MPI Animal Exports Team are aware of issues with these particular Overseas Market Access Requirements (OMARS), however exports may be possible.

If you are planning an export with one of these OMARS please contact MPI Animal Exports team to discuss the implications of the requirements as soon as possible.

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

Ref: AE-JP 05L
Date: 31 March 2006

OMAR B BOVANIEC.JPN 31.03.06 – CATTLE (EXCEPT FOR FEEDER AND SLAUGHTER CATTLE) TO JAPAN

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999, I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled cattle (except for feeder and slaughter cattle) to Japan.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 27th day of May 2006.

Signed: Karen Sparrow
Manager Exports
Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. Japan Requirements

Cattle (except for feeder and slaughter cattle) exported from New Zealand to Japan must comply with the import requirements of Japan listed in this notice as follows:-

~~2.1 An import permit is required for the exportation of cattle (except for feeder and slaughter cattle) to Japan.~~

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

2.2.1 After due inquiry, the official veterinarian has no reason to doubt the private veterinarian's declaration.

2.2.2 New Zealand is free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, vesicular stomatitis, lumpy skin disease, bluetongue, rabies, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), Rift Valley fever, haemorrhagic septicemia, melioidosis, anaplasmosis, ruminant piroplasmosis, trypanosomiasis, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), and Aujeskey's disease.

2.2.3 Vaccination against these diseases is prohibited in New Zealand.

2.2.4 The exported cattle have never been fed meat meal, bone meal, and greaves derived from ruminants.

2.2.5 The premises where the exported cattle were born, or the premises where they were raised (hereinafter referred to as "the premises of origin") did meet the following criteria.

2.2.5.1 The exported cattle were born and raised in New Zealand.

2.2.5.2 There has been no confirmed clinical, microbiological, or serological evidence of paratuberculosis and enzootic bovine leukosis on the premises of origin for at least 5 years prior to entry into the embarkation-isolation facilities (as identified in clause 2.2.7).

2.2.5.3 There has been no clinical, microbiological, or serological evidence of blackleg and tuberculosis on the premises of origin for 12 months prior to entry into the embarkation-isolation facilities (as identified in clause 2.2.7).

2.2.5.4 Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD), infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR), listeriosis, campylobacteriosis, leptospirosis, and trichomoniasis have not been diagnosed on the premises of origin for 12 months prior to entry into the embarkation-isolation facilities (as identified in clause 2.2.7).

2.2.6 Between 60 and 30 days prior to shipment, the exported cattle were tested for tuberculosis, on the premises of origin, using the intradermal tuberculin test (using bovine PPD tuberculin), with negative results. Date tested.

2.2.6.1 Within 30 days prior to shipment, the exported cattle were individually subjected to the following tests, with negative results:

2.2.6.1.1 enzootic bovine leukosis, using the agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or the passive haemagglutination (PHA) test. Test used and date of sampling.

2.2.6.1.2 BVD/MD, using virus isolation or the enzyme linked immunosorbent (ELISA) assay for antigen detection. Test used and date of sampling.

2.2.7 The exported cattle have been kept isolated from all other animals in premises approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for a period of at least 7 days prior to export. Date of entry into isolation and date of release to be recorded. Name and address of isolation premises to be specified on the export certificates.

2.2.8 During isolation, the exported cattle were individually subjected by a New Zealand Government approved veterinarian to the following tests, with negative results:

2.2.8.1 campylobacteriosis, using culture of preputial washings or the agglutination test (for bulls), or culture of vaginal mucus (for female cattle). Test used and date of sampling.

2.2.8.2 trichomonosis, using microscopic examination of preputial washings (for bulls) or vaginal mucus (for female cattle). Date of sampling.

2.2.9 The exported cattle meet the requirements listed below for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis:

2.2.9.1 There was no significant rise (not greater than a 4 fold increase) in the serum neutralization (SN) antibody test carried out on paired sera that were collected at 3 and 5 weeks prior to the scheduled date of shipment, with the second serum sample being collected during the time of isolation, as identified in clause 2.2.7. Date of first sampling and second sampling and results to be recorded.

Or 2.2.9.2 The exported animals were tested during the period of isolation (as identified in clause 2.2.7), using the SN test, with negative results (in a serum dilution of 1:2). Date of sampling to be recorded.

