

**EXPORT OF BREEDING PIGS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA - 200EHC**

**NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND EXPORTERS**

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**1. \*\*\*\*IMPORTANT\*\*\*\* APPROVAL OF HERDS OF ORIGIN AND ISOLATION / QUARANTINE PREMISES**

Since December 2011, the Chinese authorities (The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ)) have required assurance from Defra that pigs intended for export to China will not give large numbers of non-negative serological test results for Brucella (*B. suis* and *B. abortus*), transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE), porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) and *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* (APP) infection. If such large numbers of non-negative test results occur, the export will not be permitted and China may not permit further exports from those premises and other premises in the UK.

Exporters and their Official Veterinarians should therefore note that for UK pig herds to be able to export pigs for breeding to China, the herds must first be approved by Defra (or DARD in Northern Ireland) for export to China. If such approval is achieved, Defra will then have to write to China to confirm this before the export can go ahead.

To enable approval by Defra or DARD, each herd involved will have to provide evidence to indicate that if tested for Brucella, TGE, PRRS and APP, the pigs involved will not give large numbers of non-negative test results. This information can be provided by various means but in any event at least one trial will have to be carried out on pigs from each herd of origin that will be involved with an export. The trial will reflect the controls and testing required during an actual export to China. Each such trial will take at least 60 days to complete. Information on the recommended management and laboratory controls to be employed and the level of non-negative test results that need to be achieved are available from the AHVLA specialist service centre for exports at Carlisle and DARD.

If repeated exports to China are carried out, further trials may be required. This will apply if there have been major changes in a herd (for example if a herd has been repopulated or moved or significantly increased in size) or if exports to China have not been carried out for at least a year.

Questions on this issue should be discussed with AHVLA Carlisle or DARD.

Exporters and their Official Veterinarians should also note that any separate premises used for pre-isolation (the first stage of isolation) and the premises used for actual pre-export quarantine before export to China, must also now be approved by Defra or DARD to show that they comply with a number of detailed conditions. This procedure requires inspection and approval of the premises by a Veterinary Officer. The conditions for this approval are outlined in paragraphs 10 and 15 of these notes for guidance. Procedures for the inspection of premises for 'pre-isolation' or pre-export quarantine should be discussed with AHVLA Carlisle or DARD.

## **2. IMPORT PERMIT**

Exporters are advised to contact the Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) of the People's Republic of China (PRC) for advice regarding import permit(s) that may be required for the export of breeding pigs from the UK to the PRC.

## **3. \*\*\*\*IMPORTANT\*\*\*\* SUPERVISION OF EXPORT CONSIGNMENTS BY VETERINARIANS FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND EXPORTERS SHOULD NOTE THAT IT IS A REQUIREMENT OF THE QUARANTINE AND HEALTH PROTOCOLS AGREED BETWEEN THE PRC AND DEFRA THAT THE PRC WILL SEND THEIR OWN VETERINARIANS TO THE PREMISES OF ORIGIN AND QUARANTINE FACILITIES TO CO-OPERATE WITH BRITISH VETERINARIANS WHEN CARRYING OUT INSPECTIONS AND SUPERVISION OF QUARANTINE AND PRE-EXPORT TESTING.**

**ON NO ACCOUNT SHOULD ANY ARRANGEMENTS (FOR EXAMPLE FOR PRE-ISOLATION OR ON-FARM ISOLATION) BE MADE WITHOUT THE FULL KNOWLEDGE AND APPROVAL OF THE SUPERVISING PRC VETERINARIAN. FAILURE TO DO THIS MAY COMPROMISE THE EXPORT.**

**THE EXPORTER AND THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN SHOULD NOTE THAT IT IS IMPORTANT THAT MEETINGS WITH THE SUPERVISING CHINESE VETERINARIAN SHOULD BE PROPERLY ORGANISED AND CARRIED OUT USING SUITABLE MEETING ROOMS.**

THE SUPERVISING CHINESE VETERINARIAN MAY ASK TO MEET WITH DEFRA/AHVLA/DARD OFFICIALS AND MAY ALSO WISH TO VISIT THE LABORATORIES INVOLVED WITH TESTING. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THESE MEETINGS AND VISITS SHOULD BE MADE AT AN EARLY STAGE WITH THE OFFICES AND LABORATORIES INVOLVED.

4. \*\*\*\*IMPORTANT\*\*\*\* CHINESE IMPORT CONDITIONS - DISEASE CLEARANCES

EXPORTERS AND OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS ARE ADVISED THAT THE CONDITIONS FOR EXPORT OF PIGS TO CHINA ARE VERY COMPLICATED AND THAT CLEARANCES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES ARE NOT STRAIGHT FORWARD (SEE PARAGRAPHS 8 AND 9 BELOW). ACCORDINGLY, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT EXPORTERS AND OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS MUST NOTIFY THE ANIMAL HEALTH / VETERINARY LABORATORIES AGENCY (AHVLA) SPECIALIST SERVICE CENTRE FOR EXPORTS AT CARLISLE OR DARD WHEN THE EXPORT IS PLANNED AND WELL BEFORE PIGS ARE PLACED IN ISOLATION FOR TESTING. WHERE POSSIBLE CONTACT SHOULD BE MADE WITH AHVLA OR DARD AT LEAST THREE MONTHS BEFORE THE INTENDED DATE OF EXPORT. EXPORTERS MUST SUPPLY FULL AND ACCURATE DETAILS OF ALL PREMISES INVOLVED AND THE PROPOSED DATES OF ANY MOVEMENTS AND THE DATE OF EXPORT. EXPORTERS MUST PROVIDE FULL CONTACT DETAILS OF THEIR STAFF INVOLVED WITH THE EXPORT. WHERE POSSIBLE AN E-MAIL CONTACT SHOULD BE PROVIDED. THE EXPORTER AND THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN SHOULD PROVIDE A LIST OF ROUTINE E-MAIL CONTACTS. ALL RELEVANT COMMUNICATIONS BY THE EXPORTER OR THE OV REGARDING THE EXPORT MUST BE SENT TO / COPIED TO AHVLA SSC CARLISLE OR DARD.

