

Captive Bird Establishment Requirements

Captive bird definition from Regulation (EU) 2016/429 (Animal Health Law):

'Captive birds' means any birds other than poultry that are kept in captivity for any reason other than those referred to in **point (9)**, including those that are kept for shows, races, exhibitions, competitions, breeding or selling;

Point (9) reasons (referring to poultry):

(a) the production of:

(i) meat;

(ii) eggs for consumption;

(iii) other products;

(b) restocking supplies of game birds;

(c) the purpose of breeding of birds used for the types of production referred to in points (a) and (b);

Section 1: Captive Bird Establishment Information

***Name of Captive Bird Establishment:**

***Physical Address of Captive Bird Establishment:**

***Approval Number of the Captive Bird Establishment (Approval number is assigned by Riverdale Staff if this is the initial inspection.):**

Note: Above items with (*) must match **exactly** the information published on the EU's TRACES NT list: [Establishment Lists - TRACES NT \(europa.eu\)](#) [Select "United States (US)" for the Country field at the top; then select "Animal" for the Chapter.]

Date of inspection:

Name of Veterinarian for Captive Bird Establishment:

USDA Accreditation Number of Veterinarian for Captive Bird Establishment:

Central Competent Authority: USDA APHIS- Veterinary Services; 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD 20737 (no additional answer required)

Section 2: Attestation of Compliance:

The above captive bird establishment has been inspected and complies with requirements described in [Article 56](#), and the [record-keeping requirements from Article 8](#), of [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/692](#). (Described in Section 3)

Name of Captive Bird Establishment Veterinarian [type or print]: _____

Signature: _____

Name of Inspecting USDA Veterinary Medical Officer [type or print]: _____

Signature: _____

[Note: If this is a temporary approval, like a zoo that is exporting a single consignment of birds to the EU, the exporter must inform APHIS after the shipment is successfully exported so the listing in TRACES-NT can be removed.]

After this inspection document has been completed and signed, APHIS-VS FiOps needs to submit information about the inspection via MS Forms to APHIS-VS in Riverdale:

<https://forms.office.com/g/RMU9fw5gZr>



This information can be submitted by the inspecting VMO or the VETS office, depending on local policy. The signed documents should also be filed as per local policy.

[Note: If this is a temporary approval, like a zoo that is exporting a single consignment of birds to the EU, the APHIS VMO must submit another MS Form (using the link/QR code above) to request the listing be removed from TRACES-NT after the successful export of the bird(s).]

Section 3: Requirements

Notes:

- *Italicized text* is referenced legislation may be linked within in the document to its reference.
- ~~Lined-out text~~ is part of the quoted legislation, but can be ignored for clarity

Article 56 of [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/692](#):

1. Consignments of captive birds shall only be permitted to enter into the Union if the animals of the consignment come from establishments approved by the competent authority of the third country or territory of origin ~~as referred to in Article 55~~, and that comply with the following requirements set out in Annex XIX:

(a) point 1, in relation to biosecurity measures;

[1. The animal health requirements in relation to biosecurity measures, as referred to in Article 56, are as follows:

(a) only animals coming from other approved establishments may be introduced into the establishment;

(b) birds may be introduced into the establishment from sources other than approved establishments after approval for such introduction is given by the competent authority of the third country or territory, provided that such animals are isolated for at least 30 days from the date they were introduced into the establishment, in accordance with the instructions given by the competent authority of the third country or territory, before being added to the collection of birds in the establishment.]

(b) point 2, in relation to facilities and equipment;

[2. The animal health requirements in relation to the facilities and equipment on the establishment, as referred to in Article 56, are as follows:

(a) the establishment must be clearly demarcated and separated from its surroundings;

(b) the establishment must have adequate means for catching, confining and isolating animals and have available adequate approved quarantine facilities and approved procedures for animals coming from establishments that have not been approved;

(c) the establishment must either have suitable arrangements or on-site facilities and equipment for the appropriate disposal of the bodies of animals which die of a disease or are euthanised.]

