Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Health certificate and declaration for the move to the European Union or Northern Ireland of an individual registered horse, registered equine animal or equine animal for breeding and production

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Contents

No: 8335 NFG

Health certificate and declaration for the dispatch to the Union or NI of an individual registered horse, registered equine animal or equine animal for breeding and production

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE (NFG) FOR THE CERTIFYING OFFICERS AND EXPORTERS

1. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/659 of 12 April 2018 on the conditions for the entry into the Union of live equidae and of semen, ova and embryos of equidae

(repealing Decisions 92/260/EEC, 93/195/EEC, 93/196/EEC, 93/197/EEC, 94/699/EC, 95/329/EC, 2003/13/EC, 2004/177/EC, 2004/211/EC, 2010/57/EU and 2010/471/EU)

Any EU legislation referenced in the certificate must be complied with and EU legislation can be accessed on the following link. You should ensure you use the latest version: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html

Please note that Official Control Regulations 2017/625 have repealed Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, 882/2004 and Directive No 96/23/EC. Please see link:

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32017R0625&from=EN

Consolidated legislation

Consolidated texts, which integrate the basic instruments of Union legislation with their amendments and corrections in a single, non-official document, are available. Each consolidated text contains a list of all legal documents taken into account for its construction. You can search for consolidated texts by using the 'find results by document number' option on the European Commission website. Once you have selected the relevant legislation, click 'document information', and then scroll down to 'all consolidated versions' and select the most recent version.
Please note that the consolidated text may not contain the latest amendment to the legislation, as it takes several weeks for this to be updated.
Texts provided in this section are intended for information only. Please note that these texts have no legal value. For legal purposes please refer to the texts published in the 'Official Journal of the European Union'.

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Certifying Officers and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with the relevant export certificate, declaration and where necessary, additional travel ID, applicable to the move to the Union or NI of an individual registered horse, registered equine animal or equine animal for breeding and production.

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.

[Please note, policies are being reviewed. NFG will be further amended to provide
specific guidance. Traders should look at NFGs regularly for any updates]

2. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE

This health certificate and declaration may be used for the permanent dispatch to the Union or NI of an individual registered horse, registered equine animal or equine animal for breeding and production. It can also be used for an unregistered gelding.

Council Directive 2009/156/EC defines 'equidae for breeding and production' as Equidae other than 'registered equidae' or 'equidae for slaughter' and therefore unregistered gelding can be considered as an Equidae for production by exclusion of definitions and moved under this certificate if all relevant requirements are complied with. Box 'breeding and production' in section 1.25of Part I should be ticked.

3. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV)

In **England, Scotland and Wales**, this certificate must be signed by a Government Veterinary Officer or by an Official Veterinarian (OV) appointed by the Animal and Plant Health Agency on behalf of Ministers in Defra, the Scottish Government or the Welsh Government and who hold the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ (V)) authorisation.

OVs must sign and stamp, with the OV stamp, the health certificate in ink of a different colour to that of the printing of the Export Health Certificate (EHC). There is no requirement to sign and stamp in a specific colour.

The OV should keep a copy of the signed certificate and any supporting documents for at least three years after signature or receipt/dispatch of the consignment, whichever is later. These can be electronic copies.

EHC in foreign language/s of the EU Member States (MSs).

EHC should be in English and the foreign language/s of the Border Control Post (BCP) of entry in the EU. A certificate in the language of the member state of destination (if different from the member state of entry) is not a requirement and can be discarded. The required EHC must accompany the consignment.

Listing of the EU MS BCPs can be found here: https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/vet-border-control/bip-contacts_en

The foreign language certificate as received from the APHA Centre for International Trade at Carlisle or via the Export Heath Certificates on-line system (EHCO) and bearing the same unique reference number as the English certificate, should be considered an official and accurate translations of the English, as published in EU legislation.

The (sub-) paragraphs / options and how they are numbered and formatted is identical in the English and foreign language editions and to the legislation published by the EU Commission. Therefore, when the same phrases/sentences in the foreign language versions/s as in the English version are struck through, both versions can and must be signed (as opposed to being initialled) by the OV as a genuine and properly authorised translation of the English.

