

EXPORT OF REGISTERED HORSES (TEMPORARY ADMISSION) TO CHILE - 8595NFG

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND THE EXPORTER

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with a certificate for the export of Registered horses (temporary admission) to Chile from the UK 8595EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with this certificate. Nevertheless, 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**

This certificate covers the export of registered horses to Chile from the UK.

2. **Disease clearance**

The disease freedom statements are in in paragraph II.1, II.4.3 (first option). These may be signed on behalf of the Department by an OV provided written authority from the APHA/DAERA has been received on form 618NDC.

3. **Certification by an Official Veterinarian (OV)**

This certificate may be signed by an Official Veterinarian authorised on behalf of 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 holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ(V)) authorisation, or who is an Official Veterinarian (OV) on the appropriate panel for export purposes.

OVs/AVIs should sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV/AVI stamp in a colour that must be different to the colour of the printing of the certificate

Instructions on certified copies, retention and returning of the same can be found in APHA Vet Gateway, please make sure you follow the latest government guidance.

[OV Instructions \(defra.gov.uk\)](https://www.defra.gov.uk)

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

4. **Certification of a foreign language**

Principle 3 from the 10 Principles of Certification states:

A veterinarian should only sign certificates that are written in a language they understand.

For this certificate, the Chilean authorities have requested also that the Chilean certificate also needs a signature by an OV. The foreign text in this certificate is an official translation of the English text and as the Official Veterinarian, you are accordingly authorized to complete the export health certificate, even if you are

unable to read and understand the meaning of the foreign text.

5. **Identification**

The identification details in Box I.25 need to be completed as explained in the Notes (Part I) at the bottom of the certificate. OVs must be satisfied that the horse is adequately identified each time that samples are taken for pre-export testing and at the time of the pre-export examination.

6. **Owner's declaration and support assurances from veterinarians responsible for the holding of origin**

Paragraphs II.2 and II.3 refer. 90 days prior to export, the certifying OV should attest to these conditions to the best of his/her knowledge and on the basis of a written declaration from the owner and private veterinarians responsible for the holding of origin. The OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN should retain the written declaration for record purposes.

7. **Vaccinations**

Paragraph II.4.4, II.4.6 and II.4.11, and note 3 at the bottom of the EHC refer. Proof/evidence that the required vaccinations have been carried out as prescribed on the certificate for Registered horses (temporary admission) be attached to the certificate if that is not available from the accompanying passport.

8. **Blood tests**

Paragraphs under II.4 referring to test. Blood tests must be carried out during the 21 days observation period. Blood samples must be sent to the APHA laboratory in Weybridge or in NI to the VSD Belfast.

9. **Equine piroplasmiasis** (*Babesia caballi* and *theileria equi*)

II.4.8 refers. The horse needs to be subjected to a C-elisa or indirect immunofluorescence test with negative results against Equine Piroplasmiasis (*Babesia caballi* and *theileria equi*)
Second option "or" can be certified in case the equine gave a positive result, but it was subjected to a tick treatment within seven days prior to shipment in UK.

10. **Transporting and crating**

Paragraph II.5 refers. The animal must be transferred from the place of holding to the place of loading under the supervision of the OV. The must also verify that the that it takes place in cleaned and disinfected vehicles, without coming into contact with animals that were not intended for temporary export with them.

11. **Welfare**

Paragraph II.6 refers. Welfare conditions during transport are laid down 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.

IATA Standards: The owner/exporter is responsible for ensuring that the conditions of transport meet the standards laid down by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). He/she should ask the transporting airline to confirm this,

and if necessary provide a copy of the relevant conditions.
Published copies of the IATA conditions can be purchased via the following link:

IATA Live Animals Regulations:

<https://www.iata.org/en/publications/store/live-animals-regulations/>

Route: Horses must be shipped directly from the United Kingdom to Chile unless written authorisation for routing via another country has been obtained from the Chilean Government.

12. Clinical Examination

Paragraph II.7 refers. The Official Veterinarian should carry out the final clinical examination and complete the export health certificate on the day of export.

13. 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#centre-for-international-trade-carlisle>