



Bovine Semen to Chile (Guidance)

BOVSEM.CL-ES

Effective from 10 December 2019

1 Purpose

- (1) This guidance document has been issued to accompany bovine semen to Chile (OMAR). This guidance document should be read in conjunction with that OMAR.

2 Specific guidance for the zoosanitary certificate

- (1) With regards to section II, The container number and seal number can be struck out if not applicable. The consignment does not need to be sealed by the official veterinarian.
- (2) With regards to section IV, and the first statement: A professionally translated version of Resolution N° 5786 (dated 21 October 2008) is provided in Appendix 1.
- (3) With regards to clause 2.6, this clause can be certified on the basis that the person(s) caring for the animals will not be involved with non-centre animals during their centre duties. In other words, they should strictly abide by procedures that do not compromise the biosecurity of the centre and donor animals.
- (4) With regards to clause 3.1, regarding enzootic bovine leukosis, this clause should be certified on the basis of no animal on the premises having shown clinical signs of enzootic bovine leukosis for at least three (3) years.
- (5) With regards to clause 5.3, "Health status of the donor animal"
 - a) For IBR/IPV:
 - i) Clause 5.3 should not be interpreted as requiring IBR/IPV testing, by means of virus isolation or PCR, for every batch of semen being exported to Chile. Rather, the second part of the clause is an option that may be used if the donor bulls have not been subjected to a diagnostic test for IBR/IPV in the six (6) months preceding the collection of semen for export to Chile. This change to the conditions of the resolution has been agreed to by SAG in Chile.
 - ii) Every batch of semen exported to Chile must meet one of the following requirements:
 - During the six (6) months prior to the collection date of the batch of semen being exported, the donor bull has been serologically tested, with negative results, using a virus neutralisation test (negative at a dilution of 1:8) or an ELISA; or
 - A semen sample collected from the donor bull during the six (6) months prior to the collection date of the batch of semen being exported has been tested, with a negative result, using a virus isolation test or a real-time PCR test (the donor can be vaccinated or IBR positive on serology); or
 - A sample from the batch of semen being exported to Chile has been tested, with negative result, using a virus isolation test or a real-time PCR test (the donor can be vaccinated or IBR positive on serology).

- b) For Leptospirosis:
 - i) Where the testing option is chosen for leptospirosis, the *Leptospira* serotypes to be tested for in New Zealand are Pomona and Hardjo-bovis.
 - ii) Where the treatment option is chosen for leptospirosis, other 'approved' treatment regimens are a single subcutaneous injection of long-acting oxytetracycline at the rate of 20 mg/kg bodyweight (BW), and one or two (48 hours apart) intramuscular injections of amoxicillin at the rate of 15 mg/kg BW.
 - iii) Regarding the treatment option for leptospirosis, the second injection of dihydrostreptomycin should be administered during the three (3) days prior to the first collection of semen. This treatment should be regarded as being valid for 6 months from the day of injection (similar to the testing requirements).
 - c) For bovine tuberculosis, the date of injecting the tuberculin should be used where the table asks for 'date of sampling'.
- (6) With regards to clause 6.4, in this context, the phrase 'semen that was at least of the same health status' should be interpreted as being semen from bulls that were tested, with negative results, for the same diseases as required by Chile.

3 Additional information

3.1 General

- (1) An import permit is not required.
- (2) Prior to collecting semen for export to Chile, the semen centre veterinarian should check that the semen centre is listed as a centre eligible to export to Chile. This information is available on the MAF register of approved centres: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/exports/animals/agencies/semen-embryo-reg-info>.
If the centre is not listed as being eligible to export to Chile, please contact the MPI Animal Exports Group in Wellington at animalexports@mpi.govt.nz, so that they can notify Chile of the centre's approval.
- (3) Clarification for point 1.2.3 c) of Resolution N° 5786 (regarding 'Resident animals'): Where semen collection centres are not IBR/IPV free (e.g. when periodic IBR vaccination of all resident animals is being carried out), the required 12-monthly IBR/IPV testing applies only to the donor animals residing on the semen collection centre, not the teaser animals.

3.2 BLAD and DNA testing

- (1) In addition to the requirements stated in the related OMAR the following additional zootechnical requirements will need to be met, the donor animal(s):
 - a) Is not known to carry recessive genes causing genetic defects.
 - b) In the case of Holstein Friesian, have been subjected to a BLAD test, with negative results.
 - c) Should be subjected to an analysis to determine its blood group or DNA profile.
- (2) Documentation evidence for BLAD and blood group/DNA profile is as follows:
 - a) Centre Veterinarian declaration of BLAD test result on company letterhead.
 - b) Signed blood group or DNA profile certificate from an accredited laboratory.
 - c) The documents supplied by the exporter should accompany consignments of bovine semen from New Zealand, but they will not be endorsed by the MPI Official Veterinarian.

