surveillance system in place to detect the occurrence of bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

2.2.4 The animals for export were born and raised in New Zealand.

2.2.5 The animals were kept isolated for a minimum period of 30 (thirty) days prior to shipment, in an officially approved place. During that period, under official supervision, the animals were subjected to the collection of samples for laboratory tests, treatments and vaccinations.

2.2.6 The animals were individually identified and kept isolated from other animals during the period of pre-export isolation.

2.2.7 The animals were not part of any disease control or eradication programme.

2.2.8 The animals originated from properties that are officially free from bovine tuberculosis.

2.2.9 The laboratory tests requested during the isolation period were conducted at a laboratory approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.10 During the pre-export isolation, the animals were submitted to diagnostic tests, with negative results, for the following diseases:

2.2.10.1 Tuberculosis – intradermal test, using a bovine PPD derivative or a comparative test with bovine and avium PPD tuberculin

2.2.10.2 Bovine viral diarrhoea – virus isolation test or the antigen ELISA on whole blood

2.2.10.3 Campylobacteriosis - for animals older than 6 months, three cultures of preputial material or vaginal mucus, collected at minimum intervals of 7 (seven) days, were carried out. Animals that have never been submitted to natural mating (in case of males), or virgin heifers, are exempted from these tests

2.2.10.4 Trichomonosis (Trichomonas fetus) - for animals older than 6 months, three cultures of preputial material or vaginal mucus, collected at minimum intervals of 7 (seven) days, were carried out. Animals that have never been submitted to natural mating (in case of males), or virgin heifers, are exempted from these tests.

2.2.10.5 Paratuberculosis (Johne’s disease) - ELISA test

Either 2.2.10.6.1 Enzootic bovine leukosis – agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or ELISA

Or 2.2.10.6.2 A semen sample tested negative by using the PCR technique.

To be deleted as appropriate.

Either 2.2.10.7.1 .Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis – a blood sample of each individual animal was tested twice, using the virus neutralisation or ELISA test.

Or 2.2.10.7.2 A semen sample tested negative by using the PCR technique

Or 2.2.10.7.3 The animals were vaccinated with an inactivated vaccine, not less than one month, and not more than 6 months prior to the scheduled date of shipment.

To be deleted as appropriate.

Either 2.2.10.8.1 Leptospirosis – microscopic agglutination test (MAT) (negative being 1:100 or less), for the serotypes *L. pomona, L. grippotyphosa, L. hardjo, L. icterohaemorrhagiae,* and *L. canicola*

Or 2.2.10.8.2 The animals were treated with dihydrostreptomycin at a dose rate of 25 mg/kg, or other registered antibiotics, such as long-acting oxytetracycline at 20mg/kg, given twice 14 days apart, the last one being within 5 days of the scheduled date of the shipment.

To be deleted as appropriate.

2.2.11 The animals for export were vaccinated against the following diseases:

2.2.11.1 Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis. Name of Product and manufacturer, lot number and expiry date to be specified. Date vaccinated.

2.2.11.2 Other. Name of Product and manufacturer, lot number and expiry date to be specified. Date vaccinated.

2.2.12 During the pre-export isolation period, the animals were submitted to treatments against internal and external parasites, with officially approved products.

2.2.13 During the pre-export isolation period, the animals did not present any clinical sign of transmissible diseases.

2.2.14 The animals were transported, under supervision of the official veterinarian, directly from the isolation establishment to the point of shipment in vehicles that had been previously cleaned and disinfected, and without contact from other animals that were not of the same tested health status.

2.2.15 At loading for shipment, the animals were examined and were in good physical condition, without clinical signs of infectious diseases, and free from external parasites.

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 MAPA's 'Animal Health Requirements of Brazil for Importation of Bovines for Reproduction from Third Countries' (RIG.Bov.Repr.FEV/06).

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: BOVANIEC.BRA 27.03.06

1. This certificate is valid for 10 days, or as long as the journey lasts in case of maritime transport

2. All laboratory tests should be conducted at a laboratory approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

3. The collection of samples for all laboratory tests should be carried out under the supervision of an official veterinarian from the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

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'.