



October 9, 2018

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR

No. 16
Series of 2018

SUBJECT: GUIDELINES ON THE IMPORTATION OF LIVE LARGE AND SMALL BREEDER RUMINANTS AND ITS GENETIC OR BREEDING MATERIALS

WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture aims to boost the livestock animal population such as large and small breeder ruminants of superior genetic abilities through the importation of live breeder animals or its genetic materials with an end goal of achieving local food sufficiency;

WHEREAS, in the promotion of livestock growth there is a need to protect our country from introduction of exotic animal diseases or incursion of eradicated diseases to prevent trade disruption and maintain the health and well-being of susceptible animals;

WHEREAS, the movement of live animals and its genetic materials through importation from accredited countries/establishments or transshipment via foreign countries necessitate permit or clearance from the Department of Agriculture (DA) – Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) to accompany the shipment as prescribed in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2017) of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Article 5.4.5 and 5.7.1. “Animal Health Measures Applicable Before, At Departure and On Arrival”;

WHEREAS, the BAI through its National Veterinary Quarantine Services Division (NVQSD) is mandated to set up a quarantine inspection system relative to inter-regional and international movement of animals, and animal products together with their documentation and issuance of permit and commodity clearance pursuant to Section 5, Act No. 3639 and Section 26, Executive Order No. 338, Series of 2001;

WHEREAS, in pursuance to Department of Agriculture – Memorandum Circular No. 12, series of 2017, which provides the general importation procedures of live animals into the Philippines and BAI Memorandum Circular No. 6, series of 2018 which sets additional guidelines on the importation of live animals, this circular on the importation and transshipment of live large and small ruminants and its genetic materials is hereby issued to provide guidance to all concerned.

SECTION 1. DEFINITION OF TERMS:

- 1.1 **ACCREDITED FOREIGN FARM/ANIMAL FACILITY** – refers to a foreign establishment that has been assessed by the BAI-Validation and Inspection Team (BAI-VIT) and have been found to meet the requirements to export live animals to the Philippines
- 1.2 **ANIMAL FOR BREEDING OR BREEDER ANIMAL** - means a domesticated or confined animal which is not intended for consumption.
- 1.3 **COLLECTION CENTER** – means a facility approved by the Veterinary Authority for the collection of oocytes or embryos and used exclusively for donor animals which meet the conditions of the Terrestrial Code
- 1.4 **EXPORTING COUNTRY** – refers to a country from which commodities are sent to another country
- 1.5 **EMBRYO** – the young conceptus following fertilization during cleavage until organs start to form
- 1.6 **GENETIC OR BREEDING MATERIALS**- may refer to semen, ova, eggs/oocytes, embryos
- 1.7 **INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE (IVC)** – otherwise called as Veterinary Health Certificate refers to the document issued by the Competent Veterinary Authority

which specifies that the animals, animal products and by-products or animal effects intended for international transport are free from any communicable animal diseases or are not carriers thereof

- 1.8 **OOCYTE**- the most mature cell type of a female germ cell, which, if fertilized by a sperm cell can form a new individual
- 1.9 **PEDIGREE RECORD** - document that contains information on the origin, breed, growth and development, productivity, and other qualities of purebred or graded animals
- 1.10 **SPS IMPORT CLEARANCE** – document issued prior to importation BAI to ensure that the animals or genetic/breeding materials being imported meet standards to protect human and animal life or health and to prevent the spread of pests or diseases among animals or plants. Such document also prescribes the conditions to be complied with by the importer for the maintenance of quality and sustainability of the product for the intended purpose.

SECTION 2. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

This Circular shall apply to an individual Philippine-based importer or foreign government entity that intends to export live large and small ruminants and its genetic/breeding materials to the Philippines.

