Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

July 2011

Bluetongue Outbreak 3\textsuperscript{rd} August 2007 to 5\textsuperscript{th} August 2011

Notes for Guidance of Official Veterinarians and Exporters
Contents

Intra-Union Trade in Ruminant Germplasm from GB Bluetongue Restricted Zones which were in place during 3RD August 2007 to 5TH July 2011 ............................................................................. 3

1. Background....................................................................................................................... 3
2. Area of Application............................................................................................................ 3
3. Additional Safeguard Measures....................................................................................... 3
4. Guidance on certification of Additional Safeguard Measures....................................... 4
   Semen:............................................................................................................................... 4
   Bovine Embryos / Ova (in-vivo derived) ........................................................................ 5
   Other Embryos / Ova......................................................................................................... 5
5. Additional Health Attestation .......................................................................................... 6
Intra-Union Trade in Ruminant Germplasm from GB Bluetongue Restricted Zones which were in place during 3RD August 2007 to 5TH July 2011

This document must be read in conjunction with the usual notes for guidance for the germplasm being certified.

Additional Requirements for Intra-Community Trade in Ruminant Germplasm under Article 8 and Annex III of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 as amended. These requirements have to be met/certified for germplasm collected between 3rd August 2007 and 5th July 2011.

1. Background

Directive 2000/75/EC (as amended) establishes an exit ban which prohibits movements of ruminant animals and their germplasm from bluetongue restricted zones (RZ). Commission Regulation 1266/2007 allows ruminant germplasm to be exempted from the exit ban provided that certain additional safeguard measures are applied. A map showing the current bluetongue RZ in the EU can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/bluetongue_en.htm

Ruminant animals include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antilocapridae</td>
<td>Pronghorns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovidae</td>
<td>Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Antelopes, Gazelles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camelidae</td>
<td>Camels, Llamas, Alpacas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervidae</td>
<td>Deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giraffidae</td>
<td>Giraffes, Okapi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moschidae</td>
<td>Musk deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tragulidae</td>
<td>Chevrotain (Mouse deer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Area of Application

The additional safeguard measures (paragraphs 3 and 4 below) and the additional health attestations (paragraph 5 below) do not need to be applied to ruminant germplasm which is being produced and/or dispatched from an establishment located wholly outside any bluetongue RZ. If the germplasm is collected from donor animals outside the bluetongue RZ or legally imported, and stored within the RZ prior to dispatch, an additional health attestation is required; however, the additional safeguard measures do not have to be complied with. The health certificate accompanying the consignment in question must be consulted to determine which health attestation is applicable.

3. Additional Safeguard Measures

(a) The additional safeguard measures focus on the location of the donor animals at the time of collection of the germplasm and risk mitigation either through protection of the donor animals against vector attacks or satisfactory testing of the donor animals for the presence of antibodies or the virus.
No method of protecting livestock against attacks from Culicoides is 100% effective. This means that the only practical way of certifying compliance with the requirements of Commission Regulation 1266/2007 is to rely on satisfactory testing of the donor animals. However, if it is possible to construct a facility and manage it in such a way that vector attack can be mitigated, then this option may be used. The certifying official veterinarian may obtain from the operator of the facility - any relevant declaration(s)/undertaking(s) that s/he considers necessary and certify this option on such a basis and/or spot checks.

Samples must be sent, in good time, to an official laboratory (currently Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright – for the PCR, and the Veterinary Laboratories Agency, Addlestone – for the ELISA) for testing. Guidance on submission of samples, including the submission forms to use, can be found at:

For APHA: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/laboratory-test-price-lists#export-and-captive-avian-import-tests


4. Guidance on certification of Additional Safeguard Measures

Pre-existing intra-Community trade rules require that donor animals are not under veterinary prohibition or quarantine measures. If such measures are in place as a result of bluetongue, this requirement can be waived if the relevant conditions of Regulation 1266/2007 have been met. The relevant additional health statement (attestation – paragraph 5 below refers) on the TRACES ITAHC may be certified on the following basis:

Semen:

Points (a) through to (e) of Annex III.B to Regulation 1266/2007 refer.

The semen must have been collected from donor animals complying with at least one of the following options:

Point (a): the donor animals have been resident outside a RZ for at least 60 days both before and during the collection of the semen being certified; semen collected during the 60 days prior to the centre/holding getting caught up in the RZ will be ineligible for export under this option. However, if the donors can be/have been tested serologically between 21 and 60 days after the final collection in accordance with Point (d), with negative results, then the semen can be certified for export under that option.

