

## IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF KOREA FOR BREEDING BULLS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, name and location of the farm of origin and complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional information must include:

### CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS:

1. The United States has been free of foot-and-mouth disease for 1 years; rinderpest, peste des petitis ruminants, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, lumpy skin disease for 3 years, and Rift Valley fever for 4 years. Vaccination against these diseases is prohibited in the United States.
2. The United States is recognized as a country with a negligible BSE risk and complies with the conditions referred to in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).
  - a. The cattle selected for export are identified by a permanent identification system in such a way as to demonstrate that they are not exposed cattle.
  - b. The cattle selected for export were born after the date from which the ban on feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants was effectively enforced. (January 1999).
3. The United States has been free of Theileriosis (Theileria parva, T. annulata) and Babesiosis (Babesia bigemina, B. bovis) for 2 years and Brucella melitensis for 1 year prior to export.
4. The animals for export originate from States that have been free from vesicular stomatitis for the last 2 years prior to export and the animals have not been vaccinated for this disease.
5. Prior to the initiation of the export, the farm of origin has had no clinical, pathological, and serological of Johne's disease for 5 years; bovine tuberculosis for 2 years; rabies, trichomoniasis, and Aujeszky's disease for 1 year; and anthrax, hemorrhagic septicemia, bovine brucellosis, leptospirosis, campylobacteriosis, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV) for 6 months (see item 5 under Other Information).
6. The animals for export have not been vaccinated against brucellosis as adult animals (adult vaccination). The animals for export have not been vaccinated against bluetongue and Aujeszky's disease from birth.

7. The animals have been vaccinated for IBR/IPV twice at 30-day intervals with an approved vaccine. Both these vaccinations are to be conducted not less than 10 days and not more than 60 days prior to export.
8. The animals have been in a USDA-approved export isolation facility at for at least 30 days, at which time the cattle were inspected and found to be healthy and free from evidence of communicable disease.
9. The animals have been treated twice with a 14-day interval between treatments with long acting oxytetracycline at a rate of 20 mg/kg body weight. These treatments were done during USDA-export isolation and the second treatment was done within 3 days prior to shipment. (If this statement cannot be made, then the animals must be tested as required under Test Requirements.)
10. The animals were inspected and found to be free from clinical evidence of bovine malignant catarrhal fever, anthrax, rabies, Q fever, black leg, or any other communicable diseases of cattle.
11. Applicable on or after February 6, 2023:  
In the case of bluetongue, cattle were tested twice, at least 40-days apart. The first test should be conducted within 30 days prior to the start of export isolation. The second test must be conducted during export isolation.  
  
Applicable before February 6, 2023:  
In the case of bluetongue, the animals have resided in one of the low-incidence (free) states at least 40 days prior to the start of the isolation. (This statement is only required for cattle originating in low-incidence (free) States, and a “free State” has not reported bluetongue for the 12 months prior to the start of the 40 day time period).
12. The animals were treated for ectoparasites and blood feeding insects with and approved product during export isolation and within 7 days prior to shipment. (This treatment is exempted when it is not suitable for the activity of the blood feeding insects and other vectors. A statement to this effect must be made on the health certificate.)
13. Crates, vehicles, the stowage area of aircraft used for transportation of exported animals as well as the export quarantine facility shall be disinfected using Government approved disinfectant. The exported animals shall be transported to the port of embarkation and to Korea without coming in contact with other animals.
14. All material such as hay, bedding, and fodder used during export isolation and transportation was produced in the United States. It is sanitary and not known to be contaminated with communicable animal disease pathogens.

## TEST REQUIREMENTS:

The animals were negative to the following tests during USDA-export isolation. The tuberculosis test can be conducted prior to isolation and must be performed not less than 60 days and not more than 90 days prior to export.

1. Tuberculosis: Intradermal caudal fold test using bovine PPD tuberculin or other official test.
2. Johne's disease: Complement fixation (CF) test at a 1:8 dilution or ELISA.
3. Bluetongue: Two ELISA's. See item 4 under Other Information.
4. Brucellosis: (a) Unvaccinated cattle: standard tube test (STT) at 1:50 dilution or other official test.  
(b) Official calfhood vaccinated cattle: STT at 1:100 dilution.
5. Anaplasmosis: CF test at a 1:5 dilution or fluorescent antibody test.  
(Anaplasma marginale)
6. Leptospirosis: Microtiter agglutination test at a 1:100 dilution for Leptospira pomona, L. canicola, and L. icterohaemorrhagiae. (Test not required if the certification statement No. 9 can be made on the health certificate.)
7. Vesicular Stomatitis: ELISA or serum neutralization (SN) test at a 1:32 dilution.
8. Campylobacteriosis: Culture of genital swabs/washings. (Test not required for virgin bulls, heifers, and pregnant heifers artificially inseminated using semen free of campylobacteriosis. Statement to this effect must be made on the health certificate.)
9. Trichomoniasis: Culture of genital swabs/washings. (Test not required for virgin bulls, heifers, and pregnant heifers artificially inseminated using semen free of trichomoniasis. Statement to this effect must be made on the health certificate.)
10. Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (EBL): Two agar-gel immunodiffusion tests or ELISA's at least 120 days apart. (See Item #6 under Other Information)

### EMBARKATION STATEMENT:

At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian must attach to the Origin Health Certificate the “Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals” (VS Form 17-37) showing:

1. The name and address of the consignor;
2. The name and address of the consignee;
3. The number and species of the animals to be shipped; and
4. A statement that the animals “have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto” (within 24 hours of exportation).

### OTHER INFORMATION:

1. USDA-approved export isolation means that cattle for Korea are confined on a premises that has been inspected by a VS inspector and meets all of the requirements as outlined in VS Memo 592.105, before any animals are placed in isolation. All testing procedures required for export can be done if cattle are in an approved isolation facility for a minimum of 30 days. Cattle are to remain in this type of isolation until moved to the port of embarkation.
2. If cattle for export to Korea are placed in a USDA-approved export isolation facility before the start of any testing, all test procedures may be carried out while the animals are in this type of facility.
3. Tuberculosis test – Cattle for Korea must be negative to TB test conducted not less than 60 days prior to shipment. Tests may not be more than 90 days old. TB tests are complete when the observation of the inspection site is made. The day the TB tests are observed is the first day of the waiting period.
4. Bluetongue:  
Applicable on or after February 6, 2023:  
Cattle originating from ALL States, irrespective of previous bluetongue seasonal designation, must be tested twice, at least 40-days apart. The first test can be conducted within 30 days prior to the start of export isolation. The second test must be conducted during export isolation.  
  
Applicable before February 6, 2023:  
Cattle originating from low-incidence (free) States (Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin and West Virginia) require only one test, but the cattle must be resident of that State at least 40 days prior to the start of export isolation. Cattle originating from other States must be tested twice, at least 40-days apart. The first test can be conducted within 30 days prior to the start of export isolation. The second test must be conducted during export isolation.
5. According to the interpretation provided by the Korean Veterinary Authorities, only simultaneous existence of all three forms of evidence (clinical, pathological, and serological) in a given herd is sufficient to disqualify animals from being selected for export to Korea.
6. The first leukosis test can be conducted prior to the entering of the animal into the USDA-approved isolation facility. The test date for both tests should be indicated.