SECTION 3. GENERAL INFORMATION AND REQUIREMENTS

- 3.1 The exporting country must be a member of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).
- 3.2 The exporting country or foreign animal establishment must be on the list of countries or animal establishment authorized/accredited to export live animals and its genetic/breeding materials to the Philippines.
- 3.2 Before a country or a particular animal establishment is approved and commence with the export of live animals and its genetic or breeding materials, an evaluation of the country or the foreign animal establishment and its competent authority will be carried out by the Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Animal Industry.
- 3.4 All imports must be accompanied by International Veterinary Certificate (IVC) issued and signed by the competent authority of the exporting country. The purpose of the animals must be indicated in the IVC.
- 3.5 All imports must be accompanied by practitioner recommended pedigree records.
- 3.6 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Import Clearance/Veterinary Quarantine Clearance to Import from the Bureau of Animal Industry must be secured prior to ship out of the animals or genetic/breeding materials.
- 3.7 In the event that a disease outbreak occurred in the exporting country, the authorities may apply temporary protective/preventive measures such as suspension of imports from all or part of the country concerned.
- 3.8 Upon arrival at the port of entry, the animals or genetic/breeding materials and its accompanying certificates (IVC, SPS IC/VQC to Import, pedigree records, bill of lading, commercial invoice) shall be verified and checked by BAI-NVQSD official veterinarians upon arrival at the port of entry. Further checks on the animals or genetic/breeding materials may also be carried out at the final destination.

SECTION 4. SPECIFIC ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR LIVE RUMINANTS

- 4.1 Large and small ruminants shall be sourced only from OIE recognized FMD free countries/zones/compartments without practicing vaccination.
- 4.2 Serological testing of animals for FMD, other important multi-species and species-specific animal diseases listed subsequently hereof as well as endemic or emerging diseases, **prior** to quarantine **and during** the quarantine period in the country of origin may be required as deemed necessary/appropriate.
- 4.3 The following are Important Multi-species Diseases such as but not limited to, which may affect Large and Small Ruminants as per Chapter 1.3, Article 1.3.1 of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2017);
 - 4.3.1 Anthrax

- 4.3.2 Bluetongue
 - 4.3.3 Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever
 - 4.3.4 Epizootic hemorrhagic disease
 - 4.3.5 Heartwater
 - 4.3.6 Infection with *Brucella abortus*, *Brucella melitensis*
 - 4.3.7 Infection with foot and mouth disease virus
 - 4.3.8 Infection with rabies virus
 - 4.3.9 Infection with Rift Valley fever virus
 - 4.3.10 Infection with rinderpest virus
 - 4.3.11 New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
 - 4.3.12 Old World screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
 - 4.3.13 Paratuberculosis
 - 4.3.14 Q fever
 - 4.3.15 Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
 - 4.3.16 Tularemia
- 4.4 The following are Important Diseases and infections of Large Ruminants such as but not limited to, as per Chapter 1.3, Article 1.3.2 of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2017);
- 4.4.1 Bovine anaplasmosis
 - 4.4.2 Bovine babesiosis
 - 4.4.3 Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
 - 4.4.4 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
 - 4.4.5 Bovine tuberculosis
 - 4.4.6 Bovine viral diarrhoea
 - 4.4.7 Enzootic bovine leukosis
 - 4.4.8 Haemorrhagic septicaemia
 - 4.4.9 Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
 - 4.4.10 Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)
 - 4.4.11 Lumpy skin disease
 - 4.4.12 Theileriosis
 - 4.4.13 Trichomonosis
 - 4.4.14 Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)
- 4.5 The following are Important Diseases and infections of Small Ruminants such as but not limited to, as per Chapter 1.3, Article 1.3.3 of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2017);
- 4.5.1 Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
 - 4.5.2 Contagious agalactia
 - 4.5.3 Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
 - 4.5.4 Infection with *Chlamydia abortus* (Enzootic abortion of ewes, ovine chlamydiosis)
 - 4.5.5 Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus
 - 4.5.6 Maedi-visna
 - 4.5.7 Nairobi sheep disease
 - 4.5.8 Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
 - 4.5.9 Salmonellosis (*S. abortus*, *S. ovis*)
 - 4.5.10 Scrapie
 - 4.5.11 Sheep pox and goat pox.
- 4.6 Considering the animal disease endemic variations in source countries as parallel title Philippines, the government shall source large and small ruminants from OIE recognized countries/zones/compartments with negligible risk of endemic disease introduction or incursion.

