



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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS, NORTHERN IRELAND

HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORT OF OVINE OR CAPRINE SEMEN FROM UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - PART A

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| 1. Country of Origin and Competent authority: <p style="text-align: center;">GREAT BRITAIN DEFRA</p> | 2. Health certificate No. <p style="text-align: center;">..... ORIGINAL</p> |
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A. ORIGIN OF SEMEN

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|--|---------------------------------------|
| 3. Approval number of the semen collection centre (hereinafter 'SCC'): | |
| 4. Name and address of the SCC: | 5. Name and address of the consignor: |
| 6. Country and place of loading: GREAT BRITAIN, | 7. Means of transport: |

B. DESTINATION OF SEMEN

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|---------------------------------------|
| 8. Name and address of the consignee: |
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C. IDENTIFICATION OF SEMEN

| 9.1 Name of donor ram/buck | 9.2 Species / Breed | 9.3 Age | 9.4 Identification Number | 9.5 Number of straws | 9.6 Date of collection | 9.7 Collection code(s) on straws |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | |

9.8 Seal number(s) of container(s)

D. HEALTH INFORMATION

Section A (to be signed in Sections 10-11 by the SCC Veterinarian):

I, the undersigned Centre Veterinarian of the described SCC, certify that:

- 10.1 The SCC where the semen represented in this consignment was (were) collected was authorised by the Competent Veterinary Authority ofGREAT BRITAIN..... (insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland) for export to the United States (US);
- 10.2 The ovine or caprine semen donors, and any teaser animals, were established as residents of the SCC in accordance with legislation implemented inGREAT BRITAIN..... (insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland) and in accordance with any additional U.S. import requirements as specified in this certificate.
- 10.3 During the period of semen collection involved, the SCC has continuously been under my supervision, or that of another veterinarian designated by the Competent Veterinary Authority ofGREAT BRITAIN..... (either Great Britain or Northern Ireland); and whose information has been verified by me.
- 10.4 The premises where the semen is collected, and the flocks/herds of origin of the donors and all contact animals, are located in an area at least 50 kilometers from any known occurrence of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest, and have remained within the area for at least 90 days prior to and 30 days following collection of the semen for export to the United States.
- 10.5 The donor and teaser animals have been part of the national flock/herd ofGREAT BRITAIN..... (insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland) for at least 60 days prior to collection of semen for export to the United States, and are not otherwise subject to movement restrictions or quarantines due to disease. If imported from any country considered by APHIS as affected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest, the donor animals have been part of the national flock/herd for at least 90 days prior to collection of semen for export to the United States, and are not otherwise subject to any movement restrictions or quarantines due to disease.

- 10.6 The following certifications are made with respect to any sheep or goats resident in the SCC:
- a. The animals are permanently identified to enable traceback to their flock/herd of origin.
 - b. The animals have been isolated as a group, without further additions, for a period of at least 30 days prior to the first collection of semen for export to the United States (hereafter 30-day pre-entry quarantine). During this time, there were no clinical signs of communicable diseases.
 - c. Immediately prior to the first collection of semen for export to the United States, the donors were inspected by the SCC veterinarian and found to be clinically free of contagious diseases.
 - d. There was no clinical evidence of infection of the animals by bluetongue virus during the 60 days prior to and during the period of collection of semen for export to the United States.

10.7 Scrapie:

- a. Insofar as can be determined after due inquiry, the dams or sires of the semen donors have never been affected with scrapie.
- b. The animals have been kept since birth in flocks/herds in which no case of scrapie had been confirmed during their residency.
- c. The animals showed no clinical signs of scrapie at the time of semen collection, or prior to the export of semen to the United States.

- 10.8 The following certifications are made with respect to bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis [*Note: strike out sections that are not applicable where a choice is given*]:

Either¹:

The animals have been resident in the SCC for less than one year, and come from a flock/herd of origin that was tested negative for bovine tuberculosis² and brucellosis³ on two occasions, at least 60 days apart. The first test was within one year prior to entry into the SCC; with the second test occurring during the 30-day pre-entry quarantine period before their admission into the SCC; and no clinical, microbiological, or serological evidence of these diseases was found during the 24 months prior to collection of the semen to the United States;

Or¹

The animals have been resident in the SCC for more than one year, and were tested negative for bovine tuberculosis² and brucellosis³ during annual herd tests at the SCC;

Or¹

The animals have been resident in the SCC for less than a year but were isolated for at least 120 days prior to entry into the SCC. All

animals subject to isolation were tested for bovine tuberculosis² and brucellosis³ on two occasions, at least 60 days apart, prior to collection. The animals were also tested negative for bovine tuberculosis² between 30 and 120 days after collection of semen;

And

The animals were tested negative for brucellosis³ between 30 and 120 days after collection of semen.

