

Overseas Market Access Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999

Regulation and Assurance Branch, Animal and Animal Products Directorate, Ministry for Primary Industries

Ref: AE-JP-19

Date: 30 January 2018

POUDAE.JP 30 JANUARY 2018 – POULTRY DAY-OLD CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS TO JAPAN

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60, section 60A, section 62(1) and section 167 of the Animal Products Act 1999 I notify the following:

- (i) the issue under section 60 of the OMAR for Poultry Day-old Chicks and Hatching Eggs to Japan, POUDAE.JP, dated 30 January 2018;
- (ii) the determination under section 62(1) of the format and content of the official assurance for poultry day-old chicks and hatching eggs to Japan;
- (iii) the revocation and replacement of the OMAR for Poultry day-old-chicks to Japan, OMAR B BIRANSEC2.JPN 24.07.07, dated 24 July 2007.

This notice takes effect from the 30th January 2018.

Dated at Wellington this 30th day of January 2018.

Signed: Howard Pharo
Manager Import and Export Animals
Animal and Animal Products Directorate
Regulation and Assurance Branch
(acting under delegated authority)

2. Japan's requirements

Poultry day-old chicks and hatching eggs exported from New Zealand to Japan must be accompanied by an official assurance in the form of a completed zoosanitary certificate.

The zoosanitary certificate as specified below must be completed and certified, after due enquiry, by an Official Veterinarian of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Explanatory note: If the zoosanitary certificate is not certified then the poultry day-old chicks and hatching eggs do not satisfy the conditions in the notice. Likewise, if the poultry day-old chicks and hatching eggs do not satisfy the zoosanitary requirements in the certificate, then the certificate will not be certified.



Certificate No:

NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Commodity: POULTRY DAY-OLD CHICKS / HATCHING EGGS

To: JAPAN

Exporting Country: NEW ZEALAND

Competent Authority: MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Import Permit Number:

I: IDENTIFICATION OF DAY-OLD CHICKS / HATCHING EGGS

| Species (common and scientific name) | Commodity Type (Day-old chicks or Hatching eggs) | Breed | Description / Identification (including sex and age) | Number |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------|--|--------|
| | | | | |

Total number of day-old chicks / hatching eggs in consignment:

II: SOURCE OF DAY-OLD CHICKS / HATCHING EGGS

Name and address of exporter:

.....

Name and address of breeder:

.....

Name, address and approval number of premises of origin (source farm(s) and hatchery):

.....

III: DESTINATION OF DAY-OLD CHICKS / HATCHING EGGS

Name and address of consignee:

.....

Method of transport:

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE:

I,, being an official veterinarian of the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries, certify, after due inquiry in respect of the day-old chicks / hatching eggs described in Part I of this zoosanitary certificate, that:

1. New Zealand has had no outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or low pathogenicity avian influenza A viruses of the H5 or H7 subtypes (LPAI), for at least 90 days prior to the date of shipment.
2. Vaccination against avian influenza is prohibited in New Zealand.
3. There has been no clinical outbreak of the following diseases on the premises of origin (including hatcheries) for at least 90 days prior to the date of shipment:
 - avian infectious bronchitis
 - avian infectious laryngotracheitis
 - avian leukosis
 - avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *Mycoplasma synoviae*)
 - avian salmonellosis
 - avian tuberculosis
 - duck hepatitis (only applied to export of day-old chicks and hatching eggs of ducks)
 - duck viral enteritis (only applied to export of day-old chicks and hatching eggs of ducks and geese)
 - fowl cholera
 - fowl pox
 - fowl typhoid (*Salmonella Gallinarum*)
 - infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
 - leucocytozoonosis
 - avian influenza (other than HPAI or LPAI)
 - Marek's disease
 - Newcastle disease
 - pullorum disease (*Salmonella Pullorum*)
 - West Nile virus infection
4. The breeding flock(s) has been examined and tested under supervision of an approved poultry veterinarian at 90 day intervals and been confirmed as negative for the following:
 - 4.1 avian influenza (according to the Appendix of Animal Health Requirements):
 - 4.1.1 RT-PCR or virus isolation by the inoculation of embryonated fowl eggs
 - Test:
 - Date of sampling:
 - Type of samples (see notes):
 - Number of samples:

