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 INDIA: PART B

HEALTH CERTIFICATE **No:.....**

EXPORTING COUNTRY: **UNITED KINGDOM**

FOR COMPLETION BY: **OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN**

D. HEALTH INFORMATION (Continued)

I, the undersigned Official Veterinarian, certify that:

(II) The donor animal satisfies the following requirements:

(j) Paratuberculosis:

The donor animal:

(a) has been kept in a herd where no case of Paratuberculosis has been observed in the two years prior to collection of the semen for export;

(b) has been subjected annually to *a Delayed Type Hypersensitivity test (DTH) *or an Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) *or a faecal Culuture Test, for Paratuberculosis, with negative results;

(k) Bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*):

The donor animal:

(a) *(i) has never been used for natural service; OR

*(ii) has only mated virgin heifers; OR

*(iii) was kept in an establishment or AI centre where no case of bovine genital campylobacteriosis has been reported;

(b) has been subjected annually to *the culture of preputial washings or *an alternative OIE prescribed test for the presence of the causal agent of bovine genital campylobacteriosis, with negative results;

(l) Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/Infectious pustular vulvo-vaginitis (IBR/IPV):

The donor animal:

*(i) was kept in an IBR/IPV free herd at the time of semen collection; OR

*(ii) was held in isolation during the period of collection and for the thirty days following collection and was subjected to a diagnostic test for IBR/IPV, namely * serum neutralisation test (SNT) or * enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), on a blood sample collected at least twenty one days after collection of the semen, with negative results; OR

*(iii) if the serological status of the bull is unknown or the bull is serologically positive, an aliquot of each semen collection was subjected to a *virus isolation test or *Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test, with negative results;

(m) Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL):

The donor animal:

(i) was resident at the time of collection in an EBL free herd; AND

*(ii) if less than two years of age, came from a serologically negative "uterine" dam; OR

*(iii) was subjected to diagnostic tests for EBL, namely * agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGIDT) or * enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), on two ocaasions, with negative results, the first test being carried out at least thirty days before semen collection and the second test at least ninety days after collection of the semen;

(n) Leptospirosis:

The donor animal has been tested annually against all serovars of leptospires prevalent in cattle in the United Kingdom and those found positive have either been removed or given a complete treatment;

(o) Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD):

The donor animal has been subjected to the following:

(i) Prior to entering pre-entry isolation:

a virus isolation test or test for virus antigen, with negative results, and a serological test to determine the serological status of every animal;

(ii) Testing in the pre-entry isolation facility prior to entering the semen collection centre:

(a) a virus isolation test or test for virus antigen, with negative results. Only when all the animals in pre-entry isolation have had negative results may any of them enter the semen collection centre;

(b) a serological test to determine the presence or absence of BVD antibodies.

(c) Only if no sero-conversion occurs in all animals which are tested sero-negative before entry into pre-entry isolation may sero-negative and sero-positive animals be allowed entry into the semen collection centre.

(d) If sero-conversion occurs, all the animals that remain sero-negative should be kept in pre-entry isolation until there is no more sero-conversion in the group for a period of three weeks. Serologically positive animals may be allowed entry into the semen collection centre.

(iii) Testing programme for bulls and teasers resident in the semen collection centre:

(a) Animals that were negative to previous serological tests have been regularly retested to confirm absence of BVD antibodies;

(b) If an animal has become serologically positive, every ejaculate of that animal has been either discarded or tested for BVD virus with negative results;

(iv) Testing for BVD prior to the initial dispatch of semen from each serologically positive bull:

Prior to the initial dispatch of semen from BVD serologically positive bulls, a semen sample from each bull has been subjected to a virus isolation or virus antigen test for BVD, with negative results. In the event of a positive result, the bull has been removed from the AI centre and all the semen collected from it destroyed;

(p) Schmallenberg virus (SBV)

(a) The donor animal has been kept since birth in a country where SBV has never been recorded; OR

(b) The semen to be exported was collected before 1 June 2011; OR

(c) The donor animal was subjected to a serological test to detect antibodies to SBV, with negative results, at least twenty one days after the fina collection of the semen in this consignment;

(q) Vesicular stomatitis (VS):

The donor animal was kept in a VS free country or zone since birth or for at least thirty days prior to shipment of the semen;

III. The semen comes from a semen collection centre that is accredited and approved by the competent authorities of the United Kingdom and was collected, handled and processed in accordance with the provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapter "Collection and processing of bovine, small ruminant and porcine semen";

IV. After collection of the semen, antibiotics have been added in accordance with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapter "Collection and processing of bovine, small ruminant and porcine semen", to produce these concentrations in the final diluted semen:

*** EITHER** not less than: 500 µg per ml streptomycin, 500 IU per ml penicillin, 150 µg per ml lincomycin, 300 µg per ml spectinomycin;

*** OR** an alternative combination of antibiotics with an equivalent effect against Campylobacters, Leptospires and Mycoplasmas, namely:
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V. The semen is being transported in containers that are either new or have been cleansed and disinfected in a manner acceptable to the competent authorities of the United Kingdom and have been filled with fresh (previously unused) liquid nitrogen. The containers are not known to contain pathogenic micro-organisms. Before dispatch, the container was sealed under veterinary supervision and the seal number is stated at paragraph C.(vi) above;

VI. At the time of semen collection, the donor bull had passed all pre-isolation and isolation tests needed for entry into the resident herd at the semen collection centre and had not been used for natural mating since the initiation of these tests.

*** Delete as appropriate**

Official Stamp

Signed ..... **RCVS**
Official Veterinarian

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Name in block letters

Date .....

Address .....
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