Import of Primates under the Balai Directive
Import Information Note (IIN) BLLV/6
December 2019

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1. Important Information

Import Information Notes are technical documents containing import requirements, and are for use by veterinary staff.

Please be aware that import conditions may be updated due to changes in policy or legislation. Please ensure that you check the current version of the Import Information Note online.

Please note that any links to legislation provided in this document are for information purposes only and may not be the most recent version. Please see the EU legislation paragraph below for further information regarding how to find consolidated versions of the legislation.

The existing EU legislation that the UK already complies with will be incorporated into our domestic law as “retained EU law” under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. References in our guidance and certification to such EU instruments should be taken to be references to this “retained EU law”. Under the Withdrawal Act we will ensure that current EU standards remain in force, without amendment, in the immediate months after our EU exit as part of UK domestic law (apart from corrections to make the EU legislation fully operable).

Importers should note that the information given relates only to animal health and public health conditions of import. It does not give guidance on other conditions that may need to be met.

2. Scope


3. Rabies quarantine

The Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974 (as amended), requires that all primates are quarantined, in a DEFRA approved quarantine facility, for four months on arrival into the UK.

It is possible to import some primates into zoos, without the need for quarantine, providing certain conditions can be met. In order to decide if quarantine is necessary an application form (RM1) has been produced which, when completed fully, will enable a decision to be
made. Applications (RM1) for import licences should be sent to the Centre for International trade for Imports (CITI) no later than four weeks before the proposed import date. CITI will then carry out a risk assessment based on the information contained in the RM1. If an exemption can be granted a landing licence ID102 will be issued. If quarantine is required the importer will be notified by CITI and a landing licence RM3 will be issued.

4. Conditions for imports from the EU

Primates can only be traded if the following conditions set in Chapter II of Council Directive 92/65/EEC are met:

- The premises they are going to is approved under Article 13 of Council Directive 92/65/EEC;
- They come from holdings that are approved by the competent authority in the country of origin;
- They show no sign of disease and come from holdings or areas which are not subject to any ban on health grounds; and
- They are accompanied by a veterinary certificate corresponding to the specimen in Part III of Annex E to Council Directive 92/65/EEC, completed by the approved veterinarian of the body, institute or centre of origin.

The UK will continue to accept the model health certificates set out under EU instruments for consignments imported to the UK in the immediate months after EU exit. However you can also find UK versions of EU Import Health Certificates on GOV.UK for consignments imported after the UK leaves the EU.

5. EU Exit - Notification of Import

If the UK leaves the EU without a deal, you cannot use the EU’s TRACES (Trade Control and Expert System) to notify the UK authorities about an import from the EU.

Instead, importers must notify the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) at least 24 hours before the arrival of the consignment. To do this, complete the Import notification form and return it to SM-Defra-GBImports@apha.gov.uk. Notification can be carried out up to 30 days prior to consignment arrival. It is recommended that notification is done as soon as possible to avoid delays.

Upon receiving a new notification, APHA will provide you with a Unique Notification Number (UNN) within one working day. You must make sure the number is recorded either on the health certificate for the consignment or on its commercial documentation.
Once the health certificate or commercial document has been issued with the UNN recorded, a copy of this should be sent to APHA at the following email address:

- **SM-Defra-APHAEnglandImports@apha.gov.uk** if the consignment is going to England
- **SM-Defra-APHAScotlandImports@apha.gov.uk** if the consignment is going to Scotland
- **SM-Defra-APHAWalesImports@apha.gov.uk** if the consignment is going to Wales

Further information regarding imports after the UK leaves the EU is available on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

### 6. Conditions for imports from non-EU countries

Primates can only be imported if the following conditions set out in Article 18, Chapter III of Council Directive 92/65/EEC are met:

- The premises the animals are destined for must be approved under Article 13 of the Directive;
- They must be accompanied by a veterinary certificate corresponding to the model attached to this IIN – see Annex;
- Not more than 24 hours prior to export from the country of origin they must have been clinically examined by a veterinarian authorised by the competent authority in the country of origin;
- They must enter the EU through a Border Control Post (BCP) that handles live animals (see section 5 below); and
- On entering the UK they must go to a holding that is both rabies quarantine (unless an exemption has been granted) and Balai approved.

