

FROZEN BOVINE SEMEN FROM JAPAN TO CANADA

DOCUMENTATION INSTRUCTIONS

EXPORT CERTIFICATE

- is issued by exporting country;
- must contain all statements and information as required by the Permit to Import Semen;
- Certificate must contain all information required on permit.

IMPORT PERMIT

- needed to import the animal or product at the time of import;
- please contact local Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) office to apply for an import permit BEFORE the animal(s) or thing(s) are imported.

CONDITIONS OF IMPORT

The original of this permit and any other necessary export documentation pertaining to the shipment of animal(s) or thing(s) must be provided for inspection at the first port of entry or to a CFIA Import Service Centre.

The conditions in this permit can only be changed or amended by a CFIA inspector. Any change to the permit by an unauthorized person will render the permit invalid.

Accompanying export documentation must be issued in either English or French.

The zoosanitary export documentation pertaining to the shipment must clearly describe the animal(s) or thing(s) and the country of origin. The export document must be issued by an inspector of the central veterinary service of the country of origin; or, by a veterinarian designated for such purposes by the central veterinary service of the country of origin and endorsed by an official veterinary inspector of the central veterinary service of the country of origin.

The original zoosanitary export certificate must clearly describe the shipment and identify the country of origin.

1) The zoosanitary export certificate must include the following details: the registered name, registration number, species and breed of the donor sire, the name and address of the consignor, the name and approval number of the centre where the semen was collected, date of semen collection, total number of straws or ampules in consignment, the identification markings or labelling on the straws or ampules, the serial number of the shipping tank and the number or markings of the tamper proof seal applied to the shipping container, and the name and address of the consignee.

Should the disease status of the country of origin change between the time of issuance of this permit and the time of unrestricted entry into Canada, the import shipment may be refused entry into Canada or be subject to additional quarantine and testing or treatment. Importers will be responsible for any additional incurred costs.

The disease free status of any country or zone (as previously approved by the CFIA) must be confirmed.

1) The country or zone (as previously approved by the CFIA) remains free of the following diseases: (list all diseases for which country or zone freedom has been designated, as indicated in the import requirements).

The animal(s), donor animal(s) or thing(s) must be certified as originating from a country or zone designated free from bovine ephemeral fever.

The animal(s), donor animal(s) or thing(s) must be certified as originating from a country or zone designated free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.

The animal(s), donor animal(s) or thing(s) must be certified as originating from a country or zone designated free from lumpy skin disease.

The animal(s), donor animal(s) or thing(s) must be certified as originating from a country or zone designated free from Rift Valley fever.

The animal(s), donor animal(s) or thing(s) must be certified as originating from a country or zone designated free from rinderpest.

The animal(s), donor animal(s) or thing(s) must originate from premises certified free from bluetongue.

1) All premises on which the animal(s) or donor animal(s) have resided must have been free from clinical and epidemiological evidence of bluetongue, and vaccination must not have been practised, for twelve (12) months prior to movement off the premises.

The animal(s), donor animal(s) or thing(s) must originate from a premises certified free from foot and mouth disease (FMD). Vaccination for FMD must not be practised on premises of origin.

1) During the twelve (12) months immediately prior to export or collection of germplasm, any premises on which the animal(s) have resided must have been free from clinical and epidemiological evidence of FMD virus for twelve (12) months.

The animal(s) or donor animal(s) must be certified as originating from a herd free from FMD. The herd of origin must not vaccinate against FMD.

The donor animal(s) must be certified free from bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD).

1) Negative results for BVD must have been obtained using virus isolation capable of detection of both type 1 and type 2 BVD virus on serum samples taken from donor bulls within sixty (60) days of entry into the approved collection facility. The donor bull must be at least six months old prior to performance of the virus isolation test.

The donor animal(s) must be certified free of brucella abortus.

1) Negative results for brucella abortus must have been obtained using the buffered plate antigen test (BPAT) or the complement fixation (CF) test on samples taken from: 1. the donor bull(s)

within the sixty (60) days prior to entering the approved isolation facility, 2. all bulls in the isolation facility, thirty (30) days after the exporting donor bull entered, 3. all bulls continuously resident at the approved facility within the twelve (12) months immediately preceding collection of exported germplasm.

The donor animal(s) must be certified free from campylobacter fetus.

1) Negative results for campylobacter fetus must have been obtained by culture or immunofluorescent antibody tests performed on preputial material or artificial vagina washing taken from: 1. the donor bull(s) during the thirty (30) days isolation, 2. all bulls resident and in production at the approved collection centre within the twelve (12) month period immediately preceding collection of the exported germplasm, 3. all bulls resident at the approved collection centre prior to resuming collection (eg. if a resident bull has not been collected for 12 months).

The donor animal(s) must be certified free from enzootic bovine leukosis.

