RE-EXPORT OF A DOGS TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AFTER TEMPORARY IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES

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 7446EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 7446EHC.

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 7446EHC may be used for the re-export of a dog to the Republic of South Africa after temporary importation into the United Kingdom for recreational purposes.

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 (Defra), Scottish Government, Welsh Government, or an Authorised Veterinary Inspector (AVI) appointed by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Northern Ireland (DAERA), who is an Official Veterinarian (OV) on the appropriate panel for export purposes. OVs/AVIs should sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV/AVI stamp in any colour OTHER THAN BLACK.

Any corrections made to the certificate must be struck through, remain legible and be signed and stamped by the Official Veterinarian (correction fluid must not be used).

A certified copy of the completed certificate must be sent to Issuing Office within seven days of the signature. The OV/AVI should keep a copy for his/her own records.

3. **IMPORT PERMIT**

The importation of dogs is subject to obtaining an import permit from Competent Authorities in South Africa.

NOTE: The South African import permit contains a model health certificate. OVs ARE NOT required to complete or sign the South African model because the Defra official health certificate 7446EHC replaces it.

4. OWNER/EXPORTER'S DECLARATIONS

Paragraph IV (d) and (e).

These paragraphs may be certified provided written declarations have been obtained from the owner/exporter. OVs should retain copies of these declarations for record purposes.

OV may also be presented with the "Veterinary Certificate - Pre-export treatments of dogs which will attend competitions in the UK and return to South Africa after travel for recreational purposes within 10 days of departure." that will confirm the treatment given before the animal(s) were shipped from South Africa.

5. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CLEARANCE

Paragraph IV (b) and (c).

Please first check the official sources of disease information for the United Kingdom: the Notifiable Disease Occurrence List for Great Britain (ET171) available on the 'Exports > Certification Procedures' page of the APHA Vet Gateway (link below),

the UK Status for Non-Notifiable Diseases Relevant to Export Certification (ET152) available on the 'Exports > Certification Procedures' page of the APHA Vet Gateway, (link below).

http://apha.defra.gov.uk//External OV Instructions/Export Instruction
s/Certification Procedures/index.htm

These listings are the basis on which the diseases listed there, can be certified.

A final check on the day of certification is required.

If the diseases are not in the lists above, the OV should contact Centre for International Trade, Carlisle.

6. TREATMENT

Paragraph IV (d).

Only licensed products may be used.

Treatment for Dirofilaria must continue for 6 months after commencement of treatment.

The first 'either' option can be crossed off if the Veterinary Certificate issued by private veterinarian in South Africa confirms pre-export treatment for Dirofilaria was provided prior to departure of the dog(s) from South Africa. The second option should be certified in this case.

Paragraph IV (e).

Only licensed products may be used.

The first 'either' option can be crossed off if a written declaration from the exporter confirms that the dog(s) has/have been treated with an effective acaricide and insect repellent before departure from South Africa; and throughout its/their stay in the United Kingdom, the dog(s) has/have been protected from attack by ticks and insects which act as vectors;

7. RABIES VACCINATION

Paragraph IV (f) or (g), as applicable.

Where dogs $\underline{\text{have}}$ been vaccinated, the primary vaccination must have been carried out not less than 30 days and not more than 12 months prior to export. In the case of booster vaccination, this must have taken place less than 12 months prior to export. (The 30 day waiting period for the primary rabies vaccination does not apply to the booster vaccination). The vaccination certificate should be attached to the export health certificate.

Where dogs are less than 3 months of age at export, evidence must be produced that the animal's dam was vaccinated against rabies at least 30 days but not more than 12 months prior to giving birth.

8. TRANSPORT CRATE

Paragraph IV (h).

The exporter is responsible for ensuring that the conditions of transport for his/her animal meet the standards laid down by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations. He/she should ask the transporting airline to confirm this.

This paragraph may be certified provided a written declaration has been obtained from the owner/exporter. OVs should retain a copy of the owner's declaration for record purposes.

9. Welfare

Welfare conditions during transport are laid down by retained 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 should be transported in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.

10. 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 APHA Centre for International Trade, in Carlisle, see the link below.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/896511/contacts-internationaltrade.pdf

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