10.9 The animals are certified as stipulated below, or were tested using the following technical criteria for other specific tests [Note: *strike out sections that are not applicable where a choice is given*]:

a. Schmallenberg virus: the semen for export to the United States was:

Either¹:

Collected prior to June 1, 2011;

Or¹

The semen in the consignment was collected after June 1, 2011 from donors that were negative to two serum neutralization tests (using a 1:16 cut off titer) for Schmallenberg virus, with the first performed within 30 days prior to collection, and the second between 28 and 60 days after collection. Tests were performed in a laboratory approved by the Competent Veterinary Authority.

b. Bluetongue virus (BTV): the donor animal was either¹:

resident in a BTV free country or zone(s) for the previous 12 months (or since birth) prior to and during semen collection;

Or¹

tested negative by an ELISA test for the BTV group on blood serum during the pre-entry quarantine period, and at least every 60 days after, with one test occurring 21-60 days after semen collection;

Or¹

tested with a whole blood PCR test for BTV group with one negative test at the beginning and conclusion of the collection period, and at least every 28 days during the period of semen collection;

Or¹

tested with a whole-blood virus isolation test for BTV group with one negative test at the beginning and conclusion of the collection period, and at least every 7 days during the period of semen collection;

c. Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD): Either¹:

The donor animals were resident in a EHD free country or zone(s) for the previous 12 months (or since birth) prior to and during semen collection;

Or¹

The following serotypes of EHD existed: within the country or zone(s) the animal was resident in for the previous 12 months prior to and during semen collection AND:

Either¹

the animals were tested on two occasions by an agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID) for all the above-listed serotypes of EHD, with negative results using blood samples taken prior to, and not less than 21 days following collection of the semen (the two samples may not be taken more than 12 months apart);

Or¹

the animals were tested on two occasions by competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (C-ELISA) AND by either a whole-blood PCR test or a virus neutralization test (VNT) for all the above-listed serotypes of EHD, with negative results using blood samples taken prior to, and not less than 21 days following collection of the semen (the two samples may not be taken more than 12 months apart).

10.10 The donor animals do not come from premises and have not been in contact with animals from premises where Maedi-Visna (in the case of sheep) or Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis virus (in the case of goats) has been clinically detected within the 3 years prior to the collection of semen to be exported.

11. Collection and processing certifications⁴:
- 11.1 The SCC veterinarian supervised the collection and processing of the semen for shipment to the United States.
 - 11.2 Semen collection equipment which came into contact with rams or bucks or their secretions and excretions was thoroughly disinfected after each use, and good laboratory practices were followed during collection and processing of semen in order to minimize the possible introduction of microbial contamination.
 - 11.3 The semen was packaged in ampules or straws which are permanently marked with the name, breed, and individual identification number of the donor and the date of collection.
 - 11.4 Any antibiotics that were added to each ml of the semen and semen extender were limited to 100 µg of tylosin, 500 µg of gentamicin, or 300/600 µg of linco-spectin (lincomycin and spectinomycin), as diluted by 0.02 ml of double-distilled sterile water.
 - 11.5 Ruminant products used in commercial semen extenders inGREAT BRITAIN..... (insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland) where the semen was collected were sourced from countries considered by USDA to be free from foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as listed in 9 CFR Part 94 and other official publications.
 - 11.6 No biological products other than frozen semen or embryos qualified for shipment to the United States were present in the containers prior to use for export of semen to the United States.
 - 11.7 The shipping tank is new or has been cleaned and sanitized, and only fresh liquid nitrogen has been used to charge the tank.
 - 11.8 After processing, the ampules/straws of ovine or caprine semen to be exported to the United States were segregated in locked containers at a storage facility (or facilities) designated by the Competent Veterinary Authority ofGREAT BRITAIN..... (insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland); and were maintained under supervision until such time as the ampules/straws were placed in the shipping tank and sealed under official veterinary supervision.

12. Date and place

13. Name and qualification of the Centre Veterinarian

14. Signature and stamp of the Centre Veterinarian

Section B (to be signed in Sections 15-18 by the Official Veterinarian, after the Centre Veterinarian has signed):

I, the undersigned Official Veterinarian ofGREAT BRITAIN.....
(insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland, where the semen is collected and dispatched from) certify that:

