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EXPORT TO NIGERIA OF POULTRY-DERIVED PROCESSED ANIMAL PROTEIN NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION – 7977EHC

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

Associated Documents: 7977EHC.

IMPORTANT
These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export certificate 7977EHC. **The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 7977**EHC. **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 OF THE CERTIFICATE**

This certificate may be used for the export of processed animal proteins (PAP) derived from **poultry** (including poultrymeal, poultry blood meal and feathermeal) which is not intended for human consumption.

This includes compound feeds containing the above-mentioned PAP, but it does NOT include finished pet food (for which alternative certification should be obtained).

This certificate must NOT be used for the export of consignments containing PAP derived from ruminant animals (see below**).**

Regulation (EC) 142/2011 (as amended) states that *processed animal protein* (PAP) means:

"*animal protein derived entirely from Category 3 material, which have been treated in accordance with Section 1 of Chapter II of Annex X (including blood meal and fishmeal) so as to render them suitable for direct use as feed material or for any other use in feedingstuffs, including petfood, or for use in organic fertilisers or soil improvers; however, it does not include blood products, milk, milk-based products, milk-derived products, colostrum, colostrum products, centrifuge or separator sludge, gelatine, hydrolysed proteins and dicalcium phosphate, eggs and egg-products, including eggshells, tricalcium phosphate and collagen*".

Category 3 material is defined under Article 10 of Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended).

EU restrictions on the *use* of PAP

Exporters and certifying Official Veterinarians are reminded that Article 11 of Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended) prohibits the feeding of:

- terrestrial animals of a given species with PAP derived from the bodies or parts of bodies of animals of the same species

EU restrictions on the *export* of PAP derived from terrestrial animals

In accordance with Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended), **PAP derived from ruminant animals** and products (other than finished pet food) containing it **cannot be exported** by any EU Member State to any third country.

Exporters should be aware that importing authorities are likely to

test consignments of PAP for the presence of ruminant material. Therefore, **exporters must be confident that their consignment would be capable of passing these very sensitive tests.**
However, **PAP derived from poultry** and products containing it (other than finished pet food) may be exported to third countries if the specific conditions set out under Point 2 of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended by Regulation (EC) 2016/27) are fully complied with.

EU conditions for the export of PAP derived from non-ruminant terrestrial animals

These conditions exist to ensure that PAP derived from non-ruminant terrestrial animals exported from the EU satisfies the current requirements for the production and use of that material within the EU.

These requirements relate to the complete segregation of ruminant and non-ruminant materials at each stage in the production of PAP and of compound feeds containing PAP, supported by regular sampling and analysis to verify the absence of cross-contamination.

Therefore, these conditions focus on robust segregation at slaughterhouses, cutting plants, rendering establishments and compound feed establishments. It may therefore be difficult for mixed species establishments to be able to comply with these conditions.

The requirements for each of these establishments are outlined below:

(a) the **slaughterhouse** must either:

(i) be specifically registered by the competent authority as a slaughterhouse which does not slaughter ruminant animals;

or

(ii) be specifically inspected and authorised by the competent authority to also slaughter ruminant animals on the basis that robust and effective measures are in place to prevent cross-contamination between ruminant and non-ruminant by-products, including:

- the use of physically separate lines;
- separate collection, storage, transport and packaging facilities;
- regular sampling and laboratory analysis of non-ruminant animal by-products for the presence of ruminant proteins.

(b) the **cutting plant** must not bone or cut up ruminant meat.

(c) the **rendering** plant must either:

(i) be dedicated to processing non-ruminant animal by-products sourced exclusively from slaughterhouses and cutting plants referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) above respectively;

or

(ii) be specifically inspected and authorised by the competent authority to also process ruminant animal by-products on site on the basis that robust and effective measures are in place to prevent cross-contamination between PAP of

ruminant origin and PAP of non-ruminant origin, including:

- the production of PAP of ruminant origin within a closed system that is physically separate from that used for the production of PAP of non-ruminant origin;
- storage and transport of animal by-products of ruminant origin in facilities that are physically separate from those used for animal by-products of non-ruminant origin;
- storage and packaging of PAP of ruminant origin in facilities that are physically separate from those used for finished products of non-ruminant origin;
- regular sampling and laboratory analysis of the PAP of non-ruminant origin in accordance with Regulation (EC) 152/2009 to verify the absence of PAP of ruminant origin.

(d) the **compound feed** establishment must either:

(i) be dedicated to the production of feed for aquaculture animals;

or

(ii) be specifically inspected and authorised by the competent authority to also produce feed intended for other farmed animals (other than fur animals) on the basis that robust and effective measures are in place to prevent cross-contamination between the feed for aquaculture animals and the feed for other farmed animals, including:

- the manufacture, storage, transport, packaging and handling of compound feed intended for ruminant animals must be carried out in facilities that are physically separate from those used for compound feed intended for non-ruminant animals;
- the manufacture, storage, transport, packaging and handling of compound feed intended for aquaculture animals must be carried out in facilities that are physically separate from those used for compound feed intended for other non-ruminant animals;
- regular sampling and laboratory analysis of the compound feed intended for farmed animals other than aquaculture animals in accordance with Regulation (EC) 152/2009 to verify the absence of unauthorised constituents of animal origin.

or

(iii) be a home compounder that:

- is registered by the competent authority;
- only keeps aquaculture animals;
- produces completed feed from compound feed which contains PAP of non-ruminant origin and which contains less than 50% total protein;
- produces completed feed for aquaculture animals for use only in the same holding.

The exporter must be able to demonstrate compliance with the above requirements to the certifying OV.