THE CONTACT DETAILS FOR AHVLA SSC CARLISLE AND DARD ARE AT PARAGRAPH 29.

EXPORTERS MUST CHECK WITH AHVLA OR DARD THAT ALL POTENTIAL PREMISES OF ORIGIN ARE ELIGIBLE FOR OFFICIAL DISEASE CLEARANCES (EG FOR TUBERCULOSIS) AT AN EARLY STAGE. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THIS IS DONE BEFORE ANY PIGS ARE MOVED FROM THEIR PREMISES OF ORIGIN OR BEFORE ANY PIGS FROM DIFFERENT PREMISES ARE MIXED. IF EXPORTERS FAIL TO DO THIS THEY RISK FAILURE OF THE WHOLE EXPORT DUE TO MIXING OF ELIGIBLE AND INELIGIBLE PIGS. EXPORTERS AND OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS SHOULD BE AWARE THAT IF DISEASE CLEARANCES CANNOT BE GIVEN IN TIME, THE EXPORT MAY BE DELAYED.

EXPORTERS MUST ADVISE AHVLA SSC at CARLISLE OR DARD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE OF ANY CHANGES TO THE PLANNED EXPORT.

The OV should note that the Supervising Chinese Veterinarian will require them to provide declarations of disease freedom before the export takes place. A proforma for this is at appendix 2. Defra will provide a similar declaration for Notifiable Diseases and PRRS and flu. A proforma for this is at appendix 3.

5. CERTIFICATION BY THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV) - COMPLETION OF 200EHC, 200CON, 200SUPP AND 200SUPPAIR

\*\*\*\*IMPORTANT\*\*\*\*. The Official Veterinarian must note that the supervising Chinese veterinarian will check to ensure compliance with both the import protocol (this is available on request from the AHVLA SSC Carlisle or DARD), AND the export health certificates.

The Official Veterinarian must note that the certification includes a main certificate 200EHC, a continuation (200CON) and two supplements (200SUPP and 200AIR).

This certification may be signed by an Official Veterinarian of the

Department or a Local Veterinary Inspector (LVI) appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), Scottish Government Rural Directorate, Welsh 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.

**In providing this certification and other functions such as checks on pre-export quarantine premises, the Official Veterinarian has the authority to carry out these functions and is acting on behalf of the UK Competent Authority.**

Exporters / OVs should contact SSC Carlisle for information on the software that is needed to enable typing of details of the export health certificate.

**As specified in the import protocol, handwritten or altered versions are invalid. This means that unauthorised deletions or amendments are not permitted and the only permitted handwritten entry is the signature of the Official Veterinarian. The final date of certification can be entered using an inked rubber stamp in any ink colour OTHER THAN BLACK. OVs must sign and stamp the health certificates with the OV stamp in any ink colour OTHER THAN BLACK.**

**Any authorised deletions that cannot be entered electronically must be made using a ruler and a fine black pen. Diagonal deletions must NOT be used. Each line to be deleted must be ruled out providing an effect similar to that of typewritten deletions.**

Where wording has been added in English but there is insufficient space to enter the same words in the space in the Chinese worded text, enter "as above" in the space in the Chinese worded text.

The Official Veterinarian and the Exporter should note that they have the final responsibility to ensure that the details on the completed certificates are correct. Due to the complexity of the certificates, it is recommended that such checks should be carried out sufficiently well in advance of the date of export to enable any changes that may be required.

The Official Veterinarian and the exporter should note that the Chinese authorities will expect that the details of the owner/ company / farm name and address are correct and consistent on ALL documents including for example bills of sale and bank transfers.

A certified copy of the completed certificates must be sent to the Animal Health, Specialist Service Centre - Exports, 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.

## **6. OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION**

Paragraph I refers. All pigs in GB 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 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. This may be done by reading the identification marks personally, or by having the ear numbers read by someone in the employment of the veterinary practice and under the direction of the certifying veterinarian, or by the Official Veterinarian or an employee of the veterinary practice supervising the marking of the animals to be exported. The terms "direction" and "supervision" are defined in the RCVS code for Professional Conduct.

**7. SCHEDULES**

Paragraph I refers. Exporters are advised to provide details of the animal in the consignment to SSC Carlisle or DARD at the application stage. In circumstances where the consignment will be transiting EU member states the exporter is advised to submit the animal details in a particular format (if there are more than 10 animals). The exporter should contact SSC Carlisle or DARD for further advice.

A separate schedule may be used to identify the animals certified. This schedule must contain the same information as that required in paragraph I and this must be presented in the same format. An electronic copy of a proforma schedule is available from AHVLA Carlisle or DARD. If a schedule is used, paragraph I 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 must be deleted with horizontal lines using a ruler and a fine black pen (see paragraph 5 above).

Once pigs have been listed and the certificate has been signed, the pigs that have been listed must not be deleted even if these pigs are removed from the consignment. Separate written explanation for the removal of these pigs should be provided.

**8. OFFICIAL AND OTHER DISEASE CLEARANCES FOR THE PREMISES OF ORIGIN**

(Please note also paragraph 4 above regarding complexity and timings).

The Official Veterinarian must provide a declaration of freedom of the premises of origin from certain non-notifiable diseases (see appendix 2). This declaration should be provided using the Veterinarian's letter-headed paper and the wording provided in the letter at Appendix 2. Declarations of premises freedom from diseases that are Notifiable and Reportable in the United Kingdom and also for porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) virus infection and pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09 (pH1N1) infection will be provided by Defra or DARD as appropriate using the proforma letter at appendix 3.