Or 2.2.9.3 The exported cattle were vaccinated against IBR prior to exportation, using an inactivated vaccine. The vaccine was administered 3 to 4 weeks prior to shipment and only given to cattle with a negative SN test (in a serum dilution of 1:2). Date of vaccination. Type of vaccination, manufacturer's name and lot number to be recorded on the export certificates.

2.2.10 The exported cattle meet the requirements listed below for paratuberculosis and, following testing with negative results, were kept isolated from any other cloven-hoofed animals that did not have negative results to the same tests.

2.2.10.1 While on the premises of origin:

2.2.10.1.1 all, or at least 30 cattle, two-years of age or older, were tested within 14 months prior to shipment, using the ELISA, and any cloven-hoofed animals that were introduced after these negative ELISA tests were carried out originated from herds of the same or better paratuberculosis status. Date of sampling.

Or 2.2.10.1.1.1 the exported cattle were tested within 30 days of shipment, using the ELISA. Date of sampling.

2.2.10.1.2 the exported cattle were tested within 6 months of shipment, using faecal culture. Date of sampling.

Or 2.2.10.2.1 the exported cattle were tested between 60 and 30 days prior to shipment, using a delayed-type hypersensitivity test (using Johnin* or avian PPD tuberculin*). Date tested. Test of antigen used.

(*To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.11 While on the isolation premises, the exported cattle were tested, using the ELISA. Date of sampling.

2.2.12 On the day of shipment, the exported cattle did not show any clinical signs of paratuberculosis.

2.2.13 During the period of isolation (as identified in clause 2.2.7), the exported cattle have been treated for leptospirosis with a long-acting oxytetracycline product, in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer. Date of treatment. Dose rate administered. Name of antibiotic used.

2.2.14 During the period of isolation (as identified in clause 2.2.7), the exported cattle were treated for ticks, using a pour-on tickecide. Name of chemical administered. Manufacturer's name, lot number, date of treatment and dose used to be recorded on the export certificates.

2.2.15 During the period of isolation, and within 7 days of the shipment, the animals were subjected to an individual clinical examination by a veterinarian approved by the government of New Zealand, and showed no clinical signs of infectious or contagious diseases. Date of examination.

2.2.16 The exported cattle were kept isolated from all other cloven-hoofed animals during the transportation period within New Zealand. No cloven-hoofed animals were mixed-loaded with the exported cattle at the time of shipment.

2.2.17 Prior to loading, all the containers, vehicles and loading places of the ship or aircraft to be used for transportation of the exported cattle were cleaned and disinfected, using approved disinfectants, under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Disinfectant used. Date administered.

2.2.18 The feed and bedding used during transport of the cattle to Japan came from the same source as that used during the isolation period.

2.2.19 The private veterinarian of the premises of origin identified in Part I of the export certificates must declare that there have been no diagnoses made of bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD), infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR), listeriosis, campylobacteriosis, leptospirosis, and trichmoniasis on these premises of origin for twelve (12) months prior to entry into the isolation facilities.

3. Revocations

OMAR B BOVANIEC.JPN 03.03.02 - cattle (except for feeder and slaughter cattle)to Japan 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 the document, has the same meaning as in this Act.

Explanatory note

This OMAR is based on the 'Animal health requirements for cattle (except for feeder cattle and slaughter cattle) to be exported to Japan from New Zealand'.

Additional notes on OMAR notification: BOVANIEC.JPN 31.03.06

1. An Import Permit is not required, and this was confirmed with MAFF on 23 July 2010.

2. Premises of origin for the purpose of this protocol mean those properties where the cattle to be exported were born, or where they were raised.

3. With regard to clause 2.2.8.1 testing for campylobacteriosis only applies to breeding cattle, and is exempted for female cattle that have never been mated naturally or artificially. Testing is also exempted for female cattle that have been artificially mated, using semen from bulls free from the disease.

4. With regard to clause 2.2.8.2 testing for trichomonosis only applies to breeding cattle, and is exempted for female cattle that have never been mated naturally or artificially. Testing is also exempted for female cattle that have been artificially mated, using semen from bulls free from the disease.

5. With regard to the clinical inspection performed in clause 2.2.13, the Japanese AHD has confirmed that Japan's Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law does not designate ringworm, warts, and pink eye as infectious diseases. However, the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry requires that cattle with severe or extensive infections must be removed from the consignment.

6. No additional feed and bedding is to be provided at any port of call throughout the transportation of the exported cattle.

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'.