



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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS - NORTHERN
IRELAND

EXPORT OF BOVINE SEMEN TO ZIMBABWE

HEALTH CERTIFICATE

No:

EXPORTING COUNTRY: UNITED KINGDOM

FOR COMPLETION BY: OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SEMEN

Identity of donor bull(s) (name, date of birth, registration number)	Breed	Number and volume of semen straws	Date(s) of collection and date code(s) (a)

(a) Explanation of date code(s):

II. ORIGIN OF THE SEMEN

- 1) Name and address of Semen Collection Centre:
- 2) Approval number of Semen Collection Centre:
- 3) Name and address of consignor:
- 4) The semen consignment is to be sent from (place of loading):

III. DESTINATION OF THE SEMEN

- 1) Name and address of consignee:

- 2) Means of transportation (including registration number of vehicle, flight number of aircraft or name of ship):
- 3) Number of seal on transport container:

4) Address of actual destination of semen:

5) ♦ Import permit number(s):

IV. HEALTH INFORMATION

I, the undersigned, certify that:

- 1) the semen described in Paragraph I was derived from bull(s) standing at the Semen Collection Centre described in Paragraph II, which is approved by the competent veterinary authority of the United Kingdom and is under official veterinary control;
- 2) all the animals at the Centre, including the donor bull, are free of tuberculosis, brucellosis, trichomoniasis, bovine genital campylobacteriosis and enzootic bovine leukosis;
- 3) prior to entering the approved Semen Collection Centre, all bovine animals have been subjected to a period of isolation of at least 28 days in special accommodation approved by the competent veterinary authority;
- 4) within the 28 day period prior to commencing the period of isolation referred to in paragraph IV 3) above, all the bovine animals have been subjected to the following tests:
 - a) TUBERCULOSIS: a comparative intradermal tuberculin test using avian and bovine purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculins, with negative results according to the Department's standard interpretation;
 - b) BRUCELLOSIS: * a serum agglutination test (SAT) (negative SAT means less than 30 IU/ml), * a complement fixation test (CFT) (negative CFT means less than 20 ICFTU/ml), or * (a serological test prescribed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Terrestrial Manual for international trade), with negative results;
 - c) ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKOSIS: an agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGIDT) or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), with negative results;
 - d) BOVINE VIRAL DIARRHOEA:
 - (i) * a virus isolation test, * or (a virus antigen test prescribed by the WOAH Terrestrial Manual for international trade), with negative results. In the case of an animal less than six months old, the test has been deferred until that age has been reached;
 - (ii) a serological test to determine the serological status of every animal;
- 5) during the period of 28 days isolation referred to in paragraph IV 3) above, all the bovine animals have been subjected to the following tests:
 - a) BRUCELLOSIS: * a serum agglutination test (SAT) (negative SAT means less than 30 IU/ml), * a complement fixation test (CFT) (negative CFT means less than 20 ICFTU/ml), or * (a serological test prescribed by the WOAH Terrestrial Manual for international trade), with negative results;
 - b) BOVINE GENITAL CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*): * an immunofluorescent antibody test, * or a culture test on a sample of preputial

material, with negative results;

- c) TRICHOMONIASIS (*Trichomonas fetus*): a microscopic examination and culture test on a sample of preputial material, with negative results;
- d) BOVINE VIRAL DIARRHOEA:
- (i) * a virus isolation test, * or (a virus antigen test prescribed by the WOAH Terrestrial Manual for international trade), with negative results. In the case of an animal less than six months old, the test has been deferred until that age has been reached;
 - (ii) a serological test to determine the serological status of every animal;
- 6) at regular 12-monthly intervals, all the bovine animals at the approved Semen Collection Centre are subjected to the following tests:
- a) TUBERCULOSIS: a comparative intradermal tuberculin test using avian and bovine purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculins, with negative results according to the Department's standard interpretation;
 - b) BRUCELLOSIS: * a serum agglutination test (SAT) (negative SAT means less than 30 IU/ml), * a complement fixation test (CFT) (negative CFT means less than 20 ICFTU/ml), or * (a serological test prescribed by the WOAH Terrestrial Manual for international trade), with negative results;
 - c) ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKOSIS: * an agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGIDT), * or enzyme linked-immunosorbent assay (ELISA), with negative results;
 - d) BOVINE GENITAL CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*): * an immunofluorescent antibody test, * or a culture test on a sample of preputial material, with negative results;
 - e) TRICHOMONIASIS (*Trichomonas fetus*): a microscopic examination and culture test on a sample of preputial material, with negative results;
 - f) BOVINE VIRAL DIARRHOEA/MUCOSAL DISEASE (BVD-MD): a serological test on all animals negative to previous serological tests, with negative results. If any animal has become serologically positive, every ejaculate of that animal collected since the last negative test has been either discarded or tested for virus with negative results;
- 7) regarding BLUE TONGUE VIRUS (BTV), the semen was obtained from donor bull(s) which comply with at least one of the following conditions:
- * (a) they were kept in a BTV free country or zone for a period of at least 60 days before commencement of, and during, collection of the semen; OR
 - * (b) they were subjected to a serological test according to the WOAH 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 an agent identification test for BTV according to the WOAH 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:
 - * i. at least every 7 days, in the case of a virus isolation test, or
 - * ii. at least every 28 days, in the case of a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test;
- 8) regarding BOVINE VIRAL DIARRHOEA/MUCOSAL DISEASE (BVD-MD): prior to the initial despatch of semen from BVD-MD serologically positive bulls, a semen sample from each animal has been subjected to a virus isolation or virus