The Official Veterinarian may certify paragraphs IV(a), IV(b), IV(c), IV (d) (see\* below regarding PRRS and flu), IV(e) (i)-(iii) of 200EHC and paragraphs IV (u) and IV (w) (v) of 200CON (see paragraph 22 below) and paragraph I(a) of 200SUP (see\* below regarding PRRS and flu) on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the issuing AHVLA or DARD office on Form 618NDC. For exports from Northern Ireland, the 618 NDC is not intended to refer to the second paragraph of paragraph IV (e) (iii) (b). (Exporters and OVs in Northern Ireland should note that revised conditions for exports from Northern Ireland have not yet been agreed with China now that Northern Ireland is free from Aujeszky's disease).

Confirmed clinical evidence of brucellosis or tuberculosis is based on cultural confirmation of the presence of infection with *Bruceella* or *Mycobacterium bovis*.

**\*Premises freedom from porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) and premises freedom from pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09:**

Paragraph IV(d) and paragraph I(a) of 200SUP refer. The import protocol requires that Defra confirms that the farm of origin has been free of Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) during the 12 months immediately prior to the date of export, and that the farm of origin has been free of pandemic influenza A/ H1N1/09 in the three months immediately prior to the date of export. Accordingly Defra (or in Northern Ireland DARD) must confirm this.

Defra and DARD will be aware of confirmation of pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09 infection from laboratory results at VLA or Stormont, but for PRRS the OV must provide documentary evidence to the AHVLA, Specialist Service Centre - Exports, Carlisle or DARD (see links at paragraph 28 for contact details). Exporters and OVs must liaise with AHVLA or DARD at an early stage to determine the timescale for submission of this documentary evidence for PRRS. The exact timescale will depend on the arrangements for isolation, testing and pre-export quarantine for each export, but it will be required on at least two occasions; ie before pigs are moved into pre-export quarantine and again just prior to export so that the 618NDC can be issued. Official Veterinarians must provide to AHVLA/DARD a declaration (which can be signed by the OV certifying the export or another M/FRCVS) on the attached Appendix 5 **AND** also copies of laboratory test results for PRRS for the last 12 months. These results can include results of routine testing of pigs in the herd, results of sampling of boars prior to entry to AI centres or results from samples taken for other purposes (e.g. for export). The test results **must** include some results for samples taken in the previous three months (ie results for samples taken 12 months ago will not suffice).

While AHVLA Carlisle or DARD will provide clearance, based on a veterinary declaration and laboratory results, to certify that the herd is PRRS free, irrespective of this, if the OV is subsequently aware that the herd has broken down with PRRS, the export health certificate cannot be signed.

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

<b>In adults:</b>	<b>In affected litters:</b>	<b>In weaned pigs:</b>
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 of PRRS virus, 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 transplacental transmission. This phase is characterised by late-term reproductive failure and can last from one to four months. Piglets 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*.

Routine testing for PRRS means that blood samples have been taken from the herd and tested for PRRS with negative results during the year prior to export either by;

- random sampling of pigs for example every 3 months;
- sampling of boars prior to entry to AI centres;
- samples taken for other purposes (e.g. for export).

Under no circumstances should pigs be certified for export to China from premises where an outbreak of PRRS has previously occurred without first discussing with a Veterinary Officer of Animal Health or DARD the circumstances under which cleansing, disinfection and restocking were carried out.

**Swine influenza A/H1N1/09:** Absence of clinical occurrence of pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09 during the previous three months can be based on the lack of confirmed evidence of infection with pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09. While influenza infection in pigs may cause a transient episode of rapidly spreading respiratory disease associated with pyrexia and reduced feed consumption in pigs of all ages, unless the presence of infection with pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09 has been confirmed, such clinical signs cannot be assumed to be due to infection with pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09.

Lack of clinical occurrence of pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09 cannot be certified for a pig herd which has been vaccinated for pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09 in the last 12 months nor can this be certified for herds in which serological monitoring/testing or other testing has confirmed the presence of active pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09 virus infection even if clinical signs of influenza are not present.

9. **PREMISES FREEDOM FROM OTHER DISEASES (Swine dysentery, Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia, haemagglutinating encephalomyelitis, transmissible gastroenteritis, leptospirosis, atrophic rhinitis, toxoplasmosis, PMWS / PDNS and mycoplasma pneumonia).**

Paragraphs IV(f) (i)-(iii) and IV(g) refer. Official Veterinarians should take into account their personal knowledge of the disease status of the herd of origin, if necessary with the support of an owner's declaration confirming freedom from certain diseases. Certifying Official Veterinarians should also carry out appropriate checks of the farm records including use of medicines, fertility and birth records to verify freedom from the named diseases. If necessary, this may be supported by discussion with a Veterinary Officer at the AHVLA Specialist Service Centre, Carlisle at the address below or the local DARD Animal Health Office.

**Swine dysentery (SD):** Lack of clinical occurrence of SD can be based on the absence of episodes of muco-haemorrhagic diarrhoea in the herd in the last three years. Lack of clinical occurrence of SD cannot be certified for a pig herd in which laboratory testing has confirmed the presence of *Brachyspira hyodysenteriae* infection even if clinical signs of SD are not present.

### **Swine Dysentery Monitoring**

In the case of monitoring for swine dysentery, regular examination means **at least** annual testing with negative results of a representative group of animals in the herd of origin. Testing may be in the form of routine monitoring of random samples, sampling of boars prior to entry to AI centres or samples taken for other purposes (e.g. for export).

**Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia (APP):** Lack of clinical occurrence of APP can be based on a lack of detected pleuropneumonia in the herd based on periodic clinical inspection / examination of all pigs in the herd combined with periodic examination of lungs at slaughter and lack of any confirmed evidence of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* infection from laboratory testing in the last 12 months. Lack of clinical occurrence of APP cannot be certified for a pig herd which contains pigs which have been vaccinated against APP in the last 12 months.

**Haemagglutinating encephalomyelitis (HE):** Lack of clinical occurrence of HE can be based on the absence of an episodes of vomiting and wasting disease (which normally occurs in piglets) in the herd in the last 12 months.

**Transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE):** See also note 16. Lack of clinical occurrence of TGE can be based on the absence of an episode of epidemic diarrhoea and associated high mortality in unweaned pigs in the last 12 months. Lack of clinical occurrence of TGE cannot be certified for herds in which serological monitoring/testing or other testing has confirmed the presence of TGE in the last 12 months even if clinical signs of TGE are not present.

OVs should note that the currently available bELISA is not highly specific and that false positive results may occur with this test (it is suspected that this may occur due to the presence of acute phase proteins which may occur, for example if pigs are restrained and tested twice after only a short period of time). Pigs that test false positive by bELISA often give negative results when retested only a few days or weeks later. The test result can be recorded as negative providing that the result of the retest is negative

Animals that do not give a negative result should however not be exported. If the presence of TGE virus infection is confirmed, none of the animals in the consignment will be eligible for export.

**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.

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 12 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 (such a vaccine is not currently commercially available in the UK) or 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* 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

**Atrophic rhinitis / Progressive atrophic Rhinitis (PAR):** 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 with periodic examination of snouts at slaughter and/or testing for lack of evidence of toxigenic *Pasteurella multocida* infection 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.

**Toxoplasmosis:** Lack of clinical occurrence of toxoplasmosis can be based on the absence of confirmed evidence of disease (disease confirmed by laboratory testing) associated with *Toxoplasma gondii* infection in the herd in the last 12 months. Clinical signs associated with toxoplasmosis include mid-term abortion in sows and mummified, still-born and weak new-born piglets. Severely affected animals show fever, anorexia and inco-ordination.

**Postweaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS) and porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS):** Lack of clinical occurrence of PMWS/PDNS can be based on the absence during the 3 months immediately prior to the date of export of a pattern of mortality and clinical signs consistent with an outbreak of PMWS/PDNS. Laboratory confirmation of the absence of PMWS/PDNS is not required.

**Mycoplasma pneumonia:** Lack of clinical occurrence of Mycoplasma pneumonia can be based on the absence of sometimes severe acute and more commonly chronic pneumonia with chronic coughing in the herd. This declaration can be based on periodic clinical inspection / examination of all pigs in the herd combined with periodic examination of lungs at slaughter which may also be combined with testing for lack of evidence of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* infection in the last 12 months. Lack of clinical occurrence of Mycoplasma pneumonia cannot be certified for a pig herd which contains pigs which have been vaccinated against Mycoplasma pneumonia in the last 12 months.

**Adjacent Farms**

Paragraph (f)(ii) refers. Adjacent farms means those premises where pigs are kept that share a common boundary with the herd of origin. If the disease status of adjacent farms is not known to the certifying Official Veterinarian, a veterinary declaration from the veterinarian supervising any adjacent premises must be obtained in order to support this statement.

**10. ON-FARM OR OTHER ISOLATION PREMISES (prior to official pre-export quarantine)**

Paragraphs IV(h) - IV(m) refer. The protocol for the import of pigs from the UK to China requires two separate periods of isolation, inspection and quarantine during which the pigs are also tested and treated:

- a) A period of isolation, inspection and testing within 30 days prior to entry to the premises used for the 30-day pre-export quarantine.
- b) A 30-day period of quarantine immediately prior to export.

Premises on the farm of origin can be used for isolation (as at (a) above) and where possible this should be the normal procedure. Alternatively, providing the premises are approved for the purpose by Defra / DARD AND this is agreed with the PRC Veterinarian, the pigs can be isolated on other premises before moving again to the premises used for pre-export quarantine (as at (b) above). Ideally pigs from different premises should not be placed in the same isolation premises as at paragraph (a) above.

The supervising Chinese Veterinarian will require a letter from Defra or DARD to confirm that any separate isolation premises and the official pre-export quarantine premises have been officially approved. Defra or DARD will provide this letter based on written approval information which the OV must provide. The letter from the OV must confirm that the conditions specified below have been complied with.

The conditions for the on-farm or other isolation premises and for the pre-export quarantine premises are given at appendix 1.

See also paragraph 15 of these NFG regarding pre-export quarantine.

#### **11. SUBMISSION OF TESTS TO GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES**

\*\*\*\*IMPORTANT\*\*\*\* The Official Veterinarian must ensure that the laboratories involved are aware that the testing is being carried out to support the export of pigs to China and that the laboratory reports must:

- a) State 'negative' for each negative test result.
- b) Provide the dates i) sampled, ii) received, iii) tested and iv) the date of the final report.
- c) The final report must state 'final' and no supplementary reports must be issued after then.

In Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) the majority of pre-export testing is carried out at AHVLA Weybridge (Tel: 01932 375335). Some tests are carried out at AHVLA Lasswade (Tel: 0131 445 6169). Certain specialist tests are performed at Regional AHVLA laboratories.

In Northern Ireland, the majority of pre-export testing is carried out at the Veterinary Sciences Division, Stormont, Belfast (Tel: 028 9052 0011)

For operational reasons the laboratories involved may change periodically. If in doubt, AHVLA should be contacted to establish to which laboratory samples should be sent for testing and to obtain advice on procedures for collection and dispatch of samples for testing. Samples should be submitted in good time to allow reports to be received in advance of the export date.

If an export comprises large numbers of animals, the Official Veterinarian should give the laboratories involved the maximum period of notice possible before samples are sent. If more than one farm is involved, the Official Veterinarian must also liaise with exporters and the laboratories involved to ensure that batches of samples are submitted to the laboratory in the best way to facilitate the testing.

\*\*\*\*IMPORTANT\*\*\*\* The Official Veterinarian should be aware that some non-specific factors such as stress before testing can increase the chance that some tests (eg the TGE ELISA) will give a non-negative result. The OV may wish to discuss this with colleagues in practice or AHVLA / DARD / Defra as necessary to ensure that the conditions for sampling, transport of samples and testing of samples are optimised.

