

EXPORT OF PIGS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA - 1246EHC

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND EXPORTERS

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**IMPORTANT**

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV's) and exporters and should have been issued to you together with export certificate 1246EHC. These Notes for Guidance (NFG) are not intended to operate as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 1246EHC.

Exporters are strongly advised to verify the requirements of the importing country by contacting the veterinary authorities, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.

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**1. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE**

Export health certificate 1246EHC may be used for the export of breeding pigs from the United Kingdom to the Republic of Korea (RoK)

**2. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN**

This certificate may be signed by a Veterinary Officer of the Department or a Local Veterinary Inspector (LVI) appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), the Scottish Government Rural Directorate, the Welsh Assembly Government Department for Rural Affairs or by an Authorised Veterinary Inspector (AVI) appointed by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Northern Ireland, who is an Official Veterinarian (OV) on the appropriate export panel for export purposes.

OVs must sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV stamp in any ink colour **OTHER THAN BLACK**.

A certified copy of the completed certificate must be sent to the Animal Health Specialist Service Centre - Exports - at Carlisle within seven days of signing, or in the case of Northern Ireland to DARD, Dundonald House, Belfast.

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

**3. OBTAINING AN IMPORT PERMIT**

The exporter/agent should be aware of the requirements of the importing country, particularly with respect to the requirement for an import permit.

Prior to making arrangements to export breeding pigs to the RoK, exporters are advised to contact the Livestock Trade and Investment Team at the British Embassy, Seoul for up to date information. The contact e-mail address is as follows: [Yeunjin.Park@fco.gov.uk](mailto:Yeunjin.Park@fco.gov.uk). If a response is not obtained, the exporter should contact the Animal Health Specialist Service Centre - Exports - at Carlisle within seven days of signing, or in the case of Northern Ireland DARD, Dundonald House, Belfast (details below)

**4. OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION**

Paragraph I refers. All pigs in Great Britain must be identified in accordance with The Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2007 (as amended) or in Northern Ireland the Aujeszky's Disease Order (Northern Ireland) 1994, with an ear tag or tattoo bearing the letters "UK" and the official herd mark of the holding on which the mark is applied (which need not necessarily be the premises from which the pigs are being exported if pigs were marked on a previous holding).

The identification mark, usually in the form of an approved tamperproof ear tag, must include the letters 'UK', followed by the officially authorised herd mark and a unique identification number allotted to the pig by the keeper (e.g. UK AB1234 0001). The mark must also include an individual animal number.

Official Veterinarians must be satisfied that each animal is individually identified in accordance with the schedule to the health certificate. The Official Veterinarian may wish to read the identification marks personally, or they may be read by a responsible person in the employment of the veterinary practice and under the direction of the certifying veterinarian. The terms "direction" and "supervision" are defined in the RCVS Guide to Professional Conduct.

**5. SCHEDULES**

Paragraph I refers. A separate schedule may be used to identify the animals certified. The schedule must contain the same information as that required in paragraph I of the certificate and this paragraph must be annotated "See Attached Schedule". Each page of the schedule must bear a page number and the health certificate reference number and be signed, dated and stamped by the Official Veterinarian.

The schedule must be stapled inside the health certificate and the Official Veterinarian should "fan" and stamp over the pages of the schedule and certificate. The top stapled corner of the schedule and certificate should be folded over and stamped also. Any blank spaces in the schedule or in paragraph I should be deleted with diagonal lines.

**6. NOTIFIABLE / REPORTABLE DISEASE CLEARANCE (FORM 618NDC)**

**Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland)**

Paragraphs IV(a), IV(b) and IV(e) and paragraph IV(f) with respect to Aujeszky's disease, tuberculosis, rabies, anthrax, brucellosis and Teschovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschén disease) refer: These paragraphs may be certified on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained on form 618NDC issued by Animal Health.

In respect of tuberculosis, paragraph IV(f) refers to *Mycobacterium bovis* infection. The confirmed existence of *M. bovis* infection is based on confirmed culture of *M. bovis*.

In respect of brucellosis, paragraph IV(f) refers to infection with *Brucella suis*. The confirmed existence of *B. suis* infection is based on confirmed culture of *B. suis*.