4.7 Import Terms and Conditions for Large Ruminants (Cattle and Buffalo):

- 4.7.1 The animals have been examined and are apparently free of physical defects likely to affect breeding potential. The pedigree records/certificate should accompany the shipment;

Selected animals to be imported must be strictly tested within 30 days prior to export. Animals must be properly identified by Radio-Frequency Identification (microchip) and indicate identification and origin of animals in the Health Certificate;

The animals while in the consolidation area must be sprayed with insect repellent and tested for diseases indicated in this protocol. Only animals tested negative will be accepted;

4.7.2 The animals must be accompanied by an International Veterinary Certificate (IVC) issued by a government veterinary officer and endorsed by the Competent Veterinary Authority. Information should contain the following certification statement:

4.7.2.1 The source country is free of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) without vaccination, Rinderpest, and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in accordance with the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organization for Animal Health(OIE);

4.7.2.2 Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), is a notifiable disease in the source country and that the use of ruminant protein for the feeding of ruminants and non-ruminants is prohibited; and a monitoring system to detect the possible re-occurrence of the disease is established. The source country should at least be classified under controlled risk category by OIE;

4.7.2.3 That the large ruminants originate from farm/s which to the best of the knowledge and belief of the signing veterinarian have come from farms and/or herds which have not had any outbreak of the following diseases such as but not limited to, for the past one (1) year prior to movement, and that the animals are free of clinical evidence of said diseases: **Anthrax, Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis, Bovine anaplasmosis, Bovine Tuberculosis, Bluetongue, Brucellosis, Johne's Disease or Paratuberculosis, Enzootic Bovine Leucosis, Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)/Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis (IPV), Mucosal Disease/Bovine Viral Diarrhea Complex, Leptospirosis, Q fever, Rabies and Trichomoniasis;**

4.7.2.4 The export animals have been kept isolated in an approved facility so as to have no direct contact with other non-tested animals for at least 30 days prior to export. The duration of quarantine may be extended as deemed necessary or appropriate;

4.7.2.5 The export animals originate from zones free of bluetongue for the previous 2 years prior to embarkation, and have applied proper vector control during quarantine and transport;

4.7.2.6 That the animals originated from farm/s classified tested negative, monitored negative or confirmed free status for Brucellosis;

4.7.2.7 That the animals have been treated twice with an approved agent for external and internal parasites within 30 days of exportation (date of treatment must be indicated);

4.7.2.8 That the animals are tested negative for prevailing *Leptospira* serotype or animals were given two injections of an antibiotic regimen approved by the Veterinary Authority at a dose of 25 mg/kg. body weight at fourteen (14) days interval, the second injection being given within 24 hours of load;

4.7.2.9 That the animals have been transported directly from the isolation area to the point of embarkation;

4.7.2.10 That the animals are clinically free from signs of FMD on the day of shipment;

4.7.2.11 At the port of embarkation (within 24 hours of export), a veterinary inspection and corresponding certification must be issued stating that the animals were found to be free from evidence of any communicable disease;

4.7.2.12 That the feeds and/or fodder to be used during transport have not come from pasture areas or farms known to be infected with the above-mentioned diseases;

4.7.3 It shall be further certified that the animals were negative to the following tests such as but not limited to, within thirty (30) days of export and the collection of samples will be under the supervision of the Philippine Veterinary Quarantine Officer:

- 4.7.3.1 Enzootic Bovine Leucosis: Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), AGID
- 4.7.3.2 Bovine Viral Diarrhoea: ELISA
- 4.7.3.3 Bovine Tuberculosis: Tuberculin Test
- 4.7.3.4 Bluetongue: Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), ELISA or as prescribed by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code
- 4.7.3.5 Johne's Disease or Paratuberculosis: ELISA, PCR or fecal sample culture
- 4.7.3.6 Q fever : ELISA
- 4.7.3.7 FMD: Nonstructural Protein (NSP) ELISA

