

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Notes for Guidance: Export Health Certificate for entry into the European Union or Northern Ireland of certain tapirs, rhinos and elephants originating from and intended for a confined establishment 8458

April 2022

Contents

1. Applicable Legislation
2. Scope of the Certificate
3. Certification by an Official Veterinarian (OV)
 - Part I: Details of the Consignment
 - Part II: Certification
 - II.1 Animal Health Attestation
4. Notifiable Disease Clearance
5. Collection of evidence
6. Animal Transport Attestation
7. Clinical Examination
8. Addition of Schedules
9. Certified Copies of Export Health Certificates
10. Legal Statement
11. Disclaimer

No. 8458**Export Health Certificate for entry into the European Union or Northern Ireland of certain tapirs, rhinos and elephants originating from and intended for a confined establishment****NOTES FOR GUIDANCE (NFG) FOR THE CERTIFYING OFFICERS AND EXPORTERS****1. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION:**

[Animal Health Regulations \(EU\) 2016/429](#) - including rules for approval of 'confined establishments' and laying down rules for movement between these establishments. This Regulation repeals and replaces the EU's previous 'Balai' Directive 92/65/EEC.

[Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/692](#) – supplementing the Animal Health Regulation and providing rules for entry into the Union of kept ungulates intended for confined establishments (see Chapter 2).

[Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2018/1882](#) – listed diseases by taxonomic group and disease categorisation (A to E) (see Annex and Article 1)

[Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/404](#) - lists of third countries, territories, or zones thereof from which the entry into the Union of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin is permitted in accordance with the Animal Health Regulation

[Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/403](#) – model EHCs including those for the entry into the European Union of ungulates intended for confined an establishment (see Article 16)

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

Consolidated legislation

Consolidated texts, which integrate the basic instruments of European 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.

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>

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 applicable for dispatch to the European Union or Northern Ireland of certain tapirs, rhinos and elephants originating from and intended for a confined establishment 8458 (see scope below)

The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with the veterinary certificate.

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]

A declaration by the master of the ship, as set out in Annex III of Commission Regulation (EC) No 403/2021, shall be attached to veterinary certificates for imports into the EU of terrestrial animals where the transport of those commodities includes transport by ship, even for part of the journey. You can find Master of the ship declaration here: <https://www.gov.uk/export-health-certificates/master-of-the-vessel-declaration-8466>

2. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE

This certificate may be used for entry into the European Union or Northern Ireland of certain tapirs, rhino and elephant species originating from and intended for a confined establishment.

'Confined establishment' is defined in Article 4 of the Animal Health Regulations (EU) 2016/429 and means any permanent, geographically limited establishment, created on a voluntary basis and approved for the purpose of movements, where the animals are:

- a) kept or bred for the purposes of exhibitions, education, the conservation of species or research.
- b) confined and separated from the surrounding environment; and
- c) subject to animal health surveillance and biosecurity measures.

The list of genera/species that are in scope of this certificate is set out in a table in Section 1 of Chapter 21 of Annex II to [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/403](#) and is copied below:

Order	Family	General/Species
Perissodactyla	Tapiridae	<i>Tapirus ssp.</i>

Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Ceratotherium</i> ssp., <i>Dicerorhinus</i> ssp., <i>Diceros</i> ssp., <i>Rhinoceros</i> ssp.
Proboscidea	Elephantidae	<i>Elephas</i> ssp., <i>Loxodonta</i> ssp.

3. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV)

In **England, Scotland and Wales**, this certificate must be signed by a Government Veterinary Officer (e.g. APHA, FSA or FSS employed veterinary officers) 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 two 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 of the Border Control Post (BCP) of entry in the EU. The original copy of the required EHC must accompany the consignment to the BCP of entry.

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 Health Certificates Online 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 European Commission. Therefore, the same phrases/sentences in the foreign language versions as in the English version should be struck through and these deletions should be stamped and initialled in both versions. Both versions must also be signed (as opposed to being initialled) and stamped by the OV, the foreign language certificate is deemed to be a genuine and properly authorised translation of the English version.

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.

Additional information can be found in APHA Vet Gateway:

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

SIGNING AND STAMPING

When signing a certificate, the CO should ensure that the certificate contains no deletions or alterations, other than those which are indicated on the certificate to be permissible and any corrections to permitted entries, subject to such changes being initialled and stamped (in the margin) by the CO. Permissible deletions are normally indicated in the 'Notes' section at the end of the certificate, with the instruction 'Keep as appropriate' or 'delete if not applicable'.

