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

Ref: AE-SAB 05L
Date: 08 July 2008

OMAR B BOVANIEC.SAB 08.07.08- CATTLE to SABAH (EAST MALAYSIA)

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 Sabah (East Malaysia)

(ii) Revoke OMAR B BOVANIEC.SAB 20.07.06.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 29th of July 2008.

Signed: Tim Knox
Director
Border Standards
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. Sabah (East Malaysia) Requirements

Cattle exported from New Zealand to Sabah (East Malaysia) must comply with the import requirements of Sabah (East Malaysia) listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 An import permit is required for the exportation of cattle to Sabah (East Malaysia).

2.2 An official veterinarian authorised by New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must certify, after due enquiry, the following:

2.2.1 New Zealand is free of foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis, rinderpest, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, bluetongue, anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia, lumpy skin disease, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus and B. melitensis*), contagious bovine

pleuropneumonia, Rift Valley fever, Q fever, bovine anaplasmosis, bovine babesiosis, and ruminant piroplasmosis.
2.2.2 Vaccination against these diseases is not permitted in New Zealand.

2.2.3 The animals have been kept isolated in pre-export isolation facilities approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for a period of at least 30 days prior to export.

2.2.4 Regarding the following diseases:

2.2.4.1 Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease):

2.2.4.1.1 The animals were kept since birth or during the last 6 months prior to entry into pre-export isolation facilities, in an establishment where there has been no confirmed diagnosis of paratuberculosis for the last 12 months.

2.2.4.1.2 Within 30 days of the scheduled date of export, the animals were tested with negative results for paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), using the complement fixation test (CFT) or ELISA.

2.2.4.2 Bovine genital campylobacteriosis:

2.2.4.2.1 **for female cattle intended for breeding:**

2.2.4.2.1.1 the animals are virgin heifers; **or**

2.2.4.2.1.2 the animals are virgin heifers mated to a virgin bull; **or**

2.2.4.2.1.3 the animals were artificially mated, using semen from bulls free of the disease;

or

2.2.4.2.1.4 for cattle that were mated naturally, the animals were tested for bovine genital campylobacteriosis within 30 days prior to the scheduled date of export, using culture of vaginal mucus.

2.2.4.2.2 **for bulls intended for breeding:**

2.2.4.2.2.1 the animals are virgin bulls; **or**

2.2.4.2.2.2 for bulls that have been used for natural mating, the animals were tested for bovine genital campylobacteriosis, with negative results, within 30 days prior to the scheduled date of export, using culture of preputial washings.

2.2.4.3 Bovine tuberculosis:

2.2.4.3.1 The animals originated from herds that have been free of bovine tuberculosis for at least the last 3 years.

2.2.4.3.2 Within 60 days prior to the scheduled date of export, the animals were tested for bovine tuberculosis, with negative results, using the intra-dermal caudal fold tuberculin test (using bovine PPD tuberculin).
2.2.4.4 Enzootic bovine leukosis:

2.2.4.4.1 The animals came from herds that have been free of enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL) virus for at least the past 3 years (according to the Livestock Improvement Corporation's implemented Control & Eradication Programnme for EBL); **or**

2.2.4.4.2 Within 30 days of the scheduled date of export, the animals were tested for EBL virus with negative results, using the ELISA or agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test.

2.2.4.5 Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis:

2.2.4.5.1 Within 60 days prior to the scheduled date of export, and before going into pre-export isolation, the animals were tested for IBR/IPV, with negative results, using the serum neutralization test (SNT) or ELISA; **or**

2.2.4.5.2 The animals were vaccinated against IBR/IPV after they had tested negative for IBR/IPV, using the VNT or ELISA. Records as such have been verified by an Official Veterinarian.

2.2.4.6 Ectoparasites

2.2.4.6.1 Within 7 days prior to the scheduled date of shipment, the animals were treated for ectoparasites, including ticks, with a product(s) that is registered in New Zealand for use on cattle.

2.2.4.7 Leptospirosis and Theileriosis

2.2.4.7.1 Within 30 days prior to the scheduled date of export, and while in pre-export isolation, the animals were treated for leptospirosis and theileriosis, using long-acting oxytetracycline at a rate of 20 mg/kg live weight.

2.2.5 The animals were inspected by an official veterinarian within 72 hours of the scheduled date of export. They were healthy, and showed no clinical signs of infectious disease and ectoparasites, and were fit to travel.

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

This OMAR is based on the export certificate for cattle to Sabah (East Malaysia) dated 8 July 2008.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: BOVANIEC.SAB 08.07.08

1. This OMAR replaces the previous one dated 20 July 2006. The only changes that were made are: 1) the provision of an alternative option with regards to the IBR/IPV requirement; and 2) of an editorial nature. The certificate was approved by Dr Nasip Eli in an e-mail of 21 July 2008.

2. With regards to clause 2.2.4.5.2, the testing and vaccination regime should be carried out as follows:

2.1 The animals should be tested for IBR antibody, using the VNT or ELISA. All cattle that test negative should then be vaccinated within 7 days against IBR, using an inactivated vaccine.

2.2 All sampling and vaccinations should be carried out by a Recognised Agency, and the laboratory results stored for future certification requirements at the time of export isolation

2.3 All testing should be carried out by a MAF-approved testing laboratory.

This regime may be subject to auditing, so appropriate records should be kept.

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'.