MPI Animal Exports Team are aware of issues with these particular Overseas Market Access Requirements (OMARS), however exports may be possible.

If you are planning an export with one of these OMARS please contact MPI Animal Exports team to discuss the implications of the requirements as soon as possible.

OVERSEAS MARKET ACCESS REQUIREMENTS NOTIFICATION- ANIMAL PRODUCTS ACT 1999 – MAF BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND

Ref: AE-JP 12L
Date: 02 May 2008

OMAR B SHEANIEC.JPN 02.05.08 - SHEEP TO JAPAN

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled sheep to Japan

(ii) Revoke OMAR B SHEANIEC.JPN 12.09.06.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 7th day of May 2008.

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

2. Japan Requirements

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

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

2.1.1 New Zealand is free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, bluetongue, sheep pox, scrapie, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, maedi-visna, Rift Valley fever, enzootic abortion of sheep, haemorrhagic septicaemia, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus* & *B. melitensis*), melioidosis, Aujeszky's disease, anthrax, anaplasmosis and ruminant piroplasmosis.

2.1.2 There has been no evidence of contagious pustular dermatitis, listeriosis, toxoplasmosis and campylobacteriosis on the premises of origin for at least 12 months prior to the commencement of pre-isolation testing.

2.1.3 There has been no clinical, microbiological or serological evidence of paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) on the premises from which the exported sheep originated for 5 years prior to the commencement of pre-isolation testing.

2.1.4 There has been no clinical, microbiological or serological evidence of blackleg or tuberculosis on the premises of origin for 12 months prior to the commencement of pre-isolation testing.

2.1.5 The sheep to be exported, while on the premises of origin, were subjected to the following tests, with negative results in each case, during the period between 60 and 30 days prior to export:

2.1.5.1 The intradermal tuberculin test, using bovine PPD tuberculin. Date tested.

2.1.5.2 The delayed-type hypersensitivity test for paratuberculosis, using avian PPD tuberculin. Date tested.

2.1.5.3 The complement fixation test (CFT) or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for paratuberculosis. Test used. Date tested and date(s) of sampling.

2.1.6 The animals have been kept isolated from all animals not of the same consignment in approved premises for at least 7 days prior to export. Date of entry into isolation. Date of release. Name and address of isolation premises to be recorded on the export certificate.

2.1.7 During the period of pre-export isolation they were subjected to the following examination/test, with negative results in each case:

2.1.7.1 Individual clinical examination with no evidence of any infectious disease. Date of examination.

2.1.7.2 Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*), using:

2.1.7.2.1 either: the tube agglutination test (negative being less than 50 IU/mL)

2.1.7.2.2 or: the complement fixation test (CFT) (negative being less than 50% fixation at a dilution of 1:10)

2.1.7.2.3 or: the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)

Test used. Date tested and date(s) of sampling.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.8 During the period of pre-export isolation, the exported sheep have been treated for leptospirosis with a long-acting oxytetracycline product, in accordance with the instructions of the manufacture. Date of treatment. Dose rate. Name of antibiotic used.

2.1.9 Details of vaccines administered (if applicable). Type of vaccine. Name of manufacturer, lot number and date vaccinated.

2.1.10 The animals have been kept isolated from all other cloven hoofed animals, not of the same consignment, during transportation within New Zealand, and no other cloven hoofed animals have been mix-loaded with them at the time of shipment to Japan.

2.1.11 All containers, vehicles and loading places of the ship/aircraft were cleaned in advance of loading and thoroughly disinfected under New Zealand Government supervision, using approved disinfectants. Disinfectant used. Date disinfected.

2.1.12 Feed and bedding to be used during the transport of the sheep to Japan came from the same source as that used during the pre-export isolation.

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 sheep to Japan dated 02 May 2008.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: SHEANIEC.JPN 02.05.08

1. This OMAR replaces that dated 12 September 2006. The change was the requirement for an import permit being removed.

2. MAFF Japan informed us that all sheep will be tested with a CFT for paratuberculosis while in quarantine in Japan, and that they would regard any reaction to a CFT as being cause for the slaughter or return of the sheep.

3. Exported sheep to Japan are usually subjected to the tube agglutination test and/or complement fixation test for ovine epididymitis (*B. ovis*) while in quarantine in Japan. If infection is detected, the sheep will be returned or slaughtered by the animal health authorities in Japan.

4. MAFF Japan has agreed to replace the intradermal Johnin test with the delayed-type hypersensitivity test for paratuberculosis, using avian tuberculin (5/4/2000).

5. With respect to clause 2.1.11, the Animal Health Division of MAFF Japan has confirmed that 'indirect supervision' is acceptable as long as New Zealand MAF can confirm and certify that all containers, vehicles etc have been cleaned and disinfected.

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.'