Intra-Union Trade of Ovine Caprine Semen
Notes for Guidance of the Certifying Veterinarians and Exporters
December 2016
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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 ovine/caprine semen.

- Ovine-Caprine-Semen-NFG: this document
- Ovine-Caprine-Semen-Embryos SUP: owner’s declaration and veterinary support certificate
- Ovine-Caprine-NDR: request for notifiable disease clearance for support certificate
- Ovine-Caprine-Semen-CKL: checklist procedures

2. **Notifiable Disease Clearance**

Official Veterinarians may certify the following paragraphs of Ovine-Caprine-Semen-Embryos SUP on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from Centre for International Trade (CIT) – Exports, Carlisle on form SUP NDC:

- Paragraphs II.1.2, II.1.3, II.1.4 and II.1.5 of Part II of the ITAHC

The SUP NDC can be requested using Ovine-Caprine-NDR

The disease clearance relates to the holding of origin (HOO) and quarantine/isolation accommodation (which may be on the HOO, or any other holding) and is required for the stipulated period prior to movement of animals into the EU approved semen collection centre, not prior to dispatch of the semen consignment. Also, the veterinarian responsible for approving and supervising the quarantine/isolation accommodation may request disease clearance prior to the movement of donor animals into the quarantine/isolation accommodation. The same request form - Ovine-Caprine-NDR – could be used for this purpose.

3. **Scope**

This Intra trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) must be used for the movement of ovine/caprine semen to another Member State.

Currently there are three different ITAHCs available for export, as follows:

- **Part A and B** (model health certificate IIIA and IIIB from Decision 2010/470/EC, with Part A last amended by 2016/2002/EC and Part B last amended by 2003/470/EC): This is for semen collected after 31 August 2010, including in accordance with the revised scrapie requirements which apply from 1 July 2013 and being dispatched from the centre at which it was collected. Any collections made after 1 January 2014 will need to be in accordance with the revised scrapie requirements (Part A – 2010/470 version-as amended).

- **Part C** (model health certificate IIIC from Decision 2010/470/EC): This is for semen collected on or after 1 September 2010 and being dispatched from a storage centre, having been moved there from another centre in the UK, the EU or third country.
This guidance focuses on Part A, and assumes that semen collected before 1 September 2010 complied with the requirements of Directive 92/65/EC, before the amendments introduced by Decision 2010/470/EC came into force on 1 September 2010, and that Part B can be signed for such semen without any further guidance, other than contained in the check-list Ovine-Caprine-Semen-CKL. Part C can be signed on the basis of certification which accompanied the semen into the approved semen storage centre – such semen must have been legally imported from another MS or a third country, accompanied by certification set out in Decision 2010/470/EC and Decision 2010/472/EC, respectively if semen was dispatched after 31 August 2010, or Decision 95/388/EC and 2008/635/EC, respectively if the semen was dispatched before 1 September 2010. Some guidance on how the various options in Part C can be certified can be found in the check-list Ovine-Caprine-Semen-CKL.

From 1 July 2013, the scrapie requirements for intra-Union trade in breeding sheep/goats as set out in Annex VIII of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 were aligned more closely with the recommendations of the OIE. However, for semen and embryos, they were essentially the same i.e. the donors could either be ARR/ARR sheep or belong to a holding with at least a Controlled Risk status for classical scrapie.

**Bluetongue**

On 5 July 2011, Great Britain was officially declared free from Bluetongue so donor animals do not have to meet the additional requirements set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007. However, in the case of semen, ova and embryos collected between 3 August 2007 and 05 July 2011, the donors need to be tested and certified as they would have been collected whilst GB was in a restriction zone. The bluetongue live animal NFG provide further details.

### 4. Certification by an Official Veterinarian (OV)

The final certificate may be signed by an OV appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Scottish Government - Rural Affairs or the Welsh Government, who is on the appropriate panel for export purposes or who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary)(OCQ(V)) authorisation, on the basis of support certification (e.g. the TRACES pre-certificate as in paragraph 14 below, or the Ovine-Caprine-Semen-CKL) from the ‘centre veterinarian’ or main Authorised Veterinary Surgeon (AVS) responsible for the store from which the semen is to be exported.

OVs should affix the OV stamp to the certificate in the normal manner in any ink colour other than black. A copy of the signed certificate must be emailed or faxed to the CIT – Exports, Carlisle on the day of issue.


The semen MUST be collected from sheep and goats in approved semen collection centres or on holdings that meet the requirements of Council Directive 91/68/EEC. The requirements concerning classical scrapie would have been met if the holding of origin complies with point 1.2. (a) to (i) or point 1.3 (a) to (i), Section A, Chapter A of Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 e.g. by being listed at least as Controlled risk for Classical Scrapie in the SAC Scrapie Monitoring Scheme (in the case of germplasm collected in Great Britain) OR the donor animal has an ARR/ARR prion protein genotype.

If all the answers to the questions on the Ovine-Caprine-Semen-CKL are “YES” then the relevant requirements of Directive 92/65/EEC and Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 referred to in
Part II of the ITAHCs have been met and the final ITAHC may be signed. In the case of collection on an approved centre the support certificate **Ovine-Caprine-Semen-Embryos SUP** must be valid on the day the donors enter the centre. The Centre Veterinarian should ensure that all donors admitted on to the centre are accompanied by a valid support certificate **Ovine-Caprine-Semen-Embryos SUP**. In the case of collection on a holding, it must be valid on the day of collection.

5. **Health Information**

**Section A ITAHC**

Approval and Supervision of Collection, Processing and Storage Centre, and Transport of semen according to Directive 92/65/EEC Annex D Chapters I, II and III (as amended) - Paragraphs II.1.1 of the ITAHC refer.

**Approval**

(a) The semen collection/storage centre must be approved by the Department and placed under the permanent supervision of a “centre veterinarian”.

(b) **Semen collection centres must:**

   (i) have at least:

      • lockable animal accommodation which is physically separated from the collection facilities, the processing and storage rooms;

      • isolation facilities which have no direct communication with the normal animal accommodation;

      • semen collection facilities that may be open air protected from adverse weather effects with slip-proof flooring which protects from dramatic injury in case of fall and around the place of semen collection, without prejudice to the requirements in point iii below);

      • a separate room for the cleansing and disinfection or sterilisation of equipment;

      • a semen processing room separated from the collection facilities which need not necessarily be on the same site;

      • a semen storage room which need not necessarily be on the same site;

   ii) be constructed or isolated so that contact with outside livestock is prevented;

   iii) be constructed so that the entire centre except the office rooms can be readily cleansed and disinfected;

(c) **sperm storage centres must:**

   i) have a different and distinct approval number for the storage of semen of ovine/caprine species if semen of another species is also stored there ;

   ii) have a semen storage room furnished with the necessary installation to store the semen and/or the embryos, which is so constructed that it protects those products and the installation from adverse weather and environment effects;

   iii) be so constructed that contact with outside livestock or other animals is prevented;
iv) be so constructed that the entire centre except the office rooms can be readily cleansed and disinfected;

v) be so constructed that unauthorised access of people is effectively prevented.

Supervision

(d) semen collection centres must:

i) be supervised so that they contain only animals of the species whose semen is to be collected;

However, other domestic animals may be admitted, provided that they present no risk of infection to those species whose semen is to be collected and they fulfil the conditions laid down by the centre veterinarian.

ii) be monitored to ensure that records are kept which show:

- the species, breed, date of birth and identification of each animal present in the centre;
- any movement of animals entering or leaving the centre;
- the health history and all diagnostic tests and the results thereof, treatments and vaccinations carried out on animals kept;
- the date of collecting and processing semen;
- the destination of the semen;
- the storage of the semen;

iii) be inspected by an official veterinarian during the breeding season at least once a year in the case of animals with seasonal breeding and twice a year in the case of a non-seasonal reproduction in order to consider and verify all matters relating to the conditions of approval and supervision;

iv) be so supervised that the entry of unauthorised persons is prevented. Furthermore, authorised visitors must be required to comply with the conditions laid down by the centre veterinarian;

v) employ competent staff who have received adequate training on disinfection and hygiene techniques to prevent the spread of disease;

vi) be monitored to ensure that:

- none of the animals kept in the centre is used for natural breeding at least 30 days prior to semen collection and during the collection period;
- the collection, processing and storage of the semen is carried out only in premises set aside for these purposes;
- all utensils coming into contact with the semen or the donor animal during collection or processing are either properly disinfected or sterilised prior to use or
new, disposable and discarded after use;

- products of animal origin such as diluents, additives or extenders are used in the processing of the semen, which present no animal health risk or which have undergone prior treatment to preclude such risk;

- in the case of frozen or chilled semen cryogenic agents are used, which had not been used previously for other products of animal origin;

- any receptacle for the storage or transport of semen is either disinfected or sterilised as appropriate prior to use or new, disposable and discarded after use;

e) **Semen storage centres must:**

i) be supervised to ensure that:

- the status of the donor animals whose semen is stored at the centre is EU compliant;

- the requirements laid down in points iv) and v) above are complied with;