#### Testing for Swine Dysentery

Paragraphs IV(j) (i) and IV(p) (i) refer. Faeces samples for *Brachyspira*

*hyodysenteriae* are normally tested at AHVLA Bury St Edmunds or VSD Stormont. Official Veterinarians must check with the laboratory at least five working days beforehand that the facilities to carry out the testing are available. It is essential that if an export comprises large numbers of animals, the Official Veterinarian must give the laboratories involved the maximum period of notice possible before samples are sent.

In GB samples should be despatched by first class post (not on a Thursday or Friday) to the following address:

AHVLA Bury St Edmunds, Rougham Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2RX  
Telephone: 01284 724499, Fax: 01284 724500.

If culture is chosen, two weeks are necessary for the laboratory work. The FAT is a more rapid test but may give false positive results.

#### **Testing For Transmissible Gastro-Enteritis**

Paragraphs IV(k) and IV(q) refer. The interval between the tests for transmissible gastro-enteritis at paragraphs IV(k) and IV(q) must be at least 21 days.

#### **12. VACCINATION AGAINST PORCINE PARVOVIRUS**

Paragraph IV (l) refers. Statements regarding the administration of vaccines should be checked by examination of entries in the herd medicines records book kept by the owner and veterinary surgeon.

Once selected for export, the pigs must not be vaccinated for diseases other than PPV.

The exporter / OV may wish to advise the importer in China regarding revaccination for porcine parvovirus or vaccination for other diseases (such as swine erysipelas) after importation into China. Such considerations are outwith the requirements of the import protocol and this export health certificate.

#### **13. TUBERCULIN TESTING**

Paragraph IV(m) refers. If any pig tested has a bovine reaction in excess of that at the avian site, this result should be reported immediately to AHVLA / DARD.

#### **14. TEST AND VACCINAL STATUS OF PIGS MOVED INTO THE OFFICIALLY APPROVED PRE-EXPORT QUARANTINE PREMISES**

Only animals:

(a) originating from herds of origin meeting the conditions of paragraphs IV(c), IV(d), IV(e), IV(f) and IV(g) of 200EHC and paragraph 1 (a) of 200SUP,

(b) found to be clinically healthy within the 30 day period prior to entering pre-export quarantine in accordance with paragraph IV (h),

(c) showing negative results to the tests at IV(j), IV(k) and IV(m), and

(d) vaccinated against porcine parvovirus according to paragraph IV(l) may be moved to the officially approved pre-export quarantine premises. Vaccines for diseases other than porcine parvovirus must not be administered to the pigs selected for export prior to movement to the quarantine premises.

**\*\*\*IMPORTANT\*\*\* Animals for export must not be moved to the pre-export quarantine premises until all the testing that is required beforehand is complete and has been finally reported. It is important that the final laboratory test reports are dated before the date of the move to pre-export quarantine.**

**15. REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFICIALLY APPROVED PRE-EXPORT QUARANTINE PREMISES**

Paragraph IV(n) refers: See also paragraph 10 and appendix 1 of these NFG. Pigs for export to China must be held in officially approved pre-export quarantine premises for at least 30 days immediately preceding export. As explained at paragraph 10 of these NFG, in this instance, officially approved premises means premises approved by the Department. The premises must also have been approved by the Supervising Veterinarian of the PRC.

The conditions for approval of premises for pre-export quarantine for export to China are given at appendix 1 of these NFG.

It is essential that the Official Veterinarian responsible for overseeing the quarantine is also content that the conditions of the quarantine have been complied with.

The mixing of animals from different farms of origin should be avoided where possible. It is advisable to use several units isolated from each other, rather than share facilities. If facilities are shared, pigs from different farms of origin should be penned separately.

Exporters must note the PRC requirement for maintaining detailed quarantine records. Please refer to paragraph 25 for further details of the records to accompany the consignment to the PRC.

**16. TESTING FOR TRANSMISSIBLE GASTRO-ENTERITIS IN PRE-EXPORT QUARANTINE**

Paragraph IV(q) refers: Official Veterinarians should note that testing for TGE in pre-export quarantine must be carried out at least 21 days after TGE testing during the preliminary on-farm isolation period. See also note 8 above.

**17. SWINE DYSENTERY - POSITIVE RESULTS**

Paragraph IV(p) (i) refers. In the case that any animals are culture or immunofluorescence test positive for swine dysentery during pre-export quarantine, none of the animals in that pen will be eligible for export.

Other negative animals in the consignment must be given effective medication. No medication is required if all animals in the consignment are negative. (see also paragraph 25 below)

**18. BRUCELLOSIS - POSITIVE RESULTS**

Paragraph IV(p) (ii) refers. In the case that any animals are SAT positive to Brucellosis, individual animals can be removed from the consignment(see also paragraph 25 below). The department will then carry out other tests for Brucellosis. If other tests for Brucellosis are positive, these results must be discussed with a Veterinary Officer at AHVLA Carlisle or DARD. In the case that Brucella infection is confirmed, none of the animals in the consignment will be eligible for export.

**19. ACTINOBACILLUS PLEUROPNEUMONIAE - POSITIVE RESULTS**

Paragraph IV(p) (iii) refers. In the case that any animals are CFT positive at 1/10 individual animals can be removed from the consignment (see also paragraph 25 below). If results of CFTs indicating the presence of APP infection (>1/20) and if similar or higher titres are obtained on retesting, these results must be discussed with a Veterinary Officer at Carlisle or DARD.

Pigs that test false positive by CFT often give negative results when retested only a few days or weeks later. The test result can be recorded as negative providing that the result of the retest is negative.

Animals that do not give a negative result should not be exported. If the presence of APP infection is confirmed, none of the animals in the consignment will be eligible for export.

**20. PRRS - POSITIVE RESULTS**

Paragraph IV(p) (iv) refers. In the case that any animals are confirmed to be seropositive to PRRS, none of the animals in the consignment will be eligible for export.

**21. PANDEMIC INFLUENZA A/H1N1/09 - POSITIVE RESULTS**

Paragraph I(b) of 200SUP refers. In the case that any animals are confirmed to be positive by PCR to pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09, none of the animals in the consignment will be eligible for export.

