EXPORT OF DAY-OLD TURKEY POULTS FROM THE UK TO KENYA

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

1. Scope of the certificate.

This certificate may be used for the export of day-old turkey poults from the United Kingdom 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, 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/AVIs should sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV/AVIs 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 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

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.

3. Obtaining Import permit

Exporters must obtain an import permit from Kenyan authorities. The 4788EHC and the original import permit must accompany the birds to Kenya. Both documents must be made available to an inspecting Veterinary Quarantine Officer at the port of entry into Kenya. The Official Veterinarian should not sign the import permit.

The Kenyan authorities may vary their import conditions. It is the exporter's responsibility to comply with all the import requirements.

4. Clinical inspection

The inspection of the poults at paragraph IV (a) must be carried out within 24 hours on the intended date of export.

5. Membership of Poultry Health Scheme and testing under the National Control Programme for Salmonella

Paragraph IV (b) refers. This paragraph specifies membership of a government supervised poultry health scheme. This means either the Poultry Health Scheme (PHS) within Great Britain, or the Northern Ireland Poultry Health and Assurance Scheme (NIPHAS) within Northern Ireland. Both schemes fully implement the conditions of the EU poultry trade Directive 2009/158/EC, including the requirement for regular inspections by an official veterinarian. In order to cover attestation of full compliance with article 6.4.9 of the WOAH (formerly OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code, further clearances are needed in order to cover salmonellas of human significance. In this respect the Official Veterinarian must also be satisfied that the flock(s) of origin have undergone the appropriate routine testing under the National Control Programme (as required by the Control of Salmonella in Poultry (England) Order (CSPO) and similar legislation in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland).

The OV may certify the paragraph provided that they have received written confirmation of membership of a poultry health scheme from APHA (form 618NDC), which will be sent to them before shipment (or the equivalent arrangement in Northern Ireland) **and** provided that they are satisfied that the required test results are satisfactory, see below.

Freedom from the diseases at paragraph IV (b) may be certified if the results of all testing under the relevant poultry health scheme have been negative for the past 6 months. The OV is personally responsible for checking that testing has been carried out, and that all the laboratory results have been negative. The laboratory test reports should be checked by the OV for the past 6 months. Similarly, to cover compliance of article 6.4.9 of the WOAH (formerly OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code, the certifying OV is personally responsible for ensuring that testing has been carried out under the CSPO (or similar legislation as above) as appropriate.

6. Notifiable Disease Clearance.

Paragraph IV (c) and (f) refer. Official Veterinarians may certify these paragraphs on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Agency, Centre for International Trade, Carlisle on form 618NDC, or equivalent in Northern Ireland, based on information regarding the

origin farms and hatchery.

The free zone or compartment option would be used at times when the United Kingdom has experienced cases of Notifiable Avian Disease in poultry and has not yet made a self-declaration of freedom from disease. To certify the free zone option, the farms of origin must not have been within 20km of an confirmed HPAI/ND outbreak around which a disease control zone is in place at the time of and in the 21 days prior to egg collection, and the hatchery must not be within 20km of an confirmed HPAI/ND outbreak around which a disease control zone is in place since the poults were hatched.

If certifying on the basis or a free zone or compartment, the issuing office of APHA/DAERA may request to see the import permit issued by Kenyan authorities before any certificates and/or notifiable disease clearances are issued to the exporter/certifying OV.

Flock Residence Statement

Notifiable disease clearances for Notifiable Avian Influenza and Newcastle disease for the hatchery and the flocks of origin will be provided officially in the 618NDC. However, if the certifying OV is not personally responsible for the flock(s) of origin, then the residency statement will be provided by the flock veterinarian in the 4788SUP (support certificate).

7. Avian influenza vaccination

Paragraphs IV (d) and (e) refer. Vaccination against avian influenza is not permitted in poultry in the UK, and these paragraphs can be certified on this basis.

8. Vaccination for Newcastle disease and fowl cholera

Paragraphs IV (g), (h), (k) and (l) refers. Vaccination is optional, but if it has been carried out, the details must be given as specified on the certificate. OVs can certify compliance of the vaccine with the rules of the WOAH (formerly OIE) Terrestrial Manual if the vaccine holds a current VMD marketing authorisation for UK.

9. Freedom from Fowl Cholera

Paragraph IV (k) and (l) refer. Freedom from fowl cholera (flock(s) of origin and hatchery) should be interpreted as no evidence of infection, based on laboratory reports and other records and examinations, within three month prior to collection of the eggs.

10. Support certification

When the flock of origin is inspected by a different Official Veterinarian, he/she should complete form 4788SUP (Support Health Certificate), certifying that the requirements in paragraphs IV (e), (h), (j) and (l) have been met. The support certificate will also include certification as regards the 21 days residency of the flocks of origin mentioned at paragraphs (c) and (f) and the AI vaccination statement at paragraph (d) of 4788EHC.

11. Omission of paragraph IV (i)

To avoid the risk of confusion between the letter i) and the roman numeral i., paragraph IV (i) is omitted from health certification.

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, 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

13. Welfare

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

Phone: +44 (0) 3000 200 30. E-mail: WIT@apha.gov.uk

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