**Northern Ireland**

Paragraphs IV(a), IV(b) and IV(e) and paragraph IV(f) with respect to Aujeszky's disease, tuberculosis, rabies, anthrax, brucellosis and Teschovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschén disease) and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)(which is also Notifiable in Northern Ireland))refer: These paragraphs may be certified on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained on form 618NDC issued by DARD.

In respect of tuberculosis, paragraph IV(f) refers to *Mycobacterium bovis* infection. The confirmed existence of *M. bovis* infection is based on confirmed culture of *M. bovis*.

In respect of brucellosis, paragraph IV(f) refers to infection with *Brucella suis*. The confirmed existence of *B. suis* infection is based on confirmed culture of *B. suis*.

Lack of clinical occurrence of PRRS cannot be certified for a herd which contains pigs which have been vaccinated against PRRS in the past 12 months, nor can this be certified for herds in which serological monitoring or other testing has indicated the presence of PRRS in the past 12 months.

Because of the many and often subtle clinical manifestations of PRRS it is not straightforward to certify an absence of occurrence of this disease. If the following clinical signs have occurred in succeeding groups of pigs, and an alternative aetiology has not been established, then it should be suspected that PRRS is occurring on the farm (note that concurrent infections with other pathogens are also common in outbreaks of PRRS):

In adults:	In affected litters:	In weaned pigs:
reduced appetite	stillborn pigs	loss of appetite & lethargy
fever	high pre-weaning mortality	obvious failure to thrive
premature farrowing and abortion	mummified pigs	laboured or rapid breathing and/or respiratory distress
death in up to 10% or more of sows	variably sized weak-born pigs	blotchy reddening of the skin
loss of balance, circling and falling to one side	oedema around the eyes	rough hair coats.

In PRRS in sows, a period of acute illness is normally seen, this is characterised by lethargy and reduced appetite. With highly pathogenic strains, respiratory disease may also be evident. The disease spreads quickly through a herd over 7-10 days.

As sows become infected and farrow infected litters, the second, or reproductive, phase of the disease occurs as a result of the transplacental transmission. This phase is characterised by late-term reproductive failure and can last from one to four months. Pigs that survive the pregnancy and neonatal phase usually succumb to infection after weaning, although this stage may be masked or exacerbated by concurrent infection with other disease agents, such as *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* and *Haemophilus parasuis*.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Official Veterinarians in Northern Ireland should note the inclusion of Aujeszky's disease in paragraph IV(f) of the certificate in accordance with the Korean import conditions. It is therefore necessary for supplementary authorisation by DARD of freedom from Aujeszky's disease in the administrative territory in which the approved centre is located. Official Veterinarians are advised to contact the local DARD office for further advice when certifying this paragraph.

See also paragraph 9 below regarding other non-notifiable / reportable diseases.

#### 7. ORIGIN AND RESIDENCY

Paragraph IV(c) refers. The certifying Official Veterinarian should check farm movement and other records to verify that the animals have been born and reared in the United Kingdom. The Official Veterinarian may also wish the owner / exporter / agent of the exporter to provide the signed statement at Annex 1 to these notes as additional verification of origin and residency.

#### 8. VACCINATION OF PIGS AGAINST CERTAIN DISEASES

Paragraph IV(d) refers. Vaccination against classical swine fever and brucellosis are not permitted in the United Kingdom. Vaccination against Aujeszky's disease is not permitted in Great Britain.

A voluntary ban on vaccination against Aujeszky's disease has been in place in Northern Ireland since 1st July 2010. This ban was agreed with industry while legislation is being prepared to impose this ban. Official Veterinarians in Northern Ireland must carry out appropriate checks to ensure that pigs exported from Northern Ireland to the Republic of Korea have never been vaccinated against Aujeszky's disease. The Official Veterinarian may also wish the owner / exporter / agent of the exporter to provide the signed statement at Annex 1 to these notes as additional verification.

**9. PREMISES FREEDOM FROM OTHER DISEASES**

Paragraph IV(f) refers. See also paragraph 6 above regarding notifiable /reportable diseases. Official Veterinarians should take into account their personal knowledge of the disease status of the premises of origin, or isolation premises if different. If necessary, this may be supported by discussion with the local office of Animal Health or DARD.

**Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS):** See also paragraph 6 above.

**Atrophic rhinitis** referred to in paragraph IV(f) relates to progressive atrophic Rhinitis (PAR) associated with toxigenic *Pasteurella multocida* infection. Lack of clinical occurrence of PAR can be based on a lack of detected atrophic rhinitis in groups of growing pigs based on periodic clinical inspection / examination of all pigs in the herd combined as necessary with periodic examination of snouts at slaughter and/or testing for lack of evidence of toxigenic *Pasteurella multocida* in weaned pigs in the last 12 months. Lack of clinical occurrence of PAR cannot be certified for a pig herd which contains pigs which have been vaccinated against PAR in the last 12 months.

**Leptospirosis:** Infection of pigs with *L.bratislava* and *L.australis*, and *L.icterohaemorrhagiae* occurs in the UK. Both *L.hardjo* and *L.canicola* are now rare in pigs in the UK. Evidence of infection with *L.pomona pomona*, *L.tarassovi* and *L.grippotyphosa*, which cause severe disease in pigs, has not been detected in pigs in the UK. For this certificate the declaration in respect of leptospirosis is for absence of clinical disease as described below in the last six months. Lack of clinical occurrence of leptospirosis can be certified on the basis that the clinical syndromes described in the table below have not occurred in the last six months in groups of pigs or, if these syndromes have occurred, if an alternative diagnosis has been obtained.

However lack of clinical occurrence of leptospirosis cannot be certified for a pig herd which contains pigs which are vaccinated against leptospirosis<sup>1</sup> in the last six months, nor can this be certified for herds in which serological monitoring/testing or other testing has confirmed the presence of infection with *L.pomona pomona*, *L.tarassovi* or *L.grippotyphosa* in the last six months even if clinical signs of leptospirosis are not present.

<b>In adults:</b>	<b>In affected litters:</b>	<b>In growing / fattening pigs:</b>
Reduced appetite and fever	Reduced viability and stillbirth	Inappetance, lethargy, pyrexia, jaundice
Reduced conception rate, premature farrowing and abortion	Increased pre-weaning mortality	Failure to thrive and increased mortality

<sup>1</sup> Such a vaccine is not currently available in the UK  
1246NFG (Cleared 21/09/2010)

**Porcine epidemic diarrhoea (PED):** Lack of clinical occurrence of PED can be based on the absence of an episode of epidemic diarrhoea and associated high mortality sometimes just in sows and sometimes in all ages of pigs in the last 12 months or, if these syndromes have occurred, if an alternative diagnosis has been obtained. Lack of clinical occurrence of PED cannot be certified for herds in which serological monitoring/testing or other testing has confirmed the presence of PED in the last 12 months even if clinical signs of PED are not present.

**Japanese B encephalitis (JE):** JE is not present in the UK and occurs in the far east. JE is not a listed Notifiable disease in the UK. Lack of clinical occurrence of JE can be based on the absence of the following unexplained clinical signs in the previous 12 months: Mummification, stillbirth, nervous disease and oedema in piglets and infertility and orchitis in boars. Sows, Weaners & Growers are normally clinically unaffected.

Certifying Official Veterinarians should also carry out appropriate checks of the farm records including use of medicines, fertility and birth records and also returns from slaughterhouses to verify freedom from the named diseases.

The Official Veterinarian may also wish the owner / exporter / agent of the exporter to provide the signed statement at Annex 1 to these notes as further evidence attesting to the freedom of the holding of origin from the diseases listed in this paragraph. The Official Veterinarian should retain this declaration and this should NOT be sent with the pigs for export.

10. **APPROVED PRE-EXPORT QUARANTINE / ISOLATION PREMISES**

Paragraph IV(g) refers. Premises on the holding of origin can be used for pre-export quarantine. Alternatively the pigs can be quarantined on other premises.