**22. CERTIFICATION OF CONTACT WITH ANIMALS SIMILARLY CERTIFIED FOR EXPORT TO CHINA**

Paragraph IV (n) refers: While this paragraph requires that the animals for export have no contact during pre-export quarantine with any animals except those similarly certified, Official Veterinarians should note that this does not exclude contact with animals which were placed in pre-export quarantine but subsequently removed because of non-negative test results for swine dysentery, *Brucella* or *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* infection.

**23. SOURCES OF FEED AND BEDDING**

Paragraphs IV(u) and IV(w) (v) refer. The Official Veterinarian must obtain a declaration from the owner / exporter stating the origin of the feed and bedding to be used during the quarantine period and journey respectively originate from farms or feed mills within the UK. The declaration should be sent to the Animal Health Specialist Service Centre - Exports, Carlisle or DARD and written confirmation obtained that the sources are within an area which is not currently subject to restrictions for epizootic diseases of pigs. **This must be done before pigs enter the pre- export quarantine.**

An **epizootic free area** is defined as an area 20 kilometres in diameter in which according to official findings, there has been no outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, African swine fever, Teschen disease or swine vesicular disease for at least 30 days prior to loading of the animals for export.

**24. CERTIFYING COMPLIANCE WITH PROTOCOL AND ADDENDUM BETWEEN CHINA AND DEFRA**

Para IV(x) refers. 200EHC has been agreed with Chinese Officials to reflect the requirements of the protocol (and addendum) for the exportation of pigs from the UK to China. The Official Veterinarian can therefore certify this paragraph on the basis that the pigs comply with all the requirements laid down in 200EHC, 200CON, 200SUP and 200AIR. The protocol is long and complex and has been subject to extensive negotiation between Defra and the Chinese Authorities. A copy of the protocol can be obtained from the AHVLA Specialist Service Centre - Exports, Carlisle or DARD.

**25. RECORDS TO ACCOMPANY THE CONSIGNMENT TO CHINA**

The original completed Export Health Certificate and two duplicate copies on plain paper must accompany the shipment of swine to China. The copies should be marked as 'copy'.

In addition, during the quarantine period each pen of animals must have its own records detailing the following information:

- Premises of origin
- Dates of testing and clinical examinations;
- Laboratory reports recording test methods and results. Note: each test result must be recorded as 'Negative'. The reports must record the date of sampling, date of receipt, date of testing and date of report;
- Names and dosages of anti parasitic drugs / antibiotics used;
- Types and dilution of disinfectant used;

All these details and the dates of use of medicines etc must be recorded. Exporters must ensure that copies of all quarantine and other records and test results accompany the animals to the PRC.

## **26. TRANSPORT OF THE ANIMALS**

Paragraph IV(w) refers: The Official Veterinarian must obtain a written declaration from the person in charge of transporting the pigs to the PRC stating that the arrangements described in paragraph IV(w) have been made.

Paragraph IV(w)(i) requires that the crates, containers and road vehicles used to carry the animals to the port / airport of loading, are clean and have been disinfected with a DEFRA or DARD approved disinfectant. The certifying Official Veterinarian must verify that the crates, containers and vehicles are clean and have been disinfected before any animals are loaded. The registration number of the vehicle(s) must correspond with the details on the export health certificate. If it does not, the issuing AHVLA or DARD office should be consulted.

The crates from the aircraft onto which the actual crates of pigs are loaded must be clean and must be disinfected. This must be certified using the certificate 200SUPPAIR. The exporter must contact the handler involved to ensure that this can and will be done. The full details of the active ingredient in the disinfectant must be provided.

Paragraph IV(w)(ii) requires a declaration that animals will be transported to the port/airport of shipment without coming into contact with animals other than those similarly certified.

### **Transport via other countries**

Paragraph IV(w)(iii) refers. The PRC requires that consignments are not transported through any "third" country other than the United Kingdom by trucks or trains. Transit is permitted by plane subject to the stopover not exceeding 24 hours. If the proposed flight involves stops for re-fuelling, the exporter must inform the supervising Chinese Veterinarian and they should check with the PRC Veterinarian that this is acceptable. Any variation from this procedure must be authorised by the PRC veterinary authorities. In 200EHC the term "third country" means any country other than the UK and China and not a "third country" as referred to in EU legislation.

The PRC import conditions require that the consignment does not pass through any area affected by serious epizootic disease throughout the entire journey to China.

In respect of the part of the journey within Great Britain/Northern Ireland, exporters are advised to consult the AHVLA, Specialist Service Centre - Exports, Carlisle or DARD concerning the route which will be taken from the pre-export quarantine premises to the port / airport of departure before signing this declaration.

In the case that the consignment travels through another EU Member State, it is the responsibility of the person in charge of transporting

the animals to ensure that the consignment does not pass through any area affected by serious epizootic disease in the Member State of transit.

Official Veterinarians are reminded that, if the export has permission to transit another Member State of the European Community, appropriate export certification issued on TRACES will be needed to accompany the consignment to the exit point from the European Community.

## **27. POST-IMPORT CHECK-TESTS**

Official Veterinarians and exporters should be aware that the PRC veterinary authorities may carry out post-import check-tests after the pigs have been placed in post-import quarantine in China. These tests may include some or all of the tests carried out before export and other tests on the consignment may also be carried out.

The Official Veterinarian and exporter should be aware that positive test results may lead to the slaughter of some or all of the consignment. If Official Veterinarians or exporters become aware of such situations they should discuss this with the appropriate Veterinary Adviser in the Specialist Service Centre-Exports, Carlisle or DARD.

