

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

Ref: AE-NC19L

Date: 19 September 2006

OMAR B BIRPHEEC.NCA 19.09.06 - HATCHING EGGS AND DAY OLD CHICKS, DUCKLINGS, GEESE, PHEASANTS AND TURKEY POULTS to NEW CALEDONIA.

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999, I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled hatching eggs and day old chicks, ducklings, geese, pheasants and turkey poult to New Caledonia.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 25th day of September 2006

Signed Karen Sparrow
Manager Exports
Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. New Caledonia Requirements

Hatching eggs and day old chicks, ducklings, geese, pheasants and turkey poult exported from New Zealand to New Caledonia must comply with the import regulations of New Caledonia listed in this notice as follows.

2.1 An import permit is required for the exportation of hatching eggs and day old chicks, ducklings, geese, pheasant and turkey poult exported from New Zealand to New Caledonia.

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

2.2.1 New Zealand is free of avian influenza and Newcastle disease.

2.2.2 The farms and hatcheries have remained free of clinical signs and any other evidence of the following diseases for a period of at least one year prior to the date of export of the hatching eggs/poultry: *Salmonella Pullorum*, *S. Gallinarum*, *S. Enteritidis*, mycoplasmosis (*M. gallisepticum*), avian chlamydiosis, avian tuberculosis and fowl cholera.

2.2.3 The farms and hatcheries have remained free from clinical signs and any other evidence of the following diseases for a period of at least six months prior to the date of export:

2.2.3.1 In the case of hatching eggs/day-old chicks:
avian infectious laryngotracheitis, avian infectious bronchitis, Marek's disease, Gumboro disease and avian encephalomyelitis.

2.2.3.2 In the case of duck and geese hatching eggs/day-old ducklings and day-old geese:
duck virus enteritis, duck hepatitis, and Derzsy disease (goose viral hepatitis).

2.2.3.3 In the case of turkey hatching eggs/day-old turkey poults:
Mycoplasma meleagris infection, Arizona infection, haemorrhagic enteritis, and coronaviral enteritis of turkeys, lymphoproliferative disease of turkeys, and histomoniasis.

2.2.4 These eggs have been treated with formalin vapours or an approved disinfectant according to a method approved by OIE (World organisation for Animal Health).

2.2.5 The farms and hatcheries of origin must conform with the OIE regulations and must be regularly inspected by the an official veterinarian authorised by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and under an epidemiological control for all the specific diseases mentioned.

2.2.6 The packing material used for the transportation of the hatching eggs/day old chicks must be new.

3. Revocations

BIRPHEEC.NCA 25.11.05 – hatching eggs and day old chicks, ducklings, geese and turkey poults to New Caledonia 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 an import certificate 3320-4381/SVPV issued by the Service Veterinaire et de la Protection des Vegetaux of New Caledonia in November 1999.

Additional Notes on OMAR notification: BIRPHEEC.NCA 19.09.06

1. The notes to this OMAR is based on the export certificate dated 19 September 2006 which were edited in 2011 to include guidance for the introduction of the approval system of hatcheries under the OAP (Note 3).

This OMAR replaces the previous one dated 25 November 2005 and was updated with clause 2.2.4 to allow the use of other disinfectants besides formalin on the 19 September 2006 with the approval of Docteur Pierre Primot.

2. Dr. Stephanie Martin of the Département Santé Animale, Service d'Inspection Vétérinaire, Alimentaire et Phytosanitaire, Direction des Affaires Vétérinaires, Alimentaires et Rurales (DAVAR) of New Caledonia has requested in e-mail correspondence of 22 January 2008 that a summary of the vaccination protocol of the parent flock(s), with regards to avian infectious bronchitis, must accompany the export certificate.

It has been confirmed with Dr. Martin that this is only required if vaccination of the parent flock against infectious bronchitis is actually carried out. For example, in the case of turkey hatching eggs and day-old-chicks, this vaccination is usually not done in New Zealand, so no report is required.

3. Clause 2.2.1 of this OMAR: The term avian influenza is to mean notifiable avian influenza. This should be defined as an infection of poultry caused by any influenza A virus of the H5 or H7 subtypes, or by any AI virus with an intravenous pathogenicity (IVPI) greater than 1.2 (or as an alternative at least 75% mortality).

4. Clause 2.2.5: Where the hatchery or source flocks are required to be regularly inspected by an Official Veterinarian, the regular audits, in conjunction with visits performed by the approved poultry veterinarian, meet this requirement.

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.'