

## EXPORT OF CAPTIVE WILD BIRDS FROM THE UK TO ISRAEL

### 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 7381EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 7381EHC. 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

Export health certificate 7381EHC may be used for the export of captive wildlife birds from in the United Kingdom to Israel.

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

This certificate may be signed by an Official Veterinarian, appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Scottish Government, Welsh Government, or equivalent in the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Northern Ireland, who is on the appropriate panel for export purposes. OVs should apply the OV stamp to the certificate in the normal manner.

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

A certified copy of the completed certificate must be sent to the issuing office: in GB to APHA Customer Service Centre for International Trade, Carlisle; and in Northern Ireland to the relevant issuing office of DAERA, within seven days of signature.

The certifying OV should keep a copy for his/her own records as appropriate.

#### 3. Identification

Paragraphs I and IV c) refers. All birds should be permanently identified by means of microchips or closed leg rings. Microchips must be those which meet ISO Standard 11784 or Annex A to standard 11785.

OV must confirm the identification of the birds prior to start of isolation and at the time of clinical examinations, treatments and sampling for pre-export testing.

When the space in paragraph I is insufficient to accommodate details of all birds in the consignment, a separate schedule may be used. This schedule must contain the same information as that required in paragraph I, and the OV/AVI should write "see attached schedule" across paragraph I. The OV must draw a line under the last entry and sign, date and affix the OV stamp in a colour other than black on each page of the schedule and also under the last entry, in order to prevent the unauthorised addition of more entries. The pages of the schedule must be referenced with the unique reference number at the top right-hand corner of the export health certificate.

#### 4. Pre-Export Isolation

Paragraph IV f) and i) 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.

#### **5. Clinical Examination**

Paragraph IV j) refers. The OV must make a final visit to the isolation premises at the time of the clinical examination prior to transport of the birds to the airport for export. This examination must be carried out within 48 hours of the birds leaving the isolation premises for export.

#### **6. Premises of origin of the birds**

For the purpose of this EHC, 'premises of origin' refers to the premises where the bird has resided continuously for the 12 months prior to export.

IV b): The premises of origin must be under regular surveillance of an accredited veterinarian.

#### **7. Health status of the premises of origin of the birds**

Paragraph IV e) refers. The OV may certify these paragraphs based on his/her knowledge and records of the premises of origin.

#### **8. Notifiable Disease Clearance**

Paragraphs IV a) and d) may be certified on behalf of the Department provided the OV has received written authority (Form 618NDC) which will be sent to the OV from the issuing office of APHA/DAERA.

#### **9. Pre-export Testing**

Paragraphs IV g) and h) refer. All birds in isolation must be tested as stated during isolation and within 14 days of export with negative results in each case.

All samples testing for avian influenza A viruses must be submitted to the APHA avian virology laboratory in Weybridge or the AFBI Stormont laboratory in Northern Ireland.

Salmonella testing should be carried out at the APHA Weybridge laboratory.

#### **10. Welfare of animals during transport**

Paragraphs IV k) and l) refer. Birds must be fit for intended journey. Containers must be new or thoroughly cleansed and disinfected using a Defra-approved disinfectant. The OV is required to be present immediately prior or at the loading to be able to check that the requirements for containers under point l) are complied with.

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 British welfare laws relating to the export of animals. If transported by air, animals must be transported in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.

#### **11. CITES Permit**

Birds listed as endangered by CITES require a CITES permit in addition to any export health certificate or import permit. For more information see <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/apply-for-cites-permits-and-certificates-to-trade-endangered-species>

#### **12. 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/guidance/contact-apha#animal-exports>