4.8 Import Terms and Conditions for Small Ruminants (Sheep):

4.8.1 The animals have been examined and are apparently free of physical defects likely to affect breeding potential. The pedigree records/certificate should accompany the shipment;

Selected animals to be imported must be strictly tested within 30 days prior to export. Animals must be properly identified by Radio-Frequency Identification (microchip) and indicate identification and origin of animals in the Health Certificate;

The animals while in the consolidation area must be sprayed with insect repellent and tested for diseases indicated in this protocol. Only animals tested negative will be accepted;

4.8.2 The animals must be accompanied by an International Veterinary Certificate (IVC) issued by a government veterinary officer and endorsed by the Competent Veterinary Authority. Information should contain the following certification statement:

- 4.8.2.1 The source country is free from Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Sheep Pox, Rinderpest and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR);
- 4.8.2.2 The animals originate from farms which after due inquiry and to the best of the knowledge and belief of the signing veterinarian have had no reported outbreaks or signs of the following diseases such as but not limited to, six (6) months prior to exportation: **Bluetongue, Anthrax, Enzootic Abortion of Sheep, Johne's Disease or Paratuberculosis, Maedi-Visna and Scrapie;**
- 4.8.2.3 The animals originate from farms which after due inquiry have been free of Tuberculosis and Brucellosis for the last twelve (12) months;
- 4.8.2.4 The said animals must come from or must have been raised in a government accredited farm or have been confined in such establishment for not less than ninety (90) days from the date of capture from the wild state or since birth;
- 4.8.2.5 The export animals have been kept isolated in an approved facility so as to have no direct contact with other non-tested animals for at least 30 days prior to export. The duration of quarantine may be extended as deemed necessary or appropriate;
- 4.8.2.6 As far as can be determined, the export animals were not exposed to the aforementioned diseases during the 30 days prior to exportation;
- 4.8.2.7 The animals were treated twice for internal and external parasites within 30 days of exportation (date of treatment must be indicated);
- 4.8.2.8 The animals originated from premises/herd where there have been no outbreak or clinical cases of Johne's Disease or Paratuberculosis for the last five (5) years;
- 4.8.2.9 The animals were treated twice with an injection of dihydrostreptomycin at a dose rate of 25 mg/kg, bodyweight, the last injection being given within seven (7) days prior to export (date of treatment must be indicated);
- 4.8.2.10 That the animals have been transported directly from the isolation area to the point of embarkation;

- 4.8.2.11 That the animals are clinically free from signs of FMD on the day of shipment;
 - 4.8.2.12 That the feeds and/or fodder to be used during transport have not come from pasture areas or farms known to be infected with the above-mentioned diseases.
 - 4.8.2.13 At the port of embarkation (within 24 hours of export), a veterinary inspection and corresponding certification must be issued stating that the animals were found to be free from evidence of any communicable disease;
- 4.8.3 It shall be further certified that the animals were negative to the following tests, such as but not limited to, within thirty (30) days prior to export and that the animals were kept isolated from untested animals from the beginning of testing.
- 4.8.3.1 Johne's Disease or Paratuberculosis: ELISA, PCR or fecal sample culture
 - 4.8.3.2 Bluetongue: ELISA, PCR
 - 4.8.3.3 FMD: NSP ELISA, PCR

4.9 Import Terms and Conditions for Small Ruminants (Goat):

- 4.9.1 The animals have been examined and are apparently free of physical defects likely to affect breeding potential. The pedigree records/certificate should accompany the shipment;

Selected animals to be imported must be strictly tested within 30 days prior to export. Animals must be properly identified by Radio-Frequency Identification (microchip) and indicate identification and origin of animals in the Health Certificate;

The animals while in the consolidation area must be sprayed with insect repellent and tested for diseases indicated in this protocol. Only animals tested negative will be accepted;

