

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR CERVINE SEMEN FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993

Dated: 1 January 2010

28 February 2014

The UK and New Zealand negotiated a [veterinary certificate for cervine semen from the UK](#) in 2010.

That certificate replaces Part D of this import health standard (Importing Cervine Semen from the UK).

USER GUIDE

The information in this import health standard is in four parts:

Part A. GENERAL INFORMATION describes the legal basis for this import health standard and the general responsibilities of the importer.

Part B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE outlines whether a permit is required, the conditions of eligibility, and documentation that may need to accompany the consignment.

Part C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE describes the clearance requirements at the New Zealand border and, if necessary, whether the consignment must go to a transitional facility or containment facility.

Part D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION contains model health certification which must be completed fully and accompany the consignment to New Zealand.

PART A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1 IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

1.1 Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this document is the import health standard for cervine semen from the United Kingdom.

- 1.2 Obtaining biosecurity clearance for each consignment of cervine semen imported into New Zealand from the United Kingdom is dependent upon the consignment meeting the requirements of this import health standard.
- 1.3 This import health standard may be reviewed, amended or revoked if there are changes in New Zealand's import policy or the animal health status of the originating country, or for any other lawful reason, at the discretion of the Animal Imports and Exports Group Manager.

2 IMPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

- 2.1 It is the importers or agents responsibility to ensure that they are compliant with the current relevant import health standard at the time of importation. Current versions of import health standards are available online at: www.biosecurity.govt.nz/ihs/search
- 2.2 The costs of MAFBNZ in performing functions relating to the importation of cervine semen shall be recovered in accordance with the Biosecurity Act and any regulations made under that Act.
- 2.3 All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity direction and/or biosecurity clearance shall be borne by the importer or agent.
- 2.4 The Biosecurity (Imported Animals, Embryo and Semen Information) Regulations 1999 places obligations on owners (including any subsequent owners) or persons in charge of imported sheep, goats, cattle and deer and imported genetic material (semen and embryos) of these species. The obligations include:
 - i. The identification of recipient animals for imported animal genetic material must be recorded by the technician;
 - ii Records of storage, dispatch, distribution and disposal of imported animal genetic material must be kept for 7 years and be made available for inspection by MAFBNZ.

A document explaining these requirements in full can be obtained from: Import Management, Animal Biosecurity, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, P O Box 2526, WELLINGTON.

- 2.5 Please note that this import health standard does not include testing and treatment requirements for diseases that are endemic in New Zealand. This is a quality issue and, if necessary, testing and treatments additional to what is specified in this import health standard should be part of the purchase agreement for the animals concerned.

3 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Biosecurity clearance

means a clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act (1993) for the entry of goods into New Zealand. (Explanatory Note: Goods given a Biosecurity Clearance by an Inspector are released to the importer without restriction.)

MAFBNZ

means the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Biosecurity New Zealand.

Inspector BA

means a person who is appointed an inspector under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act (1993). (Explanatory Note: An Inspector is appointed to undertake administering and enforcing the provisions of the Biosecurity Act and controls imposed under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996.)

Official Veterinarian

means a veterinarian authorized by the Veterinary Administration of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, where appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of the Chapter 5.2 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* pertaining to principles of certification.

4 EQUIVALENCE

The import health standard has been agreed as suitable for trade between the exporting and the importing countries. It is expected that the consignment will meet the conditions in every respect.

Occasionally it is found that, due to circumstances beyond the control of the importer or exporter, a consignment does not comply with this import health standard. In such cases, an application for equivalence may be considered, equivalence granted, and a permit to import issued at the discretion of MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, but only if the following information is forwarded by the certifying government's veterinary authority:

- 4.1 which clause(s) of the import health standard cannot be met and how this has occurred;
- 4.2 the reason the consignment is considered to be of an "equivalent health" status;
- 4.3 the reasons why the veterinary authority of the country of origin believe this proposal should be acceptable to the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and their recommendation for its acceptance.

