

Special conditions:

The import health standard may be reviewed and amended if there are changes in The Falkland Islands' import policy, or the animal health status of the originating country, or for any other reason, at the discretion of the Senior Veterinary Officer (SVO).

1. Definition of terms

- **Department of Agriculture and Water Resources:** Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
- **Equivalence:** Acceptance by the SVO that the circumstances relating to the importation of a consignment are such that the health status of the consignment is equivalent to the health status of a consignment that complies with the requirements of the import health standard.
- **SVO:** The Senior Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture, Stanley, Falkland Islands.
- **OIE Code:** The World Animal Health Organisation (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code.
- **Official Veterinarian:** A veterinarian who is an authorised officer employed by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.

2. Documentation accompanying the consignment

- 2.1. Permit to Import – issued by the Falkland Islands Government Department of Agriculture Health certificate – issued by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

Name and breed information of donors provided by the Australian exporter – uncertified

3. Importer's responsibilities

- 3.1. All costs involved with selection, testing, treatment, transport etc. must be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate.

4. Equivalence

- 4.1. The health conditions stated within this import health standard have been agreed as being suitable for trade between the exporting and the importing countries. It is expected that the semen will meet the conditions in every respect.

Occasionally, it is found that, due to circumstances beyond the control of the importer or exporter, the semen does not comply completely with the requirements. In such cases, applications for equivalence will be considered prior to importation and issued at the discretion of the SVO, but only if the following information is provided by the certifying government's veterinary authorities:

- 4.1.1. which clauses of the health requirements cannot be met and how this has occurred;
- 4.1.2. the reason the semen is considered to be of an equivalent health status and/or what proposal is made to ensure the semen is of an equivalent health status as set

out in the health conditions;

- 4.1.3.** the reasons why the veterinary authorities believe this proposal should be acceptable to the Falkland Island's Department of Agriculture and their recommendation for its acceptance.

5. Eligibility for importation

- 5.1.** The donor animal must have lived continuously in Australia since birth or the donor animal must have been imported into Australia from New Zealand.
- 5.2.** If the semen for export is of a bloodline derived from semen or embryos imported into Australia from any country other than New Zealand or South Africa, the semen for export must originate from an animal who was conceived (using non-imported semen), born and lived continuously in Australia. The donor animal's parents must also have been conceived in (using non-imported semen) and lived continuously in Australia since birth.

6. Permit details

- 6.1.** A permit to import must be obtained from:

The Senior Veterinary Officer
Department of Agriculture
Stanley
Falkland Islands

- 6.2.** The importer must supply the following information:

- name and address of exporter.
- name and address of the semen collection centre.
- breed and identification of donor animals.
- number of doses to be imported.

- 6.3.** The permit to import will be issued for a single consignment. Attached to, and an integral part of the permit to import, is the current import health standard which describes the conditions under which the semen may be imported into the Falkland Islands.

7. Disease free certification

Isolation/vaccination/treatments

Testing

The animal health tests and treatments required are stated in the Health Certificate

All serological tests must be conducted at a National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA) approved laboratory.

Product processing

Transportation details:

Transport to the Falkland Islands

1. The semen for export to The Falkland Islands must be transported in sealed transport containers.

The number of the seal must be recorded in the Health Certificate

Examination/Inspection

Biosecurity Clearance

1. On arrival in the Falkland Islands, a veterinarian will check the consignment.

Provided the required documentation is in order, a biosecurity clearance will be issued and the consignment will be released to the importer.

8. Health certificate:

Zoosanitary Certificate

Species: OVINE SEMEN

To: THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

Import Permit No.:

Exporting Country: AUSTRALIA Ministry/Department:

Service:Region:

I. Information concerning the donor animal(s)

- Name and breed (in attached documentation)
- Identification:
- Number of straws:
- Property of origin:

II. Information concerning the semen

- Date of collection:
- Total number of straws:
- Identification of straws (Markings to be indelible):

III. Origin of the semen

- Name and address of approved semen collection centre:
- Approval number of semen collection centre:
- Name and address of exporter:

IV. Destination of the semen

- Name and address of importer:

V. Sanitary information

I, _____, an official veterinarian of the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, after due enquiry do hereby declare the following in relation to the semen for export listed in this certificate:

