

**EXPORT OF LABORATORY ANIMALS, AND THEIR SEMEN, OVA AND EMBRYOS
FOR RESEARCH TO ROMANIA**

**NOTES FOR GUIDANCE (NFG) FOR OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND
EXPORTERS**

This document should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with 9107EHC.

Please note this certificate has also been published as EHC9106 for export of live animals.

Scope of the certificate

This certificate may be issued for the export of laboratory animals and their semen, ova and embryos for research purposes where the certification takes place in Wales, Scotland or England, i.e. Great Britain only.

A note on the English text and translation:

Please note that this certificate is taken from an English translation provided by Romanian Authorities and the English text is therefore constrained by their model certificate.

Country of Origin

This can be relevant if the animal(s) was/were not born and raised in GB or the germinal products were not collected in GB.

In cases where the animal(s) has/have an origin other than GB, it must have been resident in GB for at least 6 months, so for animals, the country of origin must be GB.

In the case of germinal products, the Romanian authorities have confirmed that germplasm collected or produced outside of GB and subsequently imported into GB is eligible for re-export from GB. In this case the country of origin will be the country in which the germplasm was collected or produced.

This certificate should and can only be issued for animals/germplasm that are **certified** in England, Scotland and Wales (i.e. Great Britain).

Certification

The basic principles of certification apply and although this is not a harmonised EU level EU entry certificate, the general requirements that the EU specifies for its harmonised certificates should be followed i.e. Reg 2020/2235.

Entry BCP

Official designation number of the BCP should be used, list for reference provided here: [Designated Border Control Posts \(BCPs\) \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/euro-observatory/en/observatory/border-control-posts)).

Place of loading

In the case of traveling by plane, write "name of the airport". In case of traveling by sea, write "name of the port". In case of traveling by land, write "name of the establishment where the animals are loaded onto means of transport".

Means of transport

Select one or more of the following means of transport for animals or goods leaving the country of dispatch, and indicate its identification:

- aircraft (indicate the flight number);
- ship (indicate the ship name and number);
- railway (indicate the train identity and wagon number);
- road vehicle (indicate the registration number with trailer number, if applicable).

In the case of a ferry, tick 'ship' and identify the road vehicle(s) with registration number (with trailer number, if applicable), in addition to the name and number of the scheduled ferry.

Description of consignment

I.27.a. For animals, a unique identification number/name must be entered in the relevant box of the table. In the case of colonies of small animals, a batch number may be used to identify the batch of animals.

I.27.b. For germinal products, the marking and identification of straws/ampoules must be in accordance with Article 11 of Reg. 2020/686, where each straw/package shall be marked in such a way to establish: date of collection, species/subspecies/donor animal, establishment of collection and any other information.

Notifiable Disease Clearance - Part II - Health Information

II.3 Diseases specified in the certificate that require establishment freedom only

For diseases that require disease freedom attestations at the level of the establishment of origin/departure (within the boundaries), OV's should check establishment records, [check with the (approved) premises' veterinarian] [check with the veterinarian responsible for the registered establishment] (if a different person) and collect evidence as necessary for themselves.

II.4 This can be certified based on a 618NDC issued by the Centre for International Trade.

In the event of any disease outbreak which results in area restrictions being put in place; CIT will require the OV to provide details of the species concerned and the notifiable diseases to which the species is susceptible, prior to any 618NDC being issued.

Diseases listed by WOAHP to which the species is susceptible. (relevant to the species of concern)

Establish diseases, infections and infestations that are in scope

The certifying OV must determine which listed diseases are relevant to the animal being exported according to the attestation in the certificate.

Official veterinarians must reference the WOAHP Code at [Terrestrial Code Online Access - WOAHP - World Organisation for Animal Health](#)

Navigate to the "Animal Diseases" section at the top of the page, select the Type of Animal that is being exported, and check both the species specific and the multiple species diseases, infections and infestations, as listed.

The OV should then email processingteam@apha.gov.uk with the application number & "disease clearance required" as the subject heading, and providing the species, relevant diseases for which clearance is required & the premises of origin, in the body of the email. A 618NDC will then be provided. You must ensure at least 2 working days are allowed for the 618 to be issued prior to certification

A final check of disease freedom status (for diseases not issued on an NDC) on the day of certification is required.

In the event of a disease outbreak that OV's become aware of, after the EHC has been issued that affects the disease

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clearance, OVs must not certify the EHC and must contact CITC immediately for advice on whether certification can still take place. If a disease outbreak affects the OV disease clearance procedures for this EHC, a 618NDC will be reinstated by CITC which will be issued with the EHC until a time when OV disease clearance can be reinstated.

Disclaimer: This certificate is provided based on 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 APHA Centre for International Trade, in Carlisle, see the link below.

[Contact APHA - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)