Intra-Union Trade in Ovine/Caprine Animals for Breeding

Notes for Guidance of Official Veterinarians and consigners (Exporters) – (6227NFG)

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1. Key Documents

The following key documents must be read and understood prior to completing and signing the Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for animals of the ovine/caprine species for breeding:

- 6227NFG - this document
- 6227CKL - checklist procedures

And

either

- 6187OED - declaration of residency/standstill: export direct from holding of origin
- 6187NFS - notes for guidance for 6187OED

or

- 6227SPT - owner’s declarations and veterinary support certificate: from holding of origin to EU approved Assembly Centre
- 6227SPTN - notes for guidance for 6227SPT

And

- 6227SUP - for Intra-trade movements to Republic of Ireland only.
Sheep and goats must comply with additional health requirements for maedi visna/caprine arthritis encephalitis and additional documentation (6227SUP) is required.

2. Notifiable Disease Clearance

2.1 Official Veterinarians may certify the following paragraphs of the ITAHC on behalf of the Department provided that written authority to do so has been obtained from Centre for International Trade (CIT) – Exports, Carlisle on form TRACES NDC

- Paragraphs II.2.2, II.2.3, II.2.4, II.2.5, II.5, II.6 and II.7(i) (for non-castrated rams only) of Part II of the ITAHC

Sections 7, 11 and 12 of the check list refer as above.

With regard to paragraphs II.5 and II.6, in accordance with Commission Decision 93/52/EEC (as amended) the United Kingdom (i.e. Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is recognised as officially free of brucellosis (Br melitensis) and therefore all holdings in
Great Britain are officially brucellosis-free (Br melitensis). The Official Veterinarian should insert ‘United Kingdom’ and ‘93/52’ in paragraph II.5 at the first indent/option, and delete the remaining indents/options. The OV should also keep the first indent/option in paragraph II.6 and delete the remaining indents/options.

With regard to paragraphs II.2.3 and II.2.4, sheep and goats originating from any holding in Great Britain comply with this requirement, provided that no outbreak of the specified diseases has occurred within the stated time periods and no holding in Great Britain is situated within a protection zone set up under Community legislation. Should an outbreak of one of the specified diseases occur, the exporter will be asked to provide a movement record which will be checked by the Centre for International Trade (CIT) Exports, Carlisle to ascertain whether an export certificate can be issued.

The TRACES NDC must bear the same certificate reference number as the ITAHC to which it relates.

**Bluetongue**

- On 5 July 2011 Great Britain was officially declared free from Bluetongue. Since then vaccination of animals in GB was not permitted.

- However, Directive 2012/5/EU amending Council Directive 2000/75/EC now allows inactivated bluetongue vaccine to be used in free areas. This has been transposed in GB through amendments to Bluetongue Regulations (England - SI 2012/197), (Scotland - SSI 2012/199) and (Wales SI 2012 2403).

- As a result, bluetongue free areas (currently the whole of GB) are allowed to vaccinate against bluetongue serotypes 1, 2, 4 and 8 using inactivated vaccine made permissible, in England from 24 August 2012 and in Wales from 10 October 2012. But in Scotland, vaccination against all bluetongue serotypes is permissible from 24 September 2012 provided the vaccine is inactivated vaccine.

More information is available here:

- [England](#)
- [Wales](#)
- [Scotland](#)

Regardless of whether the animals have been vaccinated or not, OV should delete the whole section on “Bluetongue (BT) exemption from the exit ban” at the end of Part II “Health Information” including the statement on insecticide treatment (3rd from the top) if the animals are moving out of GB to another free zone without transiting a restricted zone.
on the way. The same applies if they are moving to a restriction zone without transiting another restriction zone on the way.

However, if animals are transiting a restriction zone and then a free zone en route to a free destination, then insecticide treatment of the vehicle is required. In these cases the OV can certify the treatment statement (3rd from the top) if he/she supervises the treatment of vehicle at the time of loading of animals or if he/she has received a declaration that the vehicle will be treated with insecticide (see Appendix B). The treatment statement should be left undeleted but the rest of the “Bluetongue (BT) exemption from the exit ban” section should be deleted.

3. Scope

This Intra Trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) must be used for sheep and goats for breeding exported from the premises of origin or from an EU approved assembly centre to their destination in another Member State. One certificate should be issued for each consignment of animals, i.e. for animals travelling from one premises of origin to the same place of destination in one vehicle (a lorry with separate trailer counts as two vehicles).