PART B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE

5 PERMIT TO IMPORT

- 5.1 Importations of cervine semen into New Zealand from the United Kingdom which meet the requirements of this import health standard may, subject to sections 27 and 28 of the Biosecurity Act, be given biosecurity clearance and do not require a biosecurity direction to a transitional facility. As such, they do not require a permit to import.
- 5.2 Importations that claim equivalence with the requirements must obtain a permit to import prior to departure from the United Kingdom.

6 ELIGIBILITY

- 6.1 The semen for export to New Zealand must have been collected outside of the following time periods:
1 January 2001 to 1 January 2002
and
1 June 2007 to 1 February 2008.
- 6.2 The semen donors must have been born in the United Kingdom or, if imported into the United Kingdom, be clear of any quarantine restrictions and have been resident in the United Kingdom for at least 6 months prior to the date of semen collection.
- 6.3 The donor animals must have been born after the date (1 August 1996) from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat and bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants has been effectively enforced.
- 6.4 Only frozen cervine semen is eligible for importation under this import health standard.
- 6.5 There must not have been any introduction of genetic material from North America, in the form of live deer or cervine germplasm, onto the farm of origin of the donor animals since 1998.
- 6.6 The Wild Animal Control Act 1977 prohibits the importation of new species of deer (i.e. deer species which do not have an established feral range). Only deer (or cervine semen and embryos) of the following species may be imported into New Zealand: *Cervus elaphus scoticus* (red deer), *C. elaphus nelsoni* (Wapiti), *C. nippon* (Sika deer), *C. u. unicolour* (Sambar deer), *C. timorensis* (Rusa deer), *C. dama dama* (fallow deer), *Odocoileus virginianus borealis* (white-tailed deer).
- 6.7 The identification of the donor animal(s) and the date(s) of collection must be shown on the veterinary certification accompanying the semen.
- 6.8 All straws must be permanently marked with identification of the donor animal(s) and the date(s) of collection. If a code is used for this information, its decipher must accompany the consignment.

7 DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING THE CONSIGNMENT

- 7.1 The consignment shall be accompanied by appropriately completed health certification which meets the requirements of PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION.

- 7.2 It is the importer's responsibility to ensure that any documentation presented in accordance with the requirements of this import health standard is original (unless otherwise specified) and clearly legible. Failure to do so may result in delays in obtaining biosecurity direction and/or clearance or rejection of consignments.
- 7.3 Where reliance for import is based on equivalence a permit must have been issued before departure of the consignment from the United Kingdom.

8 TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

- 8.1 The cervine semen must be transported in transport containers that have been sealed with an official seal of the government veterinary authority of the exporting country. The number of the seal must be recorded in the Veterinary Certification accompanying the consignment.

PART C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

9 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

- 9.1 Upon arrival in New Zealand the documentation accompanying the consignment shall be inspected by an Inspector at the port of arrival. The Inspector may also inspect the consignment, or a sample of the consignment.
- 9.2 Providing that the documentation meets all requirements noted under PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION and the consignment meets the conditions of ELIGIBILITY, the consignment may, subject to sections 27 and 28 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, be given a biosecurity clearance pursuant to section 26 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

10 NEGOTIATED EXPORT CERTIFICATION

- 10.1 The following Model Zoosanitary Certificate contains the information required by MAF to accompany imports of cervine semen from the United Kingdom:

MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

Commodity: CERVINE SEMEN

To: NEW ZEALAND

Exporting Country: UNITED KINGDOM

Ministry/Department:.....

Service:.....

Region:.....

I: IDENTIFICATION OF DONOR ANIMAL(S)

Identification:.....

Species:.....

Breed:.....

Premises of origin:.....

II: INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CERVINE SEMEN

Identification of straws/packages (markings to be indelible):.....

Date(s) of collection:.....

Number of straws (include recommended number of straws per insemination dose):.....

III: ORIGIN OF THE CERVINE SEMEN

Name and address of approved semen collection centre:.....

Name and address of exporter:.....

IV: DESTINATION OF THE CERVINE SEMEN

Name and address of importer:.....

V: SANITARY INFORMATION

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE A

I,, being the *Official Veterinarian* supervising collection of cervine semen for export certify with respect to the donor animals and semen identified in the Zoosanitary Certificate that:

1 Donor Animals

- 1.1 After due enquiry and examination of any relevant records I am satisfied that the deer were either born in the United Kingdom or, if imported into the United Kingdom, were free from all quarantine restrictions and have been resident in the United Kingdom for at least 6 months immediately prior to the date of semen collection for this consignment.
- 1.2 The donor animals were born after the date (1 August 1996) from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat and bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants has been effectively enforced.

2 Establishment of Origin

- 2.1 The donor animals originate from a herd where no clinical, microbiological or serological evidence of infectious rhinotracheitis/cervine herpes virus-1 has occurred for the 12 months prior to the entry of the donor animals into pre-collection isolation.
- 2.2 The donor animals:

Either: 2.2.1 originate from a herd of origin that has been officially free from infection with bovine tuberculosis under the Rules of the DEFRA Deer Health Scheme for the 12 months prior to the entry of the donor animals into pre-collection isolation;

Or: 2.2.2 originate from a herd where no clinical, microbiological, pathological or other evidence of bovine tuberculosis has occurred for 12 months prior to the entry of the donor animals into pre-collection isolation; **And** within 6 months prior to the donor animals and teasers entering into pre-collection isolation, all cervine animals, over 6 months of age, in the herd of origin were subjected to a comparative intradermal test for bovine tuberculosis using Weybridge 0.5 mg/ml avian PPD tuberculin and 1.0 mg/ml bovine PPD tuberculin, applied at the cervical site, and they passed the test according to the DEFRA's standard interpretation for deer when read at 72 hours. If reactors were found, then subsequent investigations showed that the herd was free of *Mycobacterium bovis*.

Date of test:

- 2.3 There has not been any introduction of genetic material from North America, in the form of live deer or cervine germplasm, onto the farm of origin since 1998.

3 Semen Collection Centre

- 3.1 The donor animals have been in the semen collection centre for a continuous period of at least 30 days before the date of collection, and during this time they have remained isolated from all other animals not of an equivalent health status.

- 3.2 The semen for export to New Zealand was not collected during either of the following time periods:

1 January 2001 to 1 January 2002

or

1 June 2007 to 1 February 2008.

- 3.3 The period of semen collection for this consignment was 60 days or less.
- 3.4 The semen collection centre met the requirements detailed in Annex D Chapter I of the Council Directive 92/65/EEC.
- 3.5 The semen was collected, processed, packaged and stored under the supervision of an officially approved semen collection centre veterinarian in accordance with Annex D Chapter III of the Council Directive 92/65/EEC.
- 3.6 On the dates of collection of the semen in this consignment, all of the animals in the semen collection centre were examined by a semen collection centre veterinarian and were found to be free from any clinical evidence of infectious diseases transmissible in semen.

4 Testing and treatment of donor animals

- 4.1 For bluetongue virus (BT):

(**NB:** please indicate which option was followed for BT. The tests that were used and the date of sampling must also be listed)

EITHER at the time of collection the United Kingdom was free from bluetongue (as defined by the OIE *Code*),

OR The donor animals were kept in a BT virus free zone (as defined by the OIE *Code*) for at least the 100 days immediately prior to, and during, collection of the semen for consignment to New Zealand;

- OR The donor animals were kept during the seasonally free period (as defined by the OIE *Code*) in a BT virus seasonally free zone (as defined by the OIE *Code*) for at least the 100 days immediately prior to commencement of, and during, semen collection for the consignment to New Zealand;
- OR The donor animals were kept in a BT virus infected zone (as defined by the OIE *Code*), **And** were protected from *Culicoides* attack during the 100 days immediately prior to, and during, collection of the semen for consignment to New Zealand.
- OR The donor animals were subjected to serological tests to detect antibodies to BT, such as the competitive ELISA or the agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID), between 28 and 60 days after the last collection for this consignment, with negative results;
- OR The donor animals were subjected to agent identification tests for BT, such as a virus isolation test or a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test on blood samples collected at commencement and conclusion of, and at least every 7 days (for virus isolation test) or at least every 28 days (for PCR test) during, semen collection for this consignment, with negative results.