- records are kept of all movement of semen entering and leaving the storage centre;

ii) be monitored to ensure that:

- only semen collected in and coming from approved semen collection or storage centres and transported in conditions offering every possible health guarantee, having had no contact with semen which is not EU compliant, is brought into the approved semen storage centre;

- storage of semen takes place only on the premises set aside for the purpose and under strict conditions of hygiene;

- all instruments which come into contact with the semen are properly disinfected or sterilised prior to use, except for single-use instruments;

- storage containers and transport containers are either properly disinfected or sterilised before the commencement of each filling operation, except for single-use containers;

- cryogenic agents used for preservation or storage of semen have not been previously used for other products of animal origin;

- each individual dose of semen is clearly marked in such a way that the date of collection of the semen, the species, the breed and identification of the donor animal, the approval number of the semen collection centre can be readily established;

iii) not store ovine/caprine embryos unless they are EU compliant and then only in separate storage containers;
iv) be inspected by an official veterinarian at least twice every calendar year in order to consider and verify, where necessary based on records, standard operating procedures and internal audits, all matters relating to the conditions of approval, supervision and monitoring.

**Collection, processing, preservation, storage and transport of semen**

f) The AVS must satisfy him/herself that the semen is **collected** under conditions meeting the requirements of Directive 92/65/EEC as amended. This means that:

- collection of semen is carried out by competent staff who have received adequate training in disinfection and hygiene techniques to prevent the spread of disease;

- semen is collected from the donors identified as animals which have passed the appropriate tests and their identity is recorded so that aliquots of semen can be attributed to the correct donors;

- semen is collected in clean sterile containers either new or disinfected.

g) The AVS must satisfy him/herself that the semen is **processed** under conditions meeting the requirements of Directive 92/65/EEC as amended. This means that:

- semen is processed in sterile containers either new and disposable or cleansed and disinfected before use;

- products of animal origin such as diluents, additives and extenders must present no risk to animal health and have either been certified to be sterile or have undergone appropriate treatment;

- semen is placed into sterile containers: straws, vials or ampoules which are duly identified and each contain only products from one male donor. The identification must include at least the country of origin (UK), date of collection, species, breed, identity of the donor and name or number of the collection centre. In the case of collection on a holding, the number of the approved centre is not applicable and should be substituted with the flock/herd mark of the holding.

- If a cipher (code) is used, a decipher must be given, attached to the health certificate and copied to the CIT Exports, Carlisle with a copy of the health certificate.

- when the semen is frozen, only sterile liquid nitrogen which has not previously been in use for the storage of animal products, may be used.

h) The AVS must satisfy him/herself that the semen is **stored** under conditions meeting the requirements of Directive 92/65/EEC as amended. This means that:

- the storage flask must be clean and be located in a clean room or robust cupboard which can be secured by a lock;
• when the semen is exported, at least 30 days later, the Official Veterinarian must verify the identity of the individual containers of semen and supervise their transfer into a transport container;

• the transport container must be sealed by the Official Veterinarian using a tamperproof seal applied in such a way that the flask cannot be opened without breaking the seal. The number of the seal must be recorded, given in the final health certificate and copied to CIT Exports, Carlisle with copy of the certificate.

i) The AVS must satisfy him/herself that the semen is **transported** under conditions meeting the requirements of Directive 92/65/EEC as amended. This means that:

• the transport containers must be cleansed and disinfected or sterilised before use, or **must be single-use containers, and have been sealed and numbered prior to dispatch** from the approved semen collection or storage centres;

• the ITAHC must record the identification number on the straws or other packages and the seal number of the container in which they are stored and transported.

6. **Use of antibiotics – Paragraph II.2 refers**

Where antibiotics or a mixture of antibiotics are added, their bactericidal activity must be at least equivalent to that of the following mixtures in each ml of semen: gentamicin (250 μg), tylosin (50 μg), lincomycin-spectinomycin (150/300 μg); penicillin (500 IU), streptomycin (500 μg), lincomycin-spectinomycin (150/300 μg); or amikacin (75 μg), divekacin (25 μg), and the names of the antibiotics added and their concentration must be stated in the ITAHC.

7. **Routine testing of donors resident on the semen collection centre – Point II.1.2 of the ITAHC refers**

Once admitted to the semen collection centre, annual tests are required on resident animals as follows:

(a) a complement fixation test to detect brucellosis (B. melitensis);
(b) a complement fixation test for Brucella ovis;
(c) (only in the case of semen collected on or after 1 September 2010, and then only in respect of animals which were seronegative on admission) a serological test for border disease;

If any of the above tests should prove positive, the animal must be isolated and the semen collected from it since the last negative test may not be the subject of intra-Union trade.

