Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Import Health Standard

Semen from Dogs (*Canis familiaris*)

DOGSEMEN.GEN

22 February 2022

Issued under the Biosecurity Act 1993

New Zealand Government

TITLE

Import Health Standard: *Semen from Dogs (Canis familiaris)*

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 22 February 2022

REVOCATION

This import health standard revokes the following import health standard.

- *Import Health Standard for Semen from Dogs* (Canis familiaris)*, 22 October 2015*

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993

Dated at Wellington this 8th day of August 2016.

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(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Import Health Standard, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

This import health standard (IHS) specifies the minimum requirements that must be met when importing semen from dogs (*Canis familiaris*) into New Zealand.

Background

The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) provides the legal basis for excluding, eradicating and effectively managing pests and unwanted organisms.

Import health standards issued under the Act set out requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing goods. They include requirements that must be met in the exporting country, during transit, and during importation, before biosecurity clearance can be given.

Refer to guidance boxes for information on how the requirements may be met.

Who should read this Import Health Standard?

This IHS applies to importers of semen from dogs (*Canis familiaris*).

Why is this important?

It is the importer's responsibility to ensure the requirements of this IHS are met. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and/or further information may be sought from importers. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be re-shipped or destroyed under the Act or tested/treated in accordance with this IHS prior to release or equivalence determined. Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

The costs to MPI in performing functions relating to the importation of semen from dogs (*Canis familiaris*) will be recovered in accordance with the Act and any regulations made under that Act. All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity clearance must be covered by the importer or agent.

Equivalence

The Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may approve measures under section 27(1) (d) of the Act, different from those set out in this IHS that may be applied to effectively manage risks associated with the importation of these goods. If an equivalent measure is approved an import permit may be issued under section 24D (2) of the Act, if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so.

Document History

Refer to Schedule 1.

Other information

This is not an exhaustive list of compliance requirements and it is the importer's responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws.

Dog Control Act 1996

Section 30A, Dog Control Act 1996

Section 30A(1) of the Dog Control Act 1996 prohibits the importation into New Zealand of any dog that belongs wholly or predominantly to 1 or more of the breeds or type of dog listed in Schedule 4 of the Act.

Section 30A(2) of the Dog Control Act provides that no person may import a dog into New Zealand unless the dog is accompanied by—

a) evidence of registration in New Zealand; or
b) an exempting statutory declaration made in New Zealand by or on behalf of the importer of the dog (or the importer's agent) to the effect that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the importer (or the importer's agent), the dog does not belong wholly or predominantly to 1 or more of the breeds or type of dog listed in Schedule 4 of the Dog Control Act.

Exempting statutory declaration by or on behalf of importer of semen from dogs *(Canis familiaris)*

This declaration is to be made on arrival in New Zealand by the importer of the semen (or the importer's agent).

A form will be provided and an authorised witness will be available at the port of entry.

Banned breeds

The breeds and type of dog subject to the ban on importation into New Zealand listed in Schedule 4 of the Dog Control Act are:

Breeds:

Brazilian Fila
Dogo Argentino
Japanese Tosa
Perro de Presa Canario

Type:

American Pit Bull Terrier

In this section, dog includes the embryo, ova, or semen of a dog that belongs wholly or predominantly to 1 or more breed or type of dog listed in Schedule 4 of the Dog Control Act.

Inspection and verification

On arrival, all documentation accompanying the consignment will be verified by an inspector. The inspector may also inspect the consignment, or a sample of the consignment on arrival.

Inspectors are able to inspect and verify due to their authorised powers under the Act. These requirements are independent of the IHS requirements.

Part 1: General Requirements

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR IMPORTERS AND BORDER

Date: 14 September 2021

The following information relates to Chief Technical Officer Direction: CTO 2021 047 [B]

Equivalence is given to clause 2.2 (2) Leptospirosis (*Leptospirosis interrogans* serovar *canicola*) of this IHS; the semen must be prepared with antibiotics at a concentration effective against Leptospira species.

The MPI *Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments, and Post-Arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Imports Health Standards, MPI-STD-TVTL* document does not currently specify the antibiotics that are effective against leptospirosis that can be added to the diluent of dog semen. The following antibiotics and dose rates are considered acceptable for use:

Minimum doses:

a) A combination of 50 µg tylosin, 250 µg gentamicin, 150 µg lincomycin, 300 µg spectinomycin; or
b) A combination of 500 IU penicillin, 500 µg streptomycin, 150 µg lincomycin, 300 µg spectinomycin; or
c) 25 µg dibekacin, 75 µg amikacin; or
d) A combination of 1.2 mg/ml ticarcillin and 0.55 mg/ml amikacin; or
e) 50 µg gentamycin alone; or
f) A combination of 100 IU penicillin and 100 µg streptomycin; or
g) A combination of 100 IU penicillin and 50 µg gentamicin.

