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**EXPORT OF PIG BRISTLES OF CHINESE ORIGIN AND OR HAIR OF FOREIGN ORIGIN TO INDIA - 4822 EHC**

**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 4822EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 4822EHC. 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 4822EHC may be used for the export of pig bristles of Chinese origin and/or hair of foreign origin from the United Kingdom to India.

**2. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV)**

This certificate may be signed by a Local Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department (SEERAD), National Assembly for Wales Agricultural Department (NAWAD) 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 the local Divisional Veterinary Manager (DVM) or Divisional Veterinary Officer in NI (DVO-NI) within seven days of issue. The OV should keep a copy for his/her own records.

**3. EXPORTER/MANUFACTURER'S DECLARATION**

Paragraph IV refers. The manufacturer/exporter must supply a declaration including exactly the same wording as the matters to be certified. This must be signed by someone who has knowledge of and responsibility for the relevant parts of the production process and is aware of the requirements. The declaration should include a clause indicating that the signatory is aware that making a false declaration is an offence, should examine the declaration and if required make any other enquiries that he/she may consider appropriate to verify the statement. Where possible, supporting evidence (for example health certificates for raw materials showing their country of origin) should be called for and put in file. Official veterinarians should keep a copy of the declaration for record purposes.

The RCVS Guide to Professional Conduct 2000 states that [Veterinary Surgeons] "must not recklessly confirm what other people have stated"

4. Paragraphs IV 1(a) and (b) - may be signed on the basis of a signed declaration from the exporter.

5. Paragraph 2 can be certified on sight of the original of a health certificate issued in the Peoples Republic of China or of a signed declaration by an authorised signatory of the exporter
6. Paragraph 3- requires insertion of species of origin and may be signed on behalf of Defra by a Local Veterinary Inspector provided written authority to do so on form 618NDC has been obtained from the issuing office within 10 days of shipment.

7. **DISCLAIMER**

The Defra disclaimer (Form 372DMR) will be issued to the exporter with this certificate for his/her information. The 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, exporters should immediately contact the Divisional Veterinary Manager at their local Animal Health Office.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/general/contacts.htm>