

EXPORT OF OVINE AND CAPRINE SEMEN FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO NEW ZEALAND - 7854EHC

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE CERTIFYING VETERINARIANS

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OVs) and exporters and should have been issued to you together with export certificate 7854EHC and its continuation 7854CON. These Notes for Guidance (NFG) are not intended to operate as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 7854EHC.

Exporters are strongly advised to verify the requirements of the importing country by contacting the veterinary authorities, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.

1. Scope of the certificate

This certificate covers the export of ovine and caprine semen from the United Kingdom to New Zealand. The semen must be from *Ovis aries* and/or *Capra hircus* and must be frozen and non-genetically modified. It must be collected / stored in an officially approved centre which must meet the minimum construction and (centre veterinarian) supervision requirements as for EU trade. If the germinal product is moved from any other EU Member State to the UK for ultimate export to New Zealand, confirmation of compliance with both these EU and NZ requirements is required before the certificate should be signed. The list of EU approved centres can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/livestock-and-equine-semen-collection-approved-premises/ovine-and-caprine-semen-collection-centres>. The donor animals have to comply with the health requirements in 7854EHC which are different to those for EU trade. Therefore, unless the donor animals **also** meet the EU requirements, semen collected for NZ will not be eligible for EU trade; the centre veterinarian is responsible for making sure procedures (temporal or spatial separation) are in place to prevent the status of the semen collected for NZ exports and that collected for EU trade is not compromised.

Please note that the export health certificate 7854EHC is in two parts, 7854EHC PART A and 7854CON PART B.

2. Signing of the certificate

This certificate may be signed by an OV appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Scottish Government, Welsh Government or the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) Northern Ireland, who is on the appropriate panel for export purposes or who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ(V)) authorisation.

OVs must sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV stamp in ink of a different colour to that of the printing.

Certified Copy Requirements - England, Wales and Scotland

Guidance concerning return of certified copies of EHCs has changed and only specific certified copies are required to be returned to the APHA. Certifying OVs must return a certified copy of EHCs only for the following EHC types:

- if the exported commodity is cattle, pigs, sheep, goats or camelids;
- if the certificate was applied for manually and the application documents have been emailed to APHA and not applied for via the Exports Health Certificates Online (EHCO) system.

Certified copies should be emailed on the day of signature to the Centre for International Trade Carlisle (CITC) at the following address: certifiedcopies@apha.gov.uk.

of the certificate and the date of signature.

A copy of all EHCs and supporting documentation certified must be retained for two years.

Certifying OVs are not required to return certified copies of other EHCs issued, however CITC may request certified copies of EHCs and supporting documentation in order to complete Quality Assurance checks or if an issue arises with the consignment after certification.

DAERA Export Health Certificates: provision of certified copies

Authorised Private Veterinary Practitioners (aPVPs) certifying DAERA Export Certification On-Line (DECOL) produced EHCs must return a legible, scanned copy of the final EHC to the relevant DAERA Processing Office within 1 working day of signing.

Good quality photographic copies will be accepted by the Department where obtaining a scanned copy is not feasible - for example, where 'on site' certification is undertaken and scanning facilities are not available.

For record purposes, a copy of the final Export Health Certificate and associated Support documents should be retained by the aPVP for a period of 2 years from the date of certification.

The Department will carry out periodic audits of all aspects of export certification to ensure that a high standard of certification is being maintained.

3. Import Permit (Paragraph 1.2 refers)

The exporter/agent should be aware of the requirements of the importing country particularly with respect to the requirement for an import permit. The import permit number must be stated here. The certificate should not be signed and the consignment must not be exported unless an import permit has been issued and (a copy) sighted by the certifying OV.

4. Schedules

Information concerning the donor animals, the semen to be exported, vaccines and products administered to the donors and the scrapie genotype of ovine donors must be recorded on document 7854SCH, copy of which will have been issued with the export certificate and these Notes for Guidance.

5. Laboratory tests

The OV must ensure that any laboratory carrying out pre-export testing is officially approved for this purpose by Defra or DAERA or, if a test is carried out at a laboratory located outside the UK, that the laboratory has been approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries (NZ MPI).

In Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland), the majority of pre-export testing is carried out at the APHA Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Addlestone, Surrey, KT15 3NB, (Tel: 01932 341111). Some tests are carried out at APHA Lasswade, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik, Midlothian, EH26 0PZ, (Tel: 0131 445 6169). Certain specialist tests are carried out at regional APHA laboratories.

In Northern Ireland, the majority of pre-export testing is carried out at the Veterinary Sciences Division (VSD) Laboratory, Stormont, Belfast, BT4 3SD (tel: 028 9052 0011).

Samples for bluetongue must be sent to the Pirbright Institute:
[http://www.pirbright.ac.uk/files/quick media/General SAMPLE SUBMISSION FORM.pdf](http://www.pirbright.ac.uk/files/quick%20media/General%20SAMPLE%20SUBMISSION%20FORM.pdf)

For operational reasons however, the laboratories involved may change periodically. Accordingly, the OV is advised to check with the APHA or VSD to determine to which laboratories samples should be sent for testing.