If the OV has any concerns that the consignment or the establishments involved in its manufacture do not comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended), then the certificate should not be signed and the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Centre for International Trade (CIT) in Carlisle or DAERA should be consulted for advice.

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 should sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV stamp in any 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

Authorised Private Veterinary Practitioners (aPVPs) certifying DAERA Export Certification On-Line (DECOL) produced EHCs 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

The format, paragraph numbering and content of this certificate is adapted from the specific model certificate published as Chapter 1 of Annex XV to Regulation (EC) 142/2011 (as amended) for the importation of this commodity from a third country into the UK and other EU member states.

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.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. 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 Nigeria is "NG" and should be entered at **Box I.9.**

I.8 – Region of Origin

In line with the Explanatory Notes referred to in paragraph 3 above, this paragraph may usually be struck through.

However, if the UK and the product fall within the scope of emergency disease control legislation laid down by the importing authorities then this paragraph should be completed with the appropriate region names and ISO codes if these are specified under such emergency legislation. In these cases, Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Centre for International Trade (CIT) in Carlisle or DAERA in Northern

Ireland should be consulted for further specific guidance.

I.10 – intentionally struck through.

I.11 – Approval/Registration Number
Establishments handling unprocessed animal by-products or manufacturing products derived from unprocessed animal by-products must be approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (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 Official Veterinarians are advised that, in accordance with Articles 54 and 55 of Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended), references to Regulation (EC) 1774/2002 (as amended) shall be construed as references to Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended) and that establishments, plants and users approved or registered in accordance with regulation (EC) 1774/2002 (as amended) before 4 March 2011 shall be deemed to be approved or registered, as required, in accordance with regulation (EC) 1069/2009.

Alternatively, establishments handling processed ingredients of animal origin intended for animal consumption may be approved or registered 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.

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

I.12 – intentionally struck through.

I.13 – Place of loading
The place of loading or the port of embarkation must be entered.

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 – Entry point
The exporter must advise the OV of the point of entry into the destination country and this must be entered.

I.17 – intentionally struck through.

I.18 - Description of commodity
A veterinary description of the goods or a description based on the

applicable HS Code (see below) must be entered.

I.19 – HS Code
The Harmonised System (HS) Code is a commodity classification system used as a basis for customs tariffs and for international trade statistics. The appropriate HS Code should be entered in **Box I.19.** Further information on HS Codes can be found online at:

https://www.gov.uk/trade-tariff/sections

and

http://madb.europa.eu/madb/euTariffs.htm

The OV should confirm with the exporter that the HS Code used correctly describes the products being consigned.

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

Indicate the intended use of the product, taking into account any guidance which may be offered in the footnote of the certificate.

I.26 – intentionally struck through.

I.27 – For import or admission
The box should be ticked to confirm that this is an import or admission as opposed to transhipment.

I.28 – Identification of the commodities
The species referred to in the 1st column of **Box I.28** refers to the species from which the products were derived.

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.

Further to **I.11** above, OVs should enter the relevant

approval/registration number of the manufacturing plant in addition to the other required information.

5. **PART II – CERTIFICATION**

Taking into consideration the additional guidance below, the health attestation may be certified on the basis of the OV's knowledge of Regulations (EC) 1069/2009 and 142/2011 (as amended) and familiarity with the sourcing, processing, handling and storage arrangements in place at the processing establishment and/or examination of relevant records and documentation including laboratory test results where relevant.

II.1(a). – Approval and supervision of establishment

This paragraph may be certified on the basis of approval of the rendering establishment in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended) in line with the advice given for paragraph **I.11** above.

II.1(b). – Animal by-product ingredients

This paragraph should be completed to reflect the types of animal by-products used in the manufacture of the PAP present in the consignment.

The options which do not apply should be struck through and the deletions signed and stamped in the usual manner.

The certifying OV should read the options carefully to ensure that only permitted deletions are made. Deleting text that is ineligible for deletion could result in the consignment being detained or rejected.

II.1(c). – Processing standards

PAP may be produced by subjecting the raw material to one of the seven standard processing methods provided for under Annex IV, Chapter III, of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 (as amended), and this paragraph should be completed with the relevant information. This provides guarantees that the industrial heat treatment is designed to inactivate pathogenic organisms.

That the industry heat treatment has been validated and approved by the competent authority may be certified on the basis that the establishment's approval, as referred to in **I.11** above, include approval of the establishment's processing methods.

II.2. – Microbiological standards

This refers to testing of the PAP at the rendering establishment rather than testing of the end product.

This requirement reflects compliance with the statutory testing of PAP for the presence of salmonella and enterobacteriaceae under Annex X, Chapter I, of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 (as amended).

For consignments containing PAP produced in a rendering establishment located in the UK or in another EU member state, this may be certified on the basis that the rendering establishment is approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended). This may be supported, as necessary, by satisfactory laboratory test results or appropriate statements from the rendering establishment.

For consignments containing PAP produced in a rendering establishment located outside the EU, this may be certified on the basis of the corresponding statement on the veterinary import certificate which would have accompanied the PAP into the UK or the EU.
However, satisfactory testing of the end product for the presence of salmonella and enterobacteriaceae in accordance with the standards set out under Annex X, Chapter I, of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 (as

amended) may be relied upon if the test results for the PAP are not readily available.

II.6. – Exclusion of PAP of ruminant origin

Further to paragraph 1 above, Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended) prohibits the export of PAP derived from ruminant animals from any EU Member State to any third country. Therefore, **the consignment must not contain and must not have been derived any ruminant material.**

6. SUPPORTING DECLARATIONS

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