The antibiotics listed should be included per ml of semen.

1.1 Application

(1) This IHS applies to frozen semen from domestic dogs (*Canis familiaris*) to be imported into New Zealand.

(2) This IHS does not apply to semen from:

a) hybrids (dogs or offspring of dogs crossed with another species), or
b) dogs that belong wholly or predominantly to the following breeds or type of dog:

i) Breeds: Brazilian Fila, Dogo Argentino, Japanese Tosa, Perro de Presa Canario
ii) Type: American Pit Bull Terrier.

Guidance 1.1

- This IHS contains generic import requirements. These are the rules to manage the biosecurity risk of importing semen from dogs (*Canis familiaris*) from all countries that can meet the requirements of this IHS.

1.2 Outcome

(1) The outcome this IHS is seeking to achieve is the effective management of biosecurity risks associated with eligible consignments of semen from dogs (*Canis familiaris*).

(2) The biosecurity risk organisms associated with semen from dogs (*Canis familiaris*) that are managed by the requirements of this IHS are:

a) *Brucella canis*
b) *Leptospira interrogans* serovar *canicola*
c) Classical rabies virus

1.3 Incorporation by reference

(1) The following international standards are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:

a) The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (the *Manual*), available at the OIE website: Terrestrial Manual Online Access - OIE - World Organisation for Animal Health
b) The OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Code*), available at the OIE website: Terrestrial Code Online Access - OIE - World Organisation for Animal Health

(2) The following MPI material is incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:

a) MPI *Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards (MPI-STD-TVTL)* (available at the MPI website).

(3) Under section 142O(3) of the Act it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply, that is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces the above listed standards, guideline or lists has legal effect as part of these documents.

Guidance 1.3
- Incorporation by reference means that standards, guidelines or lists are incorporated into the IHS and they form part of the requirements. This is done because technical documents are too large or impractical to include in the IHS.
- Where the IHS states that section 142O(1) of the Act does not apply, this means that importers need to refer to the most recent version of any standards, guidelines or lists that are incorporated by reference in the IHS.

1.4 Definitions

(1) For the purposes of this IHS and the attached guidance document, terms used that are defined in the Act have the meanings set out there. The Act is available at the following website: http://www.legislation.govt.nz/.

(2) See Schedule 2 for additional definitions that apply.

1.5 Harmonised system (HS) codes

(1) The harmonised system is an international product numbering classification developed by the World Customs Organisation (WCO). The New Zealand harmonised system is found here: http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/harmonised-system-2012.aspx

(2) Animal products imported using this IHS will be under one of the following HS Codes:

HS Code	Commodity Description
0511.99.00.08	Animal products; semen, other than bovine, other than sheep semen

1.6 Exporting country systems and certification

(1) Semen from dogs (*Canis familiaris*) to which this IHS applies may only be imported from a country where the Competent Authority has provided the following evidence to the satisfaction of the CTO:

a) The verifiable animal health status of the canine population in the exporting country with respect to biosecurity risk organisms of concern.
b) The national systems/programmes and standards in the exporting country for regulatory oversight of the canine population.
c) The capabilities and preferences of the exporting country's Competent Authority with respect to achieving equivalent outcomes to requirements stated in this IHS.

(2) Once satisfied with the exporting country systems, MPI and the Competent Authority may commence negotiation of a country-specific veterinary certificate (if required).

(3) Where equivalent measures have been negotiated and agreed with MPI, and a CTO has, prior to import, approved an equivalent measure under section 27(1) (d) of the Act that is different from those in this IHS in the form of a negotiated veterinary certificate, a country-specific veterinary certificate must accompany the consignment.

Guidance 1.5

Exporting country systems

- MPI recommends Competent Authorities that request the approval of their exporting systems refer to Section 3 of the *Code* titled *Quality of Veterinary Services*, to prepare evidence for MPI regarding capabilities and preferences of the exporting country's Competent Authority.