This also applies to any instructions in the guidance notes to strike out certain paragraphs or to certify statements that the country is free of certain notifiable diseases etc.

Signing, stamping and pagination

The foreign language version/s and any schedules (if any) may be stapled to the English version but doing so and then fan stamping the multiple sheets is not enough to create one indivisible single document according to the EU Commission.

Therefore, each page (including schedules) should be individually signed and stamped and bear the reference number of the certificate. The pages comprising the complete document should be sequentially numbered so they are part of a finite sequence which covers the English, foreign language version/s and any schedule pages.

For example, if the certificate consists of four A4 pages printed back to back on two sheets of A4 paper with a schedule that is three A4 pages long, all 11 pages must be stamped and **signed** (as above) and numbered 1/11 to 11/11.

COs will have to make handwritten corrections to page numbering as may be required. E.g. 1/4 to 4/4 (if present) on the foreign language parts in the example given above will need to be crossed out and the 1/11 to 11/11 entered.

The EHC accompanying the consignment will then comprise the original English EHC and any required additional foreign language/s. These should be arranged in order with the English version on the top, followed by the foreign language/s version/s, and finally the page(s) of the schedule (if any) at the bottom.

As per general guidance for certifiers on APHA's Vet Gateway, any hand written corrections or permitted deletions to a certificate should be stamped and **initialled**. This includes the deletion of optional statements in Part II of the certificate and alterations to content in Part 1. The same applies if a pre-populated text in a box in part I of the EHC needs to be amended. (E.g. if box I.7 which is pre-populated as 'United Kingdom' 'GB', needs to be amended for triangular trade where third country origin 'Products Of Animal Origin' are being certified in the original third country packaging with the original third country Identification Marks, in which case the country of origin will be the third country in question and not the United Kingdom). Please follow the guidance on corrections in the link below.

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/External_OV_Instructions/Export_Instructions/Certification_Procedures/index.htm

We advise that individual stamping and initialling of diagonal lines drawn through blank boxes in Part 1 is not necessary. This is to reduce excessive stamping on the certificate. However, we are aware that some BCPs advise otherwise and request stamping and initialling of manually crossed out blank boxes in Part 1 of the certificate. In such cases OV should conform to the BCPs request to facilitate the clearance of the goods.

You can find further information on Export Health Certificates (EHC) Online Guidance for Certifiers in the link below:

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/documents/exports/guidance-ehc-certifiers.pdf

UK approved establishments will be uploaded to Europa website in due course, until the establishments are in Europa website you can find the list of UK approved establishments in the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/businesses-approved-to-export-to-the-eu

Please check the guidance on completion of part I of the EHC at the bottom of the EHC and in the links provided in the NFG. For completion of box I.8-Region of Origin Code, if applicable; the territory code should be as listed in the relevant legislation that is provided under the notes at the bottom of the EHC. This is only for species or products affected by regionalisation measures or by the setting up of approved zones in accordance with a European Community Decision. The approved regions or zones must be indicated as described in the Official Journal of the European Union.

PART I: DETAILS OF THE CONSIGNMENT

All boxes in Part I of the certificate must be completed. When a box is not applicable/optional, and not filled, please score it through.
Please use schedule to be attached to the certificate if there is not enough space to fill the information. See Section 'Addition of Schedules' below.

Please complete all the boxes in Part I of the certificate in accordance with the guidance lay down on Commission Decision 2007/240/EC that can be accessed via this link:

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32007D0240

The Harmonised System (HS) Code is a commodity classification system used as a basis for customs tariffs and for international trade statistics.

It is the exporter's responsibility to ensure that the HS code is entered correctly and accurately reflects the product(s) being consigned.

Further information on HS Codes can be foundonline

at: https://www.gov.uk/trade-tariff/sections and

http://madb.europa.eu/madb/euTariffs.htm

PART II: CERTIFICATION

The Official Veterinarian signing the export health certificate must ensure that they are aware of the provisions of Council Directive 2009/156/EC on animal health conditions governing the movement and importation from third countries of equidae.

