# Overseas Market Access Requirements Notification – Animal Products Act 1999 – Biosecurity New Zealand

Ref: AE-CN 08L
Date: 21 January 2005

**OMAR B DEEANIEC.PRC – Deer to the People's Republic of China**

## 1. Statutory Authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999, I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled deer to the People's Republic of China.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 24th day of January 2005.

Signed by Richard Ivess
Acting Manager Exports
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

## 2. People's Republic of China Requirements

Deer exported from New Zealand to the People's Republic of China must comply with the import requirements of the People's Republic of China:

2.1 An import permit is required for the exportation of deer to the People's Republic of China.

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

2.2.1 New Zealand is free from foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), bluetongue, epizootic haemorrhagic disease, peste des petits ruminants, lumpy skin disease, scrapie, sheep pox and goat pox, brucellosis (B. abortus), anaplasmosis, and Japanese encephalitis B.

2.2.2 The deer for export were either born and reared on the farm of origin or were resident on the farm of origin for at least 6 months prior to export.

2.2.3 The deer originate from farm of origin on which:

2.2.3.1 bovine tuberculosis, Johne's disease (paratuberculosis), brucellosis (B ovis) have not

been diagnosed as a result of testing during the previous 3 years

2.2.3.2 parapoxvirus infection, Trichomonas fetus or Campylobacter foetus have not been diagnosed during the previous 3 years

2.2.3.3 no ruminants originating from premises under quarantine restrictions for animal diseases were introduced during the previous 2 years

2.2.3.4 there have been no clinical symptoms of bovine infectious rhinotracheitis, mucosal disease and toxoplasmosis during the previous 12 months.

2.2.4 Prior to entering the pre-export isolation facilities the deer were clinically examined and found to be healthy. Date of examination.

2.2.5 Prior to entering the pre-export isolation facilities the deer were tested with negative results for the following diseases:

2.2.5.1 brucellosis (B ovis): complement fixation test (using Brucella ovis antigen). Negative being a titre less than 20IU/ml. Date sample taken.

2.2.5.2 tuberculosis: comparative intradermal tuberculin test using avian and bovine tuberculin (PPD) at the cervical site. A negative reaction is where the bovine reaction does not exceed the avian reaction by more than 2 mm. Date test read.

2.2.5.3 Johne's disease (paratuberculosis):

2.2.5.3.1 intradermal test using avian tuberculin (PPD) at the cervical site. A negative result is no reaction at the site of injection. Date test read.

2.2.5.3.2 complement fixation test. Negative result at 1:10 dilution. Date samples taken.

2.2.5.4 mucosal disease (bovine viral diarrhoea): either examination for virus in blood serum, by two passages on tissue culture and check for virus using either an immunofluorescence test or an immunoperoxidase test, or an antigen capture ELISA with negative results. Date samples taken. Test used.

2.2.5.5 infectious bovine rhinotracheitis: either an ELISA or a virus neutralisation test with undiluted serum. Date samples taken. Test used.

2.2.6 During the 30 days preceding export the deer were held in pre-export isolation in premises approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The deer were not in contact with other animals not for export to China. During this period the deer were carefully examined clinically and were found to be healthy. Date of examination.

2.2.7 While in pre-export isolation under the supervision of a New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry official or approved veterinarian the deer were tested or treated as follows:

2.2.7.1 infectious bovine rhinotracheitis using either an ELISA or a virus-neutralisation test

on serum with negative results. Date samples taken. Test used.

2.2.7.2 treated against internal and external parasites with effective parasiticides registered in New Zealand. Date of treatment. Name of product. Dose rate.

2.2.7.3 treated for leptospirosis either twice with dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin at an interval of 14 days using a dose rate of 25mg/kg, or once with a long acting tetracycline using a dose rate of 20 mg/kg. Date(s) of treatment. Product administered.

2.2.8 Within 24 hours prior to departure, the deer were clinically examined and found to be healthy and free from signs of any infectious disease.

2.2.9 All transport vehicles, and pens or crates in ships or on aircraft were cleaned, disinfected and treated with an effective disinfectant approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Name of product. Dose rate.

2.2.10 The feed, hay and bedding to be used during pre-export isolation and transportation was sourced from disease free (OIE list A diseases) areas and from properties of equivalent health status as the property of origin.

2.2.11 During quarantine and transportation, the deer were not in contact with other animals not of the same consignment and were not transported through areas of epizootic disease (OIE List A diseases).

## 3. Revocations

DEEANIEC.PRC 22.03.04 – deer to the People's Republic of China 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 protocol agreed by Drs Barry O'Neil and Yu Dahai in 1997.*

## Additional Information on OMAR Notification: DEEANIEC.PRC 21.01.05

1. **An import health permit is required**. The import permit (with an English translation produced by a reputable translation service) must be sighted by the official veterinarian prior to any management or testing procedure associated with the New Zealand export certificate being undertaken. This includes on-farm testing and inspections as well as isolation testing and inspections/treatments. MAF will not provide an official assurance for any consignment where the on-farm testing commenced prior to the official veterinarian sighting the import permit.

3. The Administration of Animal and Plant Quarantine of the People's Republic of China will decide whether to send veterinarians to the premises of origin of the deer for export, related laboratories and pre-export isolation facilities to cooperate with New Zealand MAF veterinary officers or New Zealand MAF approved veterinary officers in carrying out the quarantine and inspections. The exporter must confirm with the Chinese Authorities, if and when the Chinese veterinarians will arrive and if the on-farm testing may commence prior to their arrival.

4. Any dispensations/equivalence requests sought from AQSIQ should be sought on a government to government basis and not via the importer or exporter.

5. With respect to the clauses 2.2.4 and 2.2.5, MAF recommends that these be all undertaken within 30 days prior to the animals entering pre-export isolation and that there should be at least 21 days between the herpesvirus test on-farm and the repeat test during pre-export isolation. Once the on-farm blood samples are taken MAF recommends that the animals are kept isolated from animals not of the same tested health status.

6. It is acceptable to use the avian intradermal test in clause 2.2.5.2 for the test in clause 2.2.5.3.1.

7. Clause 2.2.11 does not allow the mixing of animals not in the same consignment.