The final health certificate may be issued by the Official Veterinarian following completion of the check list 6227CKL at the holding of origin or on the basis of the appropriate support document (see paragraph 14 below), at an EU approved assembly centre.

The check list or support document should be retained by the Official Veterinarian and must not accompany the export consignment.

4. Completion of Box I.31 - Identification of the Commodities

Exporters must complete Box I.31 of Part I with the following information:

- Species (Scientific name)
- Official Identification (See notes for Part I of the ITAHC)
- Age (months)
- Sex (M = male, F = female, C = castrated)

(a) (i) Identification for export: Regardless of their age, all sheep and goats intended for export (both intra-Union and Third Country Trade) must be double identified by two eartags or two means of identification, both bearing the same unique identification number consisting of “UK” followed by the flock/herd number and the individual animal
ID number, for example UK 123456 00001, where 123456 is the flock/ herd number of the holding. The numbers must be visible.

Animals which have had their ear tags replaced with a double set of red replacement identifiers (both having the same individual numbers) can be exported as they are fully traceable.

For animals born, or identified for the first time, after 31/12/2009, one of these means of identification must be electronic (electronic ID – EID), either an electronic eartag or bolus. EID numbers have a 12-digit format consisting of the unique 6-digit flock number (preceded by a zero), followed by a 5-digit animal number. UK EID tags will be yellow, and will have the unique letters and numbers printed visually on the tag. This information is programmed into the chip in the EID tag (or other EID device), so that when the EID tag is scanned with a reader, it will display the number printed on the tag, although ‘UK’ will display as ‘826’ - the internationally recognized code for the UK. If bolus, is used the match up must be black.

For animals identified before 31 December 2009 (where the likelihood is that they will not have been electronically identified), exporters are recommended to confirm with their importers in the MSs of destination that they are prepared to accept animals which are not electronically identified. Some Member States have introduced retrospective EID domestically and it is possible that the importer is not prepared to accept animals which are not electronically identified. If this is the case, electronic identifiers can be applied in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movements) (England) Order 2009 as amended. Please refer to the Defra guidance for further information.


If animals originate from another Member State of the, please see: http://ec.ropa./food/animal/identification/ovine/ovine_tags_en.htm for information on how the animals should have been identified.

(ii) Identification for entry into the assembly centre: In order to be eligible for entry into an assembly centre, animals must be individually identified as described above.

(b) Record-keeping:

Exporters and assembly centre operators are obliged under The Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (England) Order 2009 and equivalent legislation in Wales and Scotland to record the full identification number of the eartag.
5. Certification by an Official Veterinarian (OV)

An Official Veterinarian (OV) appointed to the appropriate panel for export purposes by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Scottish Government or the Welsh Government may sign the export health certificate as an Official Veterinarian or who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ(V)) authorisation.

For Northern Ireland, any Authorised Veterinary Inspector (AVI) appointed to the appropriate export panel by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland may sign the certificate as an Official Veterinarian.

OVs / AVIs should affix the "Official Veterinarian" stamp to the certificate in the normal manner in any ink colour Other than Black.

A certified copy of the completed certificate comprising Parts I and II must be faxed or couriered to Centre for International Trade (CIT), Carlisle on the day of issue. (see section 19 below)

6. Age

Section 3 of the check list and Box I.31 refers. The age of each animal must be stated in months. In the case of large consignments it is acceptable to give a range of identification numbers for animals sharing the same age. If an additional schedule is used, it is acceptable for the Official Veterinarian to give a range of ages, e.g. 1-2 months. Vague descriptions of age, e.g. under 6 months are not acceptable. The Official Veterinarian should obtain an owner's declaration of the age of the animals and check its validity on the basis of breeding records when available and the physical characteristics of the animals. If the Official Veterinarian has doubt as to the validity of the declaration, CIT-Exports, Carlisle should be consulted.

7. Schedules

Section 3 of the check list and Box I.31 refers. A separate schedule may be used to identify the animals certified. This schedule must contain the same information referred to in paragraph 4 of these guidance notes and Box I.31 must be annotated "see attached schedule". Each page of the schedule must bear a page number and the health certificate reference number. The schedule must be stapled inside the health certificate and the Official Veterinarian should "fan" and stamp over the pages of the schedule and certificate. One corner of the schedule and certificate should be folded over and stamped also.
Any blank spaces in the schedule or in Box I.3.1 should be deleted with diagonal lines.

