

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

**Ref:** AE-CN 05L

**Date:** 16 June 2009

## **OMAR B BOVSEMEC.PRC 16.06.09 - BOVINE SEMEN to THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

### **1. Statutory authority**

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

- (i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled bovine semen to the People's Republic of China
- (ii) Revoke OMAR B BOVSEMEC.PRC 06.12.07.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this day of 22<sup>nd</sup> July 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. People's Republic of China Requirements**

Bovine semen exported from New Zealand to the People's Republic of China must comply with the import requirements of the People's Republic of China listed in this notice as follows:

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

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 New Zealand is free of Akabane-virus associated disease, anaplasmosis, anthrax, bluetongue, bovine babesiosis, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), brucellosis (*Brucella abortus* & *B. melitensis*) contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, haemorrhagic septicaemia, heartwater, lumpy skin disease, Q fever, rabies, Rift Valley fever, rinderpest, trypanosomiasis and vesicular stomatitis.

2.2.2 The semen collection centre(s) on which the donor bull(s) was resident is free of tuberculosis, and the donor bull(s) is free from any known genetic diseases such as complex vertebral malformation (CVM), bovine leukocyte adhesion deficiency disease (BLAD) and citrullinaemia.

2.2.3 The donor bulls have been resident on the semen collection centre for at least 30 days prior to semen collection for export to the People's Republic of China and have not have been used for natural service since entering the centre.

2.2.4 The semen collection centre, exporting bovine semen to the People's Republic of China, and the semen centre veterinarian are approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.5 The semen collection centre, exporting bovine semen to the People's Republic of China, is regularly inspected by an Official Veterinarian of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2.2.6 Within 30 days prior to entry onto the semen collection centre, the donor bulls and teasers were tested, with negative results, for the following diseases:

2.2.6.1 Bovine tuberculosis; intradermal test with bovine tuberculin (PPD)

2.2.6.1.1 either at the caudal fold site (negative is no palpable or visible increase in skin thickness when read at 72 hours)

2.2.6.1.2 or at the cervical site (negative is a reaction less than 2 mm at the site of injection 72 hours later).

Date of test (reading).

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.6.2 Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease); intradermal test with Johnin or avian tuberculin (PPD) at the cervical area (negative is a reaction of 2mm or less at the site of injection) or ELISA. Type of test. Date sample taken (if applicable). Date of test (reading) (if applicable)

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.6.3 Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL); agar-gel immunodiffusion test (P24 GP) or ELISA. Type of test. Date sample taken

2.2.6.4 Bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *venerealis*); culture of a preputial sample (washing or scraping). Date sample taken

2.2.6.5 Trichomonosis (*Trichomonas foetus*); direct microscopic examination and culture of a preputial sample (washing or scraping). Date sample taken

2.2.6.6 Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) virus; virus isolation or PCR-based test on whole blood, or virus neutralisation test (a negative result at 1:2 dilution) or ELISA on serum. Type of test. Date sample taken

2.2.6.7 Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD) virus; virus isolation on whole blood or antigen ELISA on whole blood or serum. Type of test. Date sample taken.

2.2.7 Immediately prior to entering the semen collection centre, the donor bulls and teasers were treated for leptospirosis with an effective, registered antibiotic, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Name of antibiotic (active ingredient). Date of treatment. Dose rate used.

2.2.8 Once on the centre, and within 12 months prior to the collection dates, the donor bulls and teasers were tested, with negative results, for the following diseases:

2.2.8.1 Bovine tuberculosis; intradermal test with bovine tuberculin (PPD)

2.2.8.1.1 either at the caudal fold site (negative is no palpable or visible increase in skin thickness when read at 72 hours);

2.2.8.1.2 or at the cervical site (negative is a reaction less than 2 mm at the site of injection 72 hours later). Date of test (reading)

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.8.2 Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease); intradermal test with Johnin or avian tuberculin (PPD) at the cervical area (negative is a reaction of 2mm or less at the site of injection) or ELISA. Type of test. Date sample taken (if applicable). Date of test (reading) (if applicable)

