



VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE
EXPORT OF FROZEN PORCINE SEMEN TO NEW ZEALAND

Part 1 : Details of dispatched consignment	1.1 Consignor (Exporter): Name: Address:		1.2 Certificate Reference Number:	
			1.3 Central Competent Authority: CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY (CFIA)	
	1.4 Consignee (Importer): Name: Address:			
	1.5 Country of origin: CANADA ISO Code: CAN		1.6 Zone or compartment of origin:	
	1.7 Country of destination: ISO Code: NZL		1.8 Zone or compartment of destination:	
	1.9 Place of origin: Name of semen collection centre: Approval Number: Address:			
	1.10 Place of shipment:		1.11 Date of departure:	
	1.12 Means of transport: Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> Ship <input type="checkbox"/> Identification:		1.13 Expected border post:	
			1.14 CITES permit No.(s):	
	1.15 Description of commodity:		1.16 Commodity code (HS code) 051199	
		1.17 Total number of straws:		
1.18 Temperature of commodities for transport:		1.19 Total number of containers:		
1.20 Identification of container/seal number:		1.21 Type of packaging:		
1.22 Identification of commodity: Species (Scientific name): Swine (Sus Scrofa)				

CANADA

Certificate reference number:

Part 2: Veterinary Information

I,, the undersigned Official Veterinarian, certify that the semen described in this consignment satisfies the following requirements:

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Semen Eligibility

- 1. The semen is from domestic pigs (species *Sus scrofa*).
- 2. The semen is frozen and is not genetically modified.

Diagnostic testing, vaccination and treatment

- 3. All required laboratory testing was conducted at a laboratory approved to conduct export testing by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and laboratory results have been entered into the table under Part 3: Details of Animals and Lab Testing in this health certificate and therefore are endorsed upon the signing of this certificate.
- 4. All laboratory samples were collected, processed and stored in accordance with the Code chapter Collection and Processing of Bovine, Small Ruminant and Porcine Semen and/or the Manual or as described in MPI-STD-TVTL.
- 5. All products administered to meet specific disease requirements were administered according to the manufacturer's instruction.
 - (i) Product name, manufacturer and active ingredient (where applicable):

Dose and date of treatment:

Semen collection centre requirements

- 6. Semen collection has been carried out in a semen collection centre that meets the conditions in the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Code chapters General Hygiene in Semen Collection and Processing Centres and Collection and Processing of Bovine, Small Ruminant and Porcine Semen.
- 7. The semen collection centre is:
 - (i) Approved for export by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency
 - (ii) Subjected to regular inspection, at least every 12 months, by an Official Veterinarian
 - (iii) Under the supervision of a semen collection centre veterinarian approved by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.
- 8. When donors were transferred from one approved semen collection centre to another approved centre of equal health status without isolation or testing, the following conditions were applied (delete if donors were not transferred):
 - (i) Donors were examined by the approved semen collection centre veterinarian, and showed no clinical evidence of infectious disease transmissible in semen on the day of entry into the centre
 - (ii) Transfer was direct
 - (iii) Donors were protected from insect attack during transit
 - (iv) Donors were not in direct or indirect contact with animals of lower health status
 - (v) The means of transport used was disinfected before use.

Semen donor requirements

- 9. The donors meet the conditions in the OIE Code chapter Collection and Processing of Bovine, Small Ruminant and Porcine Semen.
- 10. During the 28 days in which boars were held in pre-entry isolation prior to entering the semen collection centre, donors were not used for natural mating and were isolated from animals not of equivalent health status.
- 11. The approved semen collection centre veterinarian ensured that, on the day(s) of collection of semen, the health status of each donor was monitored and abnormalities recorded, and the donor did not show any clinical evidence of infectious diseases transmissible in semen.