- 4.9.2 The animals must be accompanied by an International Veterinary Certificate (IVC) issued by a government veterinary officer and endorsed by the Competent Veterinary Authority. Information should contain the following certification statement:
 - 4.9.2.1 The source country is free from Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Goat Pox, Rinderpest, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Goat Pox and Scrapie;
 - 4.9.2.2 The animals originate from farms which after due inquiry and to the best of the knowledge and belief of the signing veterinarian, have had no reported outbreaks or clinical signs of the following diseases, such as but not limited to, in the six (6) months prior to exportation;

Q Fever, Johne's Disease or Paratuberculosis, Caseous Lymphadenitis, Melioidosis, Contagious Pustular Dermatitis and Contagious Ophthalmia;
 - 4.9.2.3 The animals originated from farms/premises on which there were no reported outbreaks or clinical signs of **Bluetongue** and **Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (CAE)** twelve (12) months prior to exportation;
 - 4.9.2.4 The animals originated from farm, which have been free of Tuberculosis and Brucellosis for the last 12 months;
 - 4.9.2.5 The animals originate from premises/flock where there have been no reported outbreaks or clinical cases of Johne's Disease or Paratuberculosis for the last five (5) years prior to exportation;
 - 4.9.2.6 The animals have been kept isolated from all ruminants of lesser health status from the time of first test or treatment until export (minimum 7 days);
 - 4.9.2.7 The animals have been vaccinated against clostridial diseases according to manufacturer's instructions (date of treatment must be indicated);
 - 4.9.2.8 The animals have been treated with an approved residual acaricide within 96 hours of embarkation (date of treatment must be indicated);

- 4.9.2.9 The animals have been treated twice with an approved agent for internal parasites within 30 days of exportation (date of treatment must be indicated);
- 4.9.2.10 That the animals have been transported directly from the isolation area to the point of embarkation;
- 4.9.2.11 That the animals are clinically free from signs of FMD on the day of shipment;
- 4.9.2.12 At the port of embarkation (within 24 hours of export), a veterinary inspection and corresponding certification must be issued stating that the animals were found to be free from evidence of any communicable disease;
- 4.9.2.13 That the feeds and/or fodder to be used during transport have not come from pasture areas or farms known to be infected with the above-mentioned diseases;
- 4.9.3 It shall be further certified that the animals were negative to the following tests, such as but not limited to, within 30 days prior to export:
 - 4.9.3.1 Bluetongue – Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), PCR
 - 4.9.3.2 Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis- ELISA
 - 4.9.3.3 Johne's Disease or Paratuberculosis: Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), PCR or fecal sample culture
 - 4.9.3.4 FMD- NSP ELISA, PCR

4.10 Other Zoosanitary Conditions for Large and Small Ruminants

- 4.10.1 That no animals or other ruminants shall be permitted aboard the vessel or aircraft from another country during the time when the animals are on board the vessel or aircraft;
- 4.10.2 That movement must be made in cleaned or disinfected vehicles. During the voyage, the animals stop only at approved intermediate port and only authorized transit quarantine areas;
- 4.10.3 No feeds/fodder other than the country of origin is taken aboard the ship or aircraft;
- 4.10.4 That no stops on ports of call are permitted while the animals are on board the vessel or aircraft;
- 4.10.5 In the event that the shipment will be transhipped via FMD infected/endemic areas, the following provisions shall be observed:
 - 4.10.5.1 A certification that the animals were not exposed to any source of FMD during transportation from the establishment to the place of shipment.
 - 4.10.5.2 A certification from the Veterinary Quarantine Officer that the animals shall not leave the confines of the port of transshipment;
 - 4.10.5.3 A certification that the animals shall not be mixed with other animals during transit.
 - 4.10.5.4 A certification that the animals shall not touch the ground of transshipment country.
- 4.10.6 Should any of the diseases mentioned break out on board the vessel or aircraft while the animals are in transit, the said vessel shall not be permitted to dock at the port of entry and the animals therein shall not be unloaded but shall be disposed of:
 - 4.10.6.1 by returning the animals to the point of origin;
 - 4.10.6.2 by killing or destroying the animals on board and burning and burying their carcass in an isolated place to be designated by the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI).
- 4.10.7 If the animals, upon arrival at the port of entry, are found after the inspection by the Veterinary Quarantine Officer (VQO) of the BAI to be apparently free from evidence of the diseases mentioned, the following requirements shall be complied with accordingly:
 - 4.10.7.1 that a landing permit and Notice of Quarantine shall be issued by the VQO of BAI for the animals;