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.8.3 Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL); agar-gel immunodiffusion test (P24 GP) or ELISA. Type of test. Date sample taken

2.2.8.4 Bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *venerealis*); culture of a preputial sample (washing or scraping). Date sample taken

2.2.8.5 Trichomonosis (*Trichomonas foetus*); direct microscopic examination and culture of a preputial sample (washing or scraping). Date sample taken

2.2.8.6 Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) virus; virus isolation or PCR-based test on whole blood, or virus neutralisation test (a negative result at 1:2 dilution) or ELISA on serum. Type of test. Date sample taken

2.2.8.7 Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD) virus; virus isolation on whole blood or antigen ELISA on whole blood or serum. Type of test. Date sample taken

2.2.9 The semen for export to the People's Republic of China has been tested, with negative results, for the following diseases:

2.2.9.1 Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) virus; each batch <sup>(1)</sup> of semen (using 3 straws of semen) by virus isolation or a PCR-based test. Type of test. Date of test

2.2.9.2 Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD) virus; each batch <sup>(1)</sup> of semen (using 3 straws of semen) by virus isolation or a PCR-based test. Type of test. Date of test.

2.2.10 The semen collected for export to the People's Republic of China was routinely treated with antibiotics that are effective against leptospirosis.

2.2.11 During the period of semen collection and for 30 days thereafter, New Zealand has been free from the diseases listed in Clause 1 of the export certificate, and the semen collection centre has been free of clinical signs of infectious or contagious diseases that are transmissible via semen, such as infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) and bovine viral diarrhoea.

2.2.12 The production and processing of the semen complied with the standards recommended in the relevant chapter of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. The antibiotics and their concentration used in the processed semen are <sup>(2)</sup> to be specified on the export certificate.

2.2.13 Each consignment of semen was packed and sealed under the direct supervision of an Official Veterinarian of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, or a veterinarian approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, using a seal that bears the marks to be recorded on the export certificate. Serial number of transport container.

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> A batch of semen is a single ejaculate or up to three pooled ejaculates from a single bull on a single day.

<sup>(2)</sup> List the mixture of antibiotics used, which should have a bactericidal activity in each ml of frozen semen at least equivalent to those listed in the relevant Section of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

**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 the export certificate for bovine semen to the People's Republic of China, dated 16 June 2009.*

**Additional Information on OMAR Notification: BOVSEMEC.PRC  
16.06.09**

1. This OMAR replaces the previous one dated 6 December 2007. It is based on the export certificate for bovine semen to the People's Republic of China, dated 16 June 2009.
2. An Import Permit is required. Each Import Permit (with an English translation provided by a reputable translation service) only allows for the importation of one consignment of bovine semen.
3. After receiving confirmation that the Chinese Importer has received the Import Permit issued by AQSIQ, MAF can issue the Official Assurance for the export of the semen in accordance with the present protocol.
4. The health conditions specified in the Import Permit should be the same as those in this export certificate.
5. AQSIQ will send veterinarians to the semen collection centre for the export of semen and the related testing laboratories to cooperate with MAF veterinarians in conducting quarantine and inspections, or semen collection centres may be approved for continuous collection of semen by AQSIQ for a specified period. The semen collection centre must be under the supervision of MAF.
6. Any dispensation/equivalence requests sought from AQSIQ should be sought on a government to government basis and not via the importer or exporter.
7. New Zealand Official Veterinarians are responsible for confirming the compliance of the donor bulls with the prescribed conditions and for certifying the semen for export to the People's Republic of China.
8. Each consignment of bovine semen must be accompanied by the original version of the export certificate and two copies. The export certificate must be type written in English. Handwritten (except the signature of the Official Veterinarian) or altered versions are not acceptable. Therefore, the name and address of the Official Veterinarian signing the Official Assurance must also be type written.

9. In the case that the bovine semen arrives at the Chinese port of entry with an invalid export certificate, or without an export certificate, it will be either returned or destroyed by AQSIQ.

**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.'**