### 7. Veterinary checks on imports from outside the EU

Consignments may only be imported through an approved Border Control Post (BCP). Consignments must be pre-notified to the relevant BCP, by completion of Part I of the Common Health Entry Document (CHED). The requirements for minimum pre-notification time are set out in [Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1013](https://eur-lex.europa.eu).
The person responsible for the consignment must give notice of the proposed entry of the consignment at least one working day before arrival (with a derogation to 4 hours before arrival if there are logistical constraints). The notification shall be made to the inspection staff at the BCP using the document drawn up in accordance with the model CHED set out in the Annex II Part 2 Section A to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715.

Any other electronic means agreed with the BCP to inform about the intended arrival of a consignment in advance are not to be considered as an official pre-notification.

In the event the UK leaves the EU with no deal in place, the EU will no longer allow the UK to access TRACES, the European Commission’s online tool for managing notifications and official controls. To ensure those involved in importing live animals, animal products and high-risk food and feed could continue to do so, a new system is being developed to take the place of TRACES. In this outcome, notifications should be submitted to the BCP via the new system.

An update on this new system, which is called Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS), is available on GOV.UK.

Following satisfactory checks at the BCP (for which a charge is levied), consignments may then circulate freely within the EU. If the consignment does not meet the import requirements, the consignment may be rejected and either re-exported or destroyed.

- Further guidance on veterinary checks on live animals
- Border Control Posts
- Trade in Animals and Related Products Regulations 2011

8. Norway/Liechtenstein/Switzerland

The EU has International Agreements with Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, which means that they implement EU veterinary legislation in relation to the movement of live animals. Therefore live animals from Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein must comply with the same requirements applying to live animals from Member States.

9. Welfare of animals during transport

Importers are reminded that they must comply with rules on the welfare of animals during transport. For information on the rules see GOV.UK.

- Welfare of animals during transport
10. Endangered species

The import of some species of animals may require export and import certificates under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). CITES permits must be issued in advance of import and they can take up to **15 working days** to process. Applicants should be aware of this when applying for their permits. Those species requiring CITES permits must be moved in compliance with CITES guidelines for the transport and preparation for shipment of live animals.

- GOV.UK website – CITES pages

For further information please contact the APHA – CITES team:

Centre for International Trade - Bristol
Horizon House
Deanery Road
Bristol
BS1 5AH

Tel: +44 (0) 3000 200 301
Fax: +44 (0) 28 415 2510
Email: wildlife.licensing@apha.gov.uk

11. Exceptions

The Secretary of State can authorize the acquisition of a primate by an approved body, institute or centre that belongs to an individual or centre which is not approved. This power is only used in exceptional cases and you should apply in writing to the contact details on the GOV.UK website:

- Contact details on the GOV.UK website

12. Death of animals in transit

If an imported animal dies in transit to, or at a port or airport in Great Britain, the person in charge of the animal must report the death to the local Regional Operations Director/Field Team Leader/Director of Operations (Scotland). The carcase of the animal can only be disposed of in accordance with any directions given by a veterinary inspector.

13. Safeguard measures

Emergency safeguard action can be taken at very short notice to prohibit or restrict the
importation of certain animals from certain countries following an outbreak of disease or a public health issue. Information on the latest updates concerning disease outbreaks which may affect imports into the UK can be found on our Topical Issues page on the website.

Further information on the International and UK monitoring of animal diseases may be found on the animal disease monitoring website.

Importers can get the latest news about exotic notifiable disease outbreaks from the APHA subscription service.

- **Topical issues**
- **Animal diseases: international and UK monitoring**
- **Exotic notifiable disease outbreak subscription service**

### 14. European Union legislation

Consolidated texts, which integrate the basic instruments of Union legislation with their amendments and corrections in a single, non-official document, are available. Each consolidated text contains a list of all legal documents taken into account for its construction.

You can search for consolidated texts by using the ‘find results by document number’ option on the [European Commission website](http://europa.eu). Once you have selected the relevant legislation, click ‘document information’, and then scroll down to ‘all consolidated versions’ and select the most recent version.

Please note that the consolidated text may not contain the latest amendment to the legislation, as it takes several weeks for this to be updated.

Texts provided in this section are intended for information only. Please note that these texts have no legal value. For legal purposes please refer to the texts published in the [Official Journal of the European Union](http://oj.europa.eu).

