



DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS
SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT
WELSH GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS - NORTHERN
IRELAND

EXPORT OF OVINE AND CAPRINE SEMEN TO NEW ZEALAND

HEALTH CERTIFICATE

No:

EXPORTING COUNTRY: UNITED KINGDOM

FOR COMPLETION BY: OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

Part 1. Details of dispatched consignment

1.1 Name and address of consignor (exporter):

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

1.2 Import permit number:

1.3 Competent authority:.....

1.4 Name and address of consignee (importer):

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

1.5 Country of origin of semen:.....

1.6 Place of origin of semen (name and address of Semen Collection Centre):

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

1.7 Approval number of Semen Collection Centre:.....

1.8 Authorised Centre Veterinary Surgeon

Name and qualifications

.....

Address

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1.9 Date of latest inspection of Semen Collection

Centre:.....

1.10 The semen consignment is to be sent from (place of loading):

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1.11 Planned date of

shipment:.....

1.12 Means of transportation (including registration number of vehicle, flight number of aircraft or name of ship):

.....

.....

..

1.13 Expected border

post:.....

Part 2: Detail of donors, germinal product, other

See attached supplementary sheet(s)

Part 3: Specific Requirements

I,, an Official Veterinarian, certify after due enquiry that the semen described in Part 2 of this certificate satisfies the following requirements:

Eligibility

(1) The semen is from * *Ovis aries* and/or * *Capra hircus*;

(2) The semen is frozen and non-genetically modified;

Diagnostic testing, vaccination and treatment

- (3) All required laboratory testing was conducted at a laboratory approved to conduct export testing by the Competent Authority of the United Kingdom or approved by New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries;
- (4) All products and vaccinations administered to meet the specific disease requirements of this certificate were administered according to the manufacturer's instruction in a country approved to export ovine and caprine semen to New Zealand. Vaccinations were either the final dose of a primary course or the recommended booster to complement the primary course.

Details of products and vaccines administered, including dates of treatment, are listed in Part 2 of this certificate;

Semen collection centre requirements

- (5) The semen collection centre met the conditions specified in the Chapter of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE Code) concerning General Hygiene in Semen Collection and Processing Centres;
- (6) The semen collection centre was:
 - (a) approved for export by the Competent Authority;
 - (b) subject to regular inspection by an Official Veterinarian at least every 12 months;
 - (c) under the supervision of the Authorised Veterinary Surgeon in charge of the semen collection centre who is approved by the Competent Authority;
- (7) The name and approval number of the semen collection centre are recorded in paragraphs 1.6 and 1.7 in Part 1 of this certificate;
- * (8) When donors were transferred from one approved semen collection centre to another of equal health status without isolation or testing, the following conditions were applied:
 - (a) The donors were examined by the Centre Authorised Veterinary Surgeon and showed no clinical signs of disease on the day of entry into the semen collection centre;
 - (b) The transfer between the two semen collection centres was direct;
 - (c) The transfer did not take place through either a Bluetongue or a Rift Valley Fever infected zone or the donors were protected from insect attack during transit;
 - (d) The donors did not come into either direct or indirect contact with animals of a lower health status;
 - (e) The means of transport used was disinfected before use;

Donor and semen collection centre health status

- (9) Immediately prior to admission to the semen collection centre, the donors were isolated for at least 28 days at a place specifically approved for this purpose by the Competent Authority. During this time, they were not used for natural mating and were isolated from animals not of equivalent health status;
- (10) The Centre Authorised Veterinary Surgeon ensured that on the day(s) of collection of the semen in this consignment, the health status of each

donor was monitored and recorded and that the donor did not show any clinical evidence of infectious disease transmissible in semen;

Semen collection, processing and transport

- (11) The semen in this consignment was collected and processed in accordance with the current recommendations of the OIE Code, unless indicated otherwise in this certificate;
- (12) The semen has been treated during processing by the addition of antibiotics effective against *Leptospira* serovars, as recommended in the OIE Code;
- (13) None of the cryogenic or cooling agents used in the processing and storage of the semen have been previously used in association with any other product of animal origin;
- * (14) Dry ice and associated equipment to process semen pellets have been managed to prevent contamination with semen donors not of equivalent tested health status.
- (15) Semen is in *straws/*pellets/*sanitised containers which are sealed and tamper-evident, and clearly and permanently marked to identify the donor and the date(s) of collection. *A code is used for this information and its decipher accompanies the consignment. The marking is in accordance with the Code and conforms to the international standards of the International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR);
- (16) The semen was only stored with semen and embryos that were collected and processed in accordance with the OIE Code. Storage containers were held until export in a storage place approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country;
- (17) The semen was placed in a transport container which *was new or *had been cleaned and disinfected.
Name of disinfectant (active chemical) and date:
.....
- (18) The transport container in which the semen is to be transported to New Zealand was sealed by either the Centre Authorised Veterinary Surgeon or an Official Veterinarian, using tamper-evident seals.
Seal
number:.....
- * (19) The semen in this consignment originates from a different country, namely.....(insert name of country). This country was approved at the time of collection, and is still approved, to export ovine and caprine semen to New Zealand.

