

EXPORT OF CAPTIVE BIRDS TO BRAZIL

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The Notes for Guidance (NFG) should have been issued to you together with export certificate 8693EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 8693EHC. 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 captive birds (wild or ornamental) to Brazil.

For the purposes of this Resolution, the term "captive birds (wild or ornamental)" refers to all those birds, domesticated or not, that have remained in captivity in the last ninety (90) days prior to export at a breeding establishment intended for exhibitions, contests, ornamentation or marketing.

For pet birds, that is fewer than six birds other than farmed birds that are kept in captivity for non-commercial or production purposes, the alternative 3979EHC should be used.

2. Official Signature

This certificate may be signed by an 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)) authorization, or an Authorized Private Veterinary Practitioner (aPVP) with the appropriate qualifications and Inspector (AVI) appointed by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs - Northern Ireland (DAERA).

OVs/aPVPs should sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV/aPVP stamp in any color OTHER THAN BLACK.

A certified copy of the completed certificate must be sent to the issuing office (in GB - the Centre for International Trade, Carlisle) within seven days of signing, or in the case of Northern Ireland, to the issuing DAERA Direct regional office Dundonald House, Belfast.

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

3. Import Licence

Exporters are responsible for ascertaining whether an import permit is a compulsory requirement in the importing country, and if so, for ensuring that they, or the importer in case of transfer of ownership, have obtained the necessary permit.

4. Origin of the birds

For the purposes of this certificate, the 'breeding establishment' referred in II b) refers to the facilities under the supervision of the veterinary authority of the UK.

As referred in paragraph IV 2, the birds must be kept from birth or at least ninety (90) days prior to dispatch in the breeding establishment.

5. **Pre-export quarantine and Clinical examination**

Paragraph IV. 3 refers. The birds must have been kept under official supervision in pre-export isolation at the breeding establishment for a minimum period of twenty-one (21) days prior to departure.

The breeding establishment must be approved by APHA as an Establishment of captive birds for export, as laid down in Article 56 and Annex XIX of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692.

The OV must visit and inspect the facilities prior they will be used for pre-export isolation of the birds and be satisfied that these facilities are suitable for that purpose. The OV must check and record the identity of the birds in isolation.

The OV must visit the isolation premises as often as he/she considers necessary. Specifically, the OV must visit the isolation premises at the approval/start of isolation and at the time of examinations, treatment and sampling for pre-export testing as required in the certificate.

During this 21-day isolation period the birds must be routinely monitored and found to show no clinical signs of infectious or parasitic diseases of the species.

In the 21 days prior to export the birds must be kept isolated from any other birds other than those included in this isolation. Access by all other birds and animals must be impossible. Separate equipment and utensils must be kept exclusively for use with the birds in isolation. Separate overalls should be kept for the attendants to put on at the entrance to the isolation facility, and foot dips should be used at the entrance/exit of the facility.

6. **Notifiable Disease Clearance**

Paragraphs IV. 4.1 and 5.1 refer. These statements may be certified by the OV provided that they have received written authority, in GB by APHA, Centre for International Trade, Carlisle and in Northern Ireland the relevant issuing office.

7. **Vaccination History**

Paragraphs IV. 4.2 and 5.4 refer. If the official veterinarian cannot certify this statement based on his/her personal knowledge of the bird(s) he/she should obtain written declaration/evidence from the owner/exporter.

8. **Newcastle disease and Avian Influenza testing**

Paragraphs IV. 4.3, 5.2 refer. Samples should be taken during the isolation period, within 21 days prior to the date of export. Samples must be sent to the APHA Weybridge laboratory or the Biosciences Institute of Stormont in Northern Ireland. The OV should discuss the requirements with APHA in advance, including the submission of samples for both AI and ND tests together and discuss turnaround of results for certification and export purposes.

When samples are being taken, the OV should inspect the birds to ensure that there is no evidence of avian influenza.

9. **Additional treatment and testing**

Paragraph IV. 6 refers.

For the first part of this paragraph, birds must be sampled for Chlamydothyla psittaci in the 21 days prior to export, with samples submitted, to a government laboratory.

Alternatively, during the pre-export isolation period, the birds should be submitted to a treatment with antibiotics, approved by the Competent Authority, effective against *Chlamydophila psittaci* according to the doses and indications recommended by the manufacturer. When necessary, veterinarians may need to refer to the manufacturer for advice and if necessary, follow the 'cascade' procedures.

For certification, neither part should be deleted, with the unused option having the entry "N/A" in the relevant table.

Additionally, the birds must be treated, during the pre-export isolation period, against internal and external parasites with products approved for their species and authorized by the Competent Authority. The details of treatments must be indicated in the relevant section of the certificate and should include the active ingredient of the product used, date and doses.

10. **Transport Declaration**

Sections IV 8 and V refer. The birds to be exported must be sent without direct contact with birds of different sanitary condition, from the breeding establishment to the point of departure from the exporting country in a container suitable for first use or that has been washed and disinfected with products approved by the Competent Authority, noting, furthermore, that the birds will have enough space to guarantee their well-being all the way to the destination.

The birds must be inspected by an Official Veterinarian at the time of boarding and must not show evidence of communicable disease.

11. **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 address given below:

Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service (WLRS)
Zone 1/17, Temple Quay House,
2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6EB
Tel: 0117 372 8774
Fax: 0117 372 8206

12. **Welfare**

Welfare conditions during transport are laid down by Council Regulation EC 1/2005, 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. If transported by air, animals should be transported in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.

Further information about the necessary requirements may be obtained from the Animal Welfare Team at any of the offices mentioned below:

England, Scotland & Wales

Welfare in Transport Team at the APHA Centre for International Trade - Carlisle, via the link below:

<http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening>

Northern Ireland

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Ballymiscaw, Belfast, BT4 3SB.
DAERA Helpline number 0300 200 7852.

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

DAERA Textphone 18001 0300 200 7852

13. **Disclaimer**

This certificate is provided based on 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 Centre for International Trade - Carlisle, via the link below:

<http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening>