

EXPORT OF LABORATORY FERRETS TO SINGAPORE

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export certificate 8016EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 8016EHC. 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 of the Certificate

Export health certificate 8016EHC may be used for the export of laboratory ferrets 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. Identification

Paragraph I refers; each animal must be identified with a microchip transponder. The identification details must be shown on the accompanying certification. The identity of the animal must be confirmed by reading the microchip each time a treatment, vaccination or test is performed. The microchip number must be recorded on all test results (if applicable) and treatment records.

Each animal must be recorded on the identification table including the total number of animals in numbers and words to a maximum of 10 (ten). Should the consignment be above 10 (ten) use the schedule in 8016SCH as indicated. If not used, the reference to the 8016SCH document should be deleted.

4. Facility Approval

Paragraph III (a). The breeding facility where the ferrets were born and bred can be accredited by the Singapore Agri-food Veterinary Authority (AVA) (<http://www.ava.gov.sg/contact-us>) on the basis that the facility is approved by the UK Competent Authority.

5. Owner's Declaration

Paragraphs III (b) and (d) refer. The official veterinarian should retain the written declaration for record purposes.

6. **Rabies**

Paragraphs III (c) i, ii and iii refer. The TWO options are to certify Paragraph III (c) i OR both paragraphs III (c) ii and paragraph III (c) iii.

Certification of paragraph III (c) i is the preferred option rather than certification of paragraphs III (c) ii and iii.

If the animal(s) for export have already been vaccinated but even so the UK is free from rabies, then paragraph III (c) i should be certified and paragraphs III (c) ii and iii should be deleted. If paragraph III (c) i is certified, certification of paragraphs III (c) ii and iii is not required, indeed this is not an option.

Notifiable Disease Clearance - Rabies

Paragraph III (c) i. 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 or DAERA in Belfast on form 618NDC.

Vaccination against rabies

Paragraphs III (c) ii and iii refer. If vaccination against rabies is certified the original vaccination certificates and titration test results endorsed by the Official Veterinarian must be attached. The microchip number of each animal must be stated in each certificate.

The vaccine can be assumed to be acceptable to AVA providing the vaccine is licensed for use in the UK.

7. **Treatment for External and Internal Parasites**

Paragraph III. e) refers. The treatments used must be licensed in the UK and the date of treatment, active ingredient and dose rate used must be stated on the export health certificate. Treatments should be carried out within 2 (two) weeks of the date of export.

8. **Clinical Examination**

Paragraph III (a) refers. The OV should ensure that as far as possible the clinical examination is done as close to the time of export as is practical and that the date of examination is the same as the date of certification. As far as possible, the examination should be carried out no more than 48 hours prior to export.

9. **Inoculation with micro-organisms**

Paragraph III (d) refers. This paragraph refers to inoculation with live Microorganisms, hence vaccination with inactivated pathogens such as inactivated rabies virus is permitted.

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

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

11. **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>