No: .....

HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR COLOSTRUM AND COLOSTRUM PRODUCTS FROM BOVINE ANIMALS NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION FOR DISPATCH TO CANADA FOR FURTHER PROCESSING – 7818EHC

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

Associated Document: 7818EHC and 618NDC

IMPORTANT
These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export health certificate 7818EHC. **The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate** 7818EHC. **We strongly suggest that exporters obtain full details of the importing country's requirements from the veterinary authorities in the country concerned, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.**

1. SCOPE

Export health certificate **7818EHC** may be used for the export from the UK of unprocessed bovine colostrum to an establishment in Canada for processing into a colostrum product which may potentially be exported back into the EU. This certificate may also be used for the export of processed colostrum destined for further processing in Canada.

2. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV)

This certificate may be signed by an OV appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Scottish Government, Welsh Government or the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) Northern Ireland, who is on the appropriate panel for export purposes or who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary)(OCQ(V)) authorisation.

OVs must sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV stamp in any ink colour **OTHER THAN BLACK.**

Certified Copy Requirements – England, Wales and Scotland

Guidance concerning return of certified copies of EHCs has changed and only specific certified copies are required to be returned to the APHA. Certifying OVs must return a certified copy of EHCs only for the following EHC types:

- if the exported commodity is cattle, pigs, sheep, goats or camelids;
- if the certificate was applied for manually and the application documents have been emailed to APHA and not applied for via the Exports Health Certificates Online (EHCO) system.

Certified copies should be emailed on the day of signature to the Centre for International Trade Carlisle (CITC) at the following address: certifiedcopies@apha.gov.uk.

For certificates that have been issued to the Certifying OV via the EHCO system, the Certifying OV must complete the certifier portal with the status of the certificate and the date of signature.

A copy of all EHCs and supporting documentation certified must be retained for two years.

Certifying OVs are not required to return certified copies of other EHCs issued, however CITC may request certified copies of EHCs and supporting documentation in order to complete Quality Assurance checks or if an issue arises with the consignment after certification.

DAERA Export Health Certificates: Provision of certified copies

aPVPs certifying DECOL produced Export Health Certificates must return a legible, scanned copy of the final EHC to the relevant DAERA Processing Office within 1 working day of signing.

Good quality photographic copies will be accepted by the department, where obtaining a scanned copy is not feasible - for example, where 'on site' certification is undertaken and scanning facilities are not available.

For record purposes, a copy of the final Export Health Certificate and associated Support documents should be retained by the aPVP for a period of 2 years from the date of certification.

The Department will carry out periodic audits of all aspects of export certification to ensure that a high standard of certification is being maintained.

3. FORMAT OF THE CERTIFICATE

At the request of the Canadian authorities, the format, paragraph numbering and content of this certificate is adapted from the specific model certificate published as Chapter 2(B) of Annex XV to Regulation (EC) 142/2011 (as amended).

This style of certificate is, in turn, based on the model 'Veterinary Certificate to EU' for products of animal origin as published in **Commission Decision 2007/240/EC** (as amended).

As a result, some of the text may not directly apply to exports from the UK and some paragraphs may appear out of sequence whilst others may be intentionally left blank.

Annex I of this Decision includes **Explanatory Notes** which offer general guidance on how veterinary certificates based on these models may be completed, particularly with respect to Part I of the certificate.

These and other pieces of EU legislation are published in the Official Journal of the European Union and can be accessed via the online search feature available at:

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html

More specific guidance on completing this certificate has been provided in these notes.

4. COMPLETION OF PART I – DETAILS OF DESPATCHED CONSIGNMENT

I.2a - intentionally struck through.

I.3 – Central Competent Authority
This should be completed with "**Defra**".

I.4 – Local Competent Authority
The certifying OV should enter the name of the local office of APHA responsible for the exporting establishment or responsible for issuing the certification. Where the exporting establishment is located in Northern Ireland, "**DAERA**" should be entered.

I.6 - intentionally struck through.