Point (b): the donor animals have been protected against attacks by vectors for a period of at least 60 days before commencement of, and during, collection of the semen;
Note: this option can be used if it is possible to construct a facility and manage it in such a way that vector attack can be mitigated. The certifying official veterinarian may obtain - from the operator of the facility - any relevant declaration(s)/undertaking(s) that s/he considers necessary and certify this option on such a basis and/or spot checks.
Point (c): the donor animals have been resident in a bluetongue seasonally-free zone during that zone’s seasonally vector-free period for at least 60 days both before and during the collection of the semen being certified;
AND
the validity of the *seasonally vector-free period* has been substantiated by favourable epidemiological data obtained from the implementation of a bluetongue monitoring programme for the last 3 years.

Note: no seasonally-free zones have been established in Great Britain, therefore this option cannot currently be used.

**Point (d):** the donor animals have been subjected to a serological test (according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual) to detect antibodies to the bluetongue virus group, with negative results, at least every 60 days during the collection period and between 21 and 60 days following the final collection;

**Point (e):** the donor animals have been subjected, with negative results, to an agent identification test (according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual) carried out on blood samples collected:

(i) at the time of the first and final collection;

and

(ii) during the period of semen collection:
- at least every 7 days, in the case of a virus isolation test,

or

- at least every 28 days, in the case of a polymerase chain reaction test.

**Bovine Embryos / Ova (in-vivo derived)**

**Point 1 of Annex III.C to Regulation 1266/2007 refers.**

The *in-vivo* derived bovine embryos must have been collected in accordance with Council Directive 89/556/EEC, which means they must have been:

(i) collected by Article 3 approved embryo collection teams and

(ii) collected from animals meeting Annex B health requirements and

(iii) collected, processed and stored in accordance with Annex A i.e. washed, including with trypsin, as mentioned in the Annex of Council Directive 89/556/EEC and

(iv) collected from animals which do not show any clinical signs of bluetongue on the day of collection.

**Other Embryos / Ova**

**Points 2(a), 2(c) and 2(d) of Annex III.C to Regulation 1266/2007 refer.**

The embryos/ova of ruminants other than bovines and the in vitro derived bovine embryos/ova, must have been obtained from donor females complying with at least one of the following options:

**Point 2(a):** the donor females have been resident outside a RZ for at least 60 days both before and during the collection of the embryos/ova being certified; ova/embryos collected during the 60 days prior to the holding getting caught up in the RZ will be ineligible for export under this option. However, if the donors can be/have been tested serologically between 21 and 60 days after the final collection in accordance with Point 2(c), or virologically on the day of collection in accordance with Point 2(d), with negative results, then they can be certified for export under these options.
Point 2(c): the donor females have been subjected to a serological test (according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual) to detect antibodies to the bluetongue virus group, between 21 and 60 days following collection of the embryos/ova being certified, with negative results;

Point 2(d): the donor females have been subjected to an agent identification test (according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual) on a blood sample taken on the day of collection of the embryos/ova being certified, with negative results.

5. Additional Health Attestation

Consignments of ruminant germplasm being dispatched from an establishment located either partially or wholly within a RZ must be accompanied by the standard TRACES Intra-Community Trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) annotated with the relevant additional statement(s) to confirm that the conditions of the additional safeguard measures (as appropriate) have been met. It is possible to certify compliance with more than one Annex III B/C options, e.g. if semen is collected from animals located outside the RZ, and the donor animals have been tested by serology, it is possible to certify compliance with points a and d.

(a) semen in compliance with Article 8(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 and semen obtained from donor animals which comply with point [(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) as appropriate] of Annex III.B to Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007;

(b) ova in compliance with Article 8(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 and ova obtained from donor animals which comply with point [1, 2(a) 2(c) or 2(d) as appropriate] of Annex III.C to Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007;

(c) embryos in compliance with Article 8(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 and embryos obtained from donor animals which comply with point [1, 2(a), 2(c) or 2(d) as appropriate] of Annex III.C to Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007;

The certifying official must select the appropriate BTB/C options on the TRACES ITAHC and/or manually annotate the TRACES ITAHC with the appropriate statements, as above. Any manual annotations must be made in Part II (Certification), below the health information and above the signature.