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EXPORT OF PRIMATES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SINGAPORE

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND THE EXPORTER

1. **SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE**

Export health certificate 3236EHC may be used for the export of Primates from the United Kingdom to Singapore.

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, Environment and Rural Affairs, Northern Ireland (DAERA), who is an Official Veterinarian (OV) on the appropriate panel for export purposes, or who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary)(OCQ(V)) authorisation. OVs/AVIs should sign and stamp the certificate with the OV/AVI stamp in any colour **OTHER THAN BLACK**.

A certified copy of the completed certificate must be sent to the issuing office (in GB – APHA, Centre for International Trade, Carlisle) and in the case of Northern Ireland to the local DAERA office within seven days of signature.

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

3. **IMPORT PERMIT**

The Importer must apply for an import permit from Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA)Singapore. A written application must be made at least 3 weeks in advance to Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore, 52 Jurong Gateway Road,#14-01, Republic of Singapore 608550. Email: AVA-Imports&Export_Animals@ava.gov.sg

4. **NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CLEARANCE**

Paragraph IV(a)refers. Official Veterinarians may certify that the UK is disease free on behalf of the Department provided that written authority to do so has been obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Agency - Centre for International Trade (APHA –CIT) in Carlisle on form 618NDC.

5. **PREMISES DISEASE CERTIFICATION**

Paragraph IV (b) refers. Where the certifying veterinary surgeon does not have knowledge of the health status of the premises of origin, or has not had knowledge for the full period of 2 years, supporting certification must be obtained from another veterinary surgeon who has had the responsibility for the health of the animals on the premises at the relevant time. The statement should be based on clinical surveillance supported by disease and mortality records, laboratory reports and pathological examination records.

6. **PRE-EXPORT QUARANTINE**

Paragraph IV (c)(iii) refers. The Singapore import conditions do not lay down specific terms for the quarantine premises. Consequently the OV must use his/her discretion to apply the normally accepted principles of biosecurity. Access by people must be restricted to authorised attendants only. Before quarantine commences the facility must be inspected and approved by the OV. A final inspection visit must be made at the end of the isolation period, and this may be the visit at which the export health certificate is completed. The OV should also make additional, unannounced visits during the isolation

period at his/her discretion, at a frequency which he/she feels appropriate in order to certify this paragraph. It is perfectly acceptable for other primates to be included with the primates for export within the quarantine facility, provided that all the animals satisfy all the same health conditions as the animals intended for export.

7. **MOSQUITO PROOFING CONDITIONS**

Paragraph IV(c)(ii)and (iii)refer. The exporter should provide all necessary assurances to the OV. If the exporter has obtained a dispensation from AVA Singapore for paragraph IV(c)(iii). The exporter should provide a copy of dispensation when applying for a derogation letter from APHA. Both official written authorisations should be attached to the Export Health Certificate.

8. **TB TESTING**

Paragraph IV(d)refers. There must be two tests with negative results for whichever recommended testing protocol the OV/exporter uses on the animal for export.

The two tests must be performed with a 2 to 4 week interval within 30 days of the export date. The injections must consist of 0.1 ml intradermal tuberculin at a concentration of at least 1000 units per ml. This is normally injected into the eyelid of primates, but the test may also be performed at other sites (e.g. abdominal skin). A positive reaction consists of swelling/oedema of the lid or skin with or without redness. The extent of the reaction is immaterial. A reaction in a tuberculous monkey will begin to appear after 16 hours and persist for 72 hours. The test should be read (by scrutiny – further restraint should not be necessary) on three successive days following inoculation. In early infections the monkey may not react. In advanced cases of infections, the tuberculin may result in systemic reaction.

The OV must be aware that this tuberculin is not licensed for use in primates, and the owner should be advised that the use of any product outwith the data sheet would entail a risk of adverse reactions.

If the tuberculin cannot be obtained from the Vaccine Supply Team, National Infection Service, Public Health England TBsection@phe@gov.uk tel: 020 7654 8299. Another source is the National Institute of Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC) Blanche Lane, South Mimms, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire EN6 3QG email: enquiries@nibsc.org, tel 01707 641000, fax 01707 641050.

9. **HEPATITIS B SAMPLES**

Paragraph IV (h) refers. Note that this paragraph may be deleted except in the case of gibbons or great apes. The appropriate sample is at least 0.5 ml of serum. If necessary clotted blood may be sent, but it is preferable to spin it down and draw off the serum before despatch. The samples must be sent to: The Sexually Transmitted and Blood Borne Virus Lab., Health Protection Agency, Specialist and Reference Microbiological Division, 61 Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5HT. OVs should contact the laboratory prior to sending the samples. **If the exporter has obtained a derogation for this requirement all written authorisations must be included with the Export Health Certificate.**

10. **PARASITE TREATMENT**

Paragraphs IV (h) and (i) refer. Ideally the products should have a valid UK marketing authorisation and be used according to the manufacturer’s instructions. However if the marketing authorisation does not specifically cover the species concerned, the OV may use his/her clinical judgement to operate in accordance with the ‘cascade

principle'. The OV must be aware that the use of a pharmaceutical preparation 'off the data sheet' may entail a risk, and the owner of the animal should be made aware of this risk and their agreement obtained in writing before the substance is used. If the LVI has not personally conducted or supervised the treatment, he/she must obtain a written statement from another veterinary surgeon to confirm that the treatment has been given.

11. **CLINICAL EXAMINATION**

Paragraph IV (j) refers. Although the import conditions allow the clinical examination to be carried out up to 7 days prior to export, it is recommended that it should be done much nearer the actual time of export, and preferably within 48 hours.

12. **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 following address:

Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service
APHA Customer Service Centre (Bristol),
Floor 3, Horizon House Floor, Deanery Road, Bristol, BS1 5AH
Tel: 0117 372 3700. e-mail: wildlife.licencing@apha.gsi.gov.uk

13. **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 British 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. Information about the necessary requirements may be obtained from the Animal Welfare Team at any of the offices mentioned below:

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES
Centre for International Trade, Animal and Plant Health Agency, Eden Bridge House, Lowther Street, Carlisle, CA3 8DX,
Tel: 01228 403600 / Fax 01228 591900 /
E-mail: CentralOps.carlisle@apha.gsi.gov.uk

NORTHERN IRELAND
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Northern Ireland,
Animal Welfare Section, Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, BT4 3SB
Tel: 028 9052 4580 / Fax 028 9052 5012

14. **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 APHA Centre for International Trade, in Carlisle, via the link below.

https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening#specialist-service-centres-ssc