EXPORT OF PET 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 3979EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 3979EHC. 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 pet birds to Brazil.

For the purposes of this certificate, "pet birds" refers to birds other than farmed birds that are kept in captivity for non-commercial or production purposes. Birds intended for sport, falconry and biological control are excluded.

A maximum of five birds are permitted. The birds must be accompanied by the owner or consigned by him/her for non-commercial transit or transfer of ownership. The birds must have resided at the owner's address for the 60 days prior to export.

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).

 ${\tt OVs/aPVPs}$ should sign and stamp the health certificate with the ${\tt OV/aPVP}$ stamp in any color <code>OTHER THAN BLACK.</code>

** IMPORTANT **

Brazil does not allow manual strikethroughs or alterations to final certificates. OVs / FCCOs must cross out electronically any sections not applicable before printing EHCs for Brazil.

For exports from Great Britain, this functionality will be added to the certificates produced by EHC Online. The editable certificate must be downloaded from EHC Online and opened in Adobe Reader to ensure the correct sections of the certificate are properly struck through.

For exports from Northern Ireland, guidance is available on the DAERA website at https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/apvp-notes-guidance.

Consignments arriving in Brazil with an EHC containing manual strikethroughs or alterations may be detained or refused entry into Brazil.

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 and owner's declaration

The birds must be kept from birth or at least sixty (60) days prior to dispatch to under the care of their owner in their domicile of origin.

As referred in paragraph IV 1., on arrival in Brazil the owner of the bird(s) must present a written statement that the bird(s) remained in the home of origin for the sixty (60) days immediately prior to the export.

5. Pre-export quarantine and Clinical examination

Paragraph IV. 2 refers. The birds must have been kept under official supervision in pre-export isolation at the domicile of origin for a minimum period of twenty-one (21) days prior to departure.

Official supervision" means that the OV must be confident that the isolation requirements have been sufficient to "effectively protect from contact with any other birds". The OV should discuss with the owner how this will be achieved.

If the OV is not already familiar with the owner's home/facilities, the OV must visit before isolation begins, and inspect the home/facilities that will be used for pre-export isolation of the birds and agree how the birds will be managed during isolation. The OV must be satisfied these are suitable for that purpose and check and record the identity of each of the birds in isolation. The OV may request photographic/video evidence to demonstrate that isolation requirements are being kept through the isolation period.

In the 21 days prior to export the birds must be kept isolated from any other birds other than those included in this isolation. The birds should be kept permanently housed during the isolation period and not allowed to exercise outside, unless an outside enclosed area can effectively prevent any contact with other birds (including contact with wild birds or their droppings). The number of people having contact with the birds in isolation should be minimised. If the owner has any other birds on the premises which are not part of the export consignment:

- These birds must be kept physically separate for the duration of isolation and should not share the same airspace. Alternatively, these birds may be kept in co-terminus isolation with the birds to be exported.
- Steps should be taken to minimise the risk of indirect contact by not moving items (e.g., feed/water bowls, bedding etc.) between non-isolating and isolating birds and through the use of personal protective equipment and disinfectant as appropriate.

If required, a <u>Defra approved disinfectant</u> used at an appropriate dilution rate for the control of Avian Influenza virus should be used.

The birds must be inspected by an Official Veterinarian in the ${\bf 48}$

hours prior to departure and found to show no clinical signs of infectious or parasitic diseases of the species.

6. Notifiable Disease Clearance

Paragraphs IV. 3.1 and 4.1 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. 3.2 and 4.3 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. 3.3, 3.4 and 4.2 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

Paragraphs IV. 5 and 6 refer. Birds must be submitted, during the pre-export isolation period, 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.

Birds must not receive any vaccine during the pre-export isolation period and must be treated against internal and external parasites with products approved by the Competent Authority for the species in question.

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

Section V refers. The birds to be exported must be sent without direct contact with birds of different sanitary condition, from the domicile of origin 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. <u>C.I.T.E.S</u>

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:

 $\frac{\text{http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening}$

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-healthagency/about/access-and-opening