Semen collected from all the other animals at the Centre since the date when the positive test was carried out shall be held in separate storage and may not be the subject of intra-Union trade until the health status of the Centre or holding has been re-established.
8. **Health requirements prior to admission/entry onto the centre – Points II.1.2 and II.1.4 of the ITAHC refer**

The health requirements can be considered met if the animals admitted on to the centre are accompanied by a valid support certificate **Ovine-Caprine-Semen-Embryos SUP**. The guidance below also applies to the completion of the support certificate.

9. **Health status of the HOO of donor/teaser animals and the donor/teaser animals themselves**

**Classical Scrapie Requirements – Paragraph II.1.4 of the ITAHC refers**

Point II.1.4 provides 4 options.

The 2nd option is not available from 1 January 2015 and 3rd option is not applicable for exports from the UK.

**Guidance for options 1 and 4 is provided below:**

_Holdings_ with Negligible or Controlled Risk of Classical Scrapie (1st option 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). They do not have to be kept continuously on such holdings _since birth_; rather, they need to be resident for at least 7 years (if negligible risk) or 3 years (if controlled risk). **Member States (MSs) with a negligible risk of classical scrapie (currently Austria, Finland and Sweden) or with an approved national scrapie control programme in place (currently Denmark) would accept semen from donors animals which belong to a holding with a Controlled Risk of Classical Scrapie.**

SAC SMS Negligible Risk status provides robust evidence that the holding complies with the requirements at point 1.2. (a) to (f) and (i) OR point 1.3 (a) to (f) of Section A of Chapter A of Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

ARR/ARR genotype sheep, (4th option 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 scrapie. If such restrictions are in place, movement of such sheep, including for trade, will not be allowed.

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.
Other Health Requirements – Point II.1.2 of the ITAHC refers

The other health requirements to be met are those applicable to the intra-Union movement of breeding sheep and goats as set out in Articles 3, 4 and 5 of Council Directive 91/68/EEC. These can be considered met if the animals admitted on to the centre are accompanied by a valid support certificate Ovine-Caprine-Semen-Embryos SUP. The animals do not have to meet the 60/30 residency requirement prior to entering the SCC; the 28 day pre-entry quarantine/isolation the animals are required to go through provides equivalent guarantees.

10. Official identification

Paragraph 2 of Part II of Ovine-Caprine-Semen-Embryos SUP refers.

Donor animals 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 of the natal holding and the individual animal ID number, for example UK 123456 00001, where 123456 is the flock/herd number of the holding on which the animal was born. The numbers must be visible.

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.


11. Testing and Quarantine/Isolation Requirements

Paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of Part II of Ovine-Caprine-Semen-Embryos SUP refer (which reflects Point II.1.2 of the ITAHC).

Donor rams/bucks must undergo two series of tests, the first within 28 days prior to entering quarantine/isolation accommodation, and the second at least 21 days after the commencement of quarantine/isolation. The period of quarantine/isolation must be at least 28 days. The animals may be quarantined/isolated on the holding of origin (HOO), another holding or the semen collection centre as long as they are under veterinary supervision. The
quarantine/isolation accommodation must comply with the health requirements at paragraph 6 of the Ovine-Caprine-Semen-Embryos SUP (authorisation of which can be obtained by submitting the request Ovine-Caprine-NDR). The veterinarian may approve quarantine/isolation in accordance with the guidance at Annex A. The 1st series of tests may be carried out in quarantine/isolation accommodation, but the period of quarantine/isolation is deemed to begin only after the (negative, apart from the serological test for border disease, which can be positive or negative) results are known/available.

The two Series of Tests are as follows:

**1st series (within 28 days prior to commencement of quarantine):**

(a) a complement fixation test to detect brucellosis (B. melitensis);
(b) a complement fixation test for Brucella ovis;
(c) a virus isolation/antigen test (eg PCR/IPX) AND a serological test for border disease;

**2nd series (at least 21 days after commencement of quarantine):**

(a) a complement fixation test to detect brucellosis (B. melitensis);
(b) a complement fixation test for Brucella ovis;
(c) a virus isolation/antigen test (eg PCR/IPX) AND (only in the case of animals which were seronegative in the 1st series test) a serological test for border disease; animals which seroconvert while in quarantine may be admitted to the semen collection centre provided:

i) no more sero-conversion occurs 3 weeks after the last seroconversion was detected i.e. animals which remain seronegative continue to be seronegative at least 3 weeks after the last sero-conversion,

ii) animals which seroconvert are subjected to a virus isolation/antigen test (e.g. PCR/IPX) with negative results.