Test used:
 Date(s) of sample collection:

(Delete clauses that are not applicable)

4.2 Q fever: Within the 30 days prior to the first collection of semen for export, the donor animals were tested with negative results for Q fever using the complement fixation test (CFT) (negative is no fixation of complement at a 1:10 dilution or higher).

Date sample collected:.....

4.3 Louping ill: Within the 30 days prior to the first collection of semen for export, the donor animals were tested with negative results for louping ill using the specific haemagglutination inhibition test.

Date sample collected:.....

4.4 *Mycobacterium bovis*: Within the 30 days prior to the first collection of semen for export, the donor animals were tested with negative results for *Mycobacterium bovis* using a mid cervical intradermal tuberculin test.

Date of test:

4.5 *Brucella abortus*: Within the 30 days prior to the first collection of semen for export, the donor animals were tested with negative results for *Brucella abortus* using either the CFT or an ELISA.

Date sample collected:.....

4.6 All testing was conducted at a laboratory approved by the veterinary authority of the United Kingdom to conduct export testing, and laboratory result sheets are attached.

4.7 All donors have been treated for leptospirosis using an intramuscular injection of dihydrostreptomycin at a dose rate of 25 mg/kg live bodyweight or another antibiotic known to be effective for treating the carrier state.

Product and dose rate used:

Date of treatment:

5 Processing, storage and transport of semen

5.1 All products of animal origin, other than egg yolk, used in the collection, processing and storage of the cervine semen were certified as either sterile preparations or as having been screened for adventitious viruses including tests for cytopathology in appropriate cell cultures, for haemagglutinating and haemadsorbing viruses, and for pestiviruses by immunoperoxidase or immunofluorescence techniques, with negative results in each case.

5.2 All biological products have been handled in a manner that ensures their sterility was maintained.

5.3 The names and concentrations of antibiotics included in the semen diluent are as follows:.....

5.4 After processing, the cervine semen was stored in new or previously sterilised transport containers filled with fresh nitrogen.

Method of sterilisation:.....

Date of sterilisation:.....

.....
Signature of *Official Veterinarian*
supervising the collection centre

Official stamp and date

Name and address of office:.....
.....

NB: Official stamp must be applied to all pages.

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE B

I,, an *Official Veterinarian* employed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) of the United Kingdom certify with respect to the donor animals and semen identified in the attached Zoosanitary Certificate, that:

1 Country/Region Health Status

1.1 No case of chronic wasting disease of deer, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer, rinderpest, vesicular stomatitis or *Brucella melitensis* occurred in the United Kingdom during the 12 months prior to the collection of the cervine semen.

1.2 Foot and mouth disease:

EITHER 1.2.1 at the time of collection the United Kingdom was officially free of foot and mouth disease according to the specifications for country freedom in the OIE Code;

OR 1.2.2 at the time of collection the United Kingdom was not free from foot and mouth disease according to the specifications for country freedom in the OIE Code. The products described in this certificate have been produced, processed and stored in accordance with Commission Decision(s) promulgated by committee procedures established under Article 89 of Council Directive 2003/85/EC

(Delete as appropriate)

1.3 Chronic wasting disease of deer and bovine spongiform encephalopathy are notifiable diseases in the United Kingdom.

1.4 Chronic wasting disease of deer and bovine spongiform encephalopathy have never been diagnosed in cervidae in the United Kingdom.

2 Endorsement

2.1 The Centre Veterinarian who supervised the collection of cervine semen for export is approved by DEFRA.

2.2 The collection centre is officially free from bovine tuberculosis.

2.3 The collection centre has been inspected and approved by DEFRA for the collection of cervine semen for export to New Zealand.

2.4 Prior to export, the container in which the cervine semen is to be transported was locked and sealed by an Official Veterinarian or Centre Veterinarian using seals bearing the marks:

.....

Signature of DEFRA *Official*

Veterinarian:.....

Date.....

Name and address of office:.....

.....

N.B. Official stamp of the government veterinary authority of the exporting country must be applied to all pages of zoosanitary certification.