Appendix 1

Translated version of Resolution N° 5786, as published in the Chilean Diario Oficial*¹ on 29 October 2008 SE-1

SETTING HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF FROZEN BOVINE SEMEN TO CHILE AND REVOKING RESOLUTION NO 1259 (1996) AND 2374 (1997).

SANTIAGO, 21 October 2008

No. 5786/ OBSERVED THAT: In accordance with the Chilean Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) Act No 18.755 (Chilean Public Act of Parliament*²); the Animal Health and Protection Decree with -Force-of-Law DFL RRA. No 16 (1963); the Ministry of External Affairs Decree No. 16 (1995) that proclaims the “Marrakech Agreement” which established the World Trade Organisation, and the Annexed Agreements; i.e. for the application of health and plant health measures; SAG resolutions number 1259 of 1996; 2374 of 1997; 3138 of 1999 and 1150 of 2000 and the recommendations of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

WHEREAS

1. That the Chilean Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) is the Public Organisation that guarantees Animal Health;
2. That SAG’s function is to adopt the required measures in order to avoid the introduction of diseases that could affect Animal Health;
3. That is necessary to match national standards to the reference international Organisations standards.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO

1. Set the following health requirements for the importation of bovine semen to Chile:

1.1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SEMEN CONSIGNMENT

- a) Name and address of the semen production centre.
- b) Identification of the donor animal/s.
 - c) Donor/s date of entry onto the centre.
- d) Donor/s registration number.
- e) Semen collection date.
- f) Number of doses per donor.
- g) Identification of the insemination units (straws, ampoules or tubes).
- h) Packing units.

1.2 HEALTH CERTIFICATION

1.2.1 SEMEN PRODUCTION CENTRE

- a) The country or the zone of origin is declared officially free of foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination, rinderpest, Rift Valley fever, lumpy skin disease and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia before the World Animal Health Organisation and this situation has been favourably evaluated by Chile.
- b) The Veterinary Services of the country of origin have been favourably evaluated by Chile.
- c) Is approved to export in accordance with the country of origin legislation in force and complies with the requirements of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, in its latest version.
- d) The Insemination Centres, from which semen is exported to Chile, are authorised by SAG to do so.
- e) Is under the official supervision of the Official Veterinary Service.
- f) Is under the direct supervision of a veterinarian employed by the centre.
- g) Maintains a daily register of the health status of all resident animals.
- h) Is physically isolated from other livestock farming establishments and maintains biosecurity measures.
- i) The staff of the centre works exclusively in the care of the resident animals.

1.2.2 ADMISSION OF BULLS ONTO THE CENTRE

The only animals admitted onto the centre are those who:

- a) Originate from premises that are free of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leukosis.
- b) Originate from premises under supervision and/or control programmes for bluetongue and vesicular stomatitis. This will not be required if the Official Veterinary Service certifies that the country or area is free of the disease(s) mentioned above and this situation has been favourably evaluated by Chile.
- c) Have completed a pre-entry quarantine that complies with the requirements of the country’s health authorities, during which they were subjected, with negative results, to the routine

diagnostic tests that take place in the centre. For bovine viral diarrhoea, the animals were tested using an antigen-capture ELISA test, an indirect immunoperoxidase test, a combined RT-PCR test and ELISA antigen test, or an immunohistochemistry test.

1.2.3 RESIDENT ANIMALS

- a) They comply with the requirements described in Section 1.2.2 related to the admission of bulls onto the centre.
- b) During the 6 months preceding the collection of semen for export to Chile, all resident animals on the semen production centre were subjected to ongoing health inspections overseen by the centre veterinarian, during which no clinical signs of infectious or contagious diseases that may be transmitted via semen were noted.
- c) Every 12 months, all animals were subjected to diagnostic tests for the following diseases, with negative results in each case, or to vaccinations or treatments as appropriate:
 - **Brucellosis:** using a Rose Bengal or buffered brucella antigen test or a complement fixation test (negative is a titre of less than 30 UI) or serum agglutination test or ELISA.
 - **Campylobacteriosis (*Campilobacter fetus subsp. venerealis*):** using a direct immunofluorescent test or culture of a preputial sample.
 - **Vesicular stomatitis:** using an ELISA, a virus neutralisation test or virus isolation.
 - **IBR/IPV:** using a virus neutralisation test (negative at a dilution of 1:8), ELISA, virus isolation or real-time PCR.
 - **Bluetongue:** using an agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or ELISA or virus neutralisation test or the tests described in Section 1.2.4 e) for this particular disease.
 - **Enzootic bovine leukosis:** using an agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or ELISA.
 - **Leptospirosis:** using a microscopic agglutination test (negative is a titre of less than 50% agglutination at a 1:100 dilution); or treatment with two injections of dihydrostreptomycin (using a dose rate of 25 mg/kg of live weight at an interval of approximately 14 days), with the second injection administered during the 3 days prior to the first collection of semen for Chile; or another approved antibiotic by the Official Veterinary Service; or has been vaccinated.
 - **Paratuberculosis:** using an ELISA or a complement fixation test or faecal culture.
 - **Trichomonosis:** using microscopic examination and culture of a preputial sample.
 - **Bovine tuberculosis:** using a single intradermal tuberculin test with mammalian PPD in accordance with the country's official standards.

