

**EXPORT OF PRIMATES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO ISRAEL
(THIS CERTIFICATE IS NOT VALID FOR ORANGUTAN)**

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OVs) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export certificate 2275EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 2275EHC. 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**

This certificate covers the export of **primates (except Orangutan)** from the United Kingdom to Israel.

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

In **England, Scotland and Wales**, this certificate must be signed by a Veterinary Officer of the Department or by an Official Veterinarian (OV) appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), the Scottish Government or the Welsh Government as such and holding the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ (V)) authorisation.

In **Northern Ireland** (NI), this certificate must be signed by a Veterinary Officer/Inspector (VO/VI) of the Department or an Authorised Veterinary Inspector (AVI) appointed as an OV to the appropriate export panel for export purposes by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA). For the purposes of these notes VOs, VIs and AVIs shall be referred to as OVs unless a specific reference is required.

OVs must sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV stamp in ink of a different colour to that of the printing.

In **England, Scotland and Wales**, a certified copy of the completed certificate must be sent to the APHA Centre for International Trade (CIT) at Carlisle within seven days of signing.

The OV should also 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.

The health certificate must be signed and stamped with an OV stamp in any colour OTHER THAN BLACK.

3. **Identification**

The columns for species, age and sex must be completed and the location of the microchip must also be recorded.

4. **Birth and residence statement**

Paragraph IV (a) refers. The OV should confirm the details in this statement by reference to the zoo of origin's breeding and movement records. If the animals have also resided at other premises it may be necessary to obtain support statements from the responsible veterinarian(s) at those premises. The reference to veterinary supervision will be satisfied if the premises have been licensed

under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981. Under this Act the zoological garden must hold a licence from the Local Authority. As one of the conditions of the licence, the zoo must be regularly inspected by a veterinary surgeon whose name appears on a list of approved inspectors, held by the Secretary of State for the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

5. **Pre-export isolation and examination**

Paragraphs IV (b), (c) and (k) refer. Before isolation commences the pre-export isolation facility must be inspected and approved by the Official Veterinarian. The veterinary examinations required during the last 14 days prior to export must be carried out either by the OV, or by a colleague acting under the OV's authority. The examinations should consist of a thorough visual inspection under good light, but it is not necessary to handle the animals unless there is reason to suspect a disease condition which would require closer investigation.

6. **Clinical evidence of disease**

Paragraphs IV (c) (d) and (e) refer. 'Evidence' should consist of visual observation, supported by laboratory reports, and pathological examinations of any animals in contact with the animals for export. The statement in paragraph (e) applies to the entire premises of origin, and not simply the pre-export isolation area.

In paragraph IV (f) the OV should base this certification on his/her own knowledge of the premises' disease history and records, and if the OV does not have sufficient personal knowledge of the premises, he/she must obtain support statements from other veterinarians who have been responsible for the premises.

7. **Tuberculosis testing**

Paragraph IV (g) refers. The required tests are the skin test using Kochs Old Tuberculin (KOT, Mammalian old tuberculin (MOT) or Purified protein derivative (PPD). Two tests must be performed with a 2 to 4 week interval within 30 days of the export date. The injections must consist of 0.1 ml of tuberculin at a concentration of 1000 units per ml. This is normally injected into the eyelid of primates, but for very small species such as marmosets and tamarins the test should be performed in the abdominal skin rather than the eyelid. A positive reaction consists of oedema of the lid or skin with redness. The extent of the reaction is immaterial. A reaction in a tuberculous monkey will begin to appear after 16 hours and persist for 72 hours. The test should be read (by scrutiny - further restraint should not be necessary) on three successive days following inoculation. In early infections the monkey may not react. In advanced cases of infections, the tuberculin may result in systemic reaction.

The OV must be aware that this tuberculin is not licensed for use in primates, and the owner should be advised that the use of any product outwith the data sheet would entail a risk of adverse reactions.

If the tuberculin cannot be obtained from the Vaccine Supply Team, National Infection Service, Public Health England TBsection@phe.gov.uk tel: 020 7654 8299 or chris.lucas@phe.gov.uk tel: 020 7654 8299. Another source is the National Institute of Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC) Blanche Lane, South Mimms, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire EN6 3QG email: enquiries@nibsc.org, tel 01707 641000, fax 01707 641050.

8. **Exporter's declarations**

Paragraph IV (l) and (n) refer. The OV must obtain a written assurance from the owner/exporter in order to certify this paragraph. The declarations should not be attached to the health certificate, but should be retained by the OV for record purposes.

9. **Final clinical examination**

Paragraph IV (m) refers. This examination must be carried out within 48 hours of the intended time of departure. The lighting conditions must be either clear daylight, or else artificial light which provides conditions equivalent to daylight.

10. **C.I.T.E.S**

This certificate does not provide exemption from other legislation laid down for the protection or conservation of certain wild species, e.g. the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (C.I.T.E.S.). Information about the necessary requirements may be obtained from the Department at the following address:

Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service
APHA Customer Service Centre (Bristol),
Floor 3, Horizon House Floor, Deanery Road, Bristol, BS1 5AH
Tel: 0117 372 3700
e-mail: wildlife.licencing@apha.gsi.gov.uk

15. **WELFARE**

Paragraphs IV (n) and (o) refer.

Welfare conditions during transport are laid down by Council Regulation (EC) 1/2005 (Retained EU law), 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 UK welfare laws relating to the export of animals.

Paragraph IV (o) may be certified on the basis that OV has verified that the UK welfare legislation for transporting animals (WATO) have been met at the time of loading (or on the basis of an exporter's and transporter's declaration(s) that the relevant requirements will be met). UK Welfare legislation is compliant with the relevant provisions of the O.I.E. Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapters 7.1-7.4.

Paragraph IV (n) - If transported by air, animals should be transported in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.

If necessary further information on OIE and IATA transport recommendations may be obtained from the following offices;

England, Scotland & Wales

Welfare in Transport Team at the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Customer Service Centre Carlisle, Eden Bridge House, Lowther Street

Northern Ireland

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Northern Ireland (DAERA) Northern Ireland, Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Ballymiscaw, Belfast, BT4 3SB. DAERA Helpline number 0300 2007840.

DAERA Helpline email
daerahelpline@daera-ni.gov.uk

15. **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 Customer Service Centre, 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>

In Northern Ireland, contact the DAERA trade administration team e-mail - tradeadminpost@daera-ni.gov.uk. Phone 02877442146