8. Place of Loading

Box I.14 of the certificate and section 5 of the check list refer. The place of loading may be either a holding or an EU approved assembly centre (see Box I.12 of the certificate and paragraph 15 below) where the final export health certificate is issued.

9. Country of Birth

Paragraph II.1 of the certificate and section 4 of the check list refer. The Official Veterinarian should obtain a written declaration from the owner/exporter with regard to the country in which the animals have been born and reared. This declaration may be verified on the basis of herd/flock records and the official identification and movement records.

Sheep or goats which have been legally imported into the European Union from a third country in accordance with harmonised EU rules or legally imported into Great Britain from a third country in accordance with an import licence issued by DEFRA and subsequently resident in Great Britain for at least 30 days, comply with the requirement at paragraph II.1 second option. If the Official Veterinarian has reason to doubt the validity of the declaration, Centre for International Trade (CIT), Carlisle should be consulted.

10. Clinical Inspection

Paragraph II.2.1 of the certificate and section 6 of the check list refer. The examination should be carried out within 24 hours of loading. For the purposes of export certification, EU legislation does not differentiate between the terms inspection and examination and in general the terms inspection and visual examination are synonymous.

The pre-export examination or inspection should consist of a visual appraisal and if deemed appropriate, physical examination of the animals for export. Official Veterinarians must use their professional judgement to decide what is required in order to ensure that no animal is exported which shows signs of infectious or contagious disease, and that animals are fit to travel to their intended destination. Each animal subject to an inspection must be appraised as an individual.

11. Classical Scrapie Requirements

Paragraph II.9 refers.
There are **2 main options**, each with multiple sub-options.

**Member States** (MSs) with a **negligible risk** of classical scrapie are currently Austria, Finland, Sweden and those with an approved national scrapie control programme are currently Denmark and Slovenia.

The **1st main option** refers to sheep/ goats **moving to** one of the above countries.

The **1st sub options** refer to sheep/ goats **moving from** one of the above countries, so is not applicable to movements from the UK and MUST be deleted.

**Guidance for the remaining sub-options**: see below - section 8 of checklist refers

**Holdings with Negligible Risk of Classical Scrapie** (**2nd sub options** refer) are listed as such through membership of the SAC Consulting: Premium Sheep and Goat Health Schemes (part of Scotland’s Rural College (SRUC) – hereinafter referred to as the SAC SMS (Scrapie Monitoring Scheme)) SAC SMS Negligible Risk status provides robust evidence that the holding complies with the requirements at point 1.2 of Section A of Chapter A of Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. If a holding meets this requirement, this sub-option should be certified under the **2nd main option** even though animals from holdings with a Controlled Risk of Classical Scrapie (4th sub-option) are acceptable.

**ARR/ARR** genotype sheep, (**3rd sub options** refer), can be certified if the sheep are of the ARR/ARR prion protein genotype as defined in Annex I to Commission Decision 2002/1003/EC and their holding of origin is not subject to any official – e.g. CSFS - restrictions for classical scrapie. If such restrictions are in place, certification of ARR/ARR sheep for trade is **not allowed**. If unsure as to whether the holding is under such restrictions, the OV may contact the local APHA office or CIT, Exports Carlisle.

The genotyping must be either carried out at a government laboratory (APHA) or SAC / SRUC OR the individual sheep for intra-Union trade must have a genotyping certificate issued under the National Scrapie Plan (NSP) or the Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme (CSFS) by a laboratory which is* / was* authorised by the government to carry out genotyping under the plan/scheme. Any such genotyping certificates issued under the scheme/plan before it/they closed remain valid, but the OV must ensure that the identification of the animal as recorded on the genotyping certificate correlates with the official ear tag on the animal as recorded on the ITAHC; if only the electronic identification number is recorded on the genotyping certificate, then the OV must scan and check the electronic identification of the sheep to confirm correlation between the certificate, the sheep and the official ear tag number on the ITAHC. Unless genotyping was carried out officially under the NSP or CSFS, all blood samples for genotyping must be taken by a veterinary surgeon.
Holdings listed as Controlled Risk of Classical Scrapie (the 4th sub-option under the 2nd main option) are listed as such through membership of the SAC SMS. Controlled Risk status provides robust evidence that the holding complies with the requirements at point 1.3 of Section A of Chapter A of Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Holdings which have been listed as monitored for 4, 5 or 6 years can also be certified as holdings with Controlled Risk.

