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-CL08L
Date: 21 November 2006

OMAR B DEEANIEC.CHI 21.11.06 – DEER TO CHILE

1. Statutory authority

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

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 24th day of November 2006.

Signed: Karen Sparrow
Manager-Exports Group
Pre-Clearance
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. Chile Requirements

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

2.1 An official veterinarian of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must certify the following:

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

Akabane disease
anaplasmosis
babesiosis
bluetongue
brucellosis *(B. abortus, B. melitensis)*
contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
cowdriosis

epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer
foot-and-mouth disease
lumpy skin disease
Q Fever
rabies
rinderpest
Rift Valley fever
theileriosis
vesicular stomatitis

Vaccination against these diseases is not permitted in New Zealand.

2.1.2 The deer have been resident on the farm of origin either since birth or for the past twelve (12) months prior to pre-export isolation.

2.1.3 On the farm of origin bovine tuberculosis, bovine herpesvirus 2, and malignant catarrhal fever have not been confirmed on the basis of either a field or laboratory test in the past twelve (12) months.

2.1.4 During the last three months prior to the expected date of shipment the farm of origin has not been diagnosed (on the basis of either a field or laboratory test) with the following diseases and MAF has not received any notices from adjacent farms of confirmed diagnosis (on the basis of either a field or laboratory test) of the following diseases:

enzootic bovine leukosis
bovine viral diarrhoea
bovine genital campylobacteriosis
haemorrhagic septicaemia
infectious bovine rhinotracheitis
Johne's disease
leptospirosis
scabies
trichomonosis

2.1.5 During the 45 days that preceded the expected date of shipment the deer were isolated under official control and they showed no signs of transmissible diseases and were subjected, with negative results to the following diagnostic tests, or treatments or vaccinations as required:

2.1.5.1 Leptospirosis:

EITHER 2.1.5.1.1 Micro agglutination test (with titres less than 1:100). Date tested.

OR 2.1.5.1.2 Treatment with a single injection of oxytetracycline administered at 20 mg/kg or two (2) treatments of dihydrostreptomysin at 25 mg/kg with a 14 day interval, both within the 3 days prior to the expected date of shipment Date(s) of treatment and drug used.

OR 2.1.5.1.3 Vaccination. Vaccine used and date vaccinated.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.5.2 Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV- cervine herpes virus):

EITHER 2.1.5.2.1 Serum neutralisation test, with titles less than 1:8. Date tested.

OR 2.1.5.2.2 ELISA test. Date tested.

OR 2.1.5.2.3 Vaccination. Vaccine used and date vaccinated.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.5.3 Bovine viral diarrhea:

EITHER 2.1.5.3.1 Viral cultivation. Date tested.

OR 2.1.5.3.2 Two (2) serum neutralisation tests with a minimum interval of 15 days between them. Date tested.

OR 2.1.5.3.3 Antigen ELISA. Date tested.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.5.4 Enzootic bovine Leukosis:

EITHER 2.1.5.4.1 Two (2) ELISA tests, with interval of 15 days. Dates of tests.

OR 2.1.5.4.2 Two (2) agar gel immune diffusion with glycoprotein antigen, with interval of 15 days. Dates of tests.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.5.5 Johne's disease:

EITHER 2.1.5.5.1 Cultivation of faeces. Date tested.

OR 2.1.5.5.2 ELISA test (if the ELISA test gives a positive result an ileocecal biopsy with negative result can be used). Date tested.

OR 2.1.5.5.3 Two (2) tests of complement fixation with an interval of 15 days. Dates of test.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.5.6 Campylobacteriosis and *Trichomonas foetus*: three cultivations in prepuce samples or vaginal mucus, as may be pertinent, with an interval of seven days. Animals that have not been mated or used for natural mating are excluded. Dates of tests.

2.1.5.7 Tuberculosis using an intradermal tuberculin test (negative according to New Zealand domestic standards) at entry into isolation. Date tested.

2.1.5.8 Parasitises: treatment for endo and ecto parasites with product(s) of known efficacy. Date(s) of treatment and drug used.