Semen collection, processing, storage and transport

- 12. Semen was collected, processed and stored in accordance with the OIE Code chapter Collection and Processing of Bovine, Small Ruminant and Porcine Semen.
- 13. Antibiotics were added to semen diluent to manage *Leptospira* spp. The following antibiotic combinations are acceptable:
 - (i) 50 µg tylosin, 250 µg gentamicin, 150 µg lincomycin, 300 µg spectinomycin; or
 - (ii) 500 IU penicillin, 500 µg streptomycin, 150 µg lincomycin, 300 µg spectinomycin; or
 - (iii) 25 µg dibekacin, 75 µg amikacin.

Delete as appropriate.

- 14. None of the cryogenic or cooling agents used have been previously used in association with any other product of animal origin.
- 15. Semen is in straws or sanitised containers which are sealed and tamper-evident, and clearly and permanently marked to identify the donor and the date(s) of collection. The marking is in accordance with the OIE Code and conforms to international standards of the International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR; www.icar.org). If a code is used for this information, its decipher accompanies the consignment (delete if a code and decipher were not used).
- 16. Semen was only stored with germplasm that was collected and processed in accordance with the OIE Code. Semen was held until export in a storage place approved by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

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<p>17. Semen was placed in a container which is sanitised and free of contamination (delete and initial if container is new). Disinfectant (active chemical) and dated:</p> <hr/>	
<p>18. Semen was transferred from one transport container to another for further processing (delete if semen was not transferred). Transfer date, centre name, reason and name of veterinarian involved in transfer:</p> <hr/>	
<p>SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR IDENTIFIED RISK ORGANISMS</p>	
<p>19. African Swine Fever (ASF) Virus Canada is free from ASF. Donors were kept in Canada since birth or for at least three months prior to collection.</p>	
<p>20. Aujeszky's Disease (AD) Virus Canada is free from AD. Donors were kept in an artificial insemination centre located in Canada at the time of semen collection.</p>	
<p>21. Blue Eye Disease Virus Blue eye disease is not present in Canada. Donors have lived their entire lives in a country free from blue eye disease.</p>	
<p>22. Classical Swine Fever (CSF) Virus Canada is free from CSF. Donors were kept in Canada since birth or for at least the three months prior to collection.</p>	
<p>23. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Virus Canada is free from FMD without vaccination. Donors were kept for at least the three months prior to collection in Canada and showed no clinical sign of FMD on the day of collection of the semen and for the following 30 days.</p>	
<p>24. Japanese Encephalitis (JE) Virus Japanese encephalitis is not present in Canada. Donors have lived their entire lives in a country that is free from JE virus.</p>	
<p>25. Porcine Myocarditis (Bungowannah) Virus Porcine myocarditis is not present in Canada. Donors have lived their entire lives in a country that is free from porcine myocarditis virus.</p>	
<p>26. Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) Virus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Donor males have not been vaccinated against PRRS. (ii) Donors were kept, since birth or for at least three months prior to entry into the pre-entry isolation (PEI) facility in an establishment in which no pigs have been vaccinated against PRRS, no infection with PRRS virus was detected within that period; and pigs were subjected to a multivalent serum ELISA for PRRS antibodies that uses both European and American strain antigens, with negative results, within 30 days prior to entry into the pre-entry isolation facility. Any animals that test positive with the PRRS ELISA must be removed. The remaining animals in the group must be clinically healthy before being admitted into the pre-entry isolation facility. (iii) Donors were kept in pre-entry isolation for at least 30 days and tested on two occasions with a multivalent serum ELISA for PRRS antibodies that uses both European and American strain antigens, the first occasion within the initial 7 days of entry into the pre-entry isolation facility and the second occasion no less than 21 days after entry with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. negative results for both tests for all animals in the group; or b. PRRS ELISA positive result(s) on the first occasion of testing. Any animals that test positive must be removed. The remaining animals are subjected to another ELISA (i.e. at least 21 days later) and can be admitted to the semen collection centre if they have tested negative (i.e. two consecutive PRRS ELISA) and are clinically healthy; or c. PRRS ELISA positive result(s) on the second occasion of testing. Any animals that test positive must be removed. The remaining animals are subjected to a PCR test (using serum or blood swabs) and can be admitted into the semen collection centre if all tests are negative (i.e. two consecutive ELISA and PCR) and are clinically healthy. (iv) Donors were kept in an artificial insemination centre where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The facility maintains a monthly PRRS test program using a multi-valent serum ELISA that uses both European and American strain antigens for PRRS antibodies, based on cumulative random sampling with a 95% confidence interval and an expected prevalence of 5%. Sampling scheme is designed to ensure that all donor males are tested every 12 months and at least once during their stay. Results of the centre's monthly testing program were reviewed by a CFIA veterinarian or a CFIA approved veterinarian. The test results confirm the negative PRRS status of the facility; or <p>If any test returns a positive result during centre's monthly testing, the centre's semen exports to New Zealand are suspended until the following is satisfactorily completed to re-establish the semen collection centre's negative PRRS status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any PRRS ELISA positive animals must be removed from the semen collection centre prior to follow up testing. 2. The remaining animals must be randomly sampled and the samples subjected to PCR test (using serum or blood swabs) to detect PRRS infection at a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence. The test results must be negative. 3. After PCR testing, one round of routine monthly herd testing in accordance with clause 26(iv)(a) above, with negative results, must be completed. 	