Approved bodies, institutes or centres (the penultimate sub-options) as defined in Article 2 (1) (c) of Directive 92/65/EEC refer to animal display, species conservation or research animals. This sub-option should not be certified unless authorised by the CIT – Carlisle. Checks on the holding of origin and destination as well as liaison with the MS of destination may be required.

Breeds subject to a preservation programme (the last sub-options) are defined in EC Regulation No 999/2001 (point 4.1 (d) of Section A of Chapter A of Annex VIII) and require certain specific criteria to be met. This sub-option should not be certified unless authorised by the CIT – Carlisle. It requires written authorisation from destination Member State authority.

1) Be a breed listed in the following link, “gov.uk, UK breeds at risk”

2) The animals must be entered in a flock book established and maintained by a breeders’ organisation

3) Your client must then receive authorisation from destination the Member State authority for movement of this breed in to their country.

4) Please forward this written authorisation to CIT, Carlisle as this option must not certified unless authorised also by Defra

12. Residency and Standstill

12.1 All Animals

Paragraph II.3. of the certificate and section 15 of check list refers. This can be signed on the basis of a fully completed 6187OED (or 6277SPT in the case of export from an approved assembly centre) and by checking the flock/herd register.
12.2 Rams only

Paragraph II.7(ii) of the certificate must also be complied with (section 12 (i) of the check list refers). Each un-castrated breeding ram to be exported must have remained on the holding of origin for a continuous period of 60 days immediately prior to export. Official Veterinarians should seek a declaration from the owner and should check the validity of this declaration by reference to the official movement records.

If the Official Veterinarian has doubt as to the validity of the declaration, the CIT – Exports, Carlisle should be consulted.

This period of residency is not required in the case of male goats.

13. Pre-Export Testing (Rams Only)

Paragraph II.7.(iii) of the certificate and section 10 (ii) of the check list refer. Blood samples must be taken from all rams within 30 days of export and sent to the APHA Laboratories, Weybridge for testing using the complement fixation test for Brucella ovis. A negative result is less than 50 icftr/ml.

This test is not required in the case of male goats.

14. Other Disease Freedoms

Paragraph II.8. of the certificate and section 11 of the check list refer. The Official Veterinarian must obtain a written declaration from the owner/exporter with regard to the assurances in this paragraph and must make due enquiries as to the validity of this declaration. If any of the sheep for export have come into contact with sheep or goats from holdings where disease has occurred within the specified time periods, those animals are disqualified from export but this does not disqualify any other sheep or goats on the same holding which comply with the requirement of paragraph II.8.

If the Official Veterinarian has doubt as to the validity of the declaration, the health certificate must not be signed and Animal and Plant Health Agency office, CIT Exports, Carlisle should be consulted.

15. EU Approved Assembly Centres and Holdings

Sheep/Goats may be exported either from a holding or from an EU approved assembly centre. Box I.12 of the certificate refers.
Sheep/Goats exported from an assembly centre to a Member State must, for entry into the assembly centre, be accompanied by support health certification showing that they are eligible for intra-Union trade. The final export health certificate will be issued by the official veterinarian at the assembly centre, on the basis of support documents received.

Further details of assembly centre approval, support health certification and procedures for exporting from assembly centres to Member States may be obtained from the CIT–Exports, Carlisle.

Sheep/Goats exported from holdings to a Member State should be accompanied by the final export health certificate. For further information on how to apply for an export health certificate, the CIT – Exports, Carlisle should be contacted.

16. Transport

Paragraphs II.10.1 and II.10.2, also Boxes I.12 and I.14 of the certificate and sections 13 and 14 of the check list refer. In the case of exports taking place directly from holding without passing through an assembly centre, the holding and the actual place of loading are the same place. If the place of loading and holding of origin is different, then the Official Veterinarian must obtain a written declaration from the owner/transporter/exporter that the animals were transported from the holding in vehicles previously cleansed and disinfected with a Defra approved disinfectant and “in such a way as to provide effective protection of the animals’ health status”. This means transport without coming into contact with cloven hoofed animals other than those of a similarly certified level of health status, i.e. for breeding. In this case, where a consignment is grouped in an assembly centre and comprises animals that were loaded on different dates, the date at which the journey commenced for the whole consignment is considered to be the earliest date when any part of the consignment left the holding of origin. Official Veterinarians should also receive a declaration from the exporter/transporter that the animals will be transported to the place of destination in vehicles which have first been cleaned and disinfected with a Defra approved disinfectant and without coming into contact with cloven hoofed animals other than those of a similarly certified level of health status.