1) Negative results for enzootic bovine leukosis must have been obtained using the agar gel immunodiffusion test or ELISA on samples taken from: 1. donor bulls within the sixty (60) days prior to entry into the approved isolation section of the approved collection facility and 2. following an isolation period of 30 days, and 3. all bulls resident at the approved collection centre within the six (6) month period immediately prior to the collection of the exported semen.

The donor animal(s) must be certified free from FMD.

1) Negative results for FMD must have been obtained using ELISA on samples taken from the donor animal(s) 1. at least thirty (30) days preceding collection and 2. just prior to collection of the germplasm for export to Canada. Testing must be performed by a laboratory approved by CFIA for this purpose.

The donor animal(s) must be certified free from ibarake virus.

1) All premises on which the donor animals have resided during the twelve (12) months immediately prior to movement to the approved collection centre must have been free from clinical and epidemiological evidence of ibaraki virus. Negative results for ibaraki virus must have been obtained using the serum neutralization test on samples taken from: 1. the donor animal(s) not less than thirty (30) days after the final collection of the germplasm for export to Canada, 2. all animal(s) continuously resident in the approved collection facility within twelve (12) months preceding collection of the exported germplasm.

The donor animal(s) must be certified free from all indigenous, pathogenic serotypes of leptospirae.

1) Negative results for all indigenous, pathogenic serotypes of leptospira known to affect bovines must have been obtained using the micro agglutination lysis test on samples taken from: 1. donor bull(s) within sixty (60) days of entry into the isolation section of the approved collection facility, 2. following an isolation period of 30 days, and 3. all bulls resident at the approved collection centre within the six (6) month period immediately prior to the collection of the exported semen. Animals are considered to be negative if results are negative at 1/100 or a stable or declining titre at 1/200 on tests taken at a 14 day interval for all serovars except L. hardjo, which must be negative at 1/100. The sampling dates and titres must be recorded on the health certificate.

The donor animal(s) must be certified free from trichomonas foetus.

1) Negative culture results must have been obtained on three (3) samples of preputial material or artificial vagina washings taken seven (7) days apart, from: 1. the donor bull within the thirty day isolation period prior to entering the approved collection centre, 2. all bulls resident and in production at the approved collection centre within the twelve (12) month period immediately preceding collection of the exported germplasm, and 3. all resident bulls prior to resuming semen collection (eg. if a resident bull has not been collected for 12 months).

The donor animal(s) must be certified free from tuberculosis.

1) Negative results for tuberculosis must be obtained on an intradermal test using bovine tuberculin performed on: 1. the donor bull(s) within the sixty (60) days prior to the donor bull entering the approved isolation facility, 2. the donor bull(s) in the isolation facility not less than sixty (60) days after the first test, 3. all bulls continuously resident at the approved facility within the twelve (12) months immediately preceding collection of exported germplasm.

The residency or origin of the donor animal must be certified.

1) The donor animal(s) must have been continuously resident in the region, country or zone of origin for a minimum of six (6) months immediately prior to collection of the exported germplasm or the donor animal(s) must have been imported directly from Canada into the country in which the germplasm was collected.

The donor animal(s) must be certified free from communicable disease.

1) The animal(s) from which the exported germplasm was sourced must have been examined and found free from clinical evidence of communicable disease during every procedure related to the preparation and collection of germplasm.

The donor animal(s) must be certified free from clinical disease prior to collection.

1) The animal(s) or bird(s) from which the exported germplasm was sourced and all livestock in contact with the donor animal(s) or bird(s) must have been examined and found free from clinical evidence of communicable disease at least thirty (30) days prior to the collection of exported germplasm.

The donor animal(s) must be certified free from clinical disease after collection.

1) The donor animal(s) must be certified free from clinical disease. The animal(s) or bird(s) from which the exported germplasm was sourced and all livestock in contact with the donor animal(s) or bird(s) must have been examined and found free from clinical evidence of disease at least thirty (30) days after the final collection of exported germplasm.

Should the results of any test be other than negative, the isolation period for the remaining animals shall not be considered to have commenced until the non test negative animal was removed from the isolation facility.

The donor animal(s) residency in an approved germplasm collection centre must be certified.

1) The donor animal(s) must have been continuously resident on the approved collection facility for a minimum of thirty (30) days immediately preceding collection of the exported germplasm.

Semen collected subsequent to the date of a sample taken from any donor animal in the collection centre, with positive test results, is not eligible for export to Canada. The health status of the collection centre must have been re-established prior to collection of semen destined for export to Canada.

The donor sire must be certified to have complied with a specified non-breeding period.

1) The donor sire must not have been used for natural service for either a minimum of fourteen (14) days prior to and until completion of collection, or during the entire period of collection facility residency until the completion of collection, whichever period is longer.

The premises of origin must be certified as being free from zoosanitary restrictions.

1) Premises on which the animal(s) or donor animal(s) have resided, must not have been subject to any restriction / quarantine measure pertaining to animal diseases of concern for the importation of the species in question during the period of residency.

The facility at which the exported germplasm was collected must not have been subject to any restriction or quarantine measure with respect to animal disease.

