

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-NP 05L

Date: 6 May 2010

OMAR B BOVSEMEC.NEP 6.05.10– BOVINE SEMEN TO NEPAL

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

- (i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled bovine semen to Nepal
- (ii) Revoke OMAR B BOVSEMEC.NEP 26.05.10.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington on this 6th day of May 2010.

Signed: Matthew Stone BVSc MACVSc MVS (Epidemiology)
Group Manager
Animal Imports and Exports Group
Border Standards Directorate
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. Nepal Requirements

Bovine semen exported from New Zealand to Nepal must comply with the import requirements of Nepal listed in this notice as follows:

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

2.1.1 New Zealand is free of Akabane, bluetongue, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), bovine spongiform encephalopathy, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, ephemeral fever, foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, rabies, rinderpest, and vesicular stomatitis.

2.1.2 Vaccination against these diseases is prohibited in New Zealand.

2.1.3 The semen collection centre at which the semen was collected:

2.1.3.1 is approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as having facilities suitable for isolating animals and collecting, processing and storing semen in accordance with Appendix 3.2.1, *Bovine and Small Ruminant Semen*, of the *OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (using the edition current at the time of collection)

2.1.3.2 is under the direct supervision and sanitary control of a centre veterinarian who is responsible for the hygiene of the centre and the health of the animals

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

2.1.4 In the 12 months preceding the date of semen collection, no clinical cases of bovine genital campylobacteriosis, bovine tuberculosis, bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD), enzootic bovine leukosis, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR), Johne's disease (*Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis*), leptospirosis, and trichomonosis have occurred on the semen collection centre.

2.1.5 The donor bull was resident in the semen collection centre, under veterinary supervision, for at least 30 days prior to first collection of semen and for at least 30 days after the completion of the collection.

2.1.6 During the pre-collection period the donor bull did not perform natural service.

2.1.7 During the pre-collection and post collection period the donor bull and all in-contact animals remained healthy, and showed no evidence of infectious disease.

2.1.8 Donor bulls:

2.1.8.1 Either were resident on the semen collection centre and were tested, with negative results, or treated, for the following diseases within the 12 month period immediately prior to semen collection

2.1.8.2 Or had temporary residency on the semen collection centre and were tested, with negative results, or treated for the following diseases within the 30 days prior to semen collection.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.8.3 Leptospirosis:

2.1.8.3.1 Either using the micro-agglutination test for serotypes *L. Hardjobovis* and *L. Pomona* (negative is less than 50% agglutination at a 1:200 dilution)

2.1.8.3.2 Or each donor bull was subjected to an intramuscular injection of dihydrostreptomycin at a dose rate of 25 mg/kg bodyweight on two occasions at an interval of 14 days. Dates of injection: 1 and 2.

2.1.8.3.3 Or each donor bull was subjected to an intramuscular injection of an antibiotic effective against eliminating leptospires from the kidney. Antibiotic used and dose rate and date of administration.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.8.4 *Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *venerealis*, using culture examination or PCR of preputial washings.

2.1.8.5 *Trichomonas foetus*, using direct microscopic examination and culture examination or PCR of preputial washings.

2.1.8.6 Bovine tuberculosis, using an intradermal test applied to the caudal fold, using bovine tuberculin.

2.1.8.7 Enzootic bovine leukosis, using either the AGID test or ELISA.

2.1.8.8 Johne's disease, using either the CFT or ELISA

2.1.8.9 Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) virus, using one of the following methods:

2.1.8.9.1 Either the bull has been tested with negative results for IBR, using semen culture or PCR technology. Date of semen testing

2.1.8.9.2 Or an aliquot of semen from each batch being exported was tested with negative results for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR), using semen culture or PCR technology. Date of semen testing.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.9 Prior to entering the semen collection centre the donor animal(s) was tested, with negative results, for BVD virus using:

2.1.9.1 Either an antigen ELISA, using serum

2.1.9.2 Or virus isolation, using serum

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.1.10 The semen was collected, processed, packaged and stored in accordance with the recommendations of Appendix 3.2.1, *Bovine and Small Ruminant Semen*, of the *OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (using the edition current at the time of collection).

2.1.11 The antibiotics were added to the diluent. Name and concentration of the antibiotics.

2.1.12 Prior to export, the transportation flasks was sealed under veterinary supervision, using seals bearing the marks. Serial number of the transportation flask.

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

This OMAR is based on the export certificate for bovine semen to Nepal dated 5 May 2010.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: BOVSEMEC.NEP 6.05.10

1. This OMAR replaces the previous one dated 26 April 2010. The only change made was the inclusion of an alternative antibiotic, from dihydrostreptomycin, for the effective treatment of leptospirosis.

2. Requirements for certification:

2.1 Clauses 2.1.8 and 2.1.9 – records must be available for all testing and treatments.

2.2 Clause 2.1.10, 2.1.11 and 2.1.12 – the centre veterinarian must have access to the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, and the centre's procedures must be in accordance with this *Code*.

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'.