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.

Ref: AE-TH05L
Date: 25.03.04

OVERSEAS MARKET ACCESS REQUIREMENTS NOTIFICATION

ANIMAL PRODUCTS ACT 1999

BIOSECURITY AUTHORITY

OMAR B BOVANIEC.THA - CATTLE to THAILAND.

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999, I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled cattle to Thailand.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 31st day of March 2004.

Signed by Carolyn Hini
National Manager International Animal Trade
MAF Biosecurity Authority
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. Thailand Requirements

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

2.1 An import permit is required for the exportation of cattle to Thailand.

2.2 An official veterinarian of New Zealand must certify the following:

2.2.1 New Zealand is free from Akabane, anaplasmosis, ruminant babesiosis, bluetongue, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, *Brucella abortus*, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, East Coast fever, ephemeral fever, foot and mouth disease, Q fever, Rift Valley fever, rinderpest, theileriasis (including East Coast fever), trypanosomiasis and vesicular stomatitis.

2.2.2 The country has been officially free of foot and mouth disease for at least 3 years prior to the date of the export of this consignment. Vaccination against foot and mouth disease is prohibited in New Zealand.

2.2.3 The cattle originate from properties where:

2.2.3.1 no cases of bovine malignant catarrh, bovine viral diarrhoea/mucosal disease (BVD/MD), enzootic bovine leucosis or Johne's disease have been diagnosed during the previous 3 years

2.2.3.2 no cases of bovine tuberculosis, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV), mycoplasmosis, *Campylobacter fetus venerealis, Trichomonas foetus* or leptospirosis have been diagnosed during the previous 12 months.

2.2.4 The cattle were held in pre-export isolation premises approved by and under the control of an official veterinarian for at least 30 days prior to the scheduled date of export.

2.2.5 During the 30 days prior to the scheduled date of export the animals met the following requirements and, where appropriate, were subjected to tests for the following diseases/organisms with negative results:

2.2.5.1 Bovine tuberculosis using the intradermal cervical or caudal fold test using bovine PPD tuberculin and read at 72 hours.

2.2.5.2 Enzootic bovine leucosis either using an ELISA or AGID test or: the cattle originated from farms of origin that are tested free from enzootic bovine leucosis virus for at least 3 years under the Livestock Improvement Corporation’s EBL eradication programme.

2.2.5.3 IBR/IPV either using either the serum neutralisation test or ELISA or the cattle were vaccinated with an inactivated virus vaccine not less than 1 month and not more than 6 months prior to scheduled date of shipment. Date of vaccination.

2.2.5.4 Johne's disease using either the complement fixation test or ELISA, or faecal culture.

2.2.5.5 Leptospirosis either microscopic agglutination test for *Leptospira pomona* and *L hardjo*, or the cattle were injected twice with dihydrostreptomycin at a dose of 25mg/kg of bodyweight at an interval of 14 days or an antibiotic regime approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Antibiotic used, dose rate and date(s) of administration.

2.2.6 The cattle were determined to be free of bovine genital campylobacteriosis by one of the following means:

2.2.6.1 Either virgin heifers were naturally mated to virgin bulls or to bulls tested with negative results by culture of preputial specimen for *Campylobacter fetus venerealis*

2.2.6.2 Or virgin heifers were inseminated with semen from bulls tested with negative results by culture of preputial specimen for *Campylobacter fetus venerealis*

2.2.6.3 Or cattle that had been previously mated were cultured with negative results for *Campylobacter fetus venerealis*

2.2.6.4 Or the animals for export have never been mated or used for natural mating.

2.2.7 The cattle were determined to be free of trichomoniasis by one of the following means:

2.2.7.1 Either virgin heifers were naturally mated to virgin bulls or to bulls tested with negative results by microscopic and cultural examination of preputial specimen for *Trichomonas foetus*

2.2.7.2 Or virgin heifers were inseminated with semen from bulls tested with negative results by microscopic and cultural examination of preputial specimen for *Trichomonas foetus*

2.2.7.3 Or cattle that had been previously mated were tested with negative results for *Trichomonas foetus*

2.2.7.4 Or the animals for export have never been mated or used for natural mating.

2.2.8 Prior to shipment the animals were treated for internal and external parasites including ticks.

2.2.9 The animals were examined by a veterinarian within 3 days of the scheduled date of shipment and were found to be healthy, clinically normal, free from ectoparasites and fit to travel.

2.2.10 The vehicles used to transport the animals to the port of embarkation were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior use by the cattle for export to Thailand.

3. Revocations

OMAR B BOVANIEC.THA 05.11.02 for cattle to Thailand 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 the import conditions obtained on 6 August 2002 from the website for the Regulations for the importation of animals and animal products into the Kingdom of Thailand, Disease Control Division, Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation and correspondence from Dr Yukol Limlamthong, Department of Livestock Development to Brian Sanders NZ Embassy Bangkok, File no AC 0605, dated 29 October 2002.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: BOVANIEC.THA 25.03.04

1. An import permit is required.

2. Pedigree certificates must accompany the imported animals for breeding purpose.

3. The sires, dams and siblings of the animals to be exported must not show evidence of genetic defects.

4. The accommodation provided for the animals during shipping is designed to avoid any risk of injury and unnecessary suffering.

5. The ship/aircraft or other vehicles carrying the animals may only call at approved intermediate ports after leaving the country of origin. While in transit, the animals must not come in contact with other animals not similar health status. Unloading or movement of the animals may only take place under the approval and supervision of a veterinary authority of the transit country.

6. No ruminants, swine or animals not similar health status, animal feed or fodder allow to be taken on board the ship/aircraft after they leave the country of origin.

7. Should any outbreak of major epizootic disease occur on board the ship/aircraft, the animals shall be returned to the country of origin or be destroyed and disposed of appropriately, without any compensation.

8. The animals are subject to quarantine at approved premises for a period of not less than 30 (thirty) days upon arrival during which the animals shall be submitted to tests and/or treatments deemed necessary. The importer/owner shall be fully charged for the incurred expenses.