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<p>OR</p> <p>b. All donor males were individually tested with a multivalent serum ELISA for PRRS antibodies that uses both European and American strain antigens for antibodies and a PCR (using serum or blood swabs) for PRRS virus antigen, with negative results, on a sample taken on the day of semen collection;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>c. All donor males were individually tested for PRRS on two occasions, the first sample was collected on the day of semen collection and subjected to a PCR (using serum or blood swabs) for PRRS virus antigen, and the second sample was collected 14-21 days after the first collection and subjected to a multivalent serum ELISA for PRRS antibodies that uses both European and American strain antigens for antibodies; both tests with negative results.</p> <p>Delete (a), (b) or (c) above whichever is not applicable.</p> <p>27. Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE) Virus</p> <p>(i) Donors come from an establishment where no case of TGE has been reported during the previous 12 months and during the 30 days prior to movement to the pre-entry isolation facility boars were isolated and subjected to serum neutralisation (SN) test for TGE, with negative results, or if positive results, the samples were retested using a specific competitive blocking ELISA to differentiate TGE from porcine respiratory coronavirus. The result is negative for TGE.</p> <p>(ii) Donors were tested a minimum of 21 days after entering the pre-entry isolation facility with SN test with Either</p> <p>a. Negative results; or</p> <p>b. Positive results, in which case the samples were retested using a specific competitive blocking ELISA to differentiate TGE from porcine respiratory coronavirus. The result is negative for TGE.</p> <p>(iii) Donors have been resident for at least 40 days in an artificial insemination centre, and all the pigs in the artificial insemination centre were free from clinical signs of TGE during the 12 months prior to collection; and</p> <p>a. Donors were subjected to an SN or ELISA test for TGE with negative results, at least 14 days after collection.</p> <p>(iv) While residing in the artificial insemination centre, all resident boars were subjected to an SN or ELISA test for TGE, with negative results, at least annually.</p> <p>28. Brucella suis</p> <p>(i) Donors were sourced from a herd free from infection with <i>Brucella</i> in pigs in accordance with the OIE Code.</p> <p>(ii) Donors were not vaccinated against infection with Brucella.</p> <p>(iii) Donors were tested a minimum of 21 days after entering the pre-entry isolation facility with fluorescence polarisation assay (FPA) with Either</p> <p>a. Negative results; or</p> <p>b. Positive results, in which case the samples were retested with an indirect ELISA, with negative results.</p> <p>(iv) While residing in the artificial insemination centre, all resident boars were subjected to FPA or indirect ELISA, with a negative result, at least annually.</p>	
<p>Semen Collection Centre Veterinarian</p> <p>Name (in capital letters):</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>Signature:</p>	<p>Official veterinarian</p> <p>Name (in capital letters):</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Official stamp:</p>