- Where the certificate contains optional or contextual statements, the statements which are not relevant shall be crossed out, individually initialled, and stamped by the CO, or completely removed from the certificate.
- Permitted paragraphs and sections may be crossed out by applying a 'Z' across the section or paragraph rather than crossing out line by line.
- There is no requirement for a date and time to accompany each stamp. The date is only entered at the required entry field in Part I of the certificate, and at the end where the CO signs, stamps and dates that action.
- We are aware of some BCPs demanding that all handwritten information in Part 1 of the EHC is initialled and stamped, including handwritten scoring out of otherwise blank boxes. There is no legal requirement in EU legislation that all the hand-written information entered in the certificate must be signed and stamped. It is only in the case of correction, in any part of the certificate, or in the case of statements to be crossed out, that the certifier must add signature (or initials) and stamp. This has been confirmed by the European Commission. The Commission noted however, in the case of a hand-written certificate, it is expected that the same one person completes the document. If not, the BCP might suspect that empty boxes were completed by another person after the certificate has been signed by the official.

You should consider checking with the specific BCP regarding their preference when it comes to the stamping and initialling of handwritten scoring out of otherwise blank boxes in Part I of the EHC.

- **Clarification from the European Commission means that all pages (as opposed to sheets of paper) are signed and stamped once individually in place of fan stamping and in addition to any permitted alterations. There is no requirement to fan stamp.**
- COs are reminded to consult the Notes for Guidance prior to the certification of each EHC. NFG will be updated with this new information in due course.

Further Information COs should make sure they are familiar with all relevant guidance and other documents relating to EHCs and that they discuss requirements with exporters in advance.

See <http://apha.defra.gov.uk/official-vets/Guidance/exports/ehc-online.htm>

You can also contact the Animal and Plant Health Agency's Centre for International Trade (CIT) on 03000 200 301.

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 Chapter 4 of Annex I [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/2235](#)

Box I.27: "Identification system and identification number": Specify the identification system (such as ear tag, tattoo, transponder etc., from the list in Annex III to Commission Delegated [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2035](#)) and the individual identification codes of the animals in accordance with Article 21(1) or 21(3) of [Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/692](#).

Box I.27 (CN code)

Please insert the Combined Nomenclature (CN) Code. The CN code is also referred to as the Commodity Code by HM Revenue & Customs. The Combined Nomenclature 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 CN code is entered correctly and accurately reflects the product(s) being consigned, as defined by the World Customs Organisation and as referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87

Further information on CN Codes(Commodity Codes) for customs tariffs can be found online at: <https://www.gov.uk/trade-tariff/sections> and <http://madb.europa.eu/madb/euTariffs.htm>

PART II: CERTIFICATION

II.1 Animal Health Attestation

II.1.1 – country listing. Enter the country or zone code as required.

The codes to use (e.g. GB – 0) are in Column 2 of Part I of Annex III to [Implementing Regulations \(EU\) 2021/404](#). This regulation has been amended by [Implementing Regulations 2021/634](#) which added Great Britain and the Crown Dependencies to the relevant lists.

II.1.2 – residency. This can be certified based on a written declaration from the exporter and/or by reviewing relevant movement records. The relevant listed diseases, categorised by taxonomic group, are in the Annex to [Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2018/1882](#): foot and mouth disease, Rift Valley fever, brucellosis, tuberculosis, and anthrax

II.1.3 and II.1.4 – health status. This can be certified based on the OV’s knowledge of the confined establishment and/or a written declaration from the veterinarian supervising this establishment. A link to the relevant listed diseases is provided above.

II.1.5 and II.1.6 – direct dispatch. This can be certified based on a declaration from the exporter/transporter to confirm that to the best of their knowledge that the animals will be dispatched directly to a confined establishment in the European Union without passing through or being unloaded in other establishments and arrangements are in place to ensure that animals do not come into contact with animals of a lower health status. OVs should familiarise themselves with the intended route (e.g. by checking with the transporter and exporter) and be satisfied that suitable arrangements are in place to comply with these conditions.

