**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.

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

Ref: AE-NF 05L
Date: 17 June 2009

**OMAR B BOVANIEC.NFI 17.06.09 – CATTLE TO NORFOLK ISLAND**

## 1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999,

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled cattle to Norfolk Island

(ii) Revoke OMAR B BOVANIEC.NFI 10.05.05.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 25th day of June 2009.

Signed: Matthew Stone BVSc MACVSc MVS (Epidemiology)
Group Manager
Animal Imports and Exports
Border Standards Directorate
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

## 2. Norfolk Island Requirements

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

2.1 An Import Permit is required for the exportation of cattle to Norfolk Island.

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 The cattle are free of any quarantine restriction.

2.2.2 None of the cattle are greater than 180 days pregnant at the scheduled date of export and, if inseminated or implanted during pre-export isolation, have been either inseminated or implanted with germplasm collected and certified for export to Australia, or mated with a bull of an equivalent health status.

2.2.3 The farms on which the animals have been resident during the 12 months prior to the scheduled date of shipment have not been under any quarantine restrictions due to animal diseases.

2.2.4 Immediately prior to entering pre-export isolation, the cattle were resident in a herd that has been officially free of bovine tuberculosis for at least 5 years.

2.2.5 The farms on which the animals have been resident during their lifetime have not had any cases of Johne's disease diagnosed, on the basis of laboratory examinations, in the previous 5 years.

2.2.6 The cattle were kept isolated from animals not of the same health status for at least 30 days prior to the scheduled date of shipment on a Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry approved pre-export isolation premises.

2.2.7 The cattle were inspected by an Official Veterinarian prior to entering the pre-export isolation premises and were clinically healthy.

2.2.8 During pre-export isolation the cattle were tested with negative results for the following disease agents:

2.2.8.1 *Mycobacterium bovis*, using an intradermal tuberculin test approved by the New Zealand Pest National Management Strategy for Bovine Tuberculosis. (The test was administered not less than 90 days following any previous test for tuberculosis.) Date test administered and date test read.

2.2.8.2 *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*, using:

2.2.8.2.1 either: an ELISA on a serum sample collected before the intradermal tuberculin test specified in 2.2.6

2.2.8.2.2 or: a faecal culture. Date sample taken.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

(Note: Cattle under 2 years of age do not need to be subjected to either test for Johne's disease.)

2.2.8.2.3 Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL) virus, using either an AGID test or an ELISA. Date sample taken.

2.2.9 During pre-export isolation the cattle were treated with a broad-spectrum anthelmintic and flukicide. Name of products, active ingredients and date(s) of treatment.

2.2.10 During pre-export isolation the cattle were treated with a broad-spectrum parasiticide effective against external parasites, including lice and mange mites. Name of products, active ingredients and date(s) of treatment.

2.2.11 Active skin lesions caused by ringworm were treated during isolation.

2.2.12 Within 48 hours prior to the scheduled date of leaving the pre-export isolation premises the cattle were examined by an Official Veterinarian and were clinically healthy and free from evidence of ectoparasites. Date of inspection.

2.2.13 The vehicles used to transport the animals to the port of embarkation were cleaned and disinfected prior to loading the consignment.

2.2.14 During transportation to the port of embarkation, the cattle were transported by the most direct and suitable route and did not come in contact with any animal of lower health status.

2.2.15 The containers or pens for shipping the cattle to the importing country were either new or thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Where the cattle are being air freighted the containers for shipping were designed in accordance with the recommendations of the IATA.

## 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 access requirements are based on the export certificate for cattle to Norfolk Island, dated 17June 2009.*

**Additional Information on OMAR Notification: BOVANIEC.NFI 17.06.09**

1. This OMAR replaces the previous one dated 10 May 2005. The changes made are: (i) the reduction of the time required in pre-export isolation from 90 days to 30 days, and (ii) editorial. Neil Tavener of the Norfolk Island Government authorised the change of the required time in pre-export isolation facility from 90 days to 30 days.

2. The use of hay or straw as bedding during transport by air is not permitted. Treated wood shavings, sterilised peat and soft board may be used.

3. Should any animals react to the tuberculin test the eligibility of the rest of the consignment for export to the Norfolk Island will be decided in consultation with the Norfolk Island Officials.

4. With respect to clauses 2.27 and 2.2.12 large warts should be removed.

5. With respect to clauses 2.2.13 and 2.2.15 Virkon-S should be used as the disinfectant.

**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.'**