

EXPORT OF BIRDS OTHER THAN POULTRY TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV) 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 5323EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 5323EHC. 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 may be used for the export of birds other than poultry to Republic of South Korea. "Poultry" refers to chicken, ducks, geese, turkeys, quails and pheasants.

"Pet birds" refer to birds other than poultry which a traveller brings with him/her on entering the Republic of Korea.

"Commercial birds" refer to birds other than poultry which are imported to the Republic of Korea by freight using a shipping company, air shipping company or road transportation company.

2. Import Permit

The importer should be aware that the birds will be subject to quarantine and inspection upon arrival in South Korea. The importer should contact the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (APQA) in Korea well in advance to obtain any necessary import permits and to make arrangements for any quarantine that may be required.

3. Certification by an Official Veterinarian (OV)

This certificate may be signed by an OV appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Scottish Government, Welsh Government or the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) Northern Ireland, who is on the appropriate panel for export purposes or who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ(V)) authorisation.

OVs should sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV/AVI stamp in any colour **OTHER THAN BLACK**.

Certified Copy Requirements - England, Wales and Scotland

Guidance concerning return of certified copies of EHCs has changed and only specific certified copies are required to be returned to the APHA. Certifying OVs must return a certified copy of EHCs only for the following EHC types:

- if the exported commodity is cattle, pigs, sheep, goats or camelids;
- if the certificate was applied for manually and the application documents have been emailed to APHA and not applied for via the Exports Health Certificates Online (EHCO) system.

Certified copies should be emailed on the day of signature to the Centre for International Trade Carlisle (CITC) at the following address: certifiedcopies@apha.gov.uk.

For certificates that have been issued to the Certifying OV via the EHCO system, the Certifying OV must complete the certifier portal with the status of the certificate and the date of signature.

A copy of all EHCs and supporting documentation certified must be retained for two years.

Certifying OV's are not required to return certified copies of other EHCs issued, however CITA may request certified copies of EHCs and supporting documentation in order to complete Quality Assurance checks or if an issue arises with the consignment after certification.

DAERA Export Health Certificates: provision of certified copies

Authorised Private Veterinary Practitioners (aPVPs) certifying DAERA Export Certification On-Line (DECOL) produced EHCs must return a legible, scanned copy of the final EHC to the relevant DAERA Processing Office within 1 working day of signing.

Good quality photographic copies will be accepted by the Department where obtaining a scanned copy is not feasible - for example, where 'on site' certification is undertaken and scanning facilities are not available.

For record purposes, a copy of the final Export Health Certificate and associated Support documents should be retained by the aPVP for a period of 2 years from the date of certification.

The Department will carry out periodic audits of all aspects of export certification to ensure that a high standard of certification is being maintained.

4. Identification

The classification of the birds, pet or commercial according to the definitions above, should be entered in I a). The subsequent table should be used to individually identify the birds.

When the space in the bird identification section of the certificate is insufficient to accommodate details of all birds in the consignment, a separate schedule may be used to identify the birds certified. This schedule must contain the same information as that required in the identification section of the certificate, which should be annotated "see attached schedule". The certifying 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 under the last entry, in order to prevent the unauthorised addition of more entries. The pages of the schedule must be firmly stapled to the export health certificate and each referenced with the reference number of the particular export health certificate at the top right-hand corner. The corners of each sheet should be turned over, 'fanned' and stamped with the OV stamp.

5. Residence requirement

Paragraph IV a) refers. If the OV is not able to certify this paragraph on the basis of his/her personal knowledge, he/she should examine movement records and any other relevant documentation, supported if necessary with a written statement from the owner/exporter.

Either part (i) or (ii) should be certified for commercial birds, while for pet birds option (iii) should be certified

6. Notifiable Disease Clearance

Paragraphs IV b), e) and j) should be certified according to written authority/instruction from APHA (on Form 618NDC for GB) or DAERA (for NI) which will be sent to the OV before shipment. Note that paragraphs e) and j) are '*delete as appropriate' paragraphs - they may **only** be deleted on instruction from APHA/DAERA, otherwise they must be certified. Further detail on each part is given below.

