Overseas Market Access Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999 - MAF Biosecurity New Zealand

Ref: AE-VU 05L
Date: 26 April 2010

OMAR B BOVEMBEC.VAN 26.04.10 – BOVINE EMBRYOS TO REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(I) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled bovine embryos to Republic of Vanuatu.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 9th day of June 2010.

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. Republic of Vanuatu requirements

Bovine embryos exported from New Zealand to Republic of Vanuatu must comply with the import requirements of Republic of Vanuatu listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 An Import Permit is required for the exportation of bovine embryos to Republic of Vanuatu.

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

2.2.1 New Zealand is free from bovine spongiform encephalopathy, foot and mouth disease, bovine brucellosis, rabies, rinderpest, and vesicular stomatitis.

2.2.2 The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has approved:

2.2.2.1 the team veterinarian who supervised the collection and processing of in-vivo derived embryos and/or the *in-vitro* (IVF) embryo production team

2.2.2.2 the processing and storage facilities

2.2.2.3 in the case of IVF embryos, the processing laboratory responsible for the maturation, fertilisation and culture of the *in-vitro* embryos for export

2.2.2.4 the processing laboratory (including any mobile laboratory) was under the direct supervision of the team veterinarian, and routinely inspected by an Official Veterinarian.

2.2.3 The donor animals were:

2.2.3.1 Either: born in New Zealand

2.2.3.2 Or: if imported into New Zealand, have been free of animal health quarantine restrictions for at least six months.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.4 Donor animal herd(s) of origin (at the time of collection) were:

2.2.4.1 not subject to any animal health disease quarantine controls

2.2.4.2 officially free of bovine tuberculosis

2.2.4.3 free of clinical or other evidence of Johne's disease in the last three (3) years; and

2.2.4.4 free of clinical evidence of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, *Trichomonas fetus* or *Campylobacter fetus venerealis* infection during the previous six (6) months.

2.2.5 The semen used to fertilise the embryos was:

2.2.5.1 Either: semen that meets the requirements for importation of bovine semen into Vanuatu

2.2.5.2 Or: semen imported from a third country, which met the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's import conditions

2.2.5.3 Or: from a donor bull of equivalent isolation tested health status as the donor female with the added preputial tests with negative results:

2.2.5.3.1 on three (3) occasions, at weekly intervals, prior to the collection of semen for this consignment, preputial samples (scrapings or washings) were tested for campylobacteriosis using culture examination

2.2.5.3.2 on three (3) occasions, at weekly intervals, prior to the collection of semen for this consignment, an examination of preputial sample (scrapings or washings) shall be tested for trichomoniasis using direct microscopic examination and culture.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.6 Each donor animal must remain in the resident herd on the farm/centre where the collections are to occur for the whole of the 30 day period prior to the first collection of embryos for each consignment.

2.2.7 During the 30 day pre-collection isolation period the female donors (and male donors if natural mating is used) were tested with negative results for enzootic bovine leucosis using:

2.2.7.1 Either: the agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test

2.2.7.2 Or: ELISA.

(To be deleted as appropriate)

2.2.8 During the embryo collection period, the donor animals were kept isolated from all animals not of an equivalent health status. During this period the donor animals were found clinically free of diseases transmissible by embryos. The donor sires were also inspected if natural breeding or fresh semen was used for fertilisation.

2.2.9 On each day that the embryos were collected for this consignment, the donor animals and all other animals isolated with the donor animal were examined by the embryo team veterinarian and found to be healthy and free from clinical evidence of infectious or contagious disease.

2.2.10 All serological tests were undertaken in a New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry approved laboratory.

2.2.11 The embryos were washed, treated and processed in accordance with the latest published edition of the *Manual of the International Embryo Transfer Society* (IETS):

2.2.11.1 All equipment used to process the embryos was either new or sterilised between each use, with standard sterilisation procedures being observed

2.2.11.2 Products of animal origin used during the collection of the embryos and in the transport medium were obtained from sources which present no animal health risk, or were so treated prior to use so that such risk was prevented

2.2.11.3 Each embryo was washed at least 10 times and treated with trypsin, in accordance with the latest published edition of the *Manual of the International Embryo Transfer Society* (IETS)

2.2.11.4 Only embryos with intact zona pellucida and which conform to the grade A or B standards in accordance with the latest published edition of the *Manual of the International Embryo Transfer Society* (IETS) are eligible for importation into Vanuatu.

2.2.12 The embryos were packaged in straws that were identified in accordance with the latest published edition of the *Manual of the International Embryo Transfer Society* (IETS).

2.2.13 The embryos in this consignment were not stored with embryos or semen of a lesser health status.

2.2.14 All servicing of storage containers prior to export was carried out under the supervision of the embryo team veterinarian.

2.2.15 The embryos were stored in either new or previously sterilised transportation container(s) filled with fresh nitrogen. The transportation container(s) have been sealed prior to dispatch from the approved storage facilities.

2.2.16 Prior to export, the transportation container was sealed using a MAF seal bearing the following marks to be recorded on the export certificate.

2.3 The exporter must certify on the exporter's declaration of freedom from heritable conditions; and this declaration form must be attached with the export certificate:

2.3.1 He / she as the exporter of the embryos detailed in the Zoosanitary Certificate for embryos to be imported into Vanuatu on specified date under Import Permit Number as recorded; must declare that of the donor animals:

2.3.1.1 All donors of Angus or Angus derivation have been tested at sometime in their lives for mannosidosis with negative results using the granulocyte, serum or plasma test

2.3.1.2 All donors of Brahman, Indu-Brazil, Beef Shorthorn or derived breeds have been, at sometime in their lives, subjected to an approved test for heterozygotes for type 2 alpha-glycogenesis (Pompe's Disease) and found not to be a heterozygote

2.3.1.3 Donor animals and testing dates with test results must be attached with the export certificate.

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 bovine embryos to Republic of Vanuatu, dated 26 April 2010.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: BOVEMBEC.VAN 26.04.10

1. This is a new export certificate based on the *Import Health Standard for the Importation into Vanuatu of Bovine Embryos from New Zealand*, April 2010. It was approved by Vanuatu on the 21 May 2010.

2. An Import Permit must be obtained from the Department of Livestock Quarantine (DLQ) office in Port Vila or Luganville.

3. The importer or agent must nominate a person resident in Vanuatu who will be accessible to Vanuatu DLQ officers and who will accept the responsibility for ensuring that all import requirements are met.

4. The herd of origin is the herd in which the animal(s) resided prior to entering pre-export quarantine.

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'