(c) point 3, in relation to record keeping;

[3. The animal health requirements in relation to record keeping, as referred to in Article 56, are as follows:

- (a) the operator responsible for the establishment must keep up-to-date records indicating:*
 - (i) the number and identity (namely the age, sex, species and individual identification number where practical) of the animals of each species present in the establishment;*
 - (ii) the number and identity (namely the age, sex, species and individual identification number where practical) of animals arriving in the establishment or leaving it, together with information on their origin or destination, the transport from or to the establishment and the animal health status;*
 - (iii) the results of blood tests or any other diagnostic procedures;*
 - (iv) cases of disease and, where appropriate, the treatment administered;*
 - (v) the results of the post-mortem examinations on animals that have died in the establishment, including still-born animals;*
 - (vi) observations made during any isolation or quarantine period;*

- (b) the operator responsible for the establishment must keep the records referred to in point (a) following the date of approval, for a period of at least 10 years.]*

(d) point 4, in relation to personnel;

[4. The animal health requirements in relation to personnel, as referred to in Article 56, are as follows:

- (a) the person responsible for the establishment must have adequate ability and knowledge;*

- (b) the operator responsible for the establishment must secure, by contract or other legal instrument, the services of a veterinarian approved by and under the control of the competent authority of the third country or territory, who:*
 - (i) ensures that appropriate disease surveillance and control measures in relation to the disease situation of the third country or territory concerned are approved by the competent authority and applied in the establishment; such measures must include the following:*
 - an annual disease surveillance programme including appropriate zoonoses control of the animals,*
 - clinical, laboratory and post-mortem testing of animals suspected to be affected by diseases,*
 - vaccination of susceptible animals against diseases as appropriate, in conformity with the Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the OIE;*

 - (ii) ensures that any suspect deaths or the presence of any other symptoms indicative of highly pathogenic avian influenza, infection with Newcastle disease virus or avian chlamydiosis is notified without delay to the competent authority of the third country or territory;*

(iii) ensures that animals entering the establishment have been isolated as necessary and in accordance with the requirements of [paragraph 1\(b\)](#) and with the instructions, if any, given by the competent authority of the third country or territory.]

(e) point 5, in relation to health status.

[5. The animal health requirements in relation to health status, as referred to in Article 56, are as follows:

(a) the establishment must be free from highly pathogenic avian influenza, infection with Newcastle disease virus and avian chlamydiosis; in order for the establishment to be declared free from those diseases, the competent authority of the third country or territory shall assess the records on the animal health status kept for a period of at least three years prior to the date of the application for approval and the results of the clinical and laboratory tests carried out on the animals therein. However, new establishments must only be approved based on the results of the clinical and laboratory tests carried out on the animals in such establishments;

(b) the operator responsible for the establishment must either have an arrangement with a laboratory to perform postmortem examinations, or have one or more appropriate premises where such examinations may be performed by a competent person under the authority of a veterinarian approved for that purpose by the competent authority of the third country or territory.]

2. Consignments of captive birds shall only be permitted to enter into the Union if the animals of the consignment come from establishments which are under the control of an official veterinarian of the competent authority of the third country or territory, who shall:

- (a) ensure that the conditions set out in this Article are met;
- (b) visit the premises of the establishment at least once per year;
- (c) audit the activity of the veterinarian of the establishment and the implementation of the annual disease surveillance programme;
- (d) verify that the results of the clinical, post-mortem and laboratory tests on the animals have revealed no occurrence of highly pathogenic avian influenza, infection with Newcastle disease virus or avian chlamydiosis.

3. The approval of an establishment of captive birds shall be suspended or withdrawn where that establishment no longer complies with the conditions set out in [paragraphs 1](#) and [2](#), or there has been a change of use so that it is no longer used exclusively for captive birds.

[Note: If this is a temporary approval, like a zoo that is exporting a single consignment of birds to the EU, the exporter must inform APHIS after the shipment is successfully exported so the listing in TRACES-NT can be removed. The APHIS VMO will then submit the request to remove the listing via the [MS Forms portal](#).]

4. The approval of an establishment of captive birds shall be suspended when the competent authority of the third country or territory has received notification of the suspicion of highly pathogenic avian influenza, infection with Newcastle disease virus or avian chlamydiosis, and until the suspicion has been officially ruled out. Following the notification of suspicion, the necessary measures to confirm or rule out the suspicion and to avoid any spread of disease shall be taken, in accordance with the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687.

5. When the approval of an establishment has been suspended or withdrawn, the establishment shall again be approved provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the disease and the source of infection has been eradicated;
- (b) adequate cleaning and disinfection has been carried out on previously infected establishments;
- (c) the establishment fulfils the conditions laid down in [paragraph 1](#).

6. Consignments of captive birds shall only be permitted to enter into the Union when the third country or territory of origin has undertaken to inform the Commission of the suspension, withdrawal or re-granting of approval of any establishment.

Record keeping from Article 8 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692

(d) it must have a system in place to maintain and to keep, for a minimum period of 3 years, up-to-date records containing at least the following information:

- (i) the species, categories, number and where relevant, identification of animals on the establishment;
- (ii) movements of animals into and out of the establishment;
- (iii) mortality in the establishment.