Blood testing

The Official Veterinarian signing the export health certificate must ensure that the requisite blood/semen tests have been undertaken in accordance with Part II of the certificate.

Tests are required for Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA) for all equines and Equine Viral Arteritis for uncastrated males older than 180 days. All tests must be carried out in a laboratory recognised by the UK for equine export testing. Currently this is the APHA laboratory in Weybridge, England or, for EIA only,the AFBI laboratory in Belfast.

Residency requirement

As detailed in the declaration for the owner or owner's representative, the animal

must have remained in the UK for at least 90 days prior to dispatch, since birth if younger than 90 days or have entered the UK from an EU Member State during this 90 day residency period.

Registered and Unregistered equines and horses

'Equine' means a wild or domesticated animal of the equine (including zebras) or asinine species or the offspring of crossings of those species

'Horse' means an animal of the species *Equus caballus*

'Registered equine/horse' means any equine/horse registered as defined in Council Directive 90/427/EEC of 26 June 1990 on the zootechnical and genealogical conditions governing intra-Community trade in equidae, identified by means of an identification document issued by:

(i) the breeding authority or any other competent authority of the country where the animal originated which manages the studbook or register for that breed of animal; or

(ii) any international association or organisation which manages horses for competition or racing

The EU has confirmed that all UK studbooks recognised prior to EU exit will continue to be recognised.

A list of passport issuing bodies is available here:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/horse-passport-issuing- organisations

Guidance on EU recognised studbooks can be found here:
Export horses and ponies: special rules - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Equines which are not so registered must travel with their identity passports and an additional completed travel ID, which the Official Veterinarian will also need to sign and stamp (in the same way as the export health certificate – in line with Section 2 above).

II. ***Animal health and welfare attestation***

The appropriate option of the three available options in relation to animal species and registered status should be selected and the others deleted.

As per listing in Annex 1 to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/659 the UK is authorised for imports into the union for all the categories of equine listed in the first indent.

The certificate must be certified by the OV on the day of loading or, in the case of a registered horse, on the last working day before loading of the animal for dispatch to the EU Member State.

That the horse is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication can be certified based on the absence of notifiable disease as detailed in Section 4.

II.1- ***Attestation on third country or part of the territory of third country and holding of dispatch:***

II.1.1 –The UK is assigned to Sanitary Group A in Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/659. The options for name of country or part of the territory of the country required here are:

Country name	Country Code
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GB-0
Guernsey	GG-0
Isle of Man	IM-0
Jersey	JE-0

II.1.2– This can be certified as all the diseases listed are notifiable in the UK.

II.1.3 a) – This can be certified by following the guidance as per section 4, and the prohibition of vaccination against AHS in the UK in the absence of disease outbreak.

b), c) and d) – These attestations can be certified by following the guidance as per section 4

e) The first statement can be certified by following the guidance as per section 4.

The other statement may then be deleted.

II.1.4.1, II.1.4.2 – These attestations can be deleted as per footnote (4) where the attestation in II.1.3 applies to the whole country of dispatch.

If the attestations cannot be deleted on this basis and the horses have been resident in the UK for these time periods, the statements can be certified in the absence of notifiable disease as detailed in section 4.

If the attestations cannot be deleted on this basis and the horses have been imported to the UK during these time periods (as supported by evidence of legal importation), these sections can be certified based on existing controls on the entry of horses to the UK and the absence of notifiable disease as detailed in section 4.

II.1.4.3 to II.1.4.7 - For horses that have been resident in the UK for these time

periods, the statements can be certified by following the guidance as detailed in section 4. For horses that have been imported to the UK during these time periods, it is a requirement for intra-EU trade and for imports into the UK from non-EU countries that the horses have not been in contact (for the periods mentioned) with other horses subject to prohibition orders for these diseases. Also, should any of the diseases be confirmed, the procedure to lift prohibitions on the holdings is as indicated across the EU27 and non- EU countries exporting to the UK (e.g. for EIA, the seronegative horses have to be tested 3 months after the removal of the seropositive horses with negative results for the prohibitions to be lifted). Therefore, these can be certified for horses originating from EU Member States and a non-EU country. The conditions can be certified based on an import health certificate supporting origin and disease clearance conditions and in the absence of notifiable disease notifications from APHA (as detailed in section 4) covering residency in UK. (as supported by evidence of legal importation), these sections can be certified based on existing controls on the entry of horses to the UK and the absence of notifiable disease as detailed in section 4.