17. Journey Logs

Where a journey log is required, the Official Veterinarian must not sign and issue an export health certificate without having received an approved journey log from APHA CIT. The approved journey log will include a unique reference number on page one, in box ‘APHA Journey Log Reference.’

All OV’s must stamp, initial & date within the stamp the journey log in the ‘Official Stamp’ box on page one of the journey log. OV’s who are present at the time of loading should also complete section two, boxes one to eleven of the journey log. If the OV is not present at the time of loading, section two should be left blank.
The OV should not stamp or complete sections one and/or two unless they are in receipt of a WIT30 which will be issued by APHA CIT.

A copy of the journey log is not required to be returned with the certified copy, however the OV should make a copy for their own records.

If the export is delayed for 10 days or more and the WIT30 has expired, a new journey log is required to be applied for. APHA CIT will not reissue a WIT30.

### 18. Completion of ITAHC

Having completed all the checks, tests etc. and ensuring the ITAHC is fully completed and all appropriate deletions have been made the Official Veterinarian must sign and stamp the certificate with the Official Veterinarian’s official stamp in ink of any colour other than black.

### 19. Notification to CIT Exports, Carlisle of Signature / Amendment of ITAHC.

Official Veterinarians must notify CIT Exports, Carlisle that an ITAHC has been completed and signed. Completed copies of the following documents must be emailed (preferred option) or fax to the exports section on the same day the ITAHC is signed:

- Part I of the ITAHC (indicating any amendments)
- completed Part II of the ITAHC.

Any amendments to Part I of the ITAHC, must be clearly indicated, and endorsed with Official Veterinarian stamp and initials, so that the necessary amendments can be made by CIT Exports prior to sending the TRACES movement notification to the destination Member State.

### 19a Certified Copies of ITAHCs

Official Veterinarians should make at least one photocopy of the completed (i.e. signed and stamped) ITAHC and endorse the front of each copy with “Certified copy” and their initials. One copy should be retained by the Official Veterinarian for record purposes for a minimum of one year. Where it is not possible to email or fax a copy of the ITAHC to CIT-Exports, Carlisle, on the same day on which the ITAHC is signed, the Official Veterinarian should make an additional photocopy and ensure this is delivered to CIT-Exports, Carlisle on the same day on which the ITAHC is signed. However, where this requirement for photocopying is likely to give rise to considerable practical difficulties, the OV should contact CIT-Exports, Carlisle for advice.
20. Additional guarantees

Paragraph II.4 of the ITAHC refers - Currently no member state requires additional guarantees. Please delete this option.


Exporters must comply with the UK Welfare laws relating to the export of animals. If transported by air, animals should be transported in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.

22. Export of Sheep and Goats to the Republic of Ireland

Supplementary health certification for maedi-visna/caprine arthritis encephalitis (CAE) is required for exports of sheep and goats to the Republic of Ireland. Therefore the supplementary health certificate 6227SUP must be completed and attached to the main certificate. OVs should check these requirements well in advance so that arrangements can be made for blood testing. A specimen copy of 6227SUP is available on APHA Vet Gateway.

23. Welfare

Part II Section 10.3 refers.

Council Regulation 1/2005 (as amended) on the protection of animals during transport Article 3 (a) lays down the provisions with respect to fitness of animals to be transported on the intended journey. Annex I, Chapter I states that:

no animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey and all animals shall be transported in conditions guaranteed not to cause them injury or unnecessary suffering. Animals that are injured or that present physiological weakness or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport. However, sick or injured animals may be considered fit if they are:

i. slightly injured or ill and transport would not cause unnecessary suffering;
ii. transported for scientific research purposes approved by the competent authority;
iii. transported under veterinary supervision for or following veterinary treatment or diagnosis.
iv. However, such transport shall be permitted only where no unnecessary suffering or ill treatment is caused to the animals concerned;
animals that have been submitted to veterinary procedures in relation to farming practices such as dehorning or castration, provided the wounds have completely healed.

The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006, as amended and parallel legislation in Scotland, Wales and N. Ireland implement the EU Regulation in the UK. Guidance on the legislation issued by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) gives the following advice on the fitness to travel of animals for transport.

