

EXPORT OF SPERM OR OVA OF AMPHIBIANS OF THE SPECIES XENOPUS LAEVI FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES TO AUSTRIA

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE (NFG) FOR OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND EXPORTERS

IMPORTANT: The 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)

This document should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with 9119EHC.

Scope of the certificate

This certificate may be issued for the export of sperms or ova of amphibians of the species *Xenopus laevis* for scientific 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 Austrian Authorities and the English text is therefore constrained by their model certificate.

Country of origin

This can be relevant if the germinal products were not collected in GB. If the germplasm has been collected or produced outside of GB and subsequently imported into GB it is eligible for re-export from GB only if the germplasm is collected from a country, territory or zone which is a member of WOA. In this case the country of origin will be the country in which the germplasm was collected or produced. For consignments containing germinal products originating from multiple countries, separate certificates should be issued for each country of origin.

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

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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 for Part I of the certificates should be followed i.e. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235 Chapter 4 Annex I.

Entry BCP

Official designation number of the BCP should be used, list for reference provided here: [Designated Border Control Posts \(BCPs\) \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu/eu-lex/legislation/other/legislation-recommendations/legislation-recommendations-2020-2235-chapter-4-annex-i).

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.

Marking and identification

Reference text for marking and identification to establish tracing information is copied below and was correct at time of publication. Specifically note the requirement for country ISO code 'GB' for products collected, processed and stored in England, Scotland and Wales. Please verify via EUR-Lex <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32020R0686&qid=1650619542331> the latest version of this text:

1.Operators collecting, producing, processing or storing germinal products of dogs or cats, of terrestrial animals other than bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine or equine animals kept at confined establishments or of animals of the
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family Camelidae or Cervidae shall mark each straw or other package in which semen, oocytes or embryos, whether or not separated into individual doses, are placed, stored and transported in such a way that the following information can be readily established:

(a) the date of collection or production of those germinal products;

(b) the species, where necessary subspecies, and identification of the donor animal(s);

(c) one of the following:

(i) the address of the establishment of collection or production, processing and storage of those germinal products;

(ii) where the establishment of collection or production, processing and storage of those germinal products was assigned with a unique registration number, the unique registration number which shall include the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country in which the establishment is registered;

(iii) where the establishment of collection or production, processing and storage of those germinal products is a confined establishment, the unique approval number which shall include the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country in which the approval is granted;

(d) any other information.

2. In case of sex-sorting of semen at an establishment other than the establishment of its collection or production, the operator of the establishment of collection or production of that semen shall supplement the information referred to in paragraph 1 with information which permits the identification of the establishment where that semen was sex-sorted.

3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where the semen of the animals referred to in paragraph 1 is frozen in pellets, the operator may mark the goblet containing semen pellets of a single donor instead of marking each individual pellet in that goblet.

4. Where a single straw or another package contains semen collected from more than one donor animal, the operator shall ensure that the information, referred to in paragraph 1, includes the identification of all donor animals.

Notifiable Disease Clearance

Diseases specified in the certificate that require establishment freedom only

The only disease of concern for *Xenopus laevis* is infection with *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* which is only notifiable in wild salamanders.

(In this scenario, OV's do not have to approach CITC and must establish the disease freedom themselves.)

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. For diseases that are on National lists, see below.

Check official UK listing for freedom

For national and regional freedom of diseases first check the official sources of disease information for the United Kingdom.

- the Notifiable Disease Occurrence List for Great Britain (ET171) available on the 'Exports > Certification Procedures' page of the APHA Vet Gateway (link below),
- the UK Status for Non-Notifiable Diseases Relevant to Export Certification (ET152) available on the 'Exports > Certification Procedures' page of the APHA Vet Gateway, (link below).

[http://apha.defra.gov.uk//External OV Instructions/Export Instructions/Certification Procedures/index.htm](http://apha.defra.gov.uk//External%20OV%20Instructions/Export%20Instructions/Certification%20Procedures/index.htm)

These listings are the basis on which the diseases listed there, can be certified. However, the recent occurrence of a disease in the territory of Great Britain does not necessarily preclude certification and may need to be subject to an NDC issued by Carlisle Centre for International Trade (see below).

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