Overseas Market Access Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999 – Animal and Animal Products Directorate, Standards Branch, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry New Zealand

Ref: AE-CA-08L
Date: 6 June 2012

OMAR B CERSEMEC.CAN 06.06.12 – CERVINE SEMEN to CANADA

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled cervine semen to Canada.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 21st day of June 2012

Signed: Howard Pharo BVSc, MScTAD, MPP, MANZCVSc
Manager Import and Export Animals
Animal and Animal Products Directorate
Standards Branch
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. Canada requirements

Cervine semen exported from New Zealand to Canada must comply with the import regulations of Canada listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 An Import Permit is required to export cervine semen from New Zealand to Canada.

2.2 An Official Veterinarian of New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must certify, after due enquiry, the following:

2.2.1 New Zealand is free of bluetongue, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer, foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, rift valley fever, rinderpest, vesicular stomatitis, and the transmissible spongiform encephalopathy known as chronic wasting disease.

2.2.2 The donor animal(s) have been continuously resident in New Zealand for a minimum of six (6) months immediately prior to the collection of semen for export.

2.2.3 The herd of origin of each donor is recognised by the competent authority as free from brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*) and the transmissible spongiform encephalopathy known as chronic wasting disease.

2.2.4 Immediately prior to semen collection, each donor animal was part of a deer herd which is free of bovine tuberculosis and has a classification of 'Clear 2' or higher, according to the National Pest Management Strategy (NPMS) for bovine tuberculosis in New Zealand.

2.2.5 During the five (5) years immediately prior to collection, any premise on which the donor animal(s) have resided has been free from clinical or epidemiological evidence of chronic wasting disease for the five (5) years prior to movement off the premises and/or collection of the donor animal(s). The donor animal(s) are not the progeny of a sire or dam suspected or known to be affected with chronic wasting disease.

2.2.6 At the time of entry of the donor animal(s) into isolation, the herd of origin was not subject to any restriction/quarantine measures pertaining to diseases of deer transmissible by semen.

2.2.7 The donor animal(s) were isolated for a minimum period of thirty (30) days prior to entering the semen centre, and during this time were subjected to veterinary inspection and remained free from the clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease.

2.2.8 The donor animal(s) were tested as free of bovine tuberculosis, using a test approved for deer by the NPMS for bovine tuberculosis in New Zealand, with negative results in each case.

2.2.9 The donor animal(s) or their semen was tested for herpes viruses of cervidae as follows:

Either 2.2.9.1 during the twenty-one (21) days immediately prior to the collection of semen for export, each donor stag was tested, with a negative result, using a virus neutralisation test

Or 2.2.9.2 samples of pooled semen from all ejaculates in this consignment were subjected to a virus isolation test on tissue culture, with negative results.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.10 The facilities at which the semen for export was collected, processed and stored are approved by the New Zealand competent authority.

2.2.11 The semen was collected and processed at a facility under the supervision of a veterinarian approved by the New Zealand competent authority.

2.2.12 The facilities at which the semen for export was collected, processed and stored were not subject to any restriction/quarantine measures pertaining to diseases of animals.

2.2.13 The donor animal(s) were continuously resident on the approved semen centre for a minimum of thirty (30) days immediately preceding the collection of semen for export.

2.2.14 The donor animals(s) from which the export germplasm was sourced were examined and found free of clinical evidence of communicable disease during every procedure related

to the preparation and collection of germplasm. The disease free period included the thirty (30) days prior to the start of germplasm collection, the period during which germplasm was collected, and the thirty (30) days following the last collection date of the germplasm intended for export.

2.2.15 During the isolation and residency on the semen centre, the donor animal(s) did not come into contact with any animals, products, or equipment of a lesser heath status.

2.2.16 With the exception of clause 2.2.8.2 the collection of semen for export did not commence until all the testing requirements of the donor animals were fulfilled.

2.2.17 The semen presented for export was collected, processed and stored in a hygienic manner that has prevented contamination with pathogenic micro-organisms.

2.2.18 All material with animal ingredients used in the processing of the semen was sourced and processed to prevent introduction of pathogenic organisms. All equipment used to collect, handle, process, freeze, and store the semen was either new, or sterilised prior to use.

2.2.19 Straws or ampoules contain semen from only one donor.

2.2.20 The cryogenic or cooling agent used in the process was not used in association with any other product of animal origin. The straws or ampoules were sealed at the time of freezing.

2.2.21 The frozen germplasm for importation into Canada was stored in sterile ampoules, straws, or receptacles in sanitised liquid nitrogen containers at an approved storage place for a minimum period of thirty (30) days prior to export.

2.2.22 Semen for importation into Canada is in individual receptacles or straws, each marked with the collection date, breed and identity of the donor, and the identity of the semen centre.

2.2.23 During storage and transport to the port of exportation, the semen did not come into contact with any animals, products, or equipment of a lesser heath status.

2.2.24 Prior to export, an Official Veterinarian sealed the export container using an official seal bearing the following number or mark to be recorded on the export certificate.

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 export certificate for cervine semen to Canada, dated 6 June 2012.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: CERSEMEC.CAN 06.06.12

1. This new OMAR is based on the new export certificate dated 6 June 2012 and was approved by CFIA on 20 June 2012. It is based on the new draft import conditions provided by Canada in June 2012.

2. An Import Permit is required prior to importing cervine semen into Canada. Applications for permits should be made to the Area Office of the CFIA. The original permit for the consignment must be provided for inspection at the first port of entry.

3. On arrival in Canada, the importer is responsible for all cost incurred or associated with any testing or treatment that may be required under the import permit or under any Act or Regulations.

4. Should the disease status of the country of origin change between the time of issuance of the permit and the time of entry into Canada, the import shipment may be refused entry into Canada or be subject to additional quarantine and testing or treatment. Importers will be responsible for any additional costs incurred.

5. With regards to section II of the export certificate: Information concerning the semen, the identification markings or labelling on straws must include the registered name and registration number of the donor, the breed, date of semen collection, and the identity of the semen centre where the semen was collected.

6. During any testing, should the results of any test be other than negative, the isolation or collection period for the remaining animals shall not be considered to have commenced until the non negative animal was removed from the isolation facility. If the non negative test occurs after semen has been collected, the health status of the centre must be re-established prior to beginning the collection of semen again for export to Canada.

7. The semen must be shipped by the most direct route from the point of export to the address of destination in Canada. Trans-shipment through another country requires written authorisation from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

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'.