## **28. DISCLAIMER**

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 AHVLA Specialist Service Centre-Exports, Carlisle or DARD at the addresses below or via the links below:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/ahvla-en/imports-exports/international-trade/>

<http://www.dardni.gov.uk/index/contact-us.htm> (direct your enquiry to the Veterinary Service - Trade Section)

## **29. 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 and Wales and Northern Ireland.

Exporters must comply with the UK and EU 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. Information about the necessary requirements may be obtained via the links below:

### **For Animal Welfare regulations:**

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/default.htm>

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/transport.htm>

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/transport/guideandpub.htm>

**CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL OF PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION OR QUARANTINE PREMISES FOR EXPORT OF PIGS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

The following conditions must be met by the on-farm or other isolation premises. The same conditions apply to the premises used for the 30-day pre-export quarantine. These conditions can be checked by an **AHVLA / DARD** veterinary officer by physical inspection of the premises and by inspection of records and operating procedures provided by the Official Veterinarian or his/her deputy and the exporter.

Details of the **Premises name / address and postcode, telephone number, CPHH, Map reference and correspondence address if different must be provided.**

**CONDITIONS:**

The protocol for the export of pigs from the UK to China requires two separate periods of isolation, inspection and quarantine during which the pigs are also tested and treated:

- a) A period of isolation, inspection and testing within 30 days prior to entry to premises used for a 30-day pre-export quarantine.
- b) A 30-day period of quarantine immediately prior to export.

Premises on the farm of origin can be used for isolation (as at (a) above) and where possible this should be done. Alternatively, providing this is agreed with Defra / DARD and the PRC Veterinarian, the pigs can be isolated on other premises before moving again to the premises used for pre-export quarantine (as at (b) above). Ideally pigs from different premises should not be placed in the same isolation premises as at paragraph (a) above.

Pigs for export to China must be isolated from other livestock from the time of commencement of testing in the 30 days prior to entry into the approved pre-export quarantine premises.

1. The premises must be isolated from other livestock units and depending on the geography of the area should be at least 1km from the nearest pig farm. The unit must not be immediately adjacent to a road with public access nor a farm with pigs or other livestock. Adjacent farms means those premises that share a common boundary with the isolation/quarantine premises. If the disease status of adjacent livestock farms is not known, a veterinary declaration from the veterinarian supervising any adjacent premises must be obtained in order to support this statement.

2. The premises for isolation/quarantine must not have been used recently used for other livestock production and must have been kept empty of all livestock for at least 2 weeks before being thoroughly cleaned under supervision by the Official Veterinarian before disinfection using an approved disinfectant. This C&D must include removal of any manure and waste material and the loading point and any feed bins/storage areas. The water system must be cleaned and flushed through with disinfectant (see also point 14).

3. The premises cannot be used for isolation/quarantine of pigs for export to China if within the previous 30 days pigs have been kept on the premises which have failed tests for PRRS, Brucella, TGE, swine dysentery or APP. If the premises have been used to keep any livestock which have failed tests for TB in the previous 12 months the OV should contact AHVLA Carlisle or DARD for advice.



The exporter and the OV should be aware that where possible it is not recommended to co-house pigs from different sources in the same premises for isolation/quarantine before export to China and the mixing of animals from different farms of origin should be avoided where possible. It is advisable to use several units isolated from each other, rather than share facilities. If facilities are shared, pigs from different farms of origin should be penned separately. Specialist veterinary advice should be sought if necessary.

4. The perimeter of the unit must be enclosed by a fence or wall to prevent entry by other animals and escape of pigs in isolation/quarantine.

5. Notices prohibiting entry of unauthorised persons must be placed at the point(s) of entry to the unit.

6. During use for isolation/quarantine for export to China, the unit must not contain any other livestock that are not from farms approved for export to China. Cats and dogs are not permitted.

7. There must be no indirect contact with pigs or other livestock that are not approved for export to China.

8. Tractors, stock and feed trailers should not enter the unit without first being cleaned and disinfected. Feed deliveries by feed companies must be carried out remotely and without direct access to the premises.

9. Waste food including any food scraps must not be fed to any pigs on the unit.

10. Pig meat is not permitted to be brought onto the unit.

11. The movement on and off the unit of pigs for export to China on must be in vehicles owned by or in the direct control of the breeding company.

12. The unit must be either:

i) under the direct supervision of a veterinary surgeon(s) under the instruction of the Official Veterinarian who will provide certification of the pigs for export to China or,

ii) under the direct supervision of the Official Veterinarian who will provide certification of the pigs for export to China.

13. If unused buildings or rooms are immediately adjacent and share an airspace or drainage with buildings or rooms used for pigs for export, these buildings or rooms must also be cleaned and disinfected. Separate unused buildings or rooms must be kept clean and if unused must remain closed for the duration of the export;

14. The isolation building must have a concrete floor or be constructed of a similar impervious material which is capable of being effectively cleansed and disinfected. The other internal surfaces must be of impervious material which can be effectively cleansed and disinfected; 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 / DARD approved disinfectant to the satisfaction of the supervising Official Veterinarian prior to the entry of the pigs for export.

All rooms / buildings on the premises previously used to keep livestock must be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- all surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned and washed, then left to dry before being disinfected using a DEFRA or DARD approved disinfectant before entry of the animals to be exported and applied at the dilution specified with respect to the Tuberculosis Orders in Schedule 1 of the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1978 (as amended). Sufficient disinfectant contact time must be allowed before entry of the animals for export. Advice on use of disinfectants may be obtained from AHVLA in GB. In Northern Ireland equivalent conditions apply, advice may be obtained from the DVO;
- the water system supplying the isolation pen should be flushed and then disinfected with hypochlorite in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. All feed troughs must be cleaned and disinfected;
- after cleansing and disinfection has been completed, the isolation building must be left empty of livestock at least three days prior to the entry of the pigs for export. Note: the PRC SV may require the buildings to be disinfected again before the pigs for export are placed in the building(s).

15. buildings must have a drainage system which is separate from other buildings such that waste material / drainage from other animals / animal accommodation does not pass through the isolation unit;

16. the animals to be isolated must be attended by separate staff who have had no contact with other pigs in the previous 48 hours. Unnecessary visitors must be prevented from access to the pigs. Protective clothing and footwear must be provided for use exclusively in the isolation building. Any person who requires to enter the isolation accommodation must first put on the overalls and boots reserved exclusively for use in the isolation accommodation.