I.7 and I.9 – Country ISO Codes
ISO 3166 is the commonly accepted International Standard for country codes.

The ISO Code for the whole of the **United Kingdom** is "**GB**" and this should be entered at **Box I.7.**

The ISO Code for **Canada** is "**CA**" and should be entered at **Box I.9.**

I.8 – Region of Origin
The exporter should confirm the region name and codes that should be used in consultation with their importer.

I.10 – intentionally struck through.

I.11 – Approval/Registration Number
Establishments producing colostrum intended for use as feed material or animal feed may be approved or registered as follows:

Either

(a) approval or registration in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (as amended). In England, this is enforced by the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2011 (as amended). Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Certifying OVs are advised that, in accordance with Articles 54 and 55 of Regulation (EC) 1069/2009, references to Regulation (EC) 1774/2002 shall be construed as references to Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 and that establishments, plants and users approved or registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1774/2002 before 4 March 2011 shall be deemed to be approved or registered, as required, in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009.

Or

(b) approval or registration in accordance with Regulation (EC) 183/2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene. In England, this is enforced by the Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2005 (as amended). Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland;

Or

(c) approval in accordance with EU Hygiene package, including Regulations (EC) 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs, 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin and 854/2004 laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption. In England, the EU Hygiene package is implemented and enforced by the Food Hygiene (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended). Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The approval or registration number may be confirmed on sight of a valid approval or registration document or by reference to the responsible local APHA office.

I.12- Place of destination
The details of the destination establishment must be entered. The exporter should confirm the approval number (if applicable) of the destination establishment in consultation with their importer.

I.13 – – intentionally struck through.

I.14 - Date of departure
The date of departure must be entered.

I.15 – Means of transport
The means of transport i.e. aeroplane, ship, railway wagon, road vehicle must be indicated. The option 'Other' is not applicable to the movement of products and should not be selected. The flight number, name of the vessel, the train number and rail car or the number plate of the road vehicle should be entered as the means of identification as appropriate.

If the means of transport changes after the certificate has been signed, the consignor must inform the officials at the intended point of entry.

Optionally, the number of the airway bill, bill of loading, or the commercial number of the train or road vehicle may be entered as the documentary reference.

I.16 – intentionally struck through.

I.17 – intentionally struck through.

I.18 - Description of commodity
A veterinary or commercial description of the goods must be entered.

I.19– intentionally struck through.

I.20 – Quantity of Product
Insert the total gross and net weights in Kg.

I.21 – Temperature of product
Indicate whether the transport/storage temperature is ambient, chilled or frozen.

I.22 - Number of packages
Insert the number of packages in the consignment.

I.23 - Seal/container no.
The seal or container number of consignment may be entered here.

I.24 – Type of packaging
Enter the type of packaging in the space provided.

I.25 – Commodities certified for
The box should be ticked to confirm that the consignment is intended for further processing.

I.26 – intentionally struck through.
I.27 – intentionally struck through.

I.28 - Official Identification
If the consignment consists of several different types of products then it may be necessary to use a separate schedule to identify the full consignment. The schedule must, as a minimum, contain the same information as that required in **Box I.28** of the certificate and this box 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 **Box I.28** should be deleted with diagonal lines.

5. PART II – HEALTH INFORMATION

Taking into consideration the additional guidance below, the health attestation may be certified on the basis of the OV's familiarity with the sourcing, processing, handling and storage arrangements in place at the processing establishment and/or examination of relevant records and documentation including applicable laboratory test results.

(a) **Paragraph II.1 – Recognition of foot and mouth disease freedom**
Canada's recognition of the foot and mouth disease free status of the UK or other countries may be confirmed by reference to information published on the website of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

CFIA recognition by disease:
http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/diseases/status-by-disease/eng/1306649804251/1306649991822

CFIA recognition by country:
http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/diseases/status-by-country/eng/1306648587424/1306649135327

(b) **Paragraph II.2 – Clinical health and residency of the animals**
This may be certified on the basis that the colostrum was collected from cattle supplying milk eligible for human consumption and therefore in compliance with the EU Hygiene Package which requires the animals to be clinically healthy. If FMD or Rinderpest were to be confirmed on any holding that the animals were resident on during the past 30 days, the UK/EU disease control legislation (Order/Directive) will prevent animals moving and the holdings will be subjected to a stamping out policy. This paragraph can therefore be certified on the above bases.