AND

- 4.1.2 haemagglutination inhibition test, agar gel immunodiffusion test or ELISA
 - Test:
 - Date of sampling:
 - Type of samples (see notes):
 - Number of samples:

5. The premises of origin (including hatcheries) have been examined and tested, using bacteriological culture (according to the Appendix of Animal Health Requirement), under the supervision of an approved poultry veterinarian at 30 day intervals and been confirmed as negative for pullorum disease (*Salmonella Pullorum*), fowl typhoid (*Salmonella Gallinarum*), and avian salmonellosis:

Date(s) of sampling during the last 90 days:

Type of samples (see notes):

Number of samples:

6. Vaccination history of parent flocks supplying day-old chicks and/or hatching eggs for the consignment, and day-old chicks (in the case of day-old chicks vaccinated prior to export):

| Date of vaccination | Trade name of vaccine | Dose | Manufacturer | Vaccine agent(s) |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

7. In the case of day-old chicks the day-old chicks to be exported have shown no signs of infectious poultry diseases, as determined by a clinical examination of the birds by an approved poultry veterinarian, carried out within 24 hours immediately prior to the scheduled date of shipment.

8. In the case of hatching eggs the hatching eggs to be exported were disinfected under the supervision of an approved poultry veterinarian, using an approved disinfectant, and packed directly from the incubator into clean and new disposable boxes for export.

Name of disinfectant:

9. Containers used for transportation were either made from new material or were thoroughly disinfected beforehand under the supervision of an approved poultry veterinarian, using an approved disinfectant. They were constructed in such a manner that faeces, feathers, and urine could not leak out of the container.

Name of disinfectant:

10. Prior to loading, vehicles and loading facilities of the ship or aircraft to be used for transportation were disinfected using an approved disinfectant, under the supervision of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Name of disinfectant:

11. The day-old chicks / hatching eggs for export were transported to the port of departure from New Zealand without any contact, or being mixed-loaded, with birds not of the same health status.

.....
Signature of Official Veterinarian
Ministry for Primary Industries

.....
Official Stamp and Date

.....
Name and Address

NB: The Official Veterinarian must sign, date and stamp each page of the veterinary certificate using a different colour ink to the paper and the print, and, where applicable, sign, date and stamp each page of the documents (e.g. laboratory reports) that form part of the extended health certification.

EXPORT CERTIFICATION

(This is not part of the official certification)

COMMODITY: POULTRY DAY-OLD CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

COUNTRY: JAPAN

NOTES: This certificate replaces that dated 1 March 2013 (OMAR 24 July 2007). Changes were made to avian influenza statements in the certificate to align with the revised OIE Code (*World Animal Health Organisation Terrestrial Animal Health Code*). The certificate was agreed on 10 January 2018.

1. Importers must submit a notification form to the Japanese Animal Quarantine Services 70 to 40 days prior to arrival.
2. The Import Permit number should correspond to notification number given by the MAFF Japan Animal Quarantine Station.
3. Poultry applies to chicken, quail, turkey, ostrich, guinea fowl, pheasant and birds classified as Anseriformes (such as ducks and geese).
4. The Ministry for Primary Industries approves a hatchery and its associated source flocks that supply either hatching eggs and/or day-old poultry as an export approved premises. The export approved premises approval number applies to the hatchery and associated source flocks and should be recorded in section II for day-old poultry and for hatching eggs exported directly from the source farm.
5. Identification of day-old chicks / hatching eggs: the “Description / Identification” column should be used to enter any identification information or other information that would match the consignment to import documentation.
6. Day-old chick means a live bird within the first 72 hours of life or while it has not been fed, whichever period is shorter.
7. The commodity type is indicated in the identification table.

Clauses that apply to a specific commodity only should not be deleted, unless specifically indicated.

Where a clause refers to more than one commodity type, it is taken to apply only to the commodity type indicated in the identification table.

Where a clause refers to a commodity type not indicated in the identification table and deletion is not indicated, it is taken to not apply.

8. Section II: list the names and addresses of all source farms included in the consignment and hatchery.
9. Clause 1: - “Outbreak” means appearance of clinical signs, detection of the specific antigens, identification of the pathogens of the diseases and/or the detection of the antibodies (as per Japan MAFF requirements).
 - Outbreak of HPAI and LPAI applies to all poultry, as defined by the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (Avian Influenza chapter).