17. a footbath containing a brush and an approved disinfectant, diluted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, must be located at all entrances to the isolation premises. Any person entering must first wash and disinfect their footwear using the brush and disinfectant.

18. separate food storage areas must be provided for the isolation building(s). Separate utensils must be used for feeding of the pigs in isolation. Separate cleaning utensils must be used for cleaning the isolation building during the isolation period;

19. control measures should be in place to reduce access by wild animals including rodents, and where possible birds, and a record kept of these measures.

20. exporters must maintain detailed records of the use of disinfectants including the dates used and name(s) and concentrations used.

Exporters and their OVs should note that notice of recommendation for approval may be withdrawn at any time by a notice in writing from an officer of the Department.

OV DECLARATION FOR THE SUPERVISING CHINESE VETERINARIAN

USE PRACTICE HEADED PAPER

DATE

**To Whom It May Concern**

**Premises of origin:**

GIVE FULL NAME, ADDRESS AND CPHH

**EXPORT OF BREEDING PIGS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

**In respect of paragraphs IV(g) and IV(f) of Export Health Certificate 200EHC (agreed [date])**

**I hereby certify that** there has been no clinical, serological or aetiological evidence of the following diseases in the herd(s) of origin:

- (i) Swine dysentery (Brachyspira hyodysenteriae infection) and no positive laboratory tests for swine dysentery have occurred during regular examination - for the past 3 years
- (ii) Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia (porcine contagious pleuropneumonia), haemagglutinating encephalomyelitis and transmissible gastro-enteritis - for the past 12 months; and adjacent farms have reported no clinical evidence of these three named diseases during this 12 month period
- (iii) Leptospirosis, atrophic rhinitis, toxoplasmosis and mycoplasma pneumonia - for the past 12 months

During the past 3 months the herd(s) of origin has/have been free from a pattern of mortality and clinical signs consistent with an outbreak of postweaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS) or porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS)

Sign

Name

Qualifications

## DEFRA LETTER

Our ref: 200EHC

[Date]

[enter name and address of supervising Chinese Veterinarian]

Dear Dr XX,

**EXPORT OF PIGS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

I am writing to provide declarations of certain disease freedoms for the UK and for the [enter company name] premises involved in the currently planned export of pigs to China. The following declarations are for diseases that are Notifiable and Reportable in the United Kingdom and also for porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) virus infection and pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09 (pH1N1) infection for the specific premises involved. Declarations for other diseases mentioned in the import protocol and export health certificate can be provided by [enter name of OV].

I certify that:

- (a) The United Kingdom is free from foot and mouth disease, classical swine fever, African swine fever, vesicular stomatitis and swine vesicular disease without vaccination in accordance with the OIE International Animal Health Code;
- (b) The United Kingdom is free from vesicular exanthema of swine without vaccination;
- (c) During the past 12 months no clinical or other evidence of teschovirus encephalomyelitis (swine infectious encephalomyelitis, enterovirus encephalitis, Teschen disease) has occurred within 20 kilometres of the following premises:

<b>Premises address</b>	<b>Premises registration number</b>
ENTER FULL NAME ADDRESS AND POSTCODE	ENTER CPHH NUMBER

- (d) During the past 12 months no clinical or other evidence of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) virus infection has been detected on the premises above;

(e) There have been no confirmed clinical signs of the following diseases at the premises above;

(i) brucellosis - for the past 3 years;

(ii) tuberculosis (based on slaughterhouse reports) - for the past 12 months;

(iii) Aujeszky's disease (Pseudorabies) during the past 3 years. Great Britain is free from Aujeszky's disease. Vaccination against Aujeszky's disease is not permitted in Great Britain;

(f) animal cases of pandemic influenza A/H1N1/09 virus infection in pigs have not been reported on the premises above in the last three months.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

NAME OF VA

cc: British Embassy, Beijing  
OV

**APPENDIX 4**

OV DECLARATION OF PIGS FOR EXPORT TO CHINA ON 200EHC TO BE SENT TO  
AHVLA CARLISLE OR DARD FOR OFFICIAL DISEASE CLEARANCE FROM PRRS

Export of pigs to China 200EHC- Declaration to support authorisation  
of certification of freedom from Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory  
Syndrome (PRRS)

I the undersigned<sup>1</sup> certify that during the previous 12 months , no clinical or other evidence of PRRS virus infection has been detected in pigs on the following premises(provide full name/address and holding number):

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Attached are copies of results of laboratory testing for PRRS on samples from pigs from these premises for the previous 12 months.

<sup>2</sup>If evidence of PRRS virus infection is detected in the herd above before the date of export, I undertake to inform the Official Veterinarian responsible for certification of pigs for export to China.

Signed.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....  
.....  
.....

Phone<sup>3</sup>.....Email<sup>3</sup>.....

Date.....

<sup>1</sup> This declaration can be provided by a Veterinarian other than the Official Veterinarian who will certify the export of pigs to China.

<sup>2</sup> Delete as appropriate

<sup>3</sup> Details required in case clarification is required

**Some questions and answers:**

Q: How do I ensure that the export goes smoothly?

A: Prepare well in advance, read the notes for guidance and if you have any questions speak to AHVLA Carlisle or DARD as appropriate. Colleagues in other breeding companies can also provide useful guidance. BPA can advise which companies have exported recently. Keep the Chinese Veterinarian informed.

Q: How do I ensure that all the certification requirements are completed correctly?

A: Again prepare well in advance and read the notes for guidance. Check the details carefully. If you have any questions speak to AHVLA Carlisle or DARD as appropriate.

Q: How do I deal with false positive laboratory results?

A: Read the notes for guidance. Contact the laboratory and check the results given are correct and ask if the result may be due to something such as poor sample quality. Re-sampling and re-testing will often solve the problem for example with false positive results for TGE.

The FAT for *B.hydysenteriae* often gives false positive results - using culture is the practical alternative.



