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-JP05L
Date: 31.03.06

OMAR B BOVANFEC.JPN 31.03.06- 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 feeder and slaughter cattle to Japan.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 9th day of May 2006.

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

2. Japan Requirements

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 feeder and slaughter cattle to Japan.

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 After due inquiry, the official veterinarian has no reason to doubt the owner'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. Vaccination against these diseases is prohibited in New Zealand.

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

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

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

2.2.4.2 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 2.2.6).

2.2.4.3 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 2.2.6).

2.2.4.4 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 2.2.6).

2.2.5 The exported cattle have been vaccinated against infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR), 3 to 4 weeks prior to the scheduled date of shipment, using an inactivated vaccine. Date vaccinated. Type of vaccination. Manufacturer's name and lot number to be recorded.

2.2.6 The exported cattle have been kept isolated from all animals in premises approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for a period of at least 21 days (for at least 7 days in the case of slaughter cattle) 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.

2.2.7 Between 60 and 30 days prior to shipment, the exported cattle were subjected by the government approved veterinarian to the following tests, with negative results:

2.2.7.1 tuberculosis, using the intradermal tuberculin test (using bovine PPD tuberculin). Date tested.

2.2.7.2 paratuberculosis (excluding slaughter cattle), using:

Either 2.2.7.2.1 a delayed-type hypersensitivity test, using Johnin* or avian PPD tuberculin*, and the complement fixation (CF) test

Or 2.2.7.2.2 a delayed-type hypersensitivity test, using Johnin* or avian PPD tuberculin*, and the agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test

Or 2.2.7.2.3 a delayed-type hypersensitivity test, using Johnin* or avian PPD tuberculin*, and the enzyme linked immunosorbent (ELISA) test

Or 2.2.7.2.4 a faecal culture. Tests used. Date tested and date of sampling.

*To be deleted as appropriate.

2.2.8 During the period of isolation (as identified in clause 2.2.6), the exported cattle have been treated for leptospirosis with a long-acting oxytetracycline product, in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.

2.2.9 Slaughter cattle are exempt from this treatment, provided they are not mixed-loaded with feeder cattle during isolation, loading, and shipment. Date of treatment. Dose rate and name of antibiotic used.

2.2.10 During the period of isolation (as identified in clause 2.2.6), the exported cattle were treated for ticks, using a pour-on tickecide. Name of chemical used. Manufacturer and lot number to be recorded. Date of treatment and dose used.

2.2.11 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.

2.2.12 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.

2.2.13 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. Name of Disinfectant used. Date administered.

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

2.2.15 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

BOVANFEC.JPN 28.11.05 – feeder and slaughter cattle to Japans 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 this document, has the same meaning as in this Act.

Explanatory note

These overseas market access requirements are based on the 'Animal health requirements for feeder cattle and slaughter cattle to be exported to Japan from New Zealand'.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: BOVANFEC.JPN 28.11.05

1. Premises of origin for the purposes of this protocol means those properties where the cattle to be exported were born or raised.

2. With regard to the clinical inspection performed in clause 2.2.11, 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.

3. 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'.