The semen was accompanied by:

- (a) A declaration from the Competent Authority of the country linking the semen from the country of origin to the semen being exported to New Zealand and confirming that the semen has been stored as required by the certificate at a facility approved by the Competent Authority; AND
- * (b) (i) The veterinary certificate certified by the country of origin to export to New Zealand requirements; OR
- * (b) (ii) A letter from the country of origin's Competent Authority indicating that the semen meets New Zealand's current import requirements;

CONTINUED ON 7854CON



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EXPORT OF OVINE AND CAPRINE SEMEN TO NEW ZEALAND

HEALTH CERTIFICATE (continuation)

No:

EXPORTING COUNTRY: UNITED KINGDOM

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Part 3: Specific Requirements (continued from 7854EHC)

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR IDENTIFIED RISK ORGANISMS

(20) **Bluetongue virus (BTV)**

The semen was obtained from donor(s) which comply with at least one of the following conditions:

* (a) they were kept in a BTV free country or zone in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Code for a period of at least the 60 days before commencement of, and during, collection of the semen; OR

* (b) they were subjected to an ELISA according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual to detect antibodies to the BTV group, with negative results, at least every 60 days during the collection period and between 28 and 60 days after the final collection for this consignment; OR

* (c) they were subjected, with negative results, to a virus neutralisation test or a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test for the BTV agent according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual carried out on blood samples collected:

(i) at commencement and final collection of the semen for this consignment, and

(ii) during the period of semen collection for this consignment:

*1. at least every seven days, in the case of a virus isolation test, or

*2. at least every 28 days, in the case of a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test; OR

* (d) they were vaccinated with a vaccine listed in the MPI-STD-TVTL against all known BTV serotypes in the United Kingdom, no less than 2 months and no more than one year before collection;

(21) **Foot and mouth disease (FMD)**

* (a) The donors were kept for at least 90 days prior to and during collection of the semen in this consignment in a FMD-free country or zone

without vaccination, in accordance with the OIE Code, and showed no clinical signs of FMD during the 30 days after collection; OR

* (b) The donors were kept at a collection centre where no animal was added in the 30 days before collection; and

- (i) For the 30 days after collection neither the donors nor any other animal where the donors were kept showed clinical signs of FMD; and
- (ii) FMD has not occurred within a 10 kilometre radius of the centre for the 30 days before and after collection; and either
 - *1. Donors have been vaccinated at least twice with the last vaccination not less than one month and not more than six months prior to collection, unless protective immunity has been demonstrated for more than six months; or
 - *2. Donors were subjected, not less than 21 days after collection of the semen, to a Virus Neutralisation Test (VNT) or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for antibodies against FMDV, with negative results; and
- * (iii) If the donor was vaccinated within the 12 months prior to collection, the semen was subjected, with negative results, to a virus isolation test for evidence of FMDV;

(22) Jaagsiekte sheep retrovirus (ovine pulmonary adenomatosis)

Before entering the semen collection centre, donors only lived in herds/flocks that included animals older than 5 years; and

* (a) Donors have only resided in flocks/herds that have remained free of ovine pulmonary adenomatosis based on the absence of clinical signs for at least the 5 years prior to semen collection and no sheep/goat from a flock/herd of inferior health status has been introduced during that period; OR

* (b) Donors have only resided in herds/flocks that have remained free from ovine pulmonary adenomatosis based on the absence of clinical signs for at least 3 years prior to collection and no sheep/goat from a from a flock/herd of an inferior health status has been introduced during that period; and

- (i) The donor was tested for ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)¹ using CFT, as described by the OIE manual, during the 30 days prior to collection, with negative results;

¹ Infection with *Brucella ovis* increases the risk of ovine pulmonary adenomatosis retrovirus being in semen;

OR

* (c) Donors were older than 5 years when subjected to a post-mortem examination of the respiratory system and associated lymphatics. All pathology was JSRV negative based upon histopathology or a test listed in the MPI-STD-TVTL.

(23) Maedi-visna virus (MV)

(a) The donors were tested for MV with negative results using either agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGIDT) or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), at least 21 days after entering the pre-entry isolation premises and at least annually whilst resident at the semen collection centre; and

- (i) The donors were subjected to a complement fixation (CF) test for ovine epididymitis (*B. ovis*)¹ as described in the OIE Manual, with negative results, during the 30 days prior to collection.