- 4.10.7.2 that the animals shall be unloaded to a truck or trailer and transported immediately to the declared quarantine area, and the Director of BAI shall designate VQO to oversee quarantine of the animals for a period of at least Forty-five (45) days from the date of their arrival depending upon the condition of the animals;
- 4.10.7.3 that the animals shall not be removed from the location of quarantine while undergoing the isolation period;
- 4.10.7.4 that the animals while in quarantine shall be subjected to periodic inspection and serological testing by the authorized representative of the Director of BAI; and if found positive, the animals shall be destroyed/buried at the expense of the owner/importer;
- 4.10.7.5 that the cost of the test shall be borne by the importer;
- 4.10.7.6 importer shall provide test kits, reagents, consumables and other testing materials not available in the Animal Disease Diagnosis and Reference Laboratory (ADDRL);
- 4.10.7.7 in case ADDRL is incapable to perform the test, the laboratory samples collected under quarantine shall be sent to a third-party laboratory;
- 4.10.7.8 should any of the above-mentioned disease break out after the animals are loaded all the infected animals are to be condemned, burned and/or buried at the expense of the owner. No compensation shall be paid for any animal destroyed;
- 4.10.7.9 in case of disease outbreak, importer shall be liable for all animals affected outside the quarantine area;
- 4.10.8 That upon termination of the quarantine period, the removal of the animal shall be duly authorized by the Director of BAI through the issuance of Notice of Quarantine Release by the VQO.
- 4.11 The following fees shall be made payable to the BAI for the following:
 - 4.11.1.1 Issuance of Import permit
 - 4.11.1.2 Inspection and Issuance of Notice of Arrival at the port of entry
- 4.12 The importer shall bear the Daily Subsistence Allowance for meals and accommodation of the assigned Veterinary Quarantine personnel during arrival, under guarding and the quarantine period.

SECTION 5. SPECIFIC ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR GENETIC/BREEDING MATERIALS

5.1 The importation of genetic or breeding materials from large ruminants shall be in accordance with the recommendations provided in the Articles 8.8.13-8.8.19 of Chapter 8.8 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2017).

5.2 Import Terms and Conditions for Fresh Semen:

- 5.2.1 The commodity must be accompanied by an International Veterinary Certificate (IVC) issued by a government veterinary officer and endorsed by the Competent Veterinary Authority. Information should contain the following certification statement:
 - 5.2.1.1 That the source country is free of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia;
 - 5.2.1.2 The semen is derived from animal kept in an Artificial Insemination (AI) Center officially approved by a Veterinary Officer and endorsed by Competent Veterinary Authority;
 - 5.2.1.3 The semen is derived from animals kept in an AI Center for at least six (6) months prior to semen collection;
 - 5.2.1.4 During the six (6) months prior to semen collection the AI Center has been free from signs of: **Anthrax, Bovine Malignant Catarrhal Fever, Bovine Brucellosis, Bluetongue, Bovine Tuberculosis, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Johne's Disease or**

