

EXPORT OF PORCINE SEMEN TO THAILAND - 1951EHC

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND EXPORTERS

IMPORTANT NOTE

These notes are not intended to operate as a standalone document but must be read in conjunction with Export Health Certificate 1951EHC.

We would also strongly advise exporters to verify the requirements of the importing country by contacting the appropriate veterinary authorities, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.

1. IMPORT PERMIT

Prior to making arrangements to export porcine semen, exporters are advised to contact the veterinary authorities of Thailand for the latest advice regarding any import documentation that may be required.

2. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

Any Local Veterinary Inspector (LVI) appointed to the appropriate panel for export purposes by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, The Scottish Government - Rural Directorate, the Welsh Assembly Government, Department for Rural Affairs and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Northern Ireland may sign the export health certificate as an Official Veterinarian.

LVI's should affix the "Official Veterinarian" stamp to the certificate in the normal manner.

3. OFFICIAL DISEASE CLEARANCES

Paragraphs V(a) and V(b) refer. The certifying Official Veterinarian may certify freedom for the diseases listed in these paragraphs provided written authority to do so has been obtained on form 618NDC issued by the Animal Health Agency.

4. COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 90/429/EEC (as amended)

Paragraphs V(c), V(e) and V(j) refer. The semen collection centre must be approved by Defra or DARDNI in accordance with Council Directive 90/429/EEC (as amended). The certifying Official Veterinarian must be fully conversant with the provisions of Council Directive 90/429/EEC and any subsequent amendments, laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species.

5. FREEDOM OF THE COLLECTION CENTRE FROM OTHER DISEASES

Paragraph V(d) refers. Official Veterinarians should take into account their personal knowledge of the disease status of the approved collection centre. If necessary, this may be supported by discussion with the local Animal Health Agency Regional Veterinary Lead (RVL).

Certifying Official Veterinarians should also carry out appropriate checks of collection centre records including use of medicines and fertility records to verify freedom from the named diseases. If desired, these checks may also be supported by means of a written declaration from the operator of the collection centre attesting to freedom from the diseases mentioned in these paragraphs.

6. TIMING OF TESTING/TREATMENT OF DONOR BOARS

Paragraphs V(f), V(g) and V(h) refer. Official Veterinarians should note the requirement for the tests/treatments described in these paragraphs to be carried out within 30 days of the first collection of semen for export to Thailand from the boar in question, but not necessarily the semen being certified for export. In the latter case, evidence of a sample being taken and tested within 30 days of a previous export should be sufficient; it is recommended that a copy of such a certificate be attached to 1951EHC.

7. TUBERCULIN TESTING OF DONOR BOARS FOR EXPORT PURPOSES

Paragraph V(h) refers. Exporters and Official Veterinarians should note that tuberculin testing should not be repeated within 45 days of a previous tuberculin test. Before a pre-export test is carried out, the Official Veterinarian should make due enquiries to ascertain that the animals to be tested have not had a previous test within that period.

Tuberculin Testing Method

The preferable site is the loose skin at the base of each ear. Each site should be cleaned, the loose skin at the base of the ear raised into a fold and the skin thickness measurement recorded. Standard strength PPD, as issued for cattle, must be used and a dose of 0.1 ml injected intra-dermally into each raised fold taking care not to inject subcutaneously

A useful aid for subsequently reading the test is, after cleaning, to draw a circle on the skin at each selected site with a black felt-tip pen and the injections are made within the encircled areas.

Any increase in skin thickness of more than 2mm at the site of injection or any oedema, necrosis or swelling of associated lymph nodes, should be regarded as a positive reaction. If any animal has a reaction at the bovine site greater than at the avian site, the Local Animal Health Agency RVL must be informed.

8. COMPLETION OF THE CERTIFICATE AND RETURN OF COPY TO THE RVL

The Official Veterinarian must sign and stamp the health certificate in an ink of any colour other than black. A copy of this certificate must be sent to the Local Animal Health Agency RVL within 7 days of signing.

9. DISCLAIMER

The DEFRA disclaimer (Form 372DMR) will be issued to the exporter with this certificate for his/her information. The certificate is provided on the basis of information available at the time and may not necessarily comply fully with the requirements of the importing country. It is the exporter's responsibility to check the certificate against any relevant import permit or any advice provided by the competent authority in the importing country. If these do not match, the exporter should contact the Central Operations for Exports in Carlisle via the link below:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/about-us/contact-us/centrops.htm>

SPECIMEN