The pigs must be held in approved pre-export quarantine / isolation premises for a period of not less than 30 days immediately preceding export in accordance with the requirements laid down in this paragraph. The following conditions must be met by the isolation premises before approval is given by the Official Veterinarian. The Official Veterinarian is advised to consult the local office of Animal Health or DARD in case of any problems:

- (i) The isolation accommodation must comprise airspace separate from any other airspace in which livestock are present and should be as remote as practicable from any other livestock accommodation.
- (ii) The interior of the isolation building must be capable of being thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The building must be cleansed and disinfected using a Defra-approved disinfectant immediately before entry of the animals to be exported.
- (iii) No drainage or effluent produced by or derived from other livestock may pass through the isolation accommodation.
- (iv) Any person entering the isolation accommodation must first put on overalls and waterproof footwear reserved exclusively for use in the isolation accommodation.
- (v) A footbath containing an approved disinfectant, diluted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, must be located at the entrance to the isolation premises. Any person entering must first wash and disinfect their footwear.

**11. SUBMISSION OF SAMPLES FOR TESTING TO GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES**

Paragraphs IV(h), IV(j) and IV(k) refer. The OV must ensure that any laboratory carrying out pre-export testing is officially approved for this purpose by Defra or DARD.

In Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland), the majority of pre-export testing is carried out at the Veterinary Laboratories Agency (VLA) Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Addlestone, Surrey, KT15 3NB, (Tel: 01932 341111). Some tests are carried out at VLA Lasswade, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik, Midlothian, EH26 0PZ, (Tel: 0131 445 6169). Certain specialist tests are carried out at regional VLA laboratories.

In Northern Ireland, the majority of pre-export testing is carried out at the Veterinary Sciences Division (VSD) Laboratory, Stormont, Belfast, BT4 3SD (tel: 028 9052 0011).

For operational reasons however, the laboratories involved may change periodically. Accordingly, the OV is advised to check with the VLA or VSD to determine to which laboratories samples should be sent for testing. Samples should always be sent to the laboratory concerned sufficiently in advance of the export date to enable the tests to be carried out and reported. If in doubt as to the procedures for collection, the requirement for transport medium if any, dispatch of samples and the length of time a test is likely to take, the OV should seek the advice of the relevant laboratory.

Official Veterinarians should also note the additional requirement of the Korean authorities to enter the name of the Government-approved laboratory which carried out the testing and to delete the non-applicable tests for each of the diseases mentioned.

**12. TESTING/TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS DURING THE PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION PERIOD**

Paragraphs IV(h), IV(j) and IV(k) refer. Exporters and Official Veterinarians should take account of these additional requirements for testing and/or treatments during pre-export isolation.

Official Veterinarians are particularly advised of the timings of Aujeszky's disease testing laid down in paragraph IV(h)(vii). Samples for AD testing must be taken a minimum of 30 days apart during the quarantine period, the second being within the 15 days prior to loading. It may therefore be necessary to extend the period of pre-export quarantine from the minimum requirement of 30 days to allow for the return of the results from the laboratory.

**13. TUBERCULIN TESTING OF PIGS**

Paragraph IV(j) refers. Exporters and Official Veterinarians should note that tuberculin testing should not be carried out within 45 days of a previous tuberculin test. Before a pre-export test is carried out, the Official Veterinarian should make due enquiries to ascertain that the animals to be tested have not had a previous test within that period.

The preferred site for the single comparative tuberculin test in pigs is the loose skin at the base of either ear. The site should be cleaned, the loose skin at the base of the ear raised into a fold and the skin thickness measurement recorded. Standard strength PPD, as issued for cattle, must be used and a dose of 0.1 ml injected intradermally into the raised fold taking care not to inject subcutaneously.

A useful aid for subsequently reading the test is, after cleaning, to draw a circle on the skin at the selected site with a black felt-tip pen and the injection is made within the encircled area.

The test must be read at 72 hours. Any increase in skin thickness of more than 2mm at the site of injection or any oedema, necrosis or swelling of associated lymph nodes should be regarded as a positive reaction. If any animal has a positive reaction, the local office of Animal Health or DARD must be informed.