- Paratuberculosis, Enzootic Bovine Leucosis, Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)/ Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis (IPV), Mucosal Disease/Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Complex, Q Fever, Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis, and Bovine Anaplasmosis;**
- 5.2.1.5 The AI Center has been free of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis for the last twelve (12) months;
 - 5.2.1.6 The donor animals showed no clinical sign of FMD on the day of collection of the semen and for the following 30 days;
 - 5.2.1.7 The donor animals were kept for at least 3 months prior to collection in a FMD free country or zone;
 - 5.2.1.8 The semen was collected from Bulls that showed no clinical signs of contagious disease on the date of collection;
 - 5.2.1.9 That the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of chapter 4.5 and 4.6 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2017);
 - 5.2.1.10 That the semen was stored in the country of origin for a period of at least one (1) month following collection, and during this period no animal on the establishment (AI Center) where the donor animal was kept showed any sign of FMD;
- 5.2.2 It should be further certified that the bull at the AI Center must be negative for the following tests within six (6) months prior to collection:
- 5.2.2.1 Leptospirosis: Microtiter Agglutination Test
 - 5.2.2.2 Trichomoniasis/Campylobacteriosis: Culture of Preputial samples
 - 5.2.2.3 Johne's Disease or Paratuberculosis – ELISA, PCR or fecal sample culture
 - 5.2.2.4 Bluetongue: ELISA, PCR
 - 5.2.2.5 Bovine Tuberculosis: Tuberculin Test
 - 5.2.2.6 Bovine Brucellosis: Buffered Brucella Antigen Test (BBAT), PCR
 - 5.2.2.7 Bovine Enzootic Leukosis: ELISA, PCR
 - 5.2.2.8 Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR): ELISA, PCR
 - 5.2.2.9 Bovine Viral Diarrhoea (BVD): Virus isolation, ELISA or real time RT-PCR
 - 5.2.2.10 Q Fever: ELISA
 - 5.2.2.11 FMD: NSP ELISA, PCR
- 5.2.3 That the animal identification of the donor bulls is clearly stated in the IVC and on the label of the respective containers;
 - 5.2.4 The consignee/importer must report to the Director of Animal Industry thru the concerned Regional Veterinary Quarantine Officer (RVQO) of nearest BAI- Veterinary Quarantine Station the list of particulars of every female animal inseminated with the said imported semen at the end of each month indicating the date of insemination, the conception rate and thereafter, the movement of each inseminated animals;
 - 5.2.5 That should an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest or any exotic animal disease occur at the source within one month before and after the date of dispatch of the semen to the Philippines, the said semen when already landed in the Philippines, shall be confiscated and disposed of by the Director of Animal Industry or His/her authorized representative, in any manner deemed necessary to prevent the possible introduction of the said disease. The importer/consignee therefore shall not claim for any compensation for said condemned semen;
 - 5.2.6 In the event that exotic communicable disease breaks out among the inseminated animals or within the ranch/farm or project, all the exposed and in-contact animals shall be quarantined and those showing signs of the disease shall be destroyed without the government paying damage to the owner of the said animal:
 - 5.2.7 The following fees shall be made payable to the BAI for the following:
 - 5.2.7.1 Issuance of Import permit
 - 5.2.7.2 Inspection fee at the port of entry

- 5.2.8 The permit is subject to cancellation should any dangerous communicable disease break out at the place of origin, or maybe revoked at any time before the expiry date if the interest of the government so requires.

