

## EXPORT OF LIVE GOATS TO NEPAL

### NOTES FOR GUIDANCE FOR OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND EXPORTERS

#### IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV's) and exporters and should have been issued to you together with export certificate 8691EHC. These Notes for Guidance (NFG) are not intended to operate as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 8691EHC.

Exporters are strongly advised to verify the requirements of the importing country by contacting the veterinary authorities, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.

1. Scope of the Certificate

Export health certificate 8691EHC may be used for the export of live goats from the United Kingdom to Nepal.

2. Certification by an Official Veterinarian (OV)

In Great Britain, this certificate may be signed by a Veterinary Officer of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) or by an authorised Official Veterinarian (OV) appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Scottish Government or the Welsh Government, who is on the appropriate panel for export purposes or who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ(V)) authorisation. In Northern Ireland it may be signed by an Authorised Veterinary Inspector (AVI) appointed by, or an OV of, the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA).

OVs/AVIs should sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV/AVI stamp in any colour **OTHER THAN BLACK**.

In GB a certified copy of the completed certificate must be sent to the Centre for International Trade, Carlisle within seven days of signing. In the case of an AVI in Northern Ireland, a certified copy must be sent to DAERA, Dundonald House, Belfast.

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

3. Obtaining an import permit

The exporter/agent should be aware of the requirements of the importing country particularly with respect to the requirement for an import permit.

4. Schedules

Paragraph I refers: Separate schedules may be used to provide the information required. The schedules must contain the same information as that required in paragraph I and paragraph I must be annotated "See attached schedule". Each page of the schedules must bear a page number and the health certificate reference number and must be signed, dated and stamped by the Official Veterinarian (OV).

The schedules must be stapled inside the health certificate and the OV should "fan" and stamp over the pages of the schedules and certificate. The top stapled corner of the schedules and certificate should be folded over and stamped also. Any blank spaces in the schedules or in paragraph I must be deleted with diagonal lines.

5. Notifiable disease clearance (form 618NDC)

Paragraphs IV.2.(g) and (h) refer: OVs may certify paragraph IV.2.(g) and part of IV.2.(h) on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained on form 618NDC from the APHA Centre for International Trade at Carlisle or the issuing office of

DAERA in Northern Ireland.

For paragraph IV.2.(h), this concerns notifiable diseases which include, Caprine brucellosis, Bluetongue, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia, Contagious agalactia, Aujeszky's disease, Sheep and Goat Pox and Foot and Mouth Disease. APHA/DAERA will issue clearance for national freedom of these diseases.

**6. Additional Support Assurances required to enable certain paragraphs to be signed by the Official Veterinarian.**

Paragraphs IV.2.(a), IV.2.(b), IV.2.(c), IV.2.(d), IV.2.(e), IV.2.(h), IV.2.(i), IV.2.(j), IV.2.(k), IV.2.(l), IV.2.(m), IV.2.(o) and IV.2.(q) refer: OVs may certify these paragraphs based on personal knowledge of the herd(s) of origin of the animals for export or supporting certification from a private veterinarian with knowledge of the herd(s) of origin.

At paragraph IV.2.(h), supporting certification from the private veterinarian is required to certify animals originated from herds where non-notifiable diseases Q fever, Enzootic abortion, leptospirosis, salmonellosis (S.abortus ovis), pulmonary adenomatosis and paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) have not been reported (clinically or by laboratory confirmation) on the holding last 2 years and no animals have been introduced in the holding from a herd of a lower health status during this period. The same assurance must be provided for caprine arthritis/encephalitis, in which the disease has not been clinically nor serologically diagnosed in the herd of origin during the past five years, and no goat from a herd of lower health status was introduced into the herd of origin during this period.

At paragraph IV.2.(j), the reference to test "within the 45 days prior to entering pre-export quarantine **and/or** within the last 21 days prior to export whilst in pre-export quarantine" can be interpreted as an option to use one test timeframe or the other. There is no compulsion to test the animals twice within both timeframes unless this is specified by the Nepal authorities within an import permit.

If further guidance is required, CIT / DAERA should be contacted.

Treatment and quarantine

Paragraphs IV.2.(k) and IV.2.(l) refer: The OV must inspect the quarantine facilities and observe the treatment for external parasites or be given documentary evidence of quarantine and treatment in the form of a certificate signed by a veterinary surgeon detailing the treatment performed, the date(s) of treatment, the identification of the animals treated, the address of the quarantine premises and the dates of the quarantine period.

Transport

Paragraphs IV.2.(o) and IV.2.(q) refer.

**7. Scrapie.**

Paragraph IV.2.(f) and Note 1 refer. To comply with the OIE recommendations at IV.2.(f), the animals have to originate from holdings which have a classical scrapie negligible risk status (ie have undergone active monitoring for at least 7 years) as listed in the Scottish Rural College (SRUC) Scrapie Monitoring Scheme (SMS) - <https://www.sruc.ac.uk/business-services/what-is-your-goal/veterinary-laboratory-services/sheep-and-goat-health-schemes/scrapie-monitoring-for-export/>

**8. Residency of the animals for export in the UK**

Paragraph IV.2.(a) refers: If necessary, details in the Animal Reporting and Movement Service (ARAMS) <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sheep-and-goat-keepers-how-to-report-animal-movements> or other national system, may be checked to establish whether paragraphs IV.2.(a) can be signed.

**8. Laboratory tests**

The OV must ensure that any laboratory carrying out pre-export testing is officially approved for this purpose by DEFRA or DAERA. Such approval is given on the basis that these tests are carried out in accordance with the Terrestrial Manual of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

In Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland), the majority of pre-export testing is carried out at the APHA Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Addlestone, Surrey, KT15 3NB, (Tel: 01932 341111). Some tests are carried out at APHA Lasswade, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik, Midlothian, EH26 0PZ, (Tel: 0131 445 6169). Certain specialist tests are carried out at regional APHA laboratories.

In Northern Ireland, the majority of pre-export testing is carried out at the Veterinary Sciences Division (VSD) Laboratory, Stormont, Belfast, BT4 3SD (tel: 028 9052 0011).

For operational reasons however, the laboratories involved may change periodically. Accordingly, the OV is advised to check with the VLA or VSD to determine to which laboratories samples should be sent for testing. Samples should always be sent to the laboratory concerned sufficiently in advance of the export date to enable the tests to be carried out and reported. If in doubt as to the procedures for collection, the requirement for transport medium if any, dispatch of samples and the length of time a test is likely to take, the OV should seek the advice of the relevant laboratory.

**9. 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 at 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>

or, in the case of Northern Ireland, DARD at Dundonald House, Belfast.