**14. FREQUENCY OF CLINICAL INSPECTIONS**

Paragraph IV(l) refers. No inspection frequency has been specified by the Korean authorities during the 30 day minimum pre-export isolation. However it is reasonable to expect that a consignment would be inspected at least three times during this period - shortly after entering pre-export quarantine, mid-way through pre-export quarantine and, in accordance with paragraph IV(n) of the certificate, within 24 hours of loading. Official Veterinarians should be able to combine attendances for the purpose of blood sampling together with clinical inspections to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

**15. NO PARAGRAPH IV(i)**

The omission of a paragraph IV(i) is deliberate to avoid any confusion between the letter 'i' used alphabetically and 'i' used as a Roman numeral in sub-paragraphs.

**16. TRANSPORT TO PORT / AIRPORT OF DEPARTURE AND ONWARDS TO FINAL DESTINATION**

The certifying Official Veterinarian must obtain the written declarations required in paragraph IV(o). Annex 1 to these notes contains the required declarations, which should be signed and dated by the owner / exporter / agent of the exporter. This declaration should be retained by the Official Veterinarian and should not be sent with the pigs for export.

**17. COMPLETION OF THE CERTIFICATE AND RETURN OF CERTIFIED COPY**

The certifying Official Veterinarian should sign the certificate and affix the "Official Veterinarian" stamp in ink of any colour other than black.

A certified copy of the completed certificate must be sent to Animal Health Central Operations for Export at Carlisle within seven days of signing, or in the case of Northern Ireland to DARD, Dundonald House, Belfast.

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

**18. DISCLAIMER**

The DEFRA disclaimer (Form 372DMR) will be issued to the exporter with this certificate for his/her information. The 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 Animal Health Specialist Service Centre - Exports - at Carlisle via the link below:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/about-us/contact-us/centrops.htm>

**19. WELFARE**

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 on OIE and IATA transport recommendations may be obtained from the Central Operations for Exports, Central Operations for Exports, Animal Health, Hadrian House, Wavell Drive, Rosehill Industrial Estate, Carlisle, CA1 2TB.

Email: CentralOps.Carlisle@AnimalHealth.gsi.gov.uk

Tel: 01228403600  
Fax: 01228 591900

Or via the links below:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/welfare/index.htm>

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/welfare/transport/euguidance/index.htm>

[http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/welfare/transport/index.h  
tm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/welfare/transport/index.htm)



# Annex 1

## EXPORT OF PIGS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

### MODEL DECLARATIONS TO BE MADE BY THE OWNER / AGENT OF THE OWNER / EXPORTER OF THE ANIMALS TO BE EXPORTED

Health Certificate Number .....

1. I, .....(name in block capitals)  
of .....

.....(address)

am the \*owner / \*agent of the owner / \*exporter of the breeding pigs to be exported to the Republic of Korea accompanied by an export health certificate the number of which appears above.

2. I hereby declare to the best of my knowledge and belief that the following statements are correct and true with regard to the above consignment;

EHC Para	Declaration	YES (Initial)
IV(c)	The pigs were born and reared in the United Kingdom.	
IV(d)	The pigs have never been vaccinated against Aujeszky's disease.	
IV(f)	There has been no occurrence of the following diseases on the premises of origin for the times indicated: (i) porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS), Aujeszky's disease, transmissible gastroenteritis, tuberculosis, rabies, Japanese encephalitis of swine, progressive atrophic rhinitis, porcine epidemic diarrhoea - during the past one year; (ii) anthrax, leptospirosis - during the past six months; (iv) brucellosis, porcine Teschen disease - during the past three years;	
IV(o)	The following arrangements have been made regarding the transportation from the isolation premises to the port of embarkation and on to the final destination in the Republic of Korea: (i) the hay, straw or other bedding and feeding stuffs used during the entire period of isolation and transportation from the isolation premises was stored in the export isolation premises in a hygienic manner to prevent contamination by transmissible disease pathogens before use; (ii) no hay, straw or other bedding and feeding stuffs will be purchased additionally during transportation; (iii) The animals will be transported direct from the isolation premises to .....(the port of shipment) in a vehicle which has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with an officially approved disinfectant and without coming into contact with animals other than animals similarly certified; (iv) all crates, pens and equipment used for transportation have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with an officially approved disinfectant before use.	

Signature .....

Date .....

SPECIMEN