### 15. Contact for further information

For further information regarding import requirements, contact the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Imports team:

Centre for International Trade - Carlisle  
Eden Bridge House  
Lowther Street  
Carlisle  
CA3 8DX
Email: imports@apha.gov.uk

Telephone: 03000 200 301
## Veterinary certificate to UK

### Part I: Details of dispatched consignment

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Central competent authority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Local competent authority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5. Consignee</td>
<td>1.6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Postal code</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO code</td>
<td></td>
<td>ISO code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11. Place of origin</td>
<td>1.12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Approval number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.13. Place of loading</td>
<td>1.14. Date of departure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.15. Means of transport</td>
<td>1.16. Entry BCP in EU</td>
<td>1.17. No of CITES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aeroplane □</td>
<td>Ship □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ship □</td>
<td>Railway wagon □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Road vehicle □</td>
<td>Other □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identification documentary references</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.18. Description of commodity</td>
<td>1.19. Commodity code (HS code)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.21.</td>
<td>1.22. Number of packages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.25. Commodities certified for:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved body □</td>
<td>Zoo □</td>
<td>Private Collection □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding □</td>
<td>Other □ (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.26.</td>
<td>1.27. For import or admission into EU</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.28. Identification of the commodities</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Species (scientific name)</td>
<td>Identification system</td>
<td>Identification number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Sex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## II. Health information

### II.a. Certificate reference number

### II.b. Animal health attestation

I, the undersigned [official veterinarian][veterinarian responsible for the establishment of origin and approved by the competent authority] certify that the animals described in part I meet the following requirements:

#### II.1. Country/territory of origin

- they come from the country or territory described in box I.7 where rabies is notifiable disease,

#### II.1.2. Body, institute or centre of origin

- they come from the body, institute or centre described in box I.11,
  - (a) which is registered by the competent authority of the country or territory described in box I.7;
  - (b) which is not subjected to any restrictions relating to a national programme for the control of infectious diseases, which the animals on this certificate are susceptible to;
  - (c) where there have been no clinical cases of rabies for the last 6 months
  - (d) in which they have remained since birth or for the last 30 days before dispatch to the Union,

#### II.1.3. Rabies vaccination

- they have been vaccinated against rabies on the ……………… (dd/mm/yyyy) with the following vaccine(s)…………………………… (name of vaccine (s) used);

#### II.1.4. Parasite treatment

- they have been treated at least twice in the 40 days before dispatch to the Union against internal and external parasites with the following product(s)………………………….. Specify the active ingredients and the doses of the products used…………………………………… ……..;

#### II.1.5. Animals

- The animals:
  - (a) have not come into contact with other animals not complying with at least the same health requirements as described in this certificate for the last 30 days and during their transportation from the approved body, institute or centre to the place of shipment;
  - (b) were examined by an official veterinarian within 24 hours of loading and showed no clinical sign of disease and are fit for the intended transport;
  - (c) are not animals to be killed under a national programme for the eradication of diseases.

#### II.1.6. Loading on the means of transport

- they have been loaded for dispatch to the Union on ……………………………(dd/mm/yyyy) in the means of transport described in box I.15 that were cleaned and disinfected before loading with an officially authorised disinfectant and so constructed that faeces, urine, litter or fodder could not flow or fall out of the vehicle during transportation.

### Part I:

- Box reference I.15: Registration number (railway wagons or container and lorries), flight number (aircraft) or name (ship) is to be provided. In case of unloading and reloading, the consignor must inform the BCP of entry into the EU.
- Box reference I.28: Identification system: Specify the identification system (tag, tattoos, brand, chip, transponder).
- Box reference I.28: Age: months; Sex (M = male, F = female, C = castrated);

### Part II:

- Keep as appropriate
  - (1) Vaccination is not compulsory, but if the animals have been vaccinated, information on the vaccine(s) used and the time of vaccination must be filled in.
  - (2) Parasite treatment is not compulsory, but if the animals have been treated, information on the product(s) used and the time of vaccination must be filled in.
  - (3) Please note that according to Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 animals will be checked by Member States’ competent authorities to verify if they are fit to continue the journey after entry into the Union. In case the requirements are not fulfilled, the animals need to be unloaded and further measures taken.
  - (4) Date of loading. Imports of these animals shall not be allowed when the animals were loaded either prior to the date of authorisation for exportation to the European Union of the country/territory mentioned under boxes I.7 and I.8, or during a period where restrictive measures have been adopted by the European Union against imports of these animals from that country/territory.
The Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) is an executive agency of the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, and also works on behalf of the Scottish Government and Welsh Government.