

Export Requirements Notification - Animal Products Act 1999

Standards Branch, Animal and Animal Products Directorate, Ministry for Primary Industries

Ref: AE-US-05L

Date: 30 April 2014

BOVSEMEC.US 30 APRIL 2014 – BOVINE SEMEN TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60, section 60A, section 62(1) and section 167 of the Animal Products Act 1999 I notify the following:

- (i) the issue under section 60 of the export requirements for bovine semen to the United States of America BOVSEMEC.US dated 30 April 2014;
- (ii) the revocation and replacement of the export requirements for bovine semen to the United States of America BOVSEMEC.US dated 31 October 2013;
- (iii) the determination under section 62(1) of the format and content of the official assurance for bovine semen to the United States of America

This notice takes effect from the 30th April 2014.

Dated at Wellington this 30th of April 2014.

Signed: Howard Pharo
Manager Import and Export Animals
Animal and Animal Products Directorate
Standards Branch
(acting under delegated authority)

2. United States of America requirements

Bovine semen exported from New Zealand to the United States of America must be accompanied by an official assurance in the form of a completed zoosanitary certificate.

The zoosanitary certificate as specified below must be completed and certified, after due enquiry, by an Official Veterinarian of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Explanatory note:

If the zoosanitary certificate is not certified then the bovine semen does not satisfy the conditions in the notice. Likewise, if the bovine semen does not satisfy the zoosanitary requirements in the certificate, then the certificate will not be certified.



Certificate No:

NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Commodity: BOVINE SEMEN

To: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Exporting Country: NEW ZEALAND

Competent Authority: MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Import Permit No.:

I: INFORMATION CONCERNING THE DONOR BULL AND SEMEN

Animal identification / registry details	Breed	Date of birth

Animal identification	Date(s) of collection	Straw identification	Number of straws

Total number of straws in consignment:

II: ORIGIN OF THE SEMEN

Name, address and approval number of semen collection centre:

Name and address of consignor:

III: DESTINATION OF SEMEN

Name and address of consignee:

Method of transport:

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

I,, an Official Veterinarian authorised by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries certify, after due enquiry in regard to the animals and semen listed in this zoosanitary certificate, that:

1. Country freedom

1.1 New Zealand is officially free from Akabane, Aino, bluetongue, epizootic haemorrhagic disease, *Brucella abortus*, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, ephemeral fever, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.

Vaccination against these diseases is prohibited in New Zealand.

1.2 No cases of disease caused by Schmallenberg virus have been detected or reported in New Zealand.

2. Semen collection centre

2.1 The semen collection centre at which the semen was collected:

2.1.1 is approved by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries

2.1.2 is under the direct supervision and sanitary control of a centre veterinarian who is approved by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries.

2.2 No clinical or other evidence of bovine tuberculosis, leptospirosis, bovine genital campylobacteriosis, or trichomoniasis has been found in the collection centre since the most recent whole herd test and prior to the export of the semen for the United States.

3. Pre-entry testing

3.1 The herd of origin of the donor bull was officially free of bovine tuberculosis.

3.2 Prior to becoming a resident donor bull on the collection centre, the bull was:

Either 3.2.1 isolated and underwent pre-entry testing in the pre-entry isolation facility of the semen centre

Or 3.2.2 was transferred from another MPI approved semen centre, and was not of a lesser health status than that required for export of bovine semen to the United States.

(Delete as appropriate)

3.3 Prior to becoming a resident donor bull on the collection centre, the bull was tested with negative results for the following diseases:

3.3.1 bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*) using the caudal fold tuberculin test (CFT) involving the intradermal injection of 0.1 ml bovine purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculin (2000 – 5000 IU) into either side of the caudal fold with reading by visual observation and palpation 72 hours (plus or minus 6 hours) following injection. A negative test result was the lack of a response that could be seen or palpated

3.3.2 *Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *venerealis* using either a PCR or culture examination of preputial washings

3.3.3 *Trichomonas fetus* using either a PCR, or direct microscopic examination and culture examination of preputial washings.

3.4 Prior to entering the semen collection centre the donor bull was tested, with negative results, for BVD virus using either an antigen ELISA, or PCR, or virus isolation.

3.5 One of the following test methods was used to test for persistent testicular BVD virus infection:

Either 3.5.1 the bull was tested with a serological antibody test and if positive its processed semen was tested with negative results using either a PCR or virus culture

Or 3.5.2 processed semen from the donor bull was tested with negative results using either a PCR or virus culture.

(Delete as appropriate)

4. Donor animals

4.1 The donor bull has been part of the national herd of New Zealand for at least 60 days, and it was free from any movement or quarantine restrictions.

4.2 During the 12 months prior to the collection of semen for export to the United States, there was no evidence of bovine tuberculosis found in the donor bull or on any premises on which it was located during that time.

4.3 During the 60 days prior to the collection of semen for export to the United States, the donor bulls were not corralled, pastured, or held with animals of lesser health status or under any restrictions that would have made them ineligible to provide semen for export to the United States.

4.4 The donor bull was inspected at the time of semen collection for export to the United States, and was found to be healthy and clinically free of diseases transmissible by semen.

5. Testing of donor bulls

5.1 Once on the semen collection centre the donor bull was tested, with negative results, for the following diseases within a 12 month period prior to the collection of semen for export to the USA:

5.1.1 *Campylobacter fetus* subsp. *venerealis* using:

Either 5.1.1.1 a PCR

Or 5.1.1.2 culture examination of preputial washings

(Delete as appropriate)

Date of test:

5.1.2 *Trichomonas fetus* using:

Either 5.1.2.1 a PCR

Or 5.1.2.2 direct microscopic examination and culture examination of preputial washings

(Delete as appropriate)

Date of test:

- 5.1.3 bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*) using the caudal fold tuberculin test (CFT) involving the intradermal injection of 0.1 ml bovine purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculin (2000 – 5000 IU) in to either side of the caudal fold with reading by visual observation and palpation 72 hours (plus or minus 6 hours) following injection. A negative test result was the lack of a response that could be seen or palpated. (This test must was not conducted within 60 days of any previous tuberculin test.)