IV b) can signed on behalf of the Department provided authority is given by APHA/DAERA, on the basis of information provided for the residency premises during the past 1 year at the time of application. This requires the premises where the birds have resided for the previous 1 year to be more than 10km from the location of any confirmed outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs of the Republic of Korea may give permission to shorten the timescale, in which case the issuing office will advise accordingly.

IV e) in its entirety may only be deleted when authority is given by APHA/DAERA to do so. Deletion provides an exemption to HPAI testing, and is applicable when there are no 'restricted areas' in the UK. This refers to disease control zones in place due to an outbreak of HPAI, until such time the zone is recognized by the Korean authorities as having been revoked. This will operate similarly to domestic lifting of the zones, with an additional period for the Korean authorities to confirm removal of restrictions. If any 'restricted areas' are in place, and therefore authority is not given to delete, testing must be carried out - see paragraph 10 below for further details.

IV j) in its entirety may only be deleted when authority is given by APHA/DAERA to do so, applicable when no 'restricted areas' are in the UK, as per the definitions in the previous paragraph of these notes. Alternatively, authority to certify IV j) can be given by APHA/DAERA based on a route plan provided by the exporter. This must show that the birds will not pass through any area within 10km of any 'restricted area'. If neither of the aforementioned authorities are given, the paragraph must be certified according to the further instruction given in paragraph 12 below.

7. **Registration of breeding facilities**

"Breeding facility" refers to, in the case of commercial birds, a facility permitted or registered by the government of the exporting country in accordance with the regulations of the exporting country and recognized as a safe place in terms of animal quarantine.

Paragraph IV c) refers. Prior to the commencement of pre-export quarantine, the 'breeding facility' for commercial birds must be confirmed by the UK competent authority to the Animal Quarantine Team at Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (APQA) in Korea. **Exporters/OVs must send a request to APHA/DAERA to notify the name and address of the breeding facility, and that it is compliant with all requirements as below.** Defra will send official letter to APQA to notify, after which pre-export quarantine can begin.

Facilities must meet the criteria for compliance with rearing/hygiene conditions of APQA Korea. Compliance can be achieved by inclusion on the list of captive bird establishments for exports to EU, shown on <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/confined-establishments-in-great-britain-guernsey-jersey-and-the-isle-of-man-approved-to-export-captive-bred-birds-to-the-eu>. Keepers can email the exports team at APHA (exports@apha.gov.uk) for more information on applying for addition to this list.

Rearing/hygiene conditions required by APQA Korea are as follows:

1. Breeding facilities of the birds for export (except for pet birds) shall be registered in accordance with the relevant regulations of the exporting country, inspected by the government of the exporting country and notified to the head of the animal quarantine agency of the Republic of Korea.
2. Breeding facilities shall be clearly demarcated and separated from the

surrounding areas so as not to endanger the sanitary conditions of the birds for export, have appropriate means for capturing, isolating and separating birds, and have quarantine and housing procedures for the newly introduced birds.

3. Breeding facilities shall maintain records of the type of birds for export, number of heads, country of origin or capture, date of introduction of new birds, necropsy results of dead birds, the current status of animal disease outbreaks, drug treatment, clinical tests, etc.
4. Breeding facilities shall plan and operate a regular inspection program to identify the occurrence of animal diseases, and there shall be no abnormalities detected in the results of the inspection conducted by the government of the exporting country.
5. Breeding facilities shall keep the records pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 4 above for at least two years.
6. The government of the exporting country shall notify the government of the Republic of Korea of any changes in the name, registration number, location and other key information on the approval of the breeding facility prior to the export quarantine of the birds for export.
7. The government of the exporting country shall manage and confirm the that birds that meet the import health requirements are being exported by conducting regular inspections of the breeding facilities, for example, identifying the occurrence of animal diseases.