II.1.5 – This can be certified based on the OV's knowledge of the health status of the holdings going back 15 days, supported by the written declaration by the owner or the representative of the owner.

II.2 – ***Attestation of residence and pre-export isolation***

II.2.1 The first and second statements in the first II.2.1 attestation apply where the animal has been resident under veterinary supervision on holdings in either the UK and/or the EU27 for at least 90 days prior to certification and has undergone a 30 day pre-export isolation period from animals not of the same health status.

The UK/EU residency requirement must be supported by the written declaration by the owner or the representative of the owner and reference to available veterinary health certification.

Note: Whilst the certificate implied that residency is permitted in other non- UK/non-EU countries during the 90 days prior to dispatch the owner's declaration only permits residency in the UK or an EU Member State during this period.

Regarding veterinary supervision for this period the OV must be satisfied that they are aware of the premises on which the horse has been resident and that veterinary input is available at this premises should this be needed to investigate diseases of concern (as mentioned in the certificate, which are notifiable in the UK and in the countries that the UK allows imports from). .

During the 30 days prior to dispatch the animal must be kept apart from other equidae not of the same health status. This means that equines must not come into direct contact with other equidae that are either diseased or in the case of GB, an Equidae that comes from a country outside Sanitary Group A.
This condition must also be supported by the written declaration by the owner or the owner's representative.

The “or” options, which relate to Sanitary Groups B,C,D and G, in this first II.2.1 attestation and the second II.2.1 attestation, which relates to Sanitary Group F, should be deleted.

II.3 – ***Attestation of vaccination and health tests***

II.3.1– The first attestation can be certified on the basis that vaccination against AHS is prohibited in the UK as detailed in section 4 and where there is no information suggesting previous vaccination. The OV must complete a check of passport vaccination records. Where the animal is found to have been vaccinated the first attestation should be deleted and the OV must ascertain whether either of the options in the second attestation are met based on the timing of the vaccinations. The third attestation should be deleted as it relates to animals being dispatched from Sanitary Group F territories.

II.3.2- The first attestation can be certified on the basis that vaccination against VEE is prohibited in the UK where there is no information suggesting previous vaccination. The OV must complete a check of passport vaccination records.

The other attestation options should be deleted as they do not apply to animals being dispatched from a Sanitary group A territory.

II.3.3– This section only applies to uncastrated males over 180 days old, in which case the OV must be satisfied that one of the requirements listed has been met and delete non-applicable options.

The first attestation cannot be certified as EVA is not compulsorily notifiable in all horses in the UK (it is only notifiable in breeding stallions and in mares served by an infected stallion during the 15 days after service).

The other attestations relate to testing options for blood or semen (blood SNT or semen VI/PCR), vaccination and test mating (if seropositive with an unknown or broken vaccination history).

The second attestation can be certified where a test with negative result for EVA has been completed by virus neutralisation at a serum dilution of 1 in 4 on a sample taken within 21 days of dispatch. All testing must be completed in a laboratory specifically recognised for equine export testing. Where this is met, the other options should be deleted.

II.3.4– The first statement should be deleted as it relates to dispatch from Iceland.

The second statement can be certified where a test with negative result for EIA (AGID/Coggins, or ELISA) has been carried out on a blood sample taken within 30 days of dispatch. The sample having been tested at a laboratory specifically recognised for equine export testing.

II.3.5, II.3.6, II.3.7, II.3.8 and II.3.9 – These sections can all be deleted as they do

not apply to countries within Sanitary Group A.

II.4– ***Attestation of animal transport conditions***

II.4.1 – The first attestation can be certified on the basis that the UK is a Sanitary Group A territory and must be supported by the written declaration from the owner or the representative of the owner confirming the listed transport conditions will be met. The second option should be deleted as it does not apply to Sanitary Group A.

