

EXPORT OF CHICKEN HATCHING EGGS AND DAY OLD CHICKS TO KENYA

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV) AND EXPORTER

1. Scope of the certificate.

This certificate may be used for the export of hatching eggs or day old chicks of the domestic fowl species to Kenya.

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 Welsh Government, who is on the appropriate panel for export purposes or who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ(V)) authorisation.

OVs must sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV stamp in any ink 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 OVs are not required to return certified copies of other EHCs issued, however CITC 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

aPVPs certifying DECOL produced Export Health Certificates 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.

3. **Obtaining Import permit**

Importers are required to obtain an import permit from the Kenyan veterinary authorities at: The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Department of Veterinary Services, Veterinary Research Laboratory, PO Kabete, Nairobi. Tel Kabete 631390/4/5/7.

Previously supplied import conditions state: "**Application to import must be made at least one month prior to the shipment. Failure to do so will result in denial to import.**" Exporters should account for this when planning exports.

4. **Clinical inspection**

The inspection of the chicks at paragraph IV (a) must be carried out within 24 hours on the intended time of export. In the case of hatching eggs the paragraph should be deleted.

5. **Poultry Health Scheme Membership**

Paragraphs IV (b) and (c) refer. The OIE (now known as WOA) Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2004 edition) appendix 3.4.1. (which has now been superseded by Chapter 6.3 of the WOA Terrestrial code) lays down conditions for hygiene and disease security procedures in poultry breeding flocks and hatcheries. These conditions were incorporated and extended in EU Council Directive 90/539/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in live poultry and hatching eggs.

In Great Britain this is implemented by the government supervised Poultry Health Scheme (PHS), whereas in Northern Ireland this is implemented by NIPHAS. Consequently any flock or hatchery which is a member of the PHS/NIPHAS applies and exceeds the conditions laid down in the OIE Code.

These paragraphs may be signed by the OV provided that he/she has received written authority (Form 618NDC) which will be sent to him/her by the issuing office.

6. **Notifiable Disease Clearance.**

Paragraphs IV (d) (i) or (ii), and (e) (i) or (ii, second indent) may be Signed by the OV on behalf of the Department provided that he/she has received written authority (Form 618NDC) which will be sent by the APHA Centre for International Trade, Carlisle, or equivalent arrangements in Northern Ireland.

The term "zone" should be interpreted as within 20km of any outbreak of HPAI, whilst the control zone for this outbreak remains in place.

7. **Vaccination**

Paragraphs IV (g), (h) and (j) refer. Vaccines must have a valid marketing authorisation issued by Defra for use in the United Kingdom.

8. **Salmonella Monitoring**

Paragraph IV (f) refers. Paragraph IV (f) may be certified on the basis that the flocks of origin have been routinely monitored by hatchery samples as required under the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Order 1993. The OV should check all the relevant laboratory reports. If the OV signing the certificate does not have personal knowledge of all the flock(s) of origin, he/she should seek the necessary assurances from the OV(s) responsible for the flock(s) of origin. This may be supplied on the support certificate 419SUP.

9. **Flock Disease Statements**

At paragraphs IV (g), (j), and (k) 'evidence' should be understood to include clinical signs, information derived from flock production and mortality records, laboratory test records and pathological reports.

10. **Disinfection of the eggs**

Paragraph IV (m) refers. (Delete this paragraph if the consignment consists of day old chicks). The eggs must be disinfected as soon as possible after collection. The standards laid down in the OIE (now WOA) Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2004 edition) Article 3.4.1.7. are: (a) fumigation with formaldehyde; or (b) spraying with or immersion in an egg shell disinfectant in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions; or (c) made hygienic by another method approved by the veterinary authorities.

11. **Flock Health Inspection**

Paragraph IV (n) refers. There are two possible methods for completing the inspection of the flocks of origin.

Either the OV can visit the flock within 24 hours prior to the intended time of despatch of the eggs or the chicks, and make a clinical inspection of the flock as well as an examination of all the relevant documentary records: production and mortality figures, pathological reports and laboratory reports.

Or the OV must have carried out routine monthly health visits, the last of which must have been within the past 31 days. In this case the OV must also obtain a written statement (fax or email) from the flock manager within 24 hours prior to the intended time of despatch to confirm that, on the basis of production and mortality figures, any other relevant reports, and the manager's personal observation, there is no suspicion of disease in the flocks of origin.

12. **Container Hygiene**

Paragraph IV (o) refers. The OV should obtain a written statement from the owner/exporter. The statement should not be attached to the certificate, but should be retained by the OV for record purposes. If the OV is present at the time of packing the eggs or chicks to personally observe the condition of the containers, the written statement may be dispensed with.

13. **No paragraph (i)**

Note that the paragraph notation in the certificate reads IV (h) to IV (j) with paragraph IV (i) omitted. This is intentional as roman numeral 'i' is used to number indented paragraphs. Use of the symbol 'i' for both paragraphs and sub-paragraphs could lead to confusion.

14. **Support certification**

When the flock of origin is inspected by a different veterinarian, he/she should complete form 419SUP (Support Health Certificate), certifying that the requirements in paragraphs IV (g), (h), (k) and (l) and (n) of 419EHC are complied with.

15. **Transport**

Unless written authority is received from the Director of Veterinary Services, Kenya prior to export, the consignment must travel on a direct flight to Kenya without transshipment.

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, via the link below:

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

17. **Welfare of Animals**

Exporters and transporters must comply with all the legislation for the welfare of live animals during transport. The welfare conditions required during transport, are set out in Council Regulation EC No 1/2005 (as retained), implemented in England by The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006, with parallel legislation in Scotland and Wales.

If transported by air, animals should also be transported in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.

Information about welfare during transport in Great Britain and the necessary requirements can be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Agency: Welfare in Transport Team
Centre for International Trade
Eden Bridge House
Lowther Street, Carlisle
CA3 8DX
Phone: +44 (0) 3000 200 301
E-mail: WIT@apha.gov.uk