

EXPORT OF CATTLE FOR BREEDING TO SERBIA

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE FOR OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND EXPORTERS

IMPORTANT NOTE

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OVs) and exporters and should have been issued to you together with export certificate 7851EHC. These Notes for Guidance (NFG) are not intended to operate as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 7851EHC.

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.

1. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE

Export health certificate 7851EHC may be used for the export of cattle for breeding from the United Kingdom to Serbia.

The certificate must be signed, dated and stamped on the day of shipment.

2. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

In Great Britain, this certificate may be signed by a Veterinary Officer of the Department or by an authorised Official Veterinarian (OV) appointed to the appropriate panel for export purposes by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), the Scottish Government or the Welsh Government, or who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ(V)) authorisation.

In Northern Ireland, this certificate may be signed by an Authorised Veterinary Inspector (AVI) appointed as an OV to the appropriate export panel for export purposes by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).

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 and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Centre for International Trade 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. The import permit number must be given in the health certificate at paragraph III. (d).

4. SCHEDULES

Paragraph I refers: 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 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 must be signed, dated and stamped by the Official Veterinarian (OV).

The schedule must be stapled inside the health certificate and the OV 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 diagonal lines.

5. **OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION/EAR TAGS/BORN AFTER 1 AUGUST 1996**

Paragraphs I, IV.2 and IV.15 refer: The EU requirements for identification must be complied with. These are explained in Annex A of the guidance notes for intra-EU trade <http://ahvla.defra.gov.uk/documents/traces/cattle/bovine-breeding-production-nfg.pdf> .

Council Regulation (EC) No. 1760/2000 lays down that all cattle born after 1 January 2000 should be double tagged with approved tags using the all-numeric code.

The derogation for cattle to be ear tagged with a single tag no longer applies and any cattle born before this date must have a second tag inserted before export.

The exceptions to this requirement are:

- (i) Cattle identified with double alphanumeric ear tags up to 31 December 1999 do not need to be re-tagged with the all numeric ear tags;
- (ii) Cattle identified with double alphanumeric ear tags during the extended derogation period between 1 January and 30 June 2000 do not need to be re-tagged with the all-numeric code before export.

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 Official Veterinarian. The terms "direction" and "supervision" are defined in the RCVS Guide to Professional Conduct.

The passports must be consulted to determine the date of birth.

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

Paragraphs IV.4, IV.5 (in respect of official freedom of herd for brucellosis, EBL and tuberculosis), IV.8, IV.9, IV.12 a) i) and 13 (in if derived from UK) refer: OVs may certify the relevant parts of these paragraphs on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained on form 618NDC from the APHA Centre for International Trade at Carlisle or issuing office of DARD in Northern Ireland.

7. **PREMISES FREEDOM FROM OTHER DISEASES**

Paragraphs IV.6 and the second part of paragraph IV.5 refer: Official Veterinarians should take into account their personal knowledge of the disease status of the premises of origin, if necessary with the support of a written declaration from the person in charge of the animals, 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.

8. **TREATMENT FOR LIVER FLUKE (DYSTOMATOSIS) AND VACCINATION AGAINST IBR/IPV**

Paragraphs IV.7 and 11 refer: Preparations with marketing authorisations should be used and these can be found in the NOAH compendium <http://www.noahcompendium.co.uk/Compendium/Overview/-21789.html>

Certifying Official Veterinarians may also rely on a written declaration from the person in charge of the animals, confirming that the required treatment/vaccination has been carried out. OVs should also carry out appropriate checks of the farm records of the use of medicines.

9. **LABORATORY TESTS**

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 APHA Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge,

Addlestone, Surrey, KT15 3NB, (Tel: 01932 341111). Some tests are carried out at APHA Lasswade, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik, Midlothian, EH26 0PZ, (Tel: 0131 445 6169). Certain specialist tests are carried out at regional APHA 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 APHA 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.

10. **TRANSPORT DECLARATIONS**

Paragraphs IV.13 and IV.18 refer: The certifying Official Veterinarian must obtain a written declaration from the person in charge of transporting the animals confirming the origin of the fodder and litter to be sent with the cattle. He/she must also study the Journey Plan to ascertain the shipping route to be followed in the UK.

The OV must then obtain confirmation from the APHA Centre for International Trade at Carlisle or the issuing office of DARD in Northern Ireland that these two paragraphs can be certified.

11. **BSE**

Paragraphs IV.14 and 16 refer: These can be certified on the basis that the UK TSE Regulations require restrictions on BSE suspects, and cohorts and offspring of BSE cases to be slaughtered and their carcasses disposed of.

12. **CLINICAL EXAMINATION**

Paragraph IV.17 refers: The examination must be carried out by the certifying Official Veterinarian within 24 hours of loading. It should consist of a visual appraisal and, if deemed appropriate, physical examination of the animals for export. Each animal subject to examination must be assessed as an individual.

OVs must use their professional judgement to determine the level of examination required in order to ensure that no animal is exported which shows signs of infectious or contagious disease and that animals are fit to travel to their intended destination.

Infectious and contagious disease includes infestation with external parasites and active lesions of ringworm.

13. **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 APHA Centre for International Trade at Carlisle via the link below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening#centre-for-international-trade-carlisle>

or, in the case of Northern Ireland, DARD at Dundonald House, Belfast.

14. 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 at Carlisle, via the link below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening#centre-for-international-trade-carlisle>

or, in the case of Northern Ireland, DARD at Dundonald House, Belfast.

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