- 15.1 The SCC was last inspected by the Competent Veterinary Authority ofGREAT BRITAIN..... (insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland) on and did not report any outstanding violations.
- 15.2 The Centre Veterinarian that completed Section A of this certificate is authorized by the Competent Veterinary Authority to perform this service.
- 15.3 The Centre Veterinarian is not subject to any past or current disciplinary actions that would result in ineligibility to certify the health of the animals at the SCC, and meets all other relevant requirements of legislation applicable inGREAT BRITAIN..... (insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland).
- 15.4 The donor animals for the semen to be exported to the United States have been part of the national flock/herd of ...GREAT BRITAIN... (insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland) where the semen was collected and are free from any movement or quarantine restrictions, according to Section 10.
- 15.5 Any tests required under Section 10 for ovine or caprine semen exported to the United States were performed by testing methods recognized by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, as acceptable for international trade.
- 15.6 The laboratory tests mentioned in 10.8 to 10.9 were carried out with negative results in a laboratory approved by the Competent Veterinary Authority.
- 15.7GREAT BRITAIN..... (insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland), is free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), rinderpest, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, and Rift Valley Fever.
- 15.8 InGREAT BRITAIN.....(insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland):
- a. Scrapie is a compulsorily notifiable disease and an effective surveillance and monitoring system for scrapie is in place.
 - b. Sheep and goats affected with scrapie are maintained under quarantine in a manner that will prevent disease spread until the animal is no longer living and the remains have been disposed of in a way that prevents disease spread.
 - c. The feeding of sheep and goats with meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants has been banned and the ban is effectively enforced in the whole region for the entire life of the animal; and the donors have not been in any other country/region with a less restrictive feeding policy prior to the collection of semen for export.

15.9 Ruminant products used in commercial semen extenders inGREAT BRITAIN..... (insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland) where the semen was collected were sourced from countries considered by USDA to be free from foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as listed in 9 CFR Part 94 and other official publications.

15.10 The semen to be exported to the United States was maintained under lock and key or in the custody of the SCC veterinarian, and segregated from other semen of lesser health status, until it was placed in the shipping container and sealed with official seals ofGREAT BRITAIN..... (insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland) where the semen was collected.

15.11 None of the semen for export to the USA has been stored or transported in containers with semen produced under less than equivalent animal health conditions.

15.12 The entire shipment exported under this certificate (including semen that might have been collected in more than one approved semen collection centre by the SCC veterinarian(s))⁴ has been maintained under continuous oversight of the Official Veterinarian until the conveyance is scheduled to depart for the United States.

15.13 The shipping containers were sealed with an approved seal from the Competent Veterinary Authority, and the seal number(s) is (are) recorded in Box 9.8.

15.14 The semen is routed directly to the United States fromGREAT BRITAIN..... (insert either Great Britain or Northern Ireland) in which it was collected with no stops on route other than those provided on the USDA import permit.

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| 16. Date and place | 17. Name and qualification of the Official Veterinarian | 18. Signature and stamp ⁵ of the Official Veterinarian |
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Notes:

APHIS recognises separately the regions and the disease statuses of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as stipulated in the relevant section of the Federal Register (Vol. 86 No. 155).

1 Delete as appropriate

2 Animals must be individually tested negative for bovine TB by an intradermal TB test using purified protein derivative Mycobacterium bovis tuberculin. A negative test means no detectable response using both visual and manual palpation when read 72 hours following injection with intradermal tuberculin.

3 For brucellosis, the following tests are acceptable:

Brucella abortus/melitensis:

1) the FPA (a negative result is considered anything less than 20

millipolar above the negative control value);

Or

- 2) the rose-bengal test/card test, (utilizing 8% *Brucella abortus*/3% *Brucella melitensis* lipopolysaccharide antigen; a negative result is the absence of any visible reaction);

Or

- 3) the complement fixation test (Note: ewes that have been vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* S19 vaccine between 3 and 6 months of age are considered negative if the sera have no fixation reaction up to a titre of 30 ICFTU/ml when the animals are tested at an age of 18 months or older);

Or

- 4) the buffered plate antigen agglutination test (read for agglutination immediately after the 8-minute period is completed; a negative result is the absence of any visible reaction).

Brucella ovis (in the case of sheep): acceptable tests include either:

- 1) the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), (using the International Standards for anti-*Brucella ovis* serum referenced in the WOAH Terrestrial Manual);

Or

- 2) the complement fixation test, (Sera with no fixation reaction for a titre less than 50 ICFTU/ml are considered to be negative)

- 4 Semen collected within the same region of export (either Great Britain or Northern Ireland) at different approved locations that are under the supervision of the registered SCC veterinarian(s) may be qualified for exportation to the United States and included in a single shipment, provided that a separate health certificate from the Veterinarian of each SCC is available. The supporting health certificate(s) must be provided to the Official Veterinarian to enable official certification of the semen from the various SCCs as a single shipment. This is necessary in order to certify the integrity of the total shipment and verify that none of the semen was transported in a container with semen which was collected under less than equivalent health standards.

- 5 The signature and the stamp must be in a different colour from that of the printed text.