II.4.2 and II.4.3 - These statements can be certified on the basis of the OV's awareness of arrangements put in place which must be supported by the written declaration from the owner or the representative of the owner confirming that these requirements in relation to transport will be met.

II.5 This can be certified based on the OVs examination of the horse and observation of arrangements in place to protect its health and wellbeing during transit. It must be supported by the written declaration by the owner or representative of the owner.

4. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CLEARANCE

Some export certificates for animals and animal products will include statements that will require the OV to certify that specified areas or the entire country of origin are free from certain diseases.

Where it is possible for the Certifying Officer (CO) (Official Veterinarian (OV) or Environmental Health Officer (EHO)) in Great Britain to obtain disease clearance themselves, the Centre for international Trade – Carlisle (CITC) will not issue a 618NDC notifiable disease clearance.

COs must check the following sources of disease information for the United Kingdom immediately prior to certification, to ensure disease freedom statements can be certified:

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

For Great Britain:

In the absence of a specific Notifiable Disease Clearance (618NDC) from CITC: COs may certify that the UK has disease free status or region free status for those diseases mentioned in the health certificate, once they have checked the disease list(s) for the last occurrence of the disease, and have ensured it complies with the

time frames in the certificate.

In the event of a disease outbreak that affects a CO being able to obtain their own disease clearance, CITC will notify COs to make it clear which disease freedom statements should not be certified and where necessary, will issue a 618NDC notifiable disease clearance if the EHC can continue to be issued for certain regions that retain free status.

In the event of a disease outbreak after the EHC has been issued that affects the disease clearance, COs 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 CO disease clearance procedures for this EHC, a 618NDC will be reinstated by CITC which will be issued with the EHC until a time when CO disease clearance can be reinstated.

NOTE: This does not apply to Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs) or Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) freedom statements.

5 .COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE

CSOs or TCSOs may not be utilised for gathering evidence relating to this certificate.

6.CONSIGNMENTS OR PARTS OF THE CONSIGNMENT ORIGINATING FROM, NI, EU MEMBER STATES OR FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (TRIANGULAR TRADE)

NI origin:

Consignment could potentially contain animals or animal products which have originated in Northern Ireland. For raw materials which have then been processed into a final product in GB or are presented in their original state and bearing a UK(NI) identification mark, the CO can certify certain matters relating to EU compliance at a national level.

Where the EHC refers to matters of compliance indicated by EU approval status of the premises of origin or manufacture in NI, compliance can be certified on the basis that from 1st January 2021, under the terms of the Withdrawal Agreement between the EU and UK and the Ireland / Northern Ireland Protocol, approved and registered premises in Northern Ireland will implement the full requirements of Regulation (EC) Nos. 852/2004, 853/2004, 2017/625 and all relevant supporting EU legislation as set out in Annex 2 to the Protocol. This compliance is indicated by the presence of the EU oval health and identification marks applied to the products in the required EU format, for products placed on the market in NI.

Some examples, but not a complete list, of how assurance can be established at national level are listed below.

Compliance with the microbiological criteria set out in Regulation (EC) No. 2073/2055 can be certified if the products originate in an EU approved premises in NI, and bearing the EU oval ID mark.

Public health statements referring to compliance with EU requirements for testing for residues as set out in Directive 96/23/EC, (repealed by OCR Regulation 2017/625) 96/22 (EC) and 470/2009 (EC) can be certified by the CO on the basis of a national residue surveillance programme implemented in NI under The Animals and Animal Products (Examination for residues and maximum Residues Limits) Regulation (NI) 2016. This forms part of the UK national surveillance programme.
With regards to controls for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies, guidance provided in this document relating to statements about the method of slaughter of animals in GB also applies to animals slaughtered in NI and can be certified by the CO on that basis.
Disease clearance for animals or products originating in NI can be completed using auto-clearance NDC found here:

https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/notifiable-diseases-northern-ireland