Every animal should be fit for the journey that is planned. Animals should be in good health, free of illness, free of significant wounds and able to walk without pain on all legs. Animals that are in sufficiently good health, should be able to withstand the stress of a journey without experiencing any unnecessary pain or distress, and should arrive at their destination in good health. Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport and in particular if:

- they are unable to move independently without pain or to walk unassisted;
- they present a severe open wound, or prolapse;
- they are pregnant females for whom 90% or more of the expected gestation period has already passed, or females which have given birth in the previous week;
- they are new-born mammals in which the navel has not completely healed;
- they are lambs of less than 1 week old, unless they are transported less than 100km;


23.1. Transit via Control Post

Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/97, as amended, allows breeding and fattening sheep exported direct from a holding of origin to a destination in another Member State to transit an approved staging point on their way to the destination.

Further information about the necessary requirements may be obtained from the Animal Welfare Team at any of the offices mentioned below.

England, Scotland and Wales  Welfare in Transport Team at the APHA

Specialist Service Centre – International Trade – at Carlisle, via the link below:

Northern Ireland  Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Northern Ireland,
Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Ballymiscaw, Belfast, BT4 3SB.
DARD helpline number 0300 200 7852. DARD helpline email –
dardhelpline@dardni.gov.uk
DARD Textphone 028 9052 4420
Appendix A

Movement to shows/sales/Artificial Insemination Centres

Shows, Sales and other places such as Artificial Insemination Centres:

1. Free movement of classical scrapie monitored animals between shows and sales and the flock/herd of origin may only take place when such shows or sales are approved for this purpose by the local APHA office. This enables sheep and goats from classical scrapie monitored premises to safeguard and maintain their status and the status of the holding on which they are kept despite attendance of animals at shows/sales.

There are four methods by which shows/sales may be approved by the local APHA office for classical scrapie purposes:

(a) the show/sale only accepts animals from holdings which are certified as complying with the conditions of Annex VIII of Regulation EC 999/2001 as amended;

(b) the show/sale is segregated to approved standards (see below);
(c) to avoid segregation the show/sale is held within the agreed “window” and extra conditions met either by incorporation into show rules or owner’s declaration depending on breed.

Arrangements for Sheep Shows and Sales

2. These arrangements effectively divide sheep into seasonal and non-seasonal breeders and attempt to define periods when the transmission of disease is minimised.

3. Show rules should include the following conditions for sheep sales, markets and fairs from 1 May to 31 August (the entry form should ask the applicant to confirm that they agree to abide by the rules). All females of all breeds except Dorset Horn, Polled Dorset and Finnish Landrace to be entered and/or exhibited are:

(a) non-pregnant (empty);
(b) have not lambed within 30 days prior to entry to the show;
(c) not subject to procedures which change the seasonal breeding pattern

4. All females of the Dorset Horn, Polled Dorset and Finnish Landrace breeds, animals subject to procedures which change the seasonal breeding pattern and animals presented to shows/sales held outside the 1 May to 31 August period must be accompanied by a declaration for each animal from flock masters or their agents as follows:

I hereby declare that the animals listed below are:
(a) non-pregnant (empty);
(b) have not lambed in the previous 30 days.

Signed: ......................................................................Flock master/Agent

Additionally, the Show Secretary must send a declaration to the local AHPA office confirming that there have been no lambings or abortions at the event. *(see note below)

**Arrangements for Goat Shows and Sales**

5. For Angora goats, which are considered to be seasonal breeders, shows and sales held between 1 May and 31 August must be held under rules (the entry form should ask the applicant to confirm that they agree to abide by the rules) which state that all animals entered are:

(a) non-pregnant (empty);
(b) have not kidded in the previous 30 days.

6. For dairy goats, which are considered to be non-seasonal breeders, the show/sale must be administered by the British Goat Society and each animal entered must be accompanied by an owner’s declaration which states that each animal entered is:

(a) non-pregnant (empty),
(b) has not kidded in the previous 30 days.

Additionally, the Show Secretary must send a declaration to the local APAH office confirming that there have been no kiddings or abortions at the event. *(see note below).

* Please note that if kiddings or abortions occur in animals originating from premises not are certified as complying with the conditions of Annex VIII of Regulation EC 999/2001 as amended, the classical scrapie monitored status of all animals at the show/sale and of their premises of origin (if those animals return) may be jeopardised.