II.1.7 – vehicle inspection and transport requirements. This can be certified on the basis of an inspection of the vehicle at the time of loading and/or relevant declarations and photographic evidence from the owner/transporter confirming that the requirements have been met. The certifying Official Veterinarian must ensure that the transport was cleaned and disinfected with a Defra approved disinfectant before loading. Information on when and how to use Defra approved disinfectants is available on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk). See also section 6 “Animal Transport Attestation” for further details on animal transportation requirements.

II.1.8 – clinical inspection. An Official Veterinarian must perform a clinical inspection of the animals within a 24-hour period prior to loading in the means of transport. See Section 7 below.

The OV must be familiar with clinical signs of the diseases listed in Annex I to [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/692](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2020/692/oj) that are relevant to the species being exported. The relevant listed diseases, categorised by taxonomic group, are in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882.

II.1.9 – foot and mouth disease and rinderpest vaccination (forbidden). This can be signed based on the prohibition of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest vaccination in the UK. If the animal has not been resident in the UK for its entire life then this information may be obtained from a copy of the certificate used to import the animal into the UK and/or a written declaration from the owner/exporter.

II.1.10 – rabies and anthrax vaccination (optional). These attestations can be certified based on evidence provided by the veterinarian supervising the establishment. If anthrax or rabies vaccinations have not been performed, the relevant sections can be struck through, otherwise details of the vaccinations must be completed in the certificate as required.

II.1.11 – confined establishment disease freedom

II.1.11.1. The establishment must be approved by Defra/APHA/DAERA as a confined establishment.

II.1.11.2 and II.1.11.3. These points refer to disease freedom in the confined establishment of origin.

Foot and mouth disease freedom is only required when exporting Elephantidae.

These attestations can be certified on the basis of notifiable diseases clearance (refer to section 4 below) and/or based on a declaration from the veterinarian supervising the confined establishment.

II.1.11.4, II.1.11.5 and II.1.11.6. These points refer to disease freedom on the areas around the confined establishment.

II.1.11.5 (foot and mouth disease) is only required when exporting Elephantidae. These attestations can be certified on the basis of notifiable diseases clearance (refer to section 4 below).

II.1.12 – foot and mouth disease (applicable for Elephantidae only). The first option can be certified and “or” option struck through on the basis of notifiable diseases clearance (refer to section 4 below) confirming absence of foot and mouth disease in the UK for the previous 12 months.

II.1.13 – Rift Valley fever. The first option can be certified and “or” option struck through on the basis of notifiable diseases clearance (refer to section 4 below) confirming absence of Rift Valley fever in the UK for the previous 48 months.

II.1.14 – parasite treatment. This can be certified based on information provided by the veterinarian supervising the confined establishment of origin. The details of the product(s) used, active ingredient and doses must be stated in the certificate.

4. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CLEARANCE

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

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

Certification Support Officers may not be utilised for gathering evidence relating to this certificate.

6. ANIMAL TRANSPORT ATTESTATION

The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006 and parallel legislation in Scotland and Wales implement Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005. 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. 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 in sufficiently good health, should be able to withstand the stress of a journey without experiencing any unnecessary pain or distress, and should arrive at their destination in good health. 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.

7. CLINICAL EXAMINATION

The inspection must be carried within 24 hours of loading. 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.

8. 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_Procedures/index.htm

9. CERTIFIED COPIES OF EXPORT HEALTH CERTIFICATES

When completing export certification, the CO and, if applicable, FCCO must make photocopies of, or scan and save all documents they certify. OV's must retain copies of certification documents in accordance with RCVS Certification principles.

<https://www.rcvs.org.uk/setting-standards/advice-and-guidance/code-of-professional-conduct-for-veterinary-surgeons/supporting-guidance/certification/>

COs must retain copies of all export documentation for a period of two years. A certified copy of this EHC does not need to be returned to the APHA CITC. For the purposes of completing routine Quality Assurance checks on export certification, CITC may request certified copies of certification from COs.

Further details on Post Certifying Procedures, ‘certified copies’ of certification and the types of documents that should be retained by COs can be found on the APHA Vet Gateway.

10. LEGAL STATEMENT

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).

11. DISCLAIMER

This certificate and NFG are 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.

© Crown copyright 2021

You may re-use this information (excluding logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence v.3.

To view this licence visit [Open Government Licence \(nationalarchives.gov.uk\)](https://nationalarchives.gov.uk) or email PSI@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk

This publication is available at [Search - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk). Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at livestockexports@apha.gov.uk

PB 8458 NFG