

EXPORT OF DUCKS/GEESE TO CANADA

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND THE EXPORTER

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export certificate 344EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 6306EHC. 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

Export health certificate 6306EHC may be used for the export of ducks and geese from the United Kingdom to Canada. This excludes day-old ducklings for which the 6665EHC should instead be used.

2. Official Signature

This certificate may be signed by an Official Veterinarian appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), The Scottish Government, The Welsh Government, or the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs - Northern Ireland (DAERA). OVs should sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV stamp in any colour OTHER THAN BLACK.

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

3. Import Permit

The importer must obtain an import permit from the Canadian importing authorities. Consult <https://inspection.canada.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/imports/permit-application/eng/1374511671189/1374511696513> for further details on the application process.

The 6306EHC and the original import permit must accompany the birds to Canada. Both documents must be made available to an inspecting veterinarian at the first Canadian port of entry.

4. Identification

The birds to be exported should be uniquely identified by tamper evident wing or leg bands, or a microchip. Alternatively, the birds can be transported in a sealed container with the numbers recorded.

If there is insufficient room at paragraph I to list the consignment then a schedule should be firmly attached and each sheet serially numbered. The numbers of the Export Health Certificate and Import Permit should be added to such schedule, which should then be signed and stamped by the issuing Official Veterinarian.

The appropriate section of IV f) should be retained to show the identification method (individual or by sealed container(s)), with the other part to be deleted.

5. Notifiable disease clearance

The certification contained in paragraphs IV a) may be signed on behalf of the Department provided the certifier is in receipt of written authority from the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) in Great Britain, or DAERA in Northern Ireland which will be sent to the certifier before shipment.

In the case of outbreaks of HPAI in the UK, disease control zones are

applied prohibiting any export from a Protection Zone or Surveillance Zone applied round any infected premises. For the purposes of this EHC, this restriction is in place from the date the zones were put in place until 28 days following final cleansing and disinfection of the infected premises, as per WOAHA criteria. Any areas outside of these restricted zones can be considered as a 'free' zone.

CFIA also impose restrictions on birds originating from or travelling through affected areas of the UK. Areas with restrictions still in place can be seen on the Canadian website <https://inspection.canada.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/diseases/status-by-disease/countries-recognized-as-free-from-the-disease/eng/1343108465347/1343108628931#fn3> - please note that the published list shows the full counties, but only the 10km zones from the infected premises in those counties are subject to restrictions.

6. **Residence**

With reference to the statements in paragraph IV. b), the OV must obtain a written statement from the owner or exporter, and should keep the statements for record purposes.

7. **Avian Influenza (AI) surveillance or pre-export AI sampling**

The parent flock(s) must be tested for Notifiable Avian Influenza (NAI) with negative results, either under requirement of IV d) i. **or** IV d) ii.

Paragraph IV d) i. refers. This paragraph can be certified only if the parent flocks(s) have been tested at the establishment as a part of official NAI surveillance plan **within the 21 days prior to shipment**, with a negative result.

Paragraph IV d) ii. refers. A representative sample of the parent flock(s) - 60 birds or the entire parent flock if the total number of birds in the parent flock is less than 60 - must be tested on cloacal swabs (PCR or Virus Isolation), within negative results **within the 21 days prior to shipment**. Cloacal samples can be pooled to a maximum of 5 swabs per vial). Enter the date of the parent(s) flock testing.

The cloacal swabs must be submitted to the NRL - APHA in Weybridge or the Agri-food and Biosciences Institute in Northern Ireland. It is recommended that the veterinarian carrying out the sampling should contact the avian virology laboratory well in advance to get any necessary advice about the handling of samples, and to make arrangements with the laboratory.

8. **Avian Influenza vaccination**

Paragraphs IV e) refers. Concerning vaccination against avian influenza, under EU Directive 2005/94/EC the vaccination of poultry for avian influenza is forbidden, except with special dispensation at times of particular risk.

9. **Clinical inspection**

The inspection at paragraph IV c) must be carried out within 24 hours of the intended time of export. If the birds for export are not isolated from other birds in the flock(s) of origin, then the flocks must also be inspected to ensure that the birds for export are not exposed to infectious or contagious disease, especially avian influenza. This inspection should also be used to certify paragraph IV j) in relation to the fitness of the birds to travel. The inspection of the flock(s) of origin at paragraph IV g) must be carried out within 30 days prior to the intended date of export. It

is advisable that this inspection is carried out as soon as possible within the 30 days of the intended date for export. Official Veterinarians may use this visit to advise on disease and mortality reporting (paragraph IV h) refers) and to obtain the relevant declarations from the exporter (paragraphs IV b) and k) refer).

10. **IATA transport regulations**

Paragraph IV k) (i) refers. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) provides written guidelines for transport conditions including cage design specifications. The owner/exporter is responsible for ensuring that the conditions of transport meet the standards laid down by IATA.

11. **Routing**

The birds described on this certificate must be shipped by the most direct and appropriate route from the point of export to the address of destination in Canada. Transshipment through another country requires written authorisation from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

Written approval for routing of the shipment of the birds through another country must be attached to the permit and accompany the shipment. With the exception of changing planes, the birds must not be offloaded at any port of call en route.

12. **Quarantine**

On arrival in Canada, the birds will be required to undergo quarantine for a minimum period of 28 days or a longer period of time as necessary to complete the tests required to meet the import conditions.

13. **No paragraph (i)**

The omission of paragraph IV (i) is deliberate to avoid confusion, as the symbol 'i' is used to number indented paragraphs.

14. **Welfare of Animals**

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#centre-for-international-trade-carlisle>

Northern Ireland

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Northern Ireland, 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 028 9052 4420