Samples should always be sent to the laboratory concerned sufficiently in advance of the export date to enable the tests to be carried out and reported. If in doubt as to the procedures for collection, the requirement for transport medium if any, dispatch of samples and the length of time a test is likely to take, the OV should seek the advice of the relevant laboratory.

Tests performed by the APHA and the VSD laboratory, Stormont, can be deemed to comply with the methodologies set out in the OIE Terrestrial Manual. Only the tests mentioned on the certificate are acceptable eg the ELISA (antibody) for bluetongue

MPI-STD-TVTL

When reference is made in the certificate to a test or vaccine being listed in the MPI-STD-TVTL, the latest version of this document, full title "Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments, and Post-Arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards", can be found on the NZ MPI website at:

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/importing/live-animals/semen-and-embryos/steps-to-importing/>

6. WOAH (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code

In order to complete this certificate, it is necessary to be familiar with the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, formerly known as OIE). The latest edition of the Code can be found on the OIE website at:

<https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access/>

7. Transport Declaration

Paragraph 8 refers: If this paragraph is to be certified, the certifying Official Veterinarian must study the Journey Plan to ascertain the shipping route followed in the UK between the two semen collection centres. He/she must obtain a written declaration from the person in charge of transporting the animals that the route was followed so that paragraph 8(b) can be certified.

The OV must also obtain a written declaration that the donors were protected from insect attack during transit or must obtain confirmation from the APHA Centre for International Trade at Carlisle or the issuing office of DAERA in Northern Ireland that paragraph 8(c) can be certified.

8. Notifiable disease clearance (form 618NDC)

Paragraphs 20(a), 21(a), 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 refer: The Official Veterinarian may certify these paragraphs on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained on form 618NDC from the APHA Centre for International Trade at Carlisle or the issuing office of DAERA in Northern Ireland.

9. Support assurances from Centre Veterinary Surgeon to enable certain paragraphs to be signed by the Official Veterinarian

Paragraphs 22, 23, 31, 32(ii), 33, 34 and 35 refer: The Authorised Centre Veterinary Surgeon must provide the assurances required of the certificate to the Official Veterinarian to enable these paragraphs to be signed. He/she should take into account their personal knowledge of the disease status of the premises of origin, if necessary with the support of a written declaration from the person in charge of the animals or the attending veterinary surgeon concerned, confirming freedom from certain diseases and that the actions to be certified have been carried out as specified in the certificate.

Certifying Official Veterinarians can also carry out appropriate checks of the farm records including use of medicines, fertility and birth records, to

establish the veracity of any supporting documentation pertaining to the holdings of origin of the donors or the Semen Collection Centre (SCC) in relation to the activities.

In the case of scrapie, compliance with the WOA (OIE) Code recommendations for a scrapie-free establishment will be met if all donors at the centre from which germinal product is intended for export to New Zealand originate from holdings which have a classical scrapie **negligible risk** status (ie have undergone active monitoring for at least 7 years) as listed in the Scottish Rural College (SRUC) Scrapie Monitoring Scheme (SMS) - http://www.sruc.ac.uk/info/120113/premium_sheep_and_goat_health_schemes/511/diseases_covered/5 . If the genotyping option is being certified, the test must be carried out in an officially recognised laboratory (SRUC, APHA). In essence, the requirements for EU trade (to a MS with negligible risk) should be followed in the respective guidance for export of ovine/caprine germinal products to the EU on gov.uk: <https://www.gov.uk/export-health-certificates>

10. **Semen collection from imported donors**

Any semen donors imported into the United Kingdom from an overseas territory must be resident in the UK for a minimum period of 60 days before semen collection can commence. If necessary, details in the Livestock Information Service or equivalent system in devolved administrations: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sheep-and-goat-keepers-how-to-report-animal-movements>

may be checked to establish whether the semen donors comply.

Also, the relevant import certificate may be checked to verify animals were imported legally from an approved third country.

11. **Sealing of the transport container**

Paragraph 18 refers: The semen must be secured within a cryogenic container by a tamper-evident seal applied in such a way that the container cannot be opened without breaking the seal. The number on the seal must be entered at paragraph 18 on the health certificate.

If it is necessary to top up the container, the additional liquid nitrogen used must meet the requirements of the certificate (see paragraph 13). Topping up should be done in the presence of a Veterinary Officer (VO) who must apply a new tamper-evident seal. The VO must endorse paragraph 18 on the health certificate with the new seal number, giving name and signature and dating and stamping the endorsement in the margin of the certificate in any ink colour **other than black**.

12. **Disclaimer**

This certificate is provided on the basis of information available at the time, and may not necessarily comply fully with the requirements of the importing country. It is the exporter's responsibility to check the certificate against any relevant import permit or any advice provided by the competent authority in the importing country. If these do not match, the exporter should contact the APHA Centre for International Trade, Carlisle or DAERA, via the link or e-mail address below:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-apha>

DAERA - Email: vs.implementation@daera-ni.gov.uk