Definition: Poultry is defined as ‘all domesticated birds, including backyard poultry, used for the production of meat or eggs for consumption, for the production of other commercial products, for restocking supplies of game, or for breeding these categories of birds, as well as fighting cocks used for any purpose’.

Birds that are kept in captivity for any reason other than those reasons referred to in the preceding paragraph, including those that are kept for shows, races, exhibitions, competitions or for breeding or selling these categories of birds as well as pet birds, are not considered to be poultry.
 - All Avian influenza A viruses are notifiable organisms in New Zealand; this clause can be certified in the absence of reporting.

10. Avian salmonellosis means an infection of poultry caused by *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium (clause 3 etc.).
11. Where the approved poultry veterinarian is not available, they can liaise with the recognized person or MPI certifying veterinarian (Official Veterinarians) to carry out tasks on their behalf.
12. Clause 4 - Sampling details from the Appendix of Animal Health Requirements:
Samples for examination for avian salmonellosis and avian influenza are obtained either from premises in which the breeding flocks (source flocks) of the exported day-old chicks and hatching eggs are housed or from the hatchery to which the hatching eggs from the said breeding flocks are consigned.

12.1. The samples to be collected are:

- 12.1.1. On the premises - fresh faeces (at least 1 gram for each sample), dead or culled birds.
- 12.1.2. On the premises - either respiratory swab or cloacal swab, and sera of breeding flock (only for examination for avian influenza).
- 12.1.3. At the hatchery - meconium, dead-in-shell and culled chicks.
- 12.1.4. Environmental samples such as drag swab, litter, fluff and dust taken from both the premises and hatchery [only for pullorum disease (*Salmonella* Pullorum), fowl typhoid (*Salmonella* Gallinarum), and avian salmonellosis].

12.2. The total number of samples (as described in note 12.1.1 to 12.1.4) to be collected is according to the size of the flock of origin:

| Number of birds in the breeding flock | Total number of samples |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1-29 | 1-20 (all the birds in the breeding flock, up to 20) |
| 30-39 | 25 |
| 40-49 | 30 |
| 50-59 | 35 |
| 60-89 | 40 |
| 90-199 | 50 |
| 200-499 | 55 |
| 500 or more | 60 |

- 12.3. All samples must be selected randomly. The exports approved laboratory may pool the samples for testing, where appropriate, to a level of 1 in 5.
- 12.4. The frequency of sampling must be at least at monthly intervals (only for examination for avian salmonellosis).
- 12.5. The total number of samples collected per flock of origin [only for testing for pullorum disease (*Salmonella* Pullorum), fowl typhoid (*Salmonella* Gallinarum), and avian salmonellosis] is the sum of the various sample types as indicated in 12.1.1, 12.1.3 and 12.1.4.
- 12.6. All samples must be fully marked and identified as to the date of sampling and the flock to which the samples relate.
- 12.7. Samples must be immediately refrigerated (at 1-4°C), and submitted for testing within 24 hours.
- 12.8. All samples must be tested at a laboratory authorised for that purpose by the government authorities of the exporting country.
13. Clause 4.1.2: The ELISA test used must be able to detect all serotypes of avian influenza.

14. Clause 5 - Sampling details from the Appendix of Animal Health Requirements:

Samples for examination for pullorum disease (*Salmonella Pullorum*), fowl typhoid (*Salmonella Gallinarum*), avian salmonellosis and avian influenza must be obtained from either the premises in which the breeding flocks of the exported day-old chicks are housed, or from the hatchery (only for *Salmonella* testing) or both. In case any infectious disease is detected in the day-old chicks during the quarantine period in Japan, notwithstanding the conditions listed in the certificate, the birds may be destroyed by the quarantine station in Japan.

15. In case any infectious disease is detected in the day-old chicks during the quarantine period in Japan, notwithstanding the conditions listed in the certificate, the birds may be destroyed by the quarantine station in Japan.
16. Clause 5 of the export certificate requires that dates for all testing, sample types and number of samples for the last 90 days be included in the export certificate.

Section 61A Animal Products Act 1999 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'.