2.1.6 Testing in 2.1.5 was carried out at a laboratory approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to undertake testing for export certification.

2.1.7 The deer have not been vaccinated with any live vaccines and at the time of the shipment they did not show signs of transmissible diseases.

2.1.8 The deer have been transported from the pre-export isolation facility to the place of shipment under the official control of the competent authority, in sealed vehicles that were washed and disinfected before their use without coming into contact with animals that were not included in the export consignment.

3. Revocations

DEEANIEC.CHI 17.05.06 – deer to Chile 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

These overseas market access requirements are based on the import requirements "Fija exigencies sanitarias para la internacion de cervidos a Chile", dated 18 April 1995, and further requirements received from Hernan Rojas Olavarria of the Head of Animal Protection Division on the 23 June 2005.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: DEEANIEC.CHI 21.11.06

1. The notes to this OMAR have been amended in April 2011 to clarify the impact of positive test results during isolation.

1. This OMAR replaces the previous one dated 17 May 2006.

2. An import permit is not required.

3. Before requesting that an ELISA is used to detect infection with cervine herpesvirus please check with the Investigation & Diagnostic Centre (IDC) that the ELISA has been validated for use in deer.

4. The importer must apply to the Division of Renewable Natural Resources of the Service for Agriculture and Livestock to ensure that the deer imported are in compliance with resolution No863/99.

5. In accordance with Resolution No. 918 of 28 February 2005 entitled 'Approval of system of accreditation of establishments exporting live ruminants and ruminant genetic material from New Zealand', New Zealand must notify SAG of any approved pre-isolation export facility prior to its use for containing ruminants for export to Chile. It is critical that this approval process is undertaken well in advance of the ruminants entering the facility. If it is possible, please give MAF at least 8 weeks notice in order to get the premises on SAG's list of approved export establishments. Once the list has been received it will be published on the SAG website at www.sag.gob.cl > importaciones > pecuarias > Habilitación de establecimientos > Ver listas de establecimientos habilitados > Establecimientos de países distintos a los de la UE, habilitados para exportar sus productos a Chile (excepto lácteos (Estados Unidos), carne, productos y subproductos bovinos).

6. Deer exporters to Chile must make a reservation at the SAG Cattle Quarantine Station, Lo Aguirre prior to arrival. The form to make a reservation is available at www.sag.gob.cl > ambito pecuario > importaciones pecuarias > cuaretenas > formulario para reserva.

7. With regards to Clause 2.1.4 of this OMAR; a diagnosis is considered to be the occurrence of clinical signs in an animal(s) with confirmation of the disease on the property by means of a field or laboratory test.

8. With regard to Clause 2.1.5 of this OMAR; a positive test result to any of the following tests:
2.1.5.1.1. microscopic agglutination test for Leptospirosis

2.1.5.2.1. serum neutralisation test for IBR/IPV
2.1.5.2.2. ELISA test for IBR/IPV
2.1.5.3.2. the first of the two (2) serum neutralisation tests for BVD
2.1.5.4.1. the first of the two (2) ELISA tests for EBL
2.1.5.4.2. the first of the two (2) agar gel immunodiffusion tests for EBL
2.1.5.5.2. the ELISA test for Johne's disease
2.1.5.5.3. the first of the two (2) complement fixation tests for Johne's disease
2.1.5.7. intradermal Tb test

will not be considered to be evidence of transmissible disease circulation if the test is performed within one (1) week of the start of the isolation period. In this case the positive animals can be removed from the consignment and the remaining animals continue to be eligible for export to Chile.

Any positive result to a test not mentioned above, or carried out later than during the first week of isolation should be considered as evidence of the presence of a transmissible disease and result in the whole group of animals becoming ineligible for export to Chile.

9. Where the export certificate requires treatments or testing on more than one occasion (Clauses 5.12, 5.3.2, 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.6 of the export certificate) the interval should be exactly according to the requirements except for the testing in Clause 5.3.2 where the requirements specify a minimum interval.

10. In regard to Clause 2.1.5.7 of this OMAR; please note the requirement for the Tb tests to be performed on entry into isolation. The period of isolation should be deemed to start on the Tb inject date.

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.'