(c) **Paragraph II.3 – Disease assurances**
Paragraph II.3 should be certified as appropriate to reflect the origins of the consignment. At least one option from each of the three pairs must be certified. The options which are not being certified should be struck through and the deletions signed and stamped in the usual manner.

(i) **21 day period**
The first option may be certified with respect to foot and mouth disease freedom on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the APHA Centre for International Trade – Exports in Carlisle or from DAERA on form 618NDC.

The second option may be certified on the basis of the production date and predicted journey time.

(ii) **Tuberculosis and Brucellosis freedom**
The first option may be certified on the basis that the UK is official free from Brucellosis and that the herds on the holdings of origin are free from tuberculosis. This may be certified on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the APHA Centre for International Trade – Exports in Carlisle or from DAERA on form 618NDC. It is anticipated that this option would be certified in most cases.

The second option may be certified on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the APHA Centre for International Trade – Exports in Carlisle or from DAERA on form 618NDC.

(iii) **Enzootic-bovine-leukosis freedom**

The first option may be certified on the basis that the UK is official free from enzootic-bovine-leukosis. This may be certified on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the APHA Centre for International Trade – Exports in Carlisle or from DAERA on form 618NDC. It is anticipated that this option would be certified in most cases.

The second option may be certified on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the APHA Centre for International Trade – Exports in Carlisle or from DAERA on form 618NDC.

(d) **II.4 – Specified risk material and BSE risk status**

The first indent is the more appropriate option for colostrum products. The second option should be struck through and the deletion signed and stamped in the usual manner.

First indent refers:

For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "specified risk material" means the following tissues derived from animals when originating from a third country or part of a third country having a controlled or an undetermined BSE risk or when originating from any EU Member State:

- the skull excluding the mandible and including the brain and eyes, and the spinal cord of bovine animals aged over 12 months;
- the vertebral column excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the spinous and transverse processes of the cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae and the median sacral crest and wings of the sacrum, but including the dorsal root ganglia, of bovine animals aged over 30 months;
- the tonsils, the intestines from the duodenum to the rectum and the mesentery of bovine animals of all ages;
- the skull including the brain and eyes, the tonsils and the spinal cord of ovine and caprine animals aged over 12 months or which have a permanent incisor erupted through the gum;
- the spleen and ileum of ovine and caprine animals of all ages.

Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as amended) prohibits the use of the stunning and slaughtering methods described in this paragraph in EU member states with a controlled BSE risk and also imposes these restrictions in relation to imports into the EU. In England, this is enforced by The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2010 (as amended). Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Second indent refers:

Being classified as posing a "negligible BSE risk by a decision in accordance with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001" may be considered to be equivalent to being recognised as having a negligible BSE risk by the World Organisation for Animal Health (still known by its historical acronym, OIE). Therefore, the BSE risk status of a country may be verified by reference to information published at on the OIE website at:

http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/bse/list-of-bse-risk-status/

6. If declarations are relied upon to support the completion of this certificate, these must be signed by someone who has knowledge of and responsibility for the relevant parts of the production process. The managing director (or equivalent) of the company should provide a letter giving the name(s) and job title(s) of those authorised to give the declaration and the basis on which the declaration is made.

The declaration should include a clause indicating that the signatory is aware that making a false declaration is an offence and that he/she accepts full responsibility if any problems arise with the export should there be any dispute relating to the matters being declared.

The RCVS Guide to Professional Conduct 2012 states that [Veterinary Surgeons] "must not recklessly confirm what other people have stated". Where possible, supporting evidence should be called for and put on file.

7. **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, Carlisle or DAERA, via the link or e-mail address below:

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-apha

DAERA – Email: vs.implementation@daera-ni.gov.uk