5.3 Import Terms and Conditions for Embryos:

- 5.3.1 The commodity must be accompanied by an International Veterinary Certificate (IVC) issued by a government veterinary officer and endorsed by the Competent Veterinary Authority. Information should contain the following certification statement:
- 5.3.1.1 That the source country is free from Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia;
 - 5.3.1.2 Fertilization was achieved with semen meeting the conditions referred to in Articles 8.8.13 up to 8.8.16, as applicable of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2017);
 - 5.3.1.3 The oocytes were collected, and the embryos were processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 4.7, 4.8, or 4.9, as applicable of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2017);
 - 5.3.1.4 During the last six (6) months prior to embryo collection, no clinical signs of **Anthrax, Bovine Malignant Catarrhal Fever, Bovine Brucellosis, Bluetongue, Bovine Tuberculosis, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Johne's Disease or Paratuberculosis, Enzootic Bovine Leucosis, Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)/ Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis (IPV), Mucosal Disease/Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Complex, Q Fever, Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis, Trichomoniasis and Bovine Anaplasmosis;** have been diagnose in the farm of origin of the donor female and donor bulls;
 - 5.3.1.5 The herd of origin of the donor females and donor bulls originate from accredited farm/farms that has been free of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis for the last twelve (12) months;
 - 5.3.1.6 The donor animals showed no clinical sign of FMD on the day of collection of the semen and for the following 30 days;
 - 5.3.1.7 The donor animals were kept for at least 3 months prior to collection in a FMD free country or zone;
 - 5.3.1.8 That the donor females originate from premises of origin which has been free of Johne's Disease or Paratuberculosis for the last five (5) years;
 - 5.3.1.9 The donor females come from farms with no diagnosed case of Campylobacteriosis in the preceding three years prior to export;
 - 5.3.1.10 The embryo was collected from female bovine that showed no clinical signs of contagious disease on the day of embryo collection;
 - 5.3.1.11 That the embryo was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9, as relevant of the OIE Terrestrial Animal health Code (2017);
- 5.3.2 It should be further certified that the bull at the AI Center must be negative for the following tests within six (6) months prior to collection:
- 5.3.2.1 Leptospirosis: Microtiter Agglutination Test
 - 5.3.2.2 Trichomoniasis/Campylobacteriosis: Culture of Preputial samples
 - 5.3.2.3 Johne's Disease or Paratuberculosis – ELISA, PCR or fecal sample culture
 - 5.3.2.4 Bluetongue: PCR, ELISA
 - 5.3.2.5 Bovine Tuberculosis: Tuberculin Test
 - 5.3.2.6 Bovine Brucellosis: Buffered Brucella Antigen Test (BBAT), PCR
 - 5.3.2.7 Bovine Enzootic Leukosis: ELISA, PCR
 - 5.3.2.8 Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR): ELISA, PCR
 - 5.3.2.9 Bovine Viral Diarrhoea (BVD): Virus isolation, ELISA or real time RT-PCR

5.3.2.10 Q Fever – ELISA

5.3.2.11 FMD- NSP ELISA, PCR

- 5.3.3 The consignee/importer must report to the BAI Director through the concerned Regional Veterinary Quarantine Officer (RVQO) of nearest BAI-Veterinary Quarantine Stations (VQS) the list of particulars of every female animal inseminated with the said imported embryos at the end of each month indicating the date of insemination, the conception rate and thereafter, the movement of each inseminated animals;
- 5.3.4 That should an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest or any exotic animal disease occur at the source within one month before and after the date of dispatch of the embryos to the Philippines, the said embryos when already landed in the Philippines, shall be confiscated and disposed by the BAI Director or His/Her authorized representative, in any manner deemed necessary to prevent the possible introduction of the said disease. The importer/consignee therefore shall not claim for any compensation for said condemned embryos;
- 5.3.5 In the event that exotic communicable disease breaks out among the inseminated animals or within the ranch/farm or project, all the exposed and in-contact animals shall be quarantined and those showing signs of the disease shall be destroyed without the government paying damage to the owner of the said animal:
- 5.3.6 The following fees shall be made payable to the BAI for the following:
- 5.3.6.1 Issuance of Import permit
 - 5.3.6.2 Inspection fee at the port of entry
- 5.3.7 The permit is subject to cancellation should any dangerous communicable disease break out at the place of origin, or maybe revoked at any time before the expiry date if the interest of the government so requires.

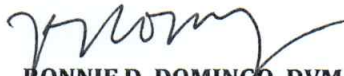
SECTION 6. REPEALING CLAUSE

All Rules and regulations and other issuances which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Memorandum Circular are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

This Circular shall take effect after Fifteen (15) days from filing of three (3) certified copies thereof with the National Administrative Register at the UP Law Center.

Approved this ____ day of _____ 2018 in Quezon City, Philippines.

APPROVED:



RONNIE D. DOMINGO, DVM, MSc
OIC Director, BAI

NOTED BY:



ENRICO P. GARZON JR., DVM
Chief Veterinary Officer /
Assistant Secretary for Livestock