1.2.4 DONOR ANIMAL

- a) Complied with the requirements described in Section 1.2.2 related to the admission of bulls onto the centre.
- b) Was born or has lived in the country for the last 12 months prior to collection of semen for export to Chile.
- c) At the time, the donor animal was not known to carry recessive genes causing genetic defects, and in the case of Holstein Friesian donors, they have been subjected to a BLAD test, with negative results.
- d) Was subjected to an analysis to determine its blood group, and a signed blood group certificate of the donor bull is attached, or a DNA profiling test, issued by the accredited laboratory that carried out the analysis.
- e) During the 6 months preceding the collection of semen for export to Chile, the donor bull was subjected, with negative results, to the following diagnostic tests and/or vaccinations or treatments as appropriate:
 - **Brucellosis:** using a rose Bengal or buffered brucella antigen test or a complement fixation test (negative is a titre of less than 30 UI) or serum agglutination test or ELISA.
 - **Campylobacteriosis (*Campilobacter fetus subsp. venerealis*):** using a direct immunofluorescent test or culture of a preputial sample.
 - **Vesicular stomatitis:** using an ELISA, a virus neutralisation test or virus isolation.
 - **Fiebre Q:** using an ELISA.
 - **IBR/IPV:** using a virus neutralisation test (negative at a dilution of 1:8), ELISA, virus isolation or real-time PCR.
 - **Bluetongue:**
 - The donor animals were subjected, with negative results, to a serological test to detect antibodies against the bluetongue virus acting in the area. This test was done between 21 and 60 days after the last collection of semen for export to Chile and in compliance with the requirements of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, or:
 - The donor animals were subjected, with negative results, to a test for the identification of the Bluetongue aetiological agent from blood samples and in compliance with the requirements of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, and the samples were taken at the beginning, at

the end and at least every 7 days (virus isolation test) or every 28 days (polymerase chain reaction, PCR) during the semen collection period.

- **Leptospirosis:** using a microscopic agglutination test (negative is a titre of less than 50% agglutination at a 1:100 dilution); or treatment with two injections of dihydrostreptomycin (using a dose rate of 25 mg/kg of live weight at an interval of approximately 14 days), with the second injection administered during the 3 days prior to the first collection of semen for Chile; or another approved antibiotic by the Official Veterinary Service; or has been vaccinated.
- **Enzootic bovine leukosis:** using an agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or ELISA.
- **Paratuberculosis:** using an ELISA or a complement fixation test or faecal culture.
- **Trichomonosis:** using microscopic examination and culture of a preputial sample.
- **Bovine tuberculosis:** using a single intradermal tuberculin test with mammalian PPD in accordance with the country's official standards.

The diagnostic tests described in sections 1.2.3 and 1.2.4 will not be required if the Official Veterinary Service certifies that the country or zone is free of the disease(s) mentioned above and this situation has been favourably evaluated by Chile.

1.2.5 SEMEN

- a) The semen was collected, processed and stored in accordance with the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and the Chilean regulations in force.
 - b) The semen was diluted using aseptically prepared extender to which antibiotics had been added. Must indicate the antibiotics and the concentrations used.
 - c) Only disinfected containers and fresh liquid nitrogen, which had not been used before for other purposes, were used for storage of the semen.
 - d) After collection and until dispatch, the semen was held in containers exclusively for the export to Chile or with semen that was at least of the same health status as that for export to Chile, and kept separated from any other semen.
2. The consignment must be accompanied by an official health certificate, which can be drawn up according to the following model, or must at least contain all the information required by the model. Also, the certificate must be issued in the official language of the country of origin and in Spanish.

Translator's Notes:

*¹ Diario Oficial de Chile: Name of the Chilean Official Gazette

*² Leyes Orgánicas: These refer to "Basic laws and statutes affecting individual rights and duties, approved by Parliament, giving legal effect to the Constitution; approx public general acts of Parliament."

Disclaimer

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