

## **DRAFT VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR CAMELID EMBRYOS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA)**

Permission to import may also be required from the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage on telephone 02 6274 1900, facsimile 02 6274 1921 or by email: [wildlifetrade@deh.gov.au](mailto:wildlifetrade@deh.gov.au)

These conditions apply only to the South American camelids – *Lama glama* (llama), *Lama pacos* (alpaca) and *Lama guanaco* (guanaco). In these conditions the *donor* refers to both the female and male donor of germplasm.

1. The USA is recognised by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) as a foot and mouth disease (FMD) free country where vaccination is not practised and meets the relevant OIE Code Article definitions for country freedom from rinderpest and Rift Valley fever.
2. During the 12 months prior to collection, infection with *Trypanosoma evansi* (surra) was not reported in the USA.
3. Immediately prior to collection each donor was free from quarantine restrictions and living in the USA.
4. All blood and tissue tests for disease were carried out at a laboratory approved by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) to perform the test required for that disease. Dates of collection for tests and types of diagnostic tests were recorded on the Veterinary Certificate. Where diagnostic tests are not specified, only those tests recognised by USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for the disease were used.

5. **Bovine brucellosis**

Immediately prior to, and during, the collection period, each donor either:

- was part of a herd in a Class Free State\* or area
- was part of a herd in which no case of bovine brucellosis occurred during the past 5 years
- gave a negative result to a complement fixation test (CFT) for bovine brucellosis within 21 days of collection.

or

- was part of a herd in a Class A State\* or area
- was part of a herd in which no case of bovine brucellosis occurred during the past 5 years
- gave negative results to the CFT for bovine brucellosis on each of two occasions, 30 days apart, the second within 21 days of collection.

*[The veterinary certification must indicate the option that applies]*

*[\*USDA/APHIS classification]*

6. **Bovine tuberculosis**

Immediately prior to, and during, the collection period, each donor either:

- was part of a herd in an accredited free State or zone
- was part of a herd in which no case of bovine tuberculosis occurred during the past 5 years
- was tested for bovine tuberculosis by an approved single intradermal tuberculin test at the axillary site (using 0.1ml of USDA tuberculin PPD), with negative results (negative being no swelling or a swelling not greater than 2mm at the site of injection 72 hours after injection), within 14 days of collection but more than 90 days after any previous tuberculin test.

or

- was part of a herd in a modified accredited State or zone
- was part of a herd in which no case of bovine tuberculosis occurred during the past 5 years
- was tested for bovine tuberculosis by an approved single intradermal tuberculin test at the axillary site (using 0.1ml of USDA tuberculin PPD), with negative results (negative being no swelling or a swelling not greater than 2mm at the site of injection 72 hours after injection), twice, the first being within 1 year of export and the second being within 14 days of collection but more than 90 days after the previous tuberculin test.

*[Note: Reactors to the test, and all in-contact animals, were rejected for export.]*

7. **Vesicular stomatitis**

During the collection period vesicular stomatitis was not reported within 15 kilometres of the collection premises.

8. **Bluetongue (BT)**

Each donor was either

kept in a BT virus free, or seasonally free, zone for at least the 60 days before and during, collection

or

subjected to a serological test to detect antibody to the BT virus group, such as the BT competition enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) or the BT agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test, between 28 and 60 days after collection, with negative results

or

subjected to a BT virus isolation test or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test on a blood sample taken on the day of collection, with negative results.

9. **Epizootic haemorrhagic disease (EHD)**

Each donor was either

kept in a EHD virus free, or seasonally free, zone for at least the 60 days before commencement of, and during, collection

or

subjected to a serological test to detect antibody to the EHD virus group, such as an AGID test or the virus neutralisation test (VNT), between 28 and 60 days after collection, with negative results

or

subjected to a EHD virus isolation test or PCR test on a blood sample taken on the day of collection, with negative results.

10. **Bovine pestivirus**

Blood samples, drawn from each donor before collection gave negative results to one of the following tests for bovine pestivirus, either

an antigen-capture ELISA on peripheral blood leucocytes

or

a virus isolation test on blood or serum

or

PCR on peripheral blood leucocytes.

11. **Johne's disease**

The donors were clearly identified as, either

originating from a herd which, prior to export, met the regulatory requirements of the Johne's disease zone of destination as defined in the Australian Johne's Disease Market Assurance Program for Alpaca

or

not subject to requirements for Johne's disease.

12. **Collection, handling and storage**

The embryos were collected, handled and stored in accordance with Appendix 3.3.1. of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.