

EXPORT OF BOVINE SEMEN TO BRAZIL

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE FOR OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND EXPORTERS

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV's) and exporters and should have been issued to you together with export certificate 5334EHC. These Notes for Guidance (NFG) are not intended to operate as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 5334EHC.

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

Export health certificate 5334EHC may be used for the export of bovine semen from the United Kingdom to Brazil.

2. Certification by an Official Veterinarian (OV)

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 any ink colour **OTHER THAN BLACK**.

Please note, an official Portuguese translation has been provided in the 5334EHC which must be completed, signed and stamped by cross referencing to the English translation.

**** IMPORTANT ****

Brazil does not allow manual strikethroughs or alterations to final certificates. OVs / FCCOs must cross out electronically any sections not applicable before printing EHCs for Brazil.

For exports from Great Britain, this functionality will be added to the certificates produced by EHC Online. The editable certificate must be downloaded from EHC Online and opened in Adobe Reader to ensure the correct sections of the certificate are properly struck through.

For exports from Northern Ireland, guidance is available on the DAERA website at <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/apvp-notes-guidance>.

Consignments arriving in Brazil with an EHC containing manual strikethroughs or alterations may be detained or refused entry into Brazil.

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; or
- 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.

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 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 Practitioner (aPVPs) certifying DECOL (the online application system for Third Country Export Health Certificates in Northern Ireland) 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.e).

4. Schedules

Paragraph I and II refer: Separate schedules may be used to provide the information required. The schedules must contain the same information as that required in paragraphs I and II and paragraphs I and II must be annotated "See attached schedule". Each page of the schedules must bear a page number and the health certificate reference number and must be signed, dated and stamped by the Official Veterinarian (OV).

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

5. Notifiable disease clearance (form 618NDC)

Paragraphs IV.1, IV.2, IV.3.4, IV.4.7 and IV.5.3.1 refer: OVs 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.

Paragraph IV.4.4 can be certified based on the Donor animal approval form (ABC36) (or equivalent in NI) issued by APHA/DAERA prior to admission of the animal to the semen collection centre for collection of semen for export.

With reference to paragraph IV.7, if egg products have been used in the preparation of the semen diluent and the eggs have not come from an SPF flock, or are not commercially sterilised (i.e. subject to heat treatment) in accordance with the WOH Code (chapter 4.6), the exporter must provide details of the supplier(s) of the eggs to CITC in APHA or DAERA to enable form 618NDC to be completed.

With reference to paragraph IV.8, if milk has been used in the processing of the semen that has come from the UK, the exporter must provide details of the supplier(s) of the milk to CITC in APHA or DAERA to enable form 618NDC to be completed. If the milk originates from outside the UK, the centre vet must provide evidence to the certifying OV that the milk originates from a country or zone recognised as free of FMD with or without vaccination by WOH. Such

assurances may include the GB import health certificate or in the form of support assurances from the competent authority of the country of origin.

6. 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: <https://www.pirbright.ac.uk/facilities-and-resources/services/diagnostic-testing/non-vesicular-reference-laboratory-diagnostic-testing>

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.

7. Residency of the donor bulls in the UK

Paragraph IV.4.1 refers: If necessary, details in the cattle passport may be checked to establish whether paragraph IV.4.1 can be signed.

For imported animals, the relevant import certificate may be checked to verify animals were imported legally from an approved third country of equal or equivalent health status. The specific reference to "Imported donors in the United Kingdom must have complied with the provisions of this certificate for Schmallenberg's disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, lumpy skin disease, foot-and-mouth disease and Rift Valley fever" refers to compliance to the 5334EHC conditions following importation of the animals and for collection of semen for export to Brazil.

8. Sealing of the transport container

Paragraph IV.12 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.d 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.d) 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**.

9. 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 at 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](https://www.uktradeandinvestment.com/agency/about/access-and-opening#centre-for-international-trade-carlisle)

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