**No:** .............

**EXPORT OF WILD UNGULATES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO ISRAEL**

**NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND THE EXPORTER**

**IMPORTANT**

**These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OVs) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with the export certificate** 7575EHC**. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with this certificate. Nevertheless, we strongly suggest that exporters obtain full details of the importing country’s requirements from the veterinary authorities in the country concerned, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.**

**1. Scope**

This export health certificate should be used for the export of wild ungulates from the United Kingdom to Israel. In this context the term ‘wild’ includes captive ungulates but excludes domesticated animals.

**2.** **Certification by an Official Veterinarian (OV)**

This certificate may be signed by an Official Veterinarian appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), Scottish Government, Welsh Government, or an Authorised Veterinary Inspector (AVI) appointed by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Northern Ireland (DARDNI), who is an Official Veterinarian (OV) on the appropriate panel for export purposes. OVs should sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV stamp in any colour OTHER THAN BLACK.

A certified copy of the completed certificate must be sent to AHVLA Specialist Service Centre – Exports in Carlisle, within seven days of issue.

The OV/AVI should keep a copy for his/her own records.

**3. Identification**

Paragraph I refers. The animals to be exported must be individually identified, preferably by means of a microchip. The method used for identification must be entered at the table for each animal or a common entry used if all the animals are identified in the same manner.

4. **Residency**

Paragraph IV(a) refers. OVs should receive a written declaration from the exporter/owner confirming the country where the ungulates were born and raised. The OV should enter country where the animals were born and raised. If the premises involved are the same as those at paragraph II enter ‘the UK at the premises given at paragraph II (a) above.

**5.** **Health Information**

The examination referred to in Paragraph IV(h) should carried out within 24 hours prior to export.

6. **Notifiable disease – country/area clearance**

Official Veterinarians may certify paragraphs IV(b)(i)and (ii) and IV(d)(regarding BT and EHD free Zones) on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the Specialist Service Centre – Exports, Carlisle, or DARD in Northern Ireland on form 618NDC. Former OIE list A diseases are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Foot and mouth disease * Swine vesicular disease * Peste des petits ruminants * Lumpy skin disease * Bluetongue * African horse sickness * Classical swine fever * Newcastle disease | * Vesicular stomatitis * Rinderpest * Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia * Rift Valley fever * Sheep pox and goat pox * African swine fever * Highly pathogenic avian influenza |

7. **Laboratory tests**

Paragraph IV d(ii),(iii), IV(e)(i), (iii),(iv), (v) and (vi) refer. Blood samples for these laboratory tests should be sent to the AHVLA laboratory in Weybridge or in Northern Ireland to the AFBI laboratory at Stormont. If any of the tests required are not available at AHVLA Weybridge or AFBI Stormont, then these specific tests can be carried out at another laboratory. AHVLA Carlisle and DARD can advise on this. When submitting samples the OV must allow time for the tests to be completed and for results to be received before the proposed export date. The OV should contact the laboratory involved to check that the correct type of blood sample is submitted,

8. **Pre-export isolation**

Paragraph IV (e)refers. The OV should certify this paragraph regarding pre-export isolation on the basis of personal knowledge of the premises of origin, supported by laboratory reports, pathological examinations and other records as appropriate. If the OV does not have personal knowledge of the premises he/she must obtain a written support statement from another veterinarian who does have such knowledge. An exporter’s declaration may be required to enable certification of some statements in the paragraph. A signed declaration should be provided to this effect. The declaration should include a clause indicating that the signatory is aware that making a false declaration is an offence.

**9. Parasite treatment**

Paragraph IV(f) refers. If there are no products authorised for the particular species, then the OV should follow the cascade principle in using other products. The owner should be advised that the use of any product out-with the data sheet can entail a risk of adverse reactions.

10. Feeding with ruminant protein: Paragraph IV c refers. If the animal

was born and reared in the UK or another EU Member State, this paragraph can be certified because the feeding of ruminant protein to such animals is not permitted in the EU. If the animal was born in a country outside the EU, an exporter’s declaration may be required to enable certification of this paragraph. A signed declaration should be provided to this effect. The declaration should include a clause indicating that the signatory is aware that making a false declaration is an offence.

**11. C.I.T.E.S**

This certificate does not provide exemption from other legislation laid down for the protection or conservation of certain wild species, e.g. the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

(C.I.T.E.S.). Information about the necessary requirements may be obtained from the Department at the address given below:

Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service (WLRS)

Zone 1/17, Temple Quay House,

2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB

Tel: 0117 372 8774 Fax: 0117 372 8206

The certifying OV may need to seek clarification with the flight airline as regards welfare requirements under IATA guidelines. Further information on CITES and IATA welfare requirements can be found at the following links:

<http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/transport/index.shtml>

<http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/live_animals/index.htm>

**12.** **Welfare**

Welfare conditions during transport are laid down by Council Regulation (EC) 1/2005, implemented in England by The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006, and parallel legislation in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

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.

Further information on OIE and IATA transport recommendations may be obtained from the following offices;

England, Scotland & Wales Welfare in Transport Team at the AHVLA

Specialist Service Centre – Exports - at Carlisle, via the link below:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/ahvla-en/about-us/contact-us/specialist-service-centre/>

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](mailto:dardhelpline@dardni.gov.uk)

DARD Textphone 028 9052 4420

**13.** **Disclaimer**

This 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 AHVLA Specialist Service Centre – Exports, in Carlisle, via the link below:

[**http://www.defra.gov.uk/ahvla-en/about-us/contact-us/specialist-service-centre/**](http://www.defra.gov.uk/ahvla-en/about-us/contact-us/specialist-service-centre/)