All tests must be carried out at a government approved/authorised laboratory e.g. the APHA laboratory and in the case of genotyping for classical scrapie prion protein, SAC Consulting: Premium Sheep and Goat Health Schemes or , provided a veterinarian took the sample.

### 12. Completion of ITAHC

Having completed all the checks, ensuring the ITAHC is fully completed and all the appropriate deletions and/or additions have been made, the Official Veterinarian must sign and stamp the ITAHC with the Official Veterinarian’s official stamp in ink of any colour other than black. The completed ITAHC will accompany the consignment to its final destination.

Specifically in relation to box 1.6 of Part C (model health certificate IIIC), the serial number(s) of any related original documents/certificates (such as individual national reference number for semen collected and/or subsequently moved within the UK – in the format SCC or SSC Approval no/Year/Sequential no) for the semen in question should be inserted here. There is no need to attach copies of these (supporting) certificates to the ITAHC. However, copies of these documents must be retained for traceability and audit purposes.
12a. Notification to CIT Exports, Carlisle of Completion and Signature / Amendment of ITAHC

In order to meet the requirement for notification of animal movements to other Member States, Official Veterinarians (OVs) 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 faxed to the CIT Exports, Carlisle within one working day following signature of the ITAHC:

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

12b. 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.

13. Signatories and Conflict of Interest

In relation to export certification of semen, there may be circumstances where it is not appropriate for the Authorised/Approved Veterinary Surgeon (AVS) for the AI Centre to sign the final export certificate because of potential conflict of interest.

The format of TRACES model certificates does not allow for countersignature. In order to resolve this issue, there are two alternative methods of certification, a) and b) below, depending on whether or not any conflict of interest is deemed to exist:

a) Direct certification by AVS for Centre acting as an Official Veterinarian:

In cases where, with the agreement of CIT Exports, Carlisle, it has been deemed there is no unmanageable conflict of interest preventing the AVS from certifying the consignment directly, the final ITAHC certificate will be issued directly to the AVS for completion provided that the AVS also holds an Official Veterinarian appointment for Panel 1N. In these cases, the AVS will sign the final ITAHC in their capacity as an Official Veterinarian. The AVS must have previously submitted a satisfactory “conflict of interest declaration” to CIT Exports, Carlisle.

b) Final certification by independent Official Veterinarian;

In other cases where there may be a conflict of interest for the AVS, the final ITAHC must be certified by an independent Official Veterinarian (OV) appointed to Panel 1N. The Official Veterinarian (OV) must not have a conflict of interest.
14. Cancellation or Changes to the Consignment Details Following Certification

Any amendments to Part 1 of the ITAHC, e.g. changes in identification numbers of animals in the consignment, must be clearly indicated so that the necessary changes can be made by the CIT Exports, Carlisle before electronic validation.

If the consignment is:
- cancelled, or
- its date/time of departure has changed significantly, or
- a different vehicle is used.

the exporter must notify the CIT Exports, Carlisle by email or fax, giving details of changes, so that a replacement TRACES message can be sent.

Annex A

Conditions for approving on-farm quarantine/isolation accommodation/units

1) Management of the accommodation/unit

a) Buildings used for the on farm quarantine/isolation must be dedicated the animals in question and be physically separate from any buildings used for other livestock.

b) Pastures used for on-farm quarantine/isolation must be dedicated for on farm isolation and be physically separate from any pastures or buildings used for other livestock on the premises. A minimum distance of 5 metres is required between the perimeter of the isolation fields and any other livestock. This 5 metre separation would be satisfied with stockproof double fencing.

c) Animals may only be moved between quarantine/isolation units on the same farm.

2) Construction for buildings

a) Any buildings used for quarantine/isolation must be designed such that contact with other livestock is prevented.

b) A dedicated loading/off loading facility must be provided for each quarantine/isolation unit. This unit shall be fully cleansed and disinfected after each use.

3) Operating procedures

a) Dedicated protective clothing for staff must be provided for the quarantine/isolation unit.

b) Protective clothing to be provided for visitors.

c) Disinfectant footbaths to be provided and used at the entrance(s) to the quarantine/isolation units
d) Any person entering the isolation unit must wear protective clothing and footwear and use the disinfectant footbaths at the entrance(s).

e) Any unused feeding stuffs, fodder, bedding etc. intended for animals in the isolation unit must remain there while animals are present.

f) All equipment, pens, hurdles, etc in the isolation premises must remain there until the 28 day period has been satisfactorily completed.