

### Clarifications: Export of Germplasm to the European Union

OMAR	Issue	Note
Part 2, 4 and 6	Export certification and storage centres	<p>The EU expects certification of semen to be provided by the collecting semen centre. If semen is to be exported from an approved semen storage centre, a different export certificate (from a storage centre) is required, and must be accompanied by copies of certification (formatted according to the normal export certificate) provided by the collecting centre.</p> <p>The implication of this is that semen cannot be moved between approved collection centres for export or consolidation of consignments. Any consolidation must be at an approved storage centre.</p> <p>As there are currently no semen storage centres listed for the EU, no storage export certificate is currently available for use.</p>
Part 3 and 5	Consolidation of embryo consignments	<p>The EU does not make provision for approval of storage centres for embryos. Certification for embryos must be provided by the collecting team.</p> <p>This means that no consolidation of embryos with germplasm from other EU listed premises is possible.</p>
Part 6	Resident donor stallions that temporarily leave the centre	<p>The EU makes provision for a third testing regime for semen donor stallions. Under this regime resident donor stallions are allowed to leave the centre for periods of up to 14 days at a time under control of the centre veterinarian, and continue to supply semen to be exported immediately after collection.</p> <p>The distance between the EU markets and New Zealand makes the export of fresh semen, which must be exported immediately, impractical. The difference in breeding season means that semen can be stored until post collection testing for non-resident donor stallions can be completed.</p> <p>Due to the complexity of the various testing frequencies, and the systems required for centre veterinarian control during the temporary absences of the stallions, MAF made the decision not to include this testing regime as an option for New Zealand exporters.</p>

<p>Part 1.13.2, 4.3.2 and 6.3.2</p>	<p>Verification frequency for seasonal breeders</p>	<p>The EU legislation requires all semen collection centres to be verified at least twice a year. Provision is made for seasonal facilities that are dormant during part of the year to only be verified once a year.</p> <p>Taking the New Zealand situation, where most ovine and equine semen collection centres operate seasonally, into account the OMARs require a verification frequency of once yearly.</p> <p>If semen collection centres do not follow usual New Zealand practice and are not dormant for part of the year (i.e. they manage donor animals throughout the year), they must be verified twice a year.</p>
<p>Part 4.5 and 5.5</p>	<p>Procurement of donor animals and scrapie requirements</p>	<p>Although not specified in the legislation regarding ovine and caprine semen or embryos (and thus the OMARs), the model export certificates require certification of scrapie related clauses for all ovine and caprine semen and embryos exported to the EU.</p> <p>Currently only ovine animals from NZ of the ARR/ARR prion protein genotype (as defined in Annex I of Commission Decision 2002/1003/EC) meet these scrapie requirements. Semen and embryos from ovines that do not meet this requirement is prohibited.</p> <p>Because of the scrapie requirements in relation to the NZ situation, the export of semen or embryos from caprines in NZ is prohibited.</p>