CTO assessed and approved exporting country systems

- The following countries or territories have approved exporting country systems and can export dog semen to New Zealand:

American Samoa	Estonia, Republic of	Liechtenstein	Samoa
Antigua and Barbuda	Falkland Islands	Lithuania	Serbia
Aruba	Fiji	Luxembourg	Seychelles
Australia	Finland	Macau	Singapore
Austria	France	Malaysia (Peninsular, Sabah & Sarawak only)	Slovakia
Argentina	French Polynesia	Malta	Slovenia, Republic of
Bahamas	Germany	Marshall Islands	Solomon Islands
Bahrain	Gibraltar	Mauritius	South Africa, Republic of
Balearic Islands	Greece	Micronesia, Federated States	South Korea
Barbados	Greenland	Micronesia, Federated States	Spain
Belgium	Guam	Monaco	St Kitt and Nevis
Bermuda	Guernsey	Montenegro	St Lucia
British Virgin Islands	Hawaii (USA)	Nauru	St Vincent and the Grenadines
Brunei	Hong Kong	Netherlands, The	Sweden
Bulgaria	Hungary	Netherlands Antilles	Switzerland
Canada	Iceland	New Caledonia	Taiwan

Canary Islands	Italy	Niue	Tonga, Kingdom of
Cayman Islands	Ireland	Norfolk Island	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Isle of Man	Norway	Tuvalu
Christmas Island	Israel	Palau	United Arab Emirates
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Jamaica	Papua New Guinea	United Kingdom
Cook Islands	Japan	Pitcairn Islands	Unites States (including Washington D.C., Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands)
Croatia, Republic of	Jersey	Poland	Uruguay
Cyprus, Republic of	Kiribati	Portugal	Vanuatu
Czech Republic	Kuwait	Qatar	Wallis and Futuna
Denmark	Latvia	Reunion	

Agreed country-specific veterinary certificates

- This IHS serves as the basis for country-to-country (bilateral) negotiations, where MPI's CTO will assess the exporting country systems and negotiate a country-specific veterinary certificate (if required).
- Country-specific veterinary certificates may be agreed between an exporting country's Competent Authority and MPI. Agreed certificates are included in the table below:

Country	Link to veterinary certificate	Date agreed
Australia (includes Norfolk Island)	Veterinary Certificate: Semen from Dogs *(Canis familiaris)*	8 July 2016

- All other countries will certify the model veterinary certificate for trade in dog semen to New Zealand.
- Requests from exporting countries to negotiate a country-specific veterinary certificate will be prioritised according to MPI resources available at the time of application.
- The model veterinary certificate can be used by the Competent Authority as a reference for country-specific veterinary certificate negotiation.
- Country-specific veterinary certificates with equivalent measures will be recorded with a number relevant to a Chief Technical Officer (CTO) direction under section 27(1) d (iii) of the Act, to enable border staff to clear the goods and record the number in the MPI database.
- Newly negotiated country-specific veterinary certificates will replace current certificates once a 6 month transition period is complete. At that time previous veterinary certificates for that country can no longer be used.

Audit

- MPI reserves the right to perform an in-country or desk-top audit at any time, including prior to the first shipment of semen from dogs (*Canis familiaris*).

1.7 Diagnostic testing and treatment

(1) Any laboratory conducting the pre-export testing as required by this IHS must be a laboratory recognised by the Competent Authority of a country approved to export dog semen to New Zealand.

(2) Laboratory samples must be collected, processed, and stored in accordance with the recommendations in the *Code* and/or the *Manual.*

(3) Diagnostic test(s) and treatments used must approved by MPI and listed in MPI-STD-TVTL.

(4) All product names, manufacturer's active ingredients (where applicable), dose and date of treatment must be recorded on the veterinary certificate.

Guidance 1.6
- MPI lists all approved diagnostic tests and treatments in MPI-STD-TVTL found on the MPI website: http://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/2040
- More information about OIE recommended diagnostic tests and vaccines can be found in the *Manual* found on the OIE website: http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/

1.8 Donor requirements

(1) A microchip must be implanted in the donor.

(2) The donor's microchip must be scanned and the number recorded each time a test, treatment, examination, or semen collection for export is done.

1.9 Semen collection, processing, storage and transport

(1) Semen must be collected from the donor animal in a country approved to export dog semen to New Zealand, by, or under the supervision of a registered or licensed veterinarian.

(2) The veterinarian is responsible for ensuring that the donor is healthy and free from clinical evidence of infectious diseases transmissible in semen on the day(s) of semen collection and for the semen collection and testing period.

(3) The collection period must not exceed 30 days.