7. To try to limit the effect of such lambings / kiddings or abortions, the Show Secretary should report them immediately to the local APHA office to allow a visit to the showground by an AHVLA/Veterinary officer who can then conduct an inquiry and more easily identify those animals put at risk.

**Segregation Requirements at Approved Shows and Sales**

8. Separate loading and unloading areas should be provided for animals from classical scrapie monitored premises and those from non-monitored premises.

9. Animals of different status should not be carried in the same vehicle.

10. EITHER - the whole area used by animals from monitored premises must be paved,
OR - unpaved areas must not have been used by animals other than from monitored premises for the previous 12 weeks.

11. Paved areas which have been used by animals not from registered premises must be cleansed and disinfected before being used by animals from classical scrapie monitored premises.

12. The approved accommodation for the animals from monitored premises must be separated from that of animals not on the register by a fixed 2-metre stock free zone (i.e. two barriers/fences 2 metres apart) at all times.

**Show Rings at Segregated Shows and Sales**

13. EITHER - there must be separate rings for the exhibition/judging/sale of animals from monitored and non-monitored premises,

OR - there must be separate entrances to the ring from the segregated accommodation, with separate walkways to and from the ring, and animals from registered premises must be exhibited/judged/sold first, and all must have left the ring before the introduction of animals from non-monitored premises,

OR - animals must be halter led to and from the ring, and a gap of 2 metres must be maintained between animals from monitored and non-monitored premises when in the common areas.

14. For the direct export of sheep or goats from the market, show or sale to another Member State, it should be noted that the premises must be approved as an Assembly Centre. Organisers should apply to the local APAH office for the premises to be inspected, approved and registered a minimum of six weeks before the event.

15. If male animals from a monitored premises are moved to a shows or sale where only male sheep and / or goats are presented, in these cases there is not a requirement for the separation of these male animals.

16. Where both male and female sheep and / or goats are presented at shows and sales, sheep and goats which comply with these requirements must be kept separate from those that do not.

**Animals Attending Non-Approved Shows and Sales**

17. If animals from a monitored premises are moved to a non-approved show or sale and return to the premises of origin the status of those premises will be affected and no animal from the premises can be exported to a Member State for a three year period.

**Other places such as Artificial Insemination Centres:**
18. Males and females from holdings which comply with Annex VIII must be kept separate from females from holdings that do not comply with Annex VIII. It is not necessary for SMS males to be kept separate from non-SMS males.

18.1. Where separation is required in places such as Artificial Insemination Centres, this means a physical (i.e. bodily) separation and not necessarily a separate building. Separation from indirect contact e.g. via aerosols is not required.
Appendix B

Guidance on the insecticide treatment of the means of transport.

As GB has been free of bluetongue from 5 July 2011, there is no longer a general requirement to treat animals or their means of transport with insecticides. However, if the animals are going to a destination in a Free Zone, but will transit a Restriction Zone on the way, insecticide treatment of the means of transport is still required. The same applies if they are going to a Restriction Zone but will transit another Restricted Zone on the way. Insecticide treatment is not required if the animals move direct from GB to a Free Zone or direct to a destination within a Restriction Zone. Where insecticide treatment is required, the guidance below should be followed:

Guidance on treatment of the means of transport

Note: Disinfectants used for normal disinfection of vehicles do not meet the requirement for insecticide treatment – an insecticide is different to a disinfectant, and an insecticide must be used in addition.

Before the animals are loaded onto the means of transport, the space and surfaces inside of the animal compartment must be treated with a residual insecticide spray licensed by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) – see https://secure.pesticides.gov.uk/pestreg/ProdSearch.asp and search for products containing the active ingredients (e.g. alphacypermethrin, cypermethrin etc)

The following is a short list of HSE authorised insecticides (synthetic pyrethroids) that were approved as of 2007 for use against flying insects, and can be used as space insecticides inside the means of transport.

Insecticides must be used in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions. Spraying at rates beyond the manufacturer’s instructions will not improve efficacy, but will increase the risk of groundwater and surface water pollution, with environmental consequences.

Synthetic pyrethroids are very toxic to insect life in rivers and streams. Due diligence must therefore be exercised when spraying vehicles on a hardstanding as the run-off presents particular dangers as it can be very concentrated.

List of insecticides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HSE No.</th>
<th>PRODUCT NAME</th>
<th>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4092</td>
<td>FENDONA 1.5 SC</td>
<td>ALPHACYPERMETHRIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5563</td>
<td>SAFE KILL RTU</td>
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