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 – MAF Biosecurity New Zealand

Ref: AE-EC 24/11L
Date: 18 May 2007

OMAR B CAOEMBEC.ECU 18.05.07 – CAPRINE AND OVINE EMBRYOS TO ECUADOR

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999, I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled caprine and ovine embryos to Ecuador.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 7th day of July 2007.

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

2. Requirements of Ecuador

Ovine and caprine embryos exported from New Zealand to Ecuador must comply with the import requirements of Ecuador listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 An import permit is required for the exportation of caprine and ovine embryos to Ecuador.

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

2.2.1 New Zealand is declared officially free of peste des petits ruminants, sheep & goat pox, Rift Valley fever, foot-and-mouth disease, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus & Brucella melitensis*), infectious ovine encephalomyelitis ('louping-ill'), bluetongue, Akabane disease, Aino, maedi-visna, enzootic abortion of ewes (*Chlamydophila abortus*), scrapie, vesicular stomatitis, ovine pulmonary adenomatosis ('jaagsiekte'), contagious agalactia, contagious bovine, ovine & caprine pleuropneumonia, rinderpest, Nairobi sheep disease, and Q fever.

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

2.2.3 The embryo collection centre, at which the embryos were collected, is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as having facilities suitable for collecting, processing, and storing embryos in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

2.2.4 The embryo collection centre:

2.2.4.1 is under the direct supervision and sanitary control of a team veterinarian who is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and who is responsible for the health of the donor animals and the hygiene of the embryos

2.2.4.2 is regularly inspected by an Official Veterinarian of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.5 The embryo collection centre is isolated from other livestock establishments.

2.2.6 In the two years preceding the collection of the embryos there has been no clinical evidence of contagious ecthyma ('orf'), campylobacteriosis, and listeriosis on either the embryo collection centre or the farm(s) of origin of the embryo donor animals.

2.2.7 In case of permanent residence on the embryo collection centre, all donor animals were tested at least every 12 months, for the following diseases, with negative results:

2.2.7.1 ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*), using the complement fixation (CF) test or ELISA. Test used.

(To be deleted if not applicable.)

2.2.7.2 In case of permanent residence on the embryo collection centre, all donor animals were subjected every 6 months to an intramuscular injection of dihydrostreptomycin (at a dose arte of 25 mg/kg) or long-acting oxytetracycline (at a dose rate of 20 mg/kg). Antibiotic used.

(To be deleted if not applicable.)

2.2.8 The donor animals were held in isolation for 30 days prior to the first collection of embryos, during which time they were tested for the following diseases, with negative results:

2.2.8.1 caprine arthritis-encephalitis, using either the agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or ELISA (<u>for goats only</u>). Test used

2.2.8.2 border disease (ovine pestivirus), using virus isolation

2.2.8.3 ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*), using the complement fixation (CF) test or ELISA. Test used.

2.2.9 The donor animals were held in isolation for at least 30 days prior to the first collection of embryos, during which time they were subjected to two intramuscular injections of dihydrostreptomycin (at a dose arte of 25 mg/kg), given at an interval of approximately 14

days, or one injection of long-acting oxytetracycline (at a dose rate of 20 mg/kg). Antibiotic used.

2.2.10 According to the centre veterinarian's declaration, the donor animals remained healthy during the period from 60 days prior to collection to 30 days after the final collection of embryos.

2.2.11 The embryos were fertilised:

Either: 2.2.11.1 by a male with the same health status as the donor female

Or: 2.2.11.2 by semen collected at a semen collection centre approved by New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to collect ovine or caprine semen for export.

(To be deleted if not applicable.)

2.2.12 The embryos were collected, processed, and stored under the supervision of the team veterinarian in accordance with the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* Appendix 3.3, and each embryo had an intact zona pellucida free from adherent material as detailed in Appendix 3.3 of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code.* These procedures are in accordance with the recommendations of the IETS *manual*.

2.2.13 Biological products of animal origin used in the collection, processing, washing and preservation of the embryos were free of living micro-organisms. Antibiotics have been added in accordance with the recommendations of the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS).

2.2.14 Following the final collection, the embryos were stored in liquid nitrogen and kept isolated for at least 30 days prior to export.

2.2.15 The straws or ampoules have been marked, such that the dates of collection and freezing can be identified.

2.2.16 The embryos for export were placed in fresh liquid nitrogen in a container which was either new or disinfected with a MAF-approved disinfectant. Disinfectant used and **active** ingredient. (Options for disinfectants include: 10% formalin, 2% available chlorine, Virkon at the manufacturer's recommended rate, or irradiation at 50kGy.)

2.2.17 No animals, semen, fertilised ova, products or equipment other than that listed on the Import Permit are included in the shipment.

2.2.18 Immediately prior to export, the transportation container was sealed in the presence of a New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Official Veterinarian, using a seal that bears the mark with serial number of the container.

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 export certificate for caprine and ovine embryos to Ecuador dated 18 May 2007.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: OACEMBEC.UK 18.05.07

1. This OMAR is based on a new export certificate, which is based on the import conditions that were received, via an exporter, from Dr Alex Andrade Orlando, Zoosanitary Certification Supervisor, Servicio Ecuatoriano de Sanidad Agropecuaria (SESA), Ecuador; this country being a member of the Andean Community of Nations (which, at present. includes Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). The export certificate was approved by Dr Andrade in an e-mail, dated 9 June 2007. The export certificate dated 10 May 2007 was officially translated.

2. To import ovine or caprine embryos into Ecuador, the importer must send/fax a copy of the completed and signed export certificate to the Servicio Ecuatoriano de Sanidad Agropecuaria (SESA) in Quito. SESA will then issue the Import Permit within 72 hours. Once the Import Permit has been issued, the consignment can be exported to Ecuador, accompanied by the original export certificate. Fax number for SESA is: + 593 2 2228448.

3. Transportation containers with broken or altered seals will be rejected on arrival in Ecuador. Seals may only be removed by Official Veterinarians in Ecuador. In case there is a need to inspect or re-charge containers, Veterinary Officials at any transit port are required to notify in writing on the export certificate the reason and the replacement seal number/mark.

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'