

July 2002

IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF KOREA FOR
SWINE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

The animals must be accompanied by a United States Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee and complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional information must include:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. The United States has been declared to be free of foot-and-mouth disease, hog cholera, enterovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschin disease), and swine vesicular disease for 2 years prior to export. For 3 years prior to export the United States has been declared free of African swine fever, peste des petits ruminants, and rinderpest. No vaccination is practiced against these diseases in the United States.
2. The animals for export have not been vaccinated for Aujeszky's disease.
3. On the farm of origin, there has been no clinical or serological or pathological evidence of porcine brucellosis for 3 years, Aujeszky's disease and transmissible gastroenteritis for 1 year, and hemorrhagic septicemia, leptospirosis, and atrophic rhinitis for 6 months. **(See item #3 under other information)**
4. The animals originated from a State that has been free of vesicular stomatitis for the last 2 years and the animals have not been vaccinated for this disease.
5. The animals for export are free of clinical evidence of anthrax, rabies, atrophic rhinitis, erysipelas, and trichinosis. No rabies infections have occurred within 1 year and no anthrax infections have occurred within the last 6 months.
6. The animals have been in a USDA-approved export isolation facility at _____
Name of facility
for at least 30 days from _____ to _____. The animals were inspected during
Date Date
isolation and were found to be healthy and free from evidence of communicable disease.
7. After due inquiry, I am satisfied that the animals to be exported have not been fed garbage at any time.

8. The sows (dams) have been vaccinated for transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) on _____ with _____.
Date Name of the products
(If this certification cannot be made, then the animals must be tested as required under test requirements.)

9. The animals for export have been treated with long acting oxytetracycline at a rate of 20mg/kg body weight on _____ twice at 14 day interval. The second treatment must be performed within 3 days prior to shipment.
Dates
(If this treatment is not conducted then the animals must be tested as required under test requirements.)

10. The animals have been treated for ectoparasites and blood feeding insects on _____ with _____ during USDA-export isolation within 7 days of shipment.
Date Name of product
(This treatment is exempted during the season where it is not suitable for the activity for the blood sucking insects and their vectors. This must be certified on the health certificates.)

11. All hay, bedding and fodder supplied for the animal during export isolation and transportation is produced in the United States and is sanitary and is not known to be contaminated with any communicable animal disease pathogens.

12. Crates, vehicles and the stowage area of vessel\aircraft used for transportation of animals as well as the export quarantine facility will be disinfected using a disinfectant approved by U.S. Government. The animals for export will be transported to the port of embarkation and to Korea without coming in contact with any other animals.

TEST REQUIREMENTS:

The animals were negative to the following tests during USDA-approved export isolation. The tuberculosis test can be conducted prior to isolation and must be performed within 60-90 days prior to shipment.

1. Tuberculosis (TB): Intradermal test using bovine PPD tuberculin
2. Brucellosis: Standard tube agglutination test at 1:50 dilution, or complement fixation test at 1:10 dilution, or ELISA
3. Aujeszky's disease: Serum neutralization (SN) test at 1:8 dilution or ELISA
4. PRRS: IPMA test or IFA test at a 1:20 dilution or ELISA

5. Vesicular Stomatitis: ELISA or SN test at 1:32 dilution
6. TGE: SN test at 1:8 dilution or ELISA
(This test is not required if certification statement #8 can be made.)
7. Leptospirosis: Microtiter agglutination test for Leptospira pomona, L. hardjo, L. grippotyphosa at 1:100 dilution
(This test is not required if certification statement #9 can be made.)

OTHER INFORMATION

1. USDA-approved export isolation means that swine for Korea are confined on a premises that has been inspected by a VS inspector and meets all of the requirements as outlined in VS Memorandum 592.105 before any animals are placed in isolation.
2. All testing procedures required for export can be done if swine are in an approved isolation facility for a minimum of 30 days. Swine are to remain in this type of isolation until moved to the port of embarkation. The test for tuberculosis may be done before the animal enters an USDA-approved isolation facility.
3. According to the interpretation provided by the Korean Veterinary Authorities, this certification statement means that only the simultaneous existence of all three forms of evidence (clinical, pathological, and serological) in a given herd is sufficient to disqualify animals from being selected for export to Korea.

EMBARKATION CERTIFICATION

At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian must attach a "Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals" (VS Form 17-37) to the United States Origin Health Certificate. The completed 17-37 must show:

1. The name and address of the consignor;
2. The name and address of the consignee;
3. The number and species of animals to be shipped; and
4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto within 24 hours of exportation.