antigen test for BVD. In the event of a positive test, the bull was removed from the centre and all of its semen destroyed;

9) regarding LEPTOSPIROSIS:

* either (a) within 180 days prior to the first collection of semen for export or within 180 days after the last collection of semen for export, the donor animals have been subjected to the following test for Leptospirosis, with negative results: microscopic agglutination test using live antigen for leptospirosis, serotypes L. canicola, hardjo, icterohaemorrhagiae, grippotyphosa and pomona (negative means less than 50% agglutination at a dilution of 1:100); OR

* (b) on (date) and (date), the donor animal was injected twice with streptomycin/dihydrostreptomycin equivalent to 25mg per kg live bodyweight at 14 day intervals. The second injection was given within 3 days prior to the first collection of the semen for export;

10) regarding PARATUBERCULOSIS (JOHNE'S DISEASE): within 180 days prior to the first collection of semen for export or within 180 days after the last collection of semen for export, the donor animals have been subjected to * an enzyme linked-immunosorbent assay (ELISA), * or a complement fixation test (CFT), with negative results;

11) regarding INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS (IBR/IPV), the donor bulls:

a) showed no clinical signs of IBR/IPV on the day(s) of semen collection; **AND**

b) originate from an approved Semen Collection Centre, at which all the bovine animals are subjected regularly and at least once per year to the * serum neutralisation test (SNT), * or enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test, for IBR/IBV; **AND**

* **EITHER** i) the donor bulls were subjected to * the serum neutralisation test (SNT), * or enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test, on a blood sample taken at least 21 days after the last collection of semen certified for export, with negative results;

* **OR** ii) an aliquot from each collection of semen certified for export was subjected to * a virus isolation test, * or PCR test, with negative results;

12) all the tests have been carried out at laboratories approved by the competent veterinary authority;

13) with regard to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE):

a) BSE is a notifiable disease in the United Kingdom and all cattle suspected of being affected by the disease are slaughtered and completely destroyed;

b) an effective surveillance and monitoring programme for BSE is being carried out in the United Kingdom, in accordance with the recommendations of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH);

c) the feeding of meat and bone meal of ruminant origin to ruminants is banned in the United Kingdom, this ban has been effectively enforced from 1 August 1996 and the donor bulls were born on or after this date;

d) at the time of semen collection for export, the donor bulls are not the sons of BSE-affected females, were not confirmed nor suspected cases of BSE, nor were they showing symptoms of any other disease of the nervous system;

14) there was no case of foot and mouth at the Semen Collection Centre or within a radius on land of one hundred (100) kilometres thereof during the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date(s) of collection of the semen to be exported;

15) the semen described above is derived from donor bulls which:

- a) showed no clinical signs of disease on the day(s) of semen collection and remained free of clinical signs of disease for 30 days thereafter;
- b) have not been used for natural service while at the Semen Collection Centre;
- c) have not been vaccinated against foot and mouth disease;

16) the semen described above:

- a) has been treated during processing by the addition of antibiotics to produce these concentrations in the final diluted semen:

***EITHER:** not less than 250 µg per ml gentamycin, 50 µg per ml tylosin, 150/300 µg per ml lincomycin-spectinomycin,

***OR:** an alternative combination of antibiotics with an equivalent effect against Campylobacters, Leptospire and mycoplasmas, namely:

- b) has been stored in an approved Semen Collection Centre for at least 30 days before dispatch;
- c) has been placed in a previously cleaned and disinfected container, which before dispatch was sealed under veterinary supervision. The seal number is stated at paragraph III 3) above.

*** Delete as appropriate**

Official Stamp:

Signed RCVS
Official Veterinarian

.....
Name in block letters

Date.....

Address.....
.....
.....