8. Pre-export Quarantine

Paragraph IV d) refers.

For pet birds, part (i), the OV must use his/her discretion to apply the normally accepted principles of biosecurity to ensure the birds for export are kept at the holding of origin for at least 28 days prior to export without contact with any other birds not intended for export.

For commercial birds, part (ii), the birds must be kept in an approved facility for at least 28 days prior to export. It is acceptable for other birds to be included with the birds for export within the isolation facility, provided that all the animals satisfy all the same health conditions as the birds intended for export.

Before the pre-export isolation period commences the facility must be inspected and approved by the OV. As a minimum, one more inspection visit must be made at the end of the isolation period, and this may be the visit at which the export health certificate is completed. The OV may also make one or more additional visits during the isolation period at his/her discretion, if he/she feels this is necessary in order to certify this paragraph.

9. Clinical Inspection & Evidence of disease

At paragraph IV d) 'evidence' shall be interpreted as including clinical signs, information derived from flock production and mortality records, laboratory test reports and pathological examinations.

The inspection of the birds at paragraph IV d) should be carried out within 3 days prior to export.

10. Laboratory testing for HPAI

Paragraph IV e) refers. If authority to delete this paragraph is not given by APHA/DAERA (as detailed in paragraph 6 above), laboratory testing for HPAI by ELISA or PCR must be carried out in the 14 days prior to the shipment of the birds, with negative results.

The details of testing should be entered in part e) accordingly, and a copy of the test results should be included with the final certificate.

In the case of multiple birds being exported, the following sampling procedure should apply:

Number of birds for export	Number of samples
1-24	All heads
25-29	20
30-39	25
40-49	30
50-59	35
60-89	40
90-199	50
200-499	55
500+	60

11. Disinfection of containers

Paragraph IV f) refers. With reference to Defra approved disinfectants, these are listed at

http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList_SI. Defra-approved disinfectants must be applied at the dilution rate shown on the general order list, and containers carry a statement confirming their Defra approval. Other references to their approval may be found in their data sheets or label instructions.

12. Transit routes

Paragraph IV g) refers to transit from the place of origin through to arrival into the Republic of Korea. Birds should be transported in such a way that they have no contact with other birds of a lower health status, and to prevent contamination with any pathogens of infectious or contagious poultry diseases.

Paragraph IV h) refers to transit from the point of departure from the UK through to the Republic of Korea. No transit is permitted through countries not allowed by Korea to import both poultry and birds other than poultry, according to

https://www.qia.go.kr/english/html/About_QIA/listqiaEngNoticeWebAction.do?type=21&clear=1. Aeroplanes or ships may stop at airports/ports in unauthorised countries, but the birds must not leave the aeroplane/ship, even for simple transit to another aeroplane/ship.

Paragraph IV j) refers to transport within the UK. This can be certified/deleted according to instruction from APHA/DAERA, as stated in paragraph 6 above. If this authority is not given by APHA/DAERA, the paragraph can be certified by the OV provided they have written confirmation from the transporter that the birds will travel via the fastest reasonable route in sealed containers or vehicles which prevent possibility of contamination of the birds with avian influenza viruses. The OV should personally ensure that the container/vehicle is suitable to achieve this. In this situation, the birds are permitted to travel through 'restricted areas'.

13. Vaccination

Paragraph IV k) refers. If the birds for export are vaccinated, details should be entered here. A schedule should be used if necessary.

14. Owner/Exporter's declaration

Paragraph IV f), g) and h) refers. These paragraphs can be certified on receipt of a declaration from the owner/exporter. The declaration should not be attached to the health certificate, but should be retained by the OV for record purposes.

15. 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, 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

16. 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, Carlisle or DAERA, via the link or e-mail address below:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-apha>

DAERA - Email: vs.implementation@daera-ni.gov.uk