(4) All semen extender components must be prepared under aseptic conditions.

(5) Equipment used for collection, processing and storage of semen must be new or sanitised and free from contamination.

(6) The cryogenic agent used in the freezing process, storage, and transport must not have been used previously in association with any other product of animal origin.

(7) Dry ice and associated equipment to process semen pellets must be managed to prevent contamination with semen of donors not of equivalent tested health status.

(8) All straws and containers must be sealed and clearly and permanently marked with the donor's microchip number and the date of collection.

(9) The semen must only be stored with germplasm that is eligible for export to New Zealand.

(10) Semen storage containers must be stored under registered or licensed veterinary supervision until export to New Zealand.

(11) Transport containers must be disinfected and free of contamination. When the transport container is not new, the disinfectant, its active chemical and date of disinfection must be recorded on the veterinary certificate.

(12) The transport container in which the semen is transported to New Zealand must be sealed, by either the veterinarian collecting the semen or an official veterinarian, using tamper evident seals. The seal number must be recorded on the veterinary certificate, and must be intact upon arrival.

(13) Where semen is transferred from one transport container to another, the date of transfer, reason for transfer and veterinarian involved in the transfer must be recorded in the veterinary certificate.

(14) Storage of semen in a third country (other than the country of origin) is permitted if the third country has met the requirements of 1.5 of this IHS. The consignment of semen must be accompanied by:

a) a declaration from the Competent Authority of the third country, linking the semen from the country of origin to the semen being exported to New Zealand and confirming that the semen has been stored as required by the IHS, under registered or licensed veterinary supervision until export to New Zealand; and either

i) the veterinary certificate (current version) certified by the country of origin to export to New Zealand; or

ii) a letter from the country of origin's Competent Authority indicating that the semen meets New Zealand's current import requirements.

Guidance 1.8 (5)

- Semen can be contained in various types of receptacles, such as a vial, goblet, ampoule, or straw, as long as they are tamper-evident and separate semen from individual donors.

1.10 Import permit

(1) An import permit under section 24D of the Act is required if a CTO has approved an equivalent measure prior to import, different from that set in the IHS that may be applied to effectively manage risks.

(2) An import permit is not required where a CTO has approved an equivalent measure prior to import, different from that set in the IHS in the form of a negotiated country-specific veterinary certificate.

Guidance 1.9

- An import permit may be required where specific equivalence measures are approved by MPI. An import permit serves as evidence of equivalence decisions and will be written as specific notes in the special conditions section of the permit.
- Import permit application forms can be found on the MPI website at: Application for Permit to Import
- Completed applications are lodged with animal imports animalimports@mpi.govt.nz.

1.11 The documentation that must accompany goods

(1) All documents must:

a) Be original, unless otherwise stated.
b) Accompany the imported goods.
c) Be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible.
d) Be endorsed on every page by the Official Veterinarian with their original stamp, signature and date on every page or be endorsed in the space allocated and all pages have paper-based alternative security features

(2) The microchip number of the donor animal must be recorded on all the records, laboratory reports, certification, and semen containers.

(3) Documentation copies must be sent to the Biosecurity Inspector at the airport/port of arrival at least one working day in advance of importation.

1.11.1 Veterinary certificate

(1) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with a veterinary certificate, that must include all of the following:

a) A unique consignment identifier.
b) The breed and microchip number of donor animal.
c) The quantity of semen.
d) Name and contact details of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor).
e) Dates of collection.
f) Transport container seal number and disinfection information.
g) Name, signature and contact details of the Official Veterinarian.
h) Certification and endorsements that the requirements outlined in Part 1 and Part 2 of this IHS have been met.

1.11.2 Laboratory reports

(1) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with original laboratory reports; copies of laboratory reports endorsed by the Official Veterinarian must include:

a) The microchip number of the donor animal, consistent with the veterinary certificate.
b) Date(s) of sample collection.
c) Test type.
d) Test result.

1.11.3 Equivalence

(1) A country-specific veterinary certificate must accompany the consignment where equivalent measures have been negotiated and approved by a CTO under section 27(1) (d) of the Act.

Guidance 1.11.1 (1)
- The model veterinary certificate found in Appendix 1 meets the requirements of this IHS.

1.12 Biosecurity Clearance

(1) A biosecurity clearance, under section 26 of the Act, may be issued when the semen from dogs (*Canis familiaris*) meets all the requirements of this IHS, provided the applicable requirements in section 27 of the Act are met.

Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

(1) The Competent Authority of the exporting country is required to issue a signed, stamped and dated veterinary certificate containing declarations regarding the following diseases:

2.1 Canine Brucellosis *(Brucella canis)*

(1) The exporting country must be recognised by the Competent Authority as free of *Brucella canis*; or

(2) The donor must be free from clinical signs of canine brucellosis on the day of collection and subjected to a test as listed in MPI-STD-TVTL for canine brucellosis, on a blood sample taken 3 to 6 weeks after the final semen collection, with negative results; or

(3) An aliquot of semen from the collection period, must be subjected to a PCR (polymerase chain reaction) with negative results for canine brucellosis.

2.2 Leptospirosis *(Leptospirosis interrogans* serovar *canicola)*

(1) The exporting country must be recognised by the Competent Authority as free of *Leptospira interrogans* serovar *canicola*; or

(2) The semen must be prepared with antibiotics at a concentration effective against *Leptospira* species; or

(3) Donors must be treated with doxycycline at a therapeutic dose rate for 14 consecutive days, or a treatment listed in MPI-STD-TVTL, effective against *Leptospira* species, in the 30 days prior to each collection; or

(4) Donors must be tested with a test listed in MPI-STD-TVTL, on a sample taken 3 to 6 weeks after the final semen collection, with negative results for *Leptospirosis interrogans* serovar *canicola*.

2.3 Rabies

(1) The exporting country must be recognised by the Competent Authority as free of classical rabies virus; or

(2) The donor must be certified by a veterinarian as healthy and free of signs of infectious disease transmissible in semen for at least 15 days after the final semen collection.

Schedule 1 - Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
22 October 2015	Import Health Standard: Semen from dogs (*Canis familiaris*)	DOGSEMEN.GEN
Date of Issued Amendments	**Title**	**Shortcode**
8 August 2016	Import Health Standard: Semen from dogs (*Canis familiaris*)	DOGSEMEN.GEN
22 February 2022	Import Health Standard: Semen from dogs (*Canis familiaris*)	DOGSEMEN.GEN

Schedule 2 - Definitions

Biosecurity Clearance

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

Competent Authority

The Veterinary or other Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, that has the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* in the whole territory.

CTO Direction

Chief Technical Officer (CTO) direction - equivalent measures recorded by number under section 27(1)d(iii) of the Act, to enable border staff to clear the goods and record the number in the MPI database.

Director-General

The chief executive of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Import permit

A permit issued by the Director General of MPI pursuant to section 24D (2) of the Act.

Inspector

A person who is appointed an inspector under section 103 of the Act.
Note: An Inspector is appointed to undertake administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act and controls imposed under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996, and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species.

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries.

Official Veterinarian

A veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of the OIE *Code* Chapter for certification procedures.

OIE

The World Organisation for Animal Health.

The *Code*

The OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code as found on the OIE website.

The Manual

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals.

Veterinary Certificate

A certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of the OIE *Code* Chapter for certification procedures, describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

Appendix 1 - Model Veterinary Certificate

Country:	
Certificate reference number:	Import permit number (if applicable):
1. Importer name: Address: E-mail: Phone:	2. Exporter name: Address: E-mail: Phone:
3. Country of destination: **New Zealand**	4. Country of origin:
5. Transport Container: - New/disinfected (delete as appropriate) - Disinfectant used - Active chemical - Date of disinfection	6. Container seal number:

7. Identification of *semen from dogs (Canis familiaris)*:

Microchip Number of Donor	**Breed**	**Date of collection**	**Units***

* Units: pellets, ampoules, straws or doses

Official Veterinarian signature,
Official stamp and date

I,……., an official government veterinarian or a veterinarian authorised to provide export certification on behalf of the government veterinary service, certify that:

(1) The donor's microchip number was scanned at each test, treatment, examination, and collection of semen for export as …… and is recorded on all treatment records, laboratory results, and certification.

(2) After due enquiry and inspection I am satisfied that the donor:

a) Has resided continuously in ……(name of approved country(s) for the entire semen collection and testing period; and was not under any quarantine restriction at the time of collection

b) Does not belong wholly or predominantly to any of the following dog breeds or types:

Breeds	**Type**
Brazilian Fila	American Pit Bull Terrier
Dogo Argentino	
Japanese Tosa	
Perro de Presa Canario	

Official Veterinarian signature, Official stamp and date

c) Is not a hybrid (offspring of dog crossed with another species).

