

**EXPORT OF BOVINE SEMEN TO ZIMBABWE**

**NOTES FOR GUIDANCE FOR OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND EXPORTERS**

**IMPORTANT**

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OVs) and exporters and should have been issued to you together with export certificate 833EHC. These Notes for Guidance (NFG) are not intended to operate as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 833EHC.

**CERTIFICATE 833EHC HAS NOT BEEN FORMALLY AGREED WITH THE AUTHORITIES IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY.**

Exporters are therefore 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. They should obtain an import permit and check this certificate against the requirements of the import permit.

**If the health requirements do not match, the exporter may choose to proceed with the export using certificate 833EHC BUT STRICTLY AT EXPORTERS RISK.**

**1. Scope of the Certificate**

Export health certificate 833EHC may be used for the export of bovine semen from the United Kingdom to Zimbabwe.

**Exporters and certifying official veterinarians must take particular note of the information on disclaimers at paragraph 9.**

**2. Official Signature**

This certificate may be signed by an Official Veterinarian (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 any ink colour **OTHER THAN BLACK**.

**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](mailto:certifiedcopies@apha.gov.uk).

For certificates that have been issued to the Certifying OV via the EHCO system, the Certifying OV must complete the certifier portal with the status of the certificate and the date of signature.

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

Certifying OV's 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**

aPVPs certifying DECOL produced Export Health Certificates 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. Obtaining an import permit**

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 should be given in the health certificate at paragraph III (5).

#### **4. Schedules**

Paragraph I refers: A separate schedule may be used to identify the animals certified. This schedule must contain the same information as that required in paragraph I and paragraph I must be annotated "See attached schedule". Each page of the schedule must bear a page number and the health certificate reference number and must be signed, dated and stamped by the Official Veterinarian (OV).

The schedule must be stapled inside the health certificate and the OV should "fan" and stamp over the pages of the schedule and certificate. The top stapled corner of the schedule and certificate should be folded over and stamped also. Any blank spaces in the schedule or in paragraph I must be deleted with diagonal lines.

#### **5. Notifiable disease clearance (form 618NDC)**

Paragraphs IV.7(a) and IV.14 refers: OV's may certify this paragraph 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.

#### **6. BSE - paragraph IV.13 refers**

Paragraph IV.13 shall be certified on the basis the United Kingdom is officially recognised as negligible or controlled BSE risk by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). Please check the WOAH website for the official disease status listing of the UK:  
<https://www.woah.org/en/disease/bovine-spongiform-encephalopathy/#ui-id-2>

The WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code recommend that surveillance and monitoring is in place to establish the BSE negligible/controlled risk status of a country - see Article 11.4.3 (negligible risk) and Article 11.4.4 (controlled risk) at:  
[https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access/?id=169&L=1&htmlfile=chaptre\\_bse.htm](https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access/?id=169&L=1&htmlfile=chaptre_bse.htm)

These paragraphs can be certified on the basis that BSE is notifiable in the UK and the UK TSE Regulation (including Regulation 999/2001) in the UK goes beyond WOAHP in that it sets out requirements for the control, surveillance, and eradication of TSEs. This includes implementation of the feed ban and tracing and culling animals genetically linked to confirmed BSE cases (e.g. parents).

The UK TSE Legislation supports certification of sub-paragraphs a) to d) except the last part of d) - 'nor were they showing symptoms of any other disease of the nervous system' - and this may be signed on the basis that the Bovine Semen Regulations and Directive 88/407 requires donors to be clinically healthy on the day of collection.

**7. Supporting certification**

To support certification of the relevant paragraphs in the 833EHC, the certifying OV should seek support certification and/or evidence from the centre veterinarian confirming compliance to the requirements.

**8. Laboratory tests**

The OV must ensure that any laboratory carrying out pre-export testing is officially approved for this purpose by Defra or DAERA.

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).

If tests for bluetongue are required, samples must be sent to the Pirbright Institute. Guidance on submission of samples, including the submission forms to use, can be found at:  
[http://www.pirbright.ac.uk/files/quick\\_media/Diagnostic%20Price%20List.pdf](http://www.pirbright.ac.uk/files/quick_media/Diagnostic%20Price%20List.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.

**9. Sealing of the transport container**

Paragraph IV.16)(c) 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 III.3) on the health certificate.

If it is necessary to top up the container, topping up should be done in the presence of an Official Veterinarian (OV) who must apply a new tamper-evident seal. The OV must endorse paragraph III.3) 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**.

**10. Disclaimer**

Exporters and certifying official veterinarians must be aware that this export health certificate, 833EHC, takes into account the

important recommendations by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) for trade in this commodity. Exporters and certifying official veterinarians must be aware that 833EHC has not been officially agreed with Zimbabwe. Accordingly the exporter and the Official Veterinarian must note that use of 833EHC for export of bovine semen to Zimbabwe is used at the exporter's risk. Official veterinarians should ensure that the exporter is aware of this.

The exporter should therefore be aware that 833EHC does not take the requirements of the importing country into account. 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 are available. If official advice is provided by authorities in the importing country or if an import permit is provided, the exporter must copy these to the APHA Centre for International Trade, Carlisle. If the advice or the permit do not match the assurances provided on 833EHC, the exporter should contact the APHA Centre for International Trade, Carlisle via the link below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening#centre-for-international-trade-carlisle>

or, in the case of Northern Ireland, DAERA at Dundonald House, Belfast.