MATTILSYNET
NORWEGIAN FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY

HEALTH CERTIFICATE
For export of bovine semen from Norway to New Zealand

Reference number:	N	O	-							

Part I: Details of the dispatched consignment	
COUNTRY: NORWAY	**Health certificate to: New Zealand**
1.Consignor (Exporter): Name: Address:	2. Certificate reference number: 3. Veterinary Authority: 4. Import permit number:
5. Consignee (Importer): Name: Address:	
6. Country of origin	
7. Country of destination:	
8. Place of shipment:	9. Date of departure:
10. Description of commodity:	11. Total quantity:
12. Identification of container seal number:	13. Antibiotics (and their concentration) added to germplasm :
14. Transport container: o New / disinfected (delete as appropriate) o Disinfectant used: o Active chemical: o Date of disinfection:	

Semen information								
Donor identification	Date/s of collection	Straw identification	Number of straws	Date of entry into semen collection centre	Name of semen collection centre	Address of semen collection centre	Semen collection approval number	Date of last inspection of semen centre

Donor information						
Name	Donor identification	Breed	Date of Birth	Country of Birth	Name of Owner	Address of Owner

Test information																				
	Collection period for consignment		Bluetongue			Bovine viral diarrhea			Bovine herpes virus			Bovine brucellosis			Bovine tuberculosis			Q fever		
Donor identification	Collection period start	Collection period end	Test sampling date	Test type	Result	Test sampling date	Test type	Result	Test sampling date	Test type	Result	Test sampling date	Test type	Result	Test sampling date	Test type	Result	Test sampling date	Test type	Result

Part II: Certification

I,……., a veterinarian authorized by the veterinary authority certify, after due enquiry, that the semen described above satisfy(ies) the following requirements:

Donor eligibility

1. Donors have lived continuously in Norway for at least 90 days and in the herd of origin for at least 30 days prior to semen collection for export to New Zealand.

Semen collection centre requirements

2. Bovine semen has been collected, handled, prepared, processed and stored at the semen collection centre approved for export by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority The semen collection centre are subject to regular inspection by an Official Veterinarian and under the supervision of a semen collection centre veterinarian approved by the veterinary authority. The name and approval numbers of the semen collection centre are stated on the zoosanitary certificate.
3. When donors were transferred from one approved semen collection centre to another of equal health status without isolation or testing, the following conditions were applied:
o donors were examined, by the approved semen collection centre veterinarian, and showed no clinical sign of disease on the day of entry to the centre; AND
o transfer was direct; AND
o transfer was not through a bluetongue infected zone OR donors were protected from insect attack during transit; AND
o donors did not come into direct or indirect contact with animals of a lower health status; AND
o the means of transport used was disinfected before use; AND
o routine (annual) tests for bluetongue, bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, BVD-MD, and IBR-IPV were carried out on the donor during the 12 months prior to transfer.

Donor and semen collection centre health status

4. The donors were not resident in any establishment that is subject to quarantine restrictions, for at least the 90 days before the first semen collection for this consignment to New Zealand until completion of the testing of the donors as required by this standard.
5. Prior to collection of semen for this consignment, the donors were isolated for at least 28 days at a place specifically approved for this purpose by the veterinary authority. During this time they were not used for natural mating and were isolated from animals not of equivalent health status.
6. The approved semen collection centre veterinarian ensured that, on the day(s) of collection of the semen, the health status of each donor was monitored and recorded, and the donor did not show any clinical evidence of infectious diseases transmissible in semen.