Where regional or local level disease clearance is required, this can be certified upon request on the basis of information from NI in the form of a declaration or a supporting health attestation.
Animal health statements which refer to the prohibition of certain vaccination programmes e.g. against FMD or CSF or ASF can be certified at a national level by the CO on the basis that NI also enforces a ban on such vaccinations in accord with EU regulations.
Statements relating to implementation of a national system for identification and registration of bovine animals can be certified on the basis of the requirement to register all bovine animal births, moves and deaths on the DAERA database.
Animal welfare statements can be certified by the CO on the basis that relevant inspections, monitoring and controls are implemented in NI through The Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing Regulations (NI) 2014 as amended, in compliance with Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009.
Animal By Products are handled in accordance with EU Control Regulation 1069/2009, which is implemented by the EU Implementing Regulation 142/2011, and ABP statements for materials originating in NI, can be certified on that basis.
When the certificate requires specific information to be included, such as the date of slaughter or the date of introduction into NI, the exporter must also request this information from the exporter in NI. The NI exporter may forward the request to the relevant NI CO to provide the necessary information requested by the UK exporter/ CO. This supporting information must be in writing and kept by the UK CO. The CO is not required to attach it as a supporting document to the EHC, unless requested by the EU Border Control Post or told otherwise.

EU origin:
It is possible that some consignments may contain animal products that are of EU origin and were exported to the UK on a Commercial Document or Intra-Trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC). The Commercial Document may not contain enough information to allow the Certifying Officer (CO) to sign an EHC.

In such cases, the CO will need further information from the EU member state

regarding particular attestations on the EHC that cannot be signed by the CO without further information. Thus, the UK exporter must request from the EU exporter a written declaration or a replica 'Third Country to EU' certificate completed to the extent possible that will provide the required information to the CO to certify the relevant attestations on the EHC. The exporter may wish to obtain these directly from the EU CO who has inspected the animal products before export from the EU.

When the certificate requires specific information to be included, such as the date of slaughter or the date of introduction into the EU member state, the exporter must also request this information from the EU member state exporter. The EU exporter may forward the request to the relevant EU CO to provide the necessary information requested by the UK exporter. This supporting information must be in writing and kept by the UK CO. The CO is not required to attach it as a supporting document to the EHC, unless requested by the EU Border Control Post or told otherwise. Exporters/COs must be aware that in some cases, the certificate does not provide an option to re-export EU origin products eg EU origin meat being re-exported as meat.

Third country origin:

It is also possible that some consignments may contain animal products that are of non-EU (Third Country) origin, which UK exporters intent to export to EU (known as Triangular Trade). In these cases, Certifying Officers may obtain the necessary supporting information from a copy of the original EHC used for import of these products into the UK.

The CO in the UK is not required to attach a copy of the Third Country EHC as a supporting document to the UK-EU EHC, unless requested by the EU Border Control Post or told otherwise.
It is the UK exporter's responsibility to ensure timely request of information from the EU member state exporter/Third Country exporter, to allow the EHC to be signed and stamped in good time before export to the EU.

7.DECLARATION BY THE OWNER OR REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OWNER

This declaration must be signed by the owner or representative of the owner for the export to the Union of an individual registered horse, registered equine animal or equine animal for breeding and production. This declaration can be found at the end of the certificate and must be signed separately but the owner or representative of the owner and provided to the certifying OV before the certificate is required to be signed.

8.DECLARATION BY CAPTAIN / MASTER OF THE SHIP / AIRCRAFT

This declaration is to be completed by the captain of the aircraft or the vessel and attached to the health certificate when transport to the Union frontier includes, even for part of the journey, transportation by air or ship respectively.

These declarations can be found in Parts 1 and 2 of Annex V of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/659.

9.ANIMAL TRANSPORT ATTESTATION

Animal Welfare

Council Regulation EC No 1/2005 (EC) is implemented under the Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006 and parallel legislation in Scotland and Wales. If transported by air, animals should be transported in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.