Date test read:

- 5.2 All laboratory testing was undertaken in a laboratory approved by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries to do testing for export purposes.

6. Semen collection and storage

- 6.1 The semen was collected and processed under the supervision of the centre veterinarian and placed in individual ampoules or straws that were permanently marked with the name of the donor, his registration number, and the date of collection.
- 6.2 Semen collection equipment that came into contact with the bull, or his secretions and excretions, was thoroughly disinfected after each use. Good laboratory practices were followed during collection and processing of semen, in order to minimize the possible introduction of microbial contamination.
- 6.3 Ruminant products used in commercial semen extenders were sourced from countries considered by the USDA (<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ncie>) to be free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.
- 6.4 Antibiotics must be added to the semen and semen extender as follows:
- 6.4.1 Neat semen treatment using 100 µg of tylosin, 500 µg gentamicin and 300/600 µg of linco-spectin dissolved in 0.02 ml of double distilled sterile water, added and mixed with each ml of neat semen.

And either

- 6.4.2 CSS Approved semen extender (Standard 2-Step Method) consisting of the same antibiotics as in 6.4.1 were added to the extender such that the final concentration is 50 µg tylosin, 250 µg gentamicin and 150/300 µg of linco-spectin in each ml of frozen semen.

Or

- 6.4.3 CSS Approved semen extender (Alternative 1-Step Method) consisting of the same antibiotics as in 6.4.1 were added to the extender such that the final concentration is 100 µg tylosin, 500 µg gentamicin and 300/600 µg of linco-spectin in each ml of frozen semen.

(Delete as applicable)

- 6.5 The semen was stored under lock and key or in the custody of the centre veterinarian, and segregated from other semen of lesser health status, until it was placed in the shipping container.
- 6.6 The shipping container was examined and found to be clean and empty of other biological materials prior to use for export of semen to the United States.

7. Transportation

7.1 The shipper containing only new liquid nitrogen was:

Either 7.1.1 new

Or 7.1.2 disinfected using:

Name and active chemical:

Date of disinfection:

(Delete as applicable)

7.2 Prior to export, the shipping container was sealed by a Ministry for Primary Industries veterinarian using a MPI seal bearing the marks:

.....
Signature of Official Veterinarian
Ministry for Primary Industries

.....
Official Stamp and Date

.....
.....
Name and Address

Note. The Official Veterinarian must sign, date and stamp each page of the veterinary certificate and, where applicable, all documents (e.g. laboratory reports) that form part of the extended health certification.

EXPORT CERTIFICATION NOTES

(This is not part of the official certification)

SPECIES: BOVINE SEMEN

COUNTRY: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NOTES: This export certificate replaces the one of 31 October 2013. The only change made was to allow the transfer of bulls from another semen centre, rather than undergoing another period of pre-entry isolation. The change was approved by APHIS on 25 April 2014.

1. An import permit is required. This can be obtained from:

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Veterinary Services (VS)
National Center for Import and Export, (NCIE) Unit 39
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231

Telephone: (301) 734-8364
Facsimile: (301) 734-4704

2. It is acceptable that semen from different approved collection centres in New Zealand be included in a single shipment, so long as the Official Veterinarian can certify as to the integrity of the total shipment, and continuity of storage conditions. MPI must certify that none of the semen for export to the USA has been stored or transported in containers with semen or bovine embryos produced under less than equivalent animal health conditions. No biological products other than frozen semen or embryos qualified for shipment to the USA may be shipped in the containers.
3. Semen must be routed directly to the United States from New Zealand with no stops en route other than those provided on the USDA import permit.
4. Clause 3.2 should be interpreted as meaning that the pre-entry testing detailed in 3.3 and 3.4 is either done in the approved pre-entry isolation facility of the semen centre, with the isolation period being under the supervision of the centre veterinarian, or was done prior to the bull transferring from another MPI approved semen centre. Where a bull has transferred from another semen centre, including an EU approved centre, the bull must have been tested as per clauses 3.3 and 3.4 either prior to or while being resident on the original semen centre so that it is not of a lesser tested health status than that required for the export of bovine semen to the United States.
5. Where an export consignment includes bulls that both options 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 apply to, then the attached schedule should clearly indicate which option applies to which bulls.
6. Clauses 3.3.1 and 5.1.3: the USDA have clarified that they do not accept a comparative or gamma interferon TB test.

7. Clause 5.1: despite the wording regarding the timing of the testing of donor bulls stating 'prior to the collection of semen for export', once on the centre a donor bull is eligible to be collected for export to the USA straight away, and as a resident will be under the semen centre resident testing programme where the animals are tested annually for the diseases listed in subclauses 5.1.1, 5.1.2 and 5.1.3. If a donor bull doesn't stay resident on the centre for long enough to be tested as part of the annual testing programme, he must be tested post-collection to make sure that he has retained the eligibility of his semen for export to the USA.
8. The information on the straws may be coded provided that a key to the code accompanies the import permit and health certificate.
9. Clause 6.4.1: the procedure to follow here is to first prepare a stock solution of antibiotics such that 0.02 ml of the solution contains 100 µg of tylosin, 500 µg gentamicin and 300/600 µg of linco-spectin. 0.02 ml of this stock solution must then be added and carefully mixed with each ml of neat semen.

Section 61A of the Animal Products Act 1999 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'