Semen collection, processing, storage and transport

7. Semen was collected, handled, prepared, processed and stored under the supervision of the approved semen collection centre veterinarian and in accordance with the OIE Code.
8. Antibiotics were added to the semen diluent in accordance with the OIE Code chapter on collection and processing of bovine semen. The names of antibiotics added and their concentration are stated on the zoosanitary certificate. After addition of antibiotics, the semen was kept above 5 degrees Celsius for at least 45 minutes.
9. All straws are sealed, and clearly and permanently marked to identify the donor and the date(s) of collection. If a code is used for this information, its decipher accompanies the consignment. The marking, in accordance with the OIE Code, conforms to the international standards of the International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR; www.icar.org).
10. The semen for export was stored in the frozen state for at least 30 days after collection, before shipment to New Zealand, and during this time the donors and all animals in contact with them have remained healthy and free from any diseases transmissible in semen.
11. The semen was only stored with germplasm that has been collected and processed in compliance with the OIE Code. Containers were held until export in a storage place approved by the veterinary authority of the exporting country.
12. The semen was placed in transport containers filled with fresh (previously unused) liquid nitrogen. Transport containers are either new or empty and disinfected. For the transport container used to transport the semen to New Zealand, the disinfectant used, its active chemical and date of disinfection is recorded on the zoosanitary certificate.
13. The transport container, in which the semen is to be transported to New Zealand, was sealed, by either the semen collection centre veterinarian or an official veterinarian, using tamper evident seals. The seal number is recorded on the zoosanitary certificate.

Laboratory testing

14. All required laboratory testing was conducted at a laboratory approved by the veterinary authority of the exporting country to conduct export testing.
15. Laboratory or other diagnostic tests are those prescribed for that disease by the OIE for use during international trade, or specifically approved by MAF.
16. Any PCR testing of sexed semen was done on a representative semen sample prior to the sorting process, unless evidence has been provided to MAF demonstrating that the PCR process is valid for sorted sexed semen.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR IDENTIFIED RISK ORGANISMS:

Bluetongue (BTV)

EITHER (Delete as appropriate)
17. At the time of semen collection for export to New Zealand, Norway was free from BTV in accordance with the requirements of the OIE Code;
OR
18. Donors were kept in a BTV free zone, as defined by the OIE Code for at least the 60 days immediately prior to, and during, semen collection for export to New Zealand;
OR
19. Donors were kept during the seasonally free period in a BTV seasonally free zone, as defined by the OIE Code, or otherwise protected from Culicoides, for at least the 60 days immediately prior to, and during, semen collection for export to New Zealand;
OR

20. Donors were subjected to OIE prescribed antibody detection tests for BTV, such as the competitive enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (cELISA), at least every 60 days during, and between 21 and 60 days after semen collection for export to New Zealand, with negative results;
OR
21. Donors were subjected to OIE prescribed agent detection tests for BTV, such as a virus isolation (VI) test or a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test, on blood samples collected at commencement and conclusion of, and at least every 7 days (for VI test) or at least every 28 days (for PCR test) during, semen collection for export to New Zealand, with negative results.

Borna disease
22. Donors have been resident since birth in a country that has never had a reported case of Borna disease;

Bovine viral diarrhoea type 2 (BVD2)
EITHER (Delete as appropriate)
23. At the time of semen collection for export to New Zealand, Norway was free of BVDV2, i.e. there have been no cases of BVDV2 for at least 3 years;
OR
24. The semen collection centre has been maintained free from BVDV2 from commencement until conclusion of semen collection for export to New Zealand, through compliance with the recommendations in the OIE Code in relation to BVDV, including:
o testing all cattle prior to pre-entry isolation for antibodies and antigen using prescribed tests; AND
o testing all cattle during pre-entry isolation for antibodies (after 21 days isolation) and antigen, using prescribed tests; AND
o if any animal seroconverts, keeping all animals in pre-entry isolation until there is no more seroconversion for 3 weeks; AND
o only approving entry for groups where pre-entry isolation results indicate the absence of antigen-positive cattle; AND
o thereafter, annually re-testing seronegative cattle; AND
o for seropositive donors, testing of semen for BVDV, with negative results, prior to use of that animal as a donor;

Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)
EITHER (Delete as appropriate)
25. Donors have been resident since birth in a country that has never had a reported case of Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) OR
26. Donors were serologically tested for CCHF using MAF approved methods such as an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) to detect IgG and IgM antibodies. Blood samples were collected within 7 days prior to commencement of semen collection and every 21 to 60 days thereafter, until 21 to 60 days after conclusion of semen collection for export to New Zealand. The results indicate:
o that any donor seronegative at the start of testing has maintained a seronegative status; AND
o that any donor seropositive at the start of testing did not have a rise in titre over consecutive tests.