¹ Infection with *Brucella ovis* increases the risk of MV virus being in semen;

(24) Peste des petits ruminants virus (PPR)

The donors were resident in a PPR-free country or zone in accordance with the OIE Code for at least 21 days prior to and during collection of the semen in this consignment;

(25) Rift Valley fever virus (RVF)

The donors were resident in a RVF-free country or zone in accordance with the OIE Code for at least 30 days prior to and during collection of the semen in this consignment;

(26) Capripox virus (sheep and goat pox)

The donors were resident in a sheep and goat pox-free country in accordance with the OIE Code for at least 21 days prior to and during collection of the semen in this consignment;

(27) Wesselsbron disease virus (Wesselsbron disease)

The donors were resident in a country recognised by the Competent Authority as free from circulating Wesselsbron disease virus for at least 21 days prior to and during collection of the semen in this consignment;

(28) *Brucella melitensis* (caprine and ovine brucellosis)

* (a) The donors were resident in a country, zone, or herd that is officially free from caprine and ovine brucellosis in accordance with the OIE Code and the donors were not vaccinated against Brucellosis in the past 3 years; OR

* (b) The donor animals were not vaccinated against infection with *Brucella*; and

(i) were resident in a collection centre that requires donor testing as per the OIE Code (article 4.6.3);

*** (29) *Mycoplasma capricolum* subsp. *Capripneumoniae* (contagious caprine pleuropneumonia - CCPP)**

For goats only: The donors were resident in a country that is free from CCPP in accordance with the OIE Code;

(30) *Mycoplasma agalactiae* (contagious agalactia)

The donors were resident in a country recognised by the Competent Authority as free from contagious agalactia for at least 6 months prior to and during collection of the semen in this consignment;

*** (31) *Mycobacterium caprae* and *Mycobacterium bovis* (tuberculosis)**

For goats only:

(a) During the pre-entry isolation period of 28 days, the donors were subjected to a comparative intradermal tuberculin test using avian and bovine purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculins, with negative results according to the Department's standard interpretation, AND

(b) Donors were kept in herds free from bovine tuberculosis and tested annually with negative results with the test described in (i);

(32) *Chlamydia abortus* (enzootic abortion of ewes - EAE)

* (a) The donors were resident in a flock/herd that is free from EAE in accordance with the OIE Code for at least the 2 years prior to semen collection and were not in contact with any animals of lower health status during that period of time; OR

* (b) The donors have been resident since birth, or for at least the two years prior to semen collection, in a flock/herd where no EAE has been diagnosed and

* (i) the donors were tested for EAE, with negative results, using the complement fixation test (CFT); the sample was collected at least 21 days after the final collection of the semen in this consignment; OR

* (ii) A semen sample was subjected to a validated PCR test for EAE in accordance with the OIE Manual at the end of each collection period (60 days or less); OR

* (c) The donors were only resident in collection centres where males are not in contact with females, they occupy different areas, there is no history of late gestation abortion, and prior to entering the collection centre, donors had only been resident in herds/flocks that either:

* (i) were free in accordance with the Code; or

* (ii) had no history of late gestation abortion for the past 2 years and all female animals introduced during that time have tested seronegative for EAE after joining the herd/flock; or

* (iii) tested placentae, uterine discharges, or the foetus/neonate, from every late gestation abortion/stillbirth/weak neonate, for EAE as per the OIE Manual, during the past 2 years, with negative results; or

* (iv) conducted serological screening² of females for the 2 years before collection, testing at the time of abortion/parturition and between 2 and 4 weeks later, and there have been no rises in titre.

²Screening must be randomised and representative of the herd/flock. The sample size selected must be sufficiently large to give 95% confidence of detecting infection.

(33) *Coxiella burnetii* (Q fever)

* (a) Donors

(i) prior to 1st vaccination, only resided in herds/flocks where, for the previous 4 years, the abortion rate was:

*1. 2% or under; or

*2. investigated and Q fever was never diagnosed; and

* (ii) recorded a negative ELISA or IFA at the time of vaccination; and

* (iii) were vaccinated with an inactivated whole phase 1 vaccine, as per the OIE Manual. That vaccination, or a booster, was administered within the 12 months before collection; and since vaccination either

*1. The donor only resided in flocks where there was no evidence of Q fever for at least the previous 4 years; or

*2. The donor has only resided in herds in which the majority of the animals are unvaccinated and all unvaccinated animals have been tested for Q fever (at least annually), with negative results; OR

* (b) The donors have never been confirmed positive for Q fever and EITHER:

* (i) The donors were tested for Q fever, with negative results,

using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), on a sample collected between 21 and 120 days after collection for export to New Zealand; or

*(ii) A semen sample was subjected to a validated PCR test for Q fever at the end of each collection period (60 days or less).

(34) Scrapie

***For goats only:**

(a) The donors were resident in an establishment that has been maintained free from scrapie from commencement until conclusion of semen collection, in accordance with the OIE Code recommendations for a scrapie-free establishment;

***For sheep only:**

(a) The donors were resident in an establishment that has been maintained free from scrapie from commencement until conclusion of semen collection, in accordance with the OIE Code recommendations for a scrapie-free establishment; OR

(b) The donors have the scrapie-resistant genotypes - ARR/ARR, ARR/AHQ, ARR/ARH or ARR/ARQ. (Laboratory evidence of the genotype must be attached to this certificate.)

* Delete as appropriate and initial

Official Stamp

Signed RCVS
Official Veterinarian

.....
Name in block letters

Date

Address
.....
.....