General Requirements

(3) All semen in this consignment is frozen.

(4) Laboratory samples were collected, processed, and stored in accordance with the recommendations in the *Code*, the *Manual*, and/or approved by MPI.

(5) The laboratory(s) that conducted the pre-export testing is recognised by the competent authority of a country approved to export dog semen to New Zealand.

(6) The semen was collected by, or under the supervision of, a registered or licensed veterinarian.

(7) A veterinarian ensured that the donor was healthy and free from clinical evidence of infectious diseases transmissible in semen on the day(s) of semen collection, and at least 15 days after the final collection.

(8) The semen collection period did not exceed 30 days.

(9) Semen extender components were prepared under aseptic conditions.

(10) Equipment used for collection, processing and storage of semen was new or sanitised and free from contamination.

(11) The cryogenic agent used in the freezing process, storage, and transport was not used previously in association with any other product of animal origin.

(12) The use of dry ice and associated equipment to manufacture pellets was managed to prevent contamination with semen of donors not of equivalent tested health status.

(13) All straws and semen containers have been sealed and clearly and permanently marked with the donor's microchip number and the date of collection.

(14) The semen was only stored with germplasm that is eligible for export to New Zealand.

(15) The semen storage containers were stored under registered or licensed veterinary supervision until export to New Zealand.

(16) Transport containers were either new or disinfected and free from contamination. If the transport container was not new, the disinfectant, its active chemical, and date of disinfection are recorded on this veterinary certificate.

(17) Semen was transferred from one transport container to another for further processing (*delete if semen was not transferred*).

Transfer date, facility, and reason: ……

(18) The transport container in which the semen will be transported to New Zealand has been sealed by either the veterinarian who collected the semen or an official veterinarian, using tamper evident seals. The seal number(s) is ……..

(19) The semen in this consignment originates from a different country than <insert country of export> (*delete as appropriate and initial*). The country of origin is currently approved to export to New Zealand and the semen is accompanied by:

a) a declaration from the competent authority of the third country linking the semen from the country of origin to the semen being exported to New Zealand and confirming that the semen has been stored at a facility under registered or licensed veterinary supervision; and either

i) the veterinary certificate, certified by the country of origin to export to New Zealand requirements; or

ii) a letter from the country of origin's Competent Authority indicating that the semen meets New Zealand's current import requirements.

Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

(20) **Canine Brucellosis (*Brucella canis*)** (Circle one or delete as appropriate)

a) The donor has been certified free from clinical signs of canine brucellosis on the day of semen collection and has been subjected to one of the following tests for *Brucella canis* on a blood sample drawn 3 - 6 weeks after the final collection of semen:

i) A rapid slide agglutination test (RSAT) with a negative result; or
ii) A tube agglutination test (TAT) with a negative result; or
iii) A cytoplasmic agar gel immunodiffusion test (CPAg-AGID) with a negative result; or
iv) An immunofluorescent antibody test (IFAT) with a negative result; or
v) The donor had a positive or inconclusive RSAT, TAT or IFAT result and has been subjected to cytoplasmic agar gel immunodiffusion test (CPAg-AGID) with a negative result; or
vi) Had an inconclusive TAT result and the test was repeated at least 30 to 42 days after the first test with a negative result.

Sample collection date(s): .....; or

b) An aliquot of semen from the collection period was subjected to a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test with a negative result for canine brucellosis.

(21) **Leptospirosis (*Leptospira interrogans* serovar *canicola*)** (Circle one or delete as appropriate)

a) Semen diluents containing antibiotics effective against *Leptospira* species were used in the preparation of the semen.

Antibiotics and concentration: .....; or

b) The donor was treated with doxycycline at a therapeutic dose rate for 14 consecutive days within the 30 days prior to each collection.

Product name: ……

Dose and treatment dates: .....; or

c) The donor was subjected to one of the following tests 3 – 6 weeks after the final semen collection:

i) A microscopic agglutination test (MAT) for *Leptospira interrogans* serovar *canicola* with a negative result;

Sample collection date: .....; or

ii) The donor had a positive MAT of 1:400 or less for *Leptospira interrogans* serovar *canicola* and has been subjected to a second MAT for *Leptospira interrogans* serovar *canicola* at least 14 days after the first test and showed no increase above the titre of the first test.

First sample collection date: .....

Second sample collection date: .....

Official Veterinarian:	Address:
Printed name:	E-mail:
Signature:	Phone:
Date:	Official Veterinarian signature, Official stamp and date