Foot and mouth disease (FMD)
27. Donors were resident for at least the 3 months before semen collection in a country or zone that is free from FMD without vaccination in accordance with the OIE Code;

Bovine herpes virus abortifacient strains (BHV)
EITHER (Delete as appropriate)
28. At the time of collection of semen for export to New Zealand, the exporting country was free of BHV 1.1, BHV 1.2a and BHV5 in accordance with the OIE Code
OR
29. The semen collection centre has been maintained free from BHV from commencement until conclusion of semen collection for export to New Zealand, through compliance with the recommendations in the OIE Code in relation to BHV, including:
o testing all cattle prior to pre-entry isolation for antibodies using a prescribed test, with negative results; AND
o testing all cattle in pre-entry isolation for antibodies, with negative results, or where an animal in a group has tested positive re-testing the remaining animals, with negative results, not less than 21 days after removal of the positive animal; AND
o thereafter, annually re-testing all donors for antibodies, with negative results;
OR
30. Donors were subjected to a prescribed antibody test for BHV, at least 21 days after semen collection for export to New Zealand, with negative results;

Lumpy skin disease (LSD)
EITHER (Delete as appropriate)
31. Donors were resident for 6 months prior to semen collection in a country or zone that is free of LSD as defined by the OIE Code;
OR
32. Donors were resident in an establishment or semen collection centre that was free of clinical evidence of LSD during a period from at least 6 months prior to commencement, until 28 days after conclusion of semen collection for export to New Zealand;

Rift Valley fever (RVF)
33. Donors were resident, for at least the 30 days prior to, and during semen collection for export to New Zealand, in a country or zone that is free from RVF in accordance with the OIE Code.

Vesicular stomatitis (VS)
34. Donors were resident in a country that is free from VS in accordance with the OIE Code.

Bovine brucellosis
EITHER (Delete as appropriate)
35. Donors have been kept since birth in a country or zone that is free from bovine brucellosis in accordance with the OIE Code;
OR

36. The semen collection centre has been maintained free from bovine brucellosis from commencement until conclusion of semen collection for export to New Zealand, through compliance with the recommendations in the OIE Code in relation to bovine brucellosis, including:
o prior to pre-entry isolation the donors were either from a country or zone that is free from bovine brucellosis in accordance with the OIE Code or were from a herd officially free from bovine brucellosis; AND
o during the 30 days prior to pre-entry isolation donors were tested using an OIE prescribed serological test for bovine brucellosis, with negative results; AND
o all cattle in pre-entry isolation were tested using an OIE prescribed serological test for bovine brucellosis, with negative results; AND
o at least annually all cattle resident in the semen collection centre were tested using an OIE prescribed test for bovine brucellosis, with negative results.

Bovine tuberculosis
EITHER (Delete as appropriate)
37. The semen collection centre was:
o free from bovine tuberculosis in accordance with the OIE Code AND
o located in a country or zone that has been recognised by MAF as being free of bovine tuberculosis;
OR
38. The semen collection centre has been maintained free from bovine tuberculosis from commencement until conclusion of semen collection for export to New Zealand, through compliance with the recommendations in the OIE Code in relation to bovine tuberculosis, including:
o prior to pre-entry isolation the donors were from a herd free from bovine tuberculosis, either in accordance with the OIE Code or the veterinary authority of the exporting country; AND
o during the 30 days prior to entry to the semen collection centre, donors were tested using an OIE prescribed test for bovine tuberculosis, with negative results; AND
o at least annually all cattle resident in the semen collection centre were tested using an OIE prescribed test for bovine tuberculosis, with negative results.

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)
39. Donors were born in and have been continuously resident in a country that is free from CBPP i.e. there have been no cases of CBPP for at least 3 years;

Mycoplasma bovis
40. Donors have never recorded a positive test for Mycoplasma bovis;

Q fever
41. Donors have never recorded a positive test for Q fever;
AND EITHER (Delete as appropriate)
42. Donors were subjected to ELISA test for Q fever, on a sample collected between 21 and 120 days after each semen collection for export to New Zealand, with negative results;

Semen Centre Veterinarian:	Official Veterinarian:
Name and address (in capital letters):	Name and address (in capital letters):
Date: Signature:	Date: Signature:
	Official Apply to each page