The exported germplasm must be certified to be from a central veterinary service approved facility.

1) The exported germplasm must have been collected and processed in a centre approved for such purposes by the central veterinary service of the country of origin.

Supervision of the collection facility must be certified.

1) The exported germplasm must have been collected and processed at a facility under the supervision of a veterinarian designated for this purpose by the central veterinary authority of the country of origin.

The germplasm must be certified free from contaminating pathogenic micro-organisms.

1) The germplasm presented for import into Canada must have been collected, processed and stored in a hygienic manner that prevented contamination with pathogenic micro-organisms. All material with animal ingredients used in the processing of the germplasm must have been sourced and processed to prevent introduction of pathogenic micro-organisms. All equipment used to collect, handle, wash, freeze and store the germplasm presented for import into Canada must have been new, or sterilized prior to use.

The freezing or preservation of the germplasm must be certified.

1) Straws or ampules must contain germplasm from only one donor. The cryogenic or cooling agent used in the process must not have been used in association with any other product of animal origin. The straws or ampules must be sealed at the time of freezing.

The storage of the germplasm must be certified.

1) The frozen germplasm presented for importation into Canada must have been stored in sterile ampules, straws or receptacles in sanitized liquid nitrogen containers at an approved storage place for a minimum period of thirty (30) days prior to export.

The labelling of the germplasm must be certified.

1) Semen presented for importation into Canada must be in individual receptacles or straws, each marked with the collection date, breed and identity of the donor and the identity of the semen collection centre.

The animal(s), germplasm or thing(s) described on this permit must be shipped by the most direct and appropriate route from the point of export to the address of destination in Canada. Trans-shipment through another country requires written authorization from the CFIA.

1) Written approval for routing of the shipment of animals through another country must be attached to the permit and accompany the shipment. With the exception of changing planes, animals or germplasm must not be off loaded at any port of call en route.

The tanks, containers, cages or vehicles used to transport the animal(s) or thing(s) to Canada must be sealed by the certifying inspector in the country of origin in a manner to preclude opening. The numbers of the seals or other identifying devices must be recorded on the export certificate. The seals are to be removed under the supervision of an inspector designated under the Health of Animals Act.

1) The numbers of the seals or other identifying devices must be recorded on the export certificate.

Subsequent to presentation for inspection at the first port of entry, the animal(s) or thing(s) described on this permit must proceed directly from the port of entry to the premises previously approved by an inspector designated under the Health of Animals Act and indicated on this permit.

The importer is responsible for all costs incurred or associated with any testing or treatment of the animal(s) or thing(s) that may be required under the import permit or under the authority of the Health of Animals Act or the Health of Animals Regulations. The importer shall pay all fees for services required in respect of the importation under the National Animal Health Program Cost Recovery Fees Regulations in place at the time of importation.

Consideration of an application necessary for issuance of a permit to import the described animal or thing is subject to Class 1 fees.

Failure to comply with the conditions contained in this permit or with the provisions of the Health of Animals Act and Regulations may result in the cancellation of this permit and will result in the forfeiture to the Crown of the animal(s) or thing(s) imported or in the removal of the animal(s) or thing(s) from Canada, all without compensation to, and at the expense of the importer. No person shall import any animal(s) or thing(s) into Canada from any country unless the animal(s) or thing(s) meet the conditions that are shown on the export certificate issued by the exporting

country. The importer(s) are responsible for the animal(s) or thing(s) imported, their health, fitness, soundness, freedom from disease, active or latent and genetic or other defects. Where the CFIA carries out tests and takes precautions when animal(s) or thing(s) are imported into Canada to reduce the risk of the introduction and spread of disease in Canada, such tests and precautions do not constitute and are not a warranty, guarantee, assurance, undertaking or anything similar that the animals imported are healthy, fit, sound, free from disease, active or latent or genetic or other defects and such tests and precautions do not relieve or lessen the importer's responsibility as set out above. The importer, his heirs, executors and successors assign release and discharge Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada and the CFIA of and from all claims and demands, damages, actions or causes of action arising or to arise by reason of the importation of the animals and agree to indemnify and save harmless Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada and the CFIA from and against all actions, damages, claims and demands which may be brought in respect of or arising out of the importation of such animal(s) or thing(s), their health, fitness, soundness, freedom or otherwise from disease, active or latent, genetic or other defects.

The terms used in the accompanying export documentation must be consistent with definitions under the Health of Animals Act and Regulations.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Subject to CFIA fees
- Subject to requirements of other government departments
- Contact an Import Service Centre for further information (Click on Help - How to contact us)

Inspection of semen at an approved inspection station:

Inspection of semen should not be done at the border (unless it is fresh, in which case it may be). The semen should be taken to a facility approved and capable of handling semen safely (usually an approved A.I. centre) for the inspection where the CFIA inspector will perform an inspection of the semen and compare it to the documentation. An appointment with the inspector should be arranged beforehand to facilitate the process.

Additional References

Health of Animals Act and Regulations