Overseas Market Access Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999 - Standards Branch, Animal and Animal Products Directorate, Ministry for Primary Industries

Ref: AE-UK-08L
Date: 30 August 2012

OMAR B CERSEMEC.UK 30.08.11 – CERVINE SEMEN to THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

A. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled cervine semen to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 18th day of September 2012.

Signed: Howard Pharo BVSc, MScTAD, MPP, MANZCVSc
Manager Import and Export Animals
Animal and Animal Products Directorate
Standards Branch
(pursuant to delegated authority)

B. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requirements

Cervine semen exported from New Zealand to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must comply with the import regulations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland listed in this notice as follows:

(i) An Import Permit is required for the exportation of cervine semen from New Zealand to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(ii) An Official Veterinarian of New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must certify, after due enquiry, the following:

1. NEW ZEALAND DISEASE FREEDOM STATUS

1.1 New Zealand is free from the following diseases:

Anthrax	Bluetongue
Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis (BSE)	Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus* and *B. melitesis*)
Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) of deer	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia	Epizootic Haemorrhagic Disease
Foot-and-Mouth Disease	Lumpy Skin Disease
Peste de Petits Ruminants	Rabies
Rift Valley Fever	Rinderpest
Scrapie	Sheep Pox and Goat Pox
Vesicular Stomatitis	Pulmonary adenomatosis
Maedi/Visna	Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)

1.2 Vaccination against these diseases is not permitted and no import of cloven-hoofed animals vaccinated against the disease is permitted.

2. COLLECTION CENTRE

2.1 The semen collection, processing and storage centres are approved by MAF for cervine semen for export.

2.2 The semen collection, processing and storage centres are under the supervision of centre veterinarians who are approved by MAF.

3. DONOR ANIMALS

3.1 The donor animals have remained in New Zealand since birth, or for at least six (6) months prior to the start of the semen collection period.

3.2 The donor animals originate from a herd where there has been no clinical, microbiological or serological evidence of Johne's disease (*Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis*) for the twelve (12) months prior to entry into the collection centre.

3.3 The donor animals originate from a herd that is free of bovine tuberculosis as defined in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

3.4 The donor animals have been continuously resident on the collection centre for at least thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of collection and during this time they have remained isolated from all other animals not of equivalent health status.

3.5 Within thirty (30) days immediately prior to the start of the collection period the donor animals have been tested for bovine tuberculosis using an intra-dermal tuberculin test with negative results.

4. SEMEN COLLECTION

4.1 On the dates of semen collection, none of the animals on the semen collection centre showed any evidence of infectious or contagious disease on examination by the centre veterinarian.

4.2 The semen was collected, processed, packaged and stored under the supervision of an Official Veterinarian.

5. SEMEN PROCESSING

5.1 A sample of each batch of semen to be exported has been tested, with negative results, for cervine herpesvirus-1 using a PCR procedure.

5.2 Products of animal origin used in the processing of the semen, including additives or diluents, have been obtained from sources which present no recognised animal health risk or were so treated prior to use that such risk was prevented.

5.3 Antibiotics have been added to the semen diluent.

5.4 All equipment which came into contact with the semen or the donor animal during collection and processing was disinfected or sterilised prior to use, except for single-use equipment which was discarded after use.

5.5 After processing, the semen was placed in sterile containers and sealed immediately.

5.6 Each individual dose of semen has been clearly and permanently marked in such a way that the date of collection of the semen, the breed and identification of the donor animal and the approval number of the centre can be readily established.

6. SEMEN STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

6.1 The semen has been stored in sanitised liquid nitrogen containers at an approved semen storage centre for a minimum period of thirty (30) days prior to export.

6.2 The cryogenic or cooling agent used in the freezing process had not been used previously in association with any other product of animal origin.

6.3 The semen has not come into contact with any animals, products or equipment of a lesser health status during storage and transportation to the port of exportation.

6.4 The transport container has either been cleaned, disinfected or sterilised as appropriate before use or is new.

6.5 Prior to export to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the transport container was sealed by an Official Veterinarian, using a tamper-proof seal that bears the number/marks to be recorded on the export certificate.

C. 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 cervine semen to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, dated 30 August 2011.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: CERSEMEC.UK 30.08.11

1. This is a new OMAR based on the export certificate for cervine semen to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, dated 30 August 2011. It is partly based on the model RUM certificate for export of live deer to the European Union and was approved for use by DEFRA on 6 September 2012.

2. An Import Permit is required.

3. To qualify as a herd that is free of bovine tuberculosis as defined in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, as required by clause 3.2, the herd must be classified as C2 or greater according to the New Zealand National Pest Management Strategy for Bovine TB (NPMS).

4. The Tb test specified in clause 3.5 must be a mid-cervical intra-dermal tuberculin test interpreted according to the New Zealand standard

5. The PCR test for cervine herpesvirus-1 in clause 5.1 should be for IBR/IPV (bovine herpes virus-1). The IBR/IPV PCR test is not specific to just the bovine herpes virus-1 and cross-reacts with the cervine herpes virus, and is routinely used to test for cervine herpes virus-1.

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'.