1. Australia is officially free of the following diseases: Foot-and-mouth disease (types SAT 1,2,3 and Asia 1), Rift Valley fever, caprine and ovine pox, peste-des-petits ruminants, scrapie, Nairobi disease, pulmonary adenomatosis, maedi-visna, vesicular stomatitis, enzootic abortion in ewes, *Brucella melitensis*, and *Brucella abortus*.
2. The donor animals were born in and have lived continuously in Australia, or were imported into Australia from New Zealand.
3. For any semen of a bloodline derived from semen or embryos imported from any country other than New Zealand or South Africa, the semen originated from an animal who was conceived (using non-imported semen), born and lived continuously in Australia. The donor animal's parents were also conceived (using non-imported semen), born and lived continuously in Australia.
4. The donor animals have been in the semen collection centre for a continuous period of at least 30 days before the date of collection, and during this time have not been used for natural mating except with animals of the same health status.
5. During the 7 day period immediately prior to semen collection, and during the period of semen collection, the donor animals were isolated from animals not of an equivalent health status.
6. The period of semen collection for this consignment was 60 days or less.
7. The semen was collected, processed, packaged and stored under the supervision of a semen collection centre veterinarian and in accordance with the current OIE Code chapter on collection and processing of small ruminant semen.
8. The tested health status of the donor animals is equivalent to that recommended in the current OIE Code chapter on collection and processing of small ruminant semen.
9. On the dates of collection of the semen, all of the animals in the semen collection centre were examined by a semen collection centre veterinarian and were found to be free from any clinical evidence of infectious diseases transmissible in semen.

10. For Bluetongue Virus (BT):

(NB: strike through any option for BT that does not apply. The tests that were used and the dates of testing must also be listed.)

Either

10.1. When importing from BT virus free zones (as defined by the current OIE Code):

10.1.1. The donor animals were kept in a BT virus free zone for at least the 60 days prior to, and during, collection of the semen;

Or

10.1.2. The donor animals were subjected to a serological test to detect antibodies to BT, such as the competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) or the agar

gel immunodiffusion test (AGID), not less than 28 days and not more than 60 days following the final collection for this consignment, with negative results;

Test used: _____

Date of test: _____

Or

10.1.3. The donor animals were subjected to a test for BT, such as a virus isolation test or a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test on blood samples collected at commencement and conclusion of, and at least every 7 days (virus isolation test) or at least every 28 days (PCR test) during, semen collection for this consignment, with negative results.

Test used: _____

Dates of tests: _____

Or

10.2. When importing from BT virus infected zones (as defined by the current OIE Code):

10.2.1. The donor animals were subjected to a serological test to detect antibodies to BT, such as the competitive ELISA or AGID test, not less than 28 days and not more than 60 days after the final collection for this consignment, with negative results;

Test used: _____

Dates of tests: _____

Or

10.2.2. The donor animals were subjected to a test for BT, such as a virus isolation test or PCR test on blood samples collected at commencement and conclusion of, and at least every 7 days (virus isolation test) or at least every 28 days (PCR test) during, semen collection for this consignment, with negative results.

Test used: _____

Dates of tests: _____

11. For ovine Johne's disease (OJD):

11.1. There have been no reports of OJD on the property of origin in the 2 years before collection,

And

11.2. Either

11.2.1. I have received a declaration from the vendor that the property of origin is participating in the national Market Assurance Programme [MAP] for OJD at the date of collection;

Or

11.2.2. The donor ram has been tested for OJD by faecal culture test with negative results within 120 days prior to the collection of the semen.

Test used: _____

Dates of tests: _____

Or

11.2.3. The donor ram has been tested for OJD by ELISA or AGID test with negative results within 120 days prior to the collection of the semen.

Test used: _____

Dates of tests: _____

12. For Q Fever:

Not less than 21 days, and not more than 60 days following the final collection of semen for this consignment, the donor animals were tested with negative results for Q fever using the complement fixation test (CFT) (negative being no fixation of complement at dilution of 1:10 or higher), ELISA or IFA .

Test used: _____

Date of test: _____

13. For Leptospirosis:

On the day prior to the first collection of semen for export, the donor animals received an injection of oxytetracycline at a dose of 10mg/kg live bodyweight.

Date of treatment: _____

Dose rate: _____

Antibiotic used: _____

14. The names and concentrations of antibiotics included in the semen diluent are as follows:

Name	Concentration

15. The semen was placed in new or sterilised transport containers filled with fresh nitrogen.

Method of sterilisation (if applicable):

Date:

16. The semen was collected and stored at a licensed semen collection centre that is registered by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources to collect semen for export. The semen collection centre is under the direct supervision and control of the nominated centre veterinarian.

17. All laboratory tests were conducted at a laboratory approved by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA) to undertake testing for export purposes.

18. Prior to export, the container used for transporting the semen was locked and sealed by an Official Veterinarian, using seals bearing the marks:

Seal number: _____

Date of sealing: _____

Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Veterinary Officer:
Official stamp and date:

Name and address of office:

N.B. Official stamp must be applied to all pages.