Every animal should be fit for the journey that is planned and all animals should be transported in conditions guaranteed not to cause them injury of unnecessary suffering. The conditions related to fitness of animals for transport during the intended journey are set out in Article 3(b) and Annex I, Chapter I of Council Regulation 1/2005. Animals should be in good health, free of illness, free of significant wounds and able to walk without pain on all legs. Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport, and in particular if:

- they are unable to move independently without pain or to walk unassisted;
- they present a severe open wound, or prolapse;
- they are pregnant females for whom 90% or more of the expected gestation period has already passed, or females who have given birth in the previous week;
- they are new-born mammals in which the navel has not completely healed;

Long journeys:

- Except if animals are accompanied by their mother, long journeys should only be permitted for domestic equidae species if domestic equidae are older than four months, with the exception of registered equidae.
- Unbroken horses shall not be transported on long journeys.

10. CLINICAL EXAMINATION

The inspection must be carried out on the day of loading or in the case of a registered horse on the last working day before loading the animal for dispatch (please see footnote (2) at the bottom of the EHC). The pre-export inspection should consist of a visual appraisal and, if deemed appropriate, physical examination of the animals for export. Each animal subject to an inspection must be assessed as an individual.

OVs must use their professional judgement to determine the level of inspection required in order to ensure that no animal is exported which shows signs of infectious disease and that animals are fit to travel to their intended destination.

11.ADDITION OF SCHEDULES

When the space in Part I or Part II of the certificate is insufficient to accommodate full details of the consignment a schedule may be used. In the relevant section of the certificate the certifying officer should annotate the certificate 'see attached schedule'. A new schedule should be created (typed or clearly written) containing the same information as that required in the certificate. The schedule must include the certificate reference number on each page and must be signed, dated and stamped by the certifying officer in a colour other than black on each page and under the last entry. Any blank spaces in the schedule or the certificate should be struck through with diagonal

lines. The schedule must be firmly stapled to the EHC, the pages of the certificate including the schedule should be numbered and the complete document (EHC and schedule) should be “fan stamped” as a precaution against tampering. Further guidance is available here:

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/External_OV_Instructions/Export_Instructions/Certification_Pr ocedures/index.htm

12. CERTIFIED COPIES OF EXPORT HEALTH CERTIFICATES

When completing export certification Certifying Officers (CO) (Official Veterinarians (OV) and Environmental Health Officers (EHO)) must make photocopies of, or scan and save all documents they certify. This includes all documents that:

are certified with the COs signature and stamp
form part of any export documentation
will accompany the consignment, or
any support documentation (documentation provided by the CO at the premises of origin to enable the CO at the premises of loading to certify the final export certificate).

Examples of export documents required to be saved are:

Export Health Certificates (EHC)
Supplementary certificates
Schedules to EHCs.

Where it is impossible to copy documents at the premises immediately after certification then a photocopy of the certificate could be made before travelling to the place of certification, and the certification details transposed onto the copy at the same time as completing the certificate. When a paper copy is made, mark the photocopy as 'Certified Copy' and initial.

COs must retain copies of all export documentation for a period of two years.

Return of export documents to the Centre for International Trade - Carlisle (CITC) are only required for the following live animal export commodities:

cattle
pigs
sheep
goats
camelids.

This should be done by scanning and emailing the documents on the same day as certification.
These certified copies are required to enable APHA to provide information to other Competent Authorities on Brucellosis, Tuberculosis or Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy cases found in herds subsequent to export, to enable the country of destination to take the appropriate notifiable disease action.

For the purposes of completing routine Quality Assurance checks on export certification, CITC may request certified copies of certification from COs.
Please visit APHA Vet Gateway for further information in certification procedures:
http://apha.defra.gov.uk//External_OV_Instructions/Export_Instructions/Certification_Procedures/index.htm

13. LEGAL STATEMENT

The paragraph below will be reviewed at later stage when the position on alignment with OCR becomes clearer after new ministers take their posts.]

The existing EU legislation that the UK already complies with will be incorporated into our domestic law as “retained EU law” under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. References in our guidance and certification to such EU instruments should be taken to be references to this “retained EU law”. Under the Withdrawal Act we will ensure that current EU standards remain in force, without amendment, in the immediate months after our EU exit as part of UK domestic law (apart from corrections to make the EU legislation fully operable).

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 Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) in Carlisle, via the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency

This publication is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at equineexportscarlisle@apha.gov.uk
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