**No:** .............

**EXPORT TO SINGAPORE OF DRY, SEMI-MOIST, CANNED AND CARTONED PETFOOD CONTAINING NO MATERIAL FROM BOVINE ANIMALS, OTHER THAN DAIRY PRODUCTS AND NO MAMMALIAN MEAT MEAL, BONE MEAL OR MEAT AND BONE MEAL - 4069EHC**

**NOTES FOR GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN**

This certificate may be signed by an Official Veterinarian, appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, The Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department or the National Assembly for Wales, who is on the appropriate panel for export purposes. OVs should fix the OV stamp to the certificate in the normal manner.

1. Under paragraph II(b) relevant approval numbers should be entered as follows:

a) Manufacturers which produce petfood for export to EU Member States from raw materials of animal origin are registered under the Animal By-products Order 1999 as amended (ABPO). The registration number can be obtained from the registration document or by reference to the local DVM.

b) or manufacturers which produce petfood for export to the EU from processed animal protein which store finished product for export are required under the Products of Animal Origin (Import & Export) Regulations 1996, The relevant number can be obtained from the registration document or by reference to the local DVM.

2. The export of any product containing bovine material (other than dairy products) or mammalian meat meal, bone meal or meat and bone meal (MMBM) is subject to the Bovines & Bovine Products (Trade) Regulations 1999 which implement Council Decision 98/256/EC in GB. The export of petfoods containing these materials of UK origin is prohibited.

 Paragraph IV 1 contains a statement, based on a declaration from the manufacturer/exporter, that the products “do not contain any materials derived from bovine animals or mammalian meat meal, bone meal or meat and bone meal”. The certifying veterinarian should carry out checks of company records of receipt of raw materials and formulation of the product for export to verify that the exporter’s statement is well founded. If checks reveal that bovine materials or MMBM are used on the manufacturing premises, the OV must make further investigations to confirm that procedures are in place to ensure segregation between these materials and products intended for export. If there is any doubt as to whether there is effective segregation, this certificate should not be signed and details referred to the DVM.

Products containing non-UK bovine material (other than dairy products) or non-UK mammalian meat meal, bone meal or meat and bone meal (MMBM) may only be exported if all establishments handling (including storage and/or re-packing) the products in the UK were specifically approved under the above Regulations and are under the supervision of an authorised veterinary surgeon (Panel 7 OV). The products must be accompanied on export by specific certification confirming that the requirements of Council Decision 98/256/EC are met. For exports to third countries this is in addition to any certificate required by the importing country. For the export of such products to Thailand, the exporter/consignor should be referred to the local DVM.

3. Paragraph IV 2 refers to low risk material. Council Directive 90/667 defines high and low risk raw materials as follows:

(continued overleaf)

 **A. High-risk material**

(a) All bovine animals, pigs, goats, sheep, solipeds, poultry and all other animals kept for agricultural production, which have died on the farm but were not slaughtered for human consumption, including stillborn and unborn animals;

(b) dead animals not referred to in point (a) but which are designated by the competent authority of the Member State;

(c) animals which are killed in the context of disease control measures either on the farm or in any other place designated by the competent authority;

(d) animalby-products including blood originating from animals which show, during the veterinary inspection carried out at the time of slaughtering, clinical signs of diseases communicable to man or other animals;

(e) with the exception of hides, skins, hooves, feathers, wool, horns, blood and similar products all those parts of an animal slaughtered in the normal way which are not presented for post-mortem inspection;

(f) all meat, poultrymeat, fish, game and foodstuffs of animal origin which are spoiled in such a way as to present a risk to human and animal health;

(g) animals, fresh meat, poultrymeat, fish, game and meat and milk products imported from Third Countries which in the course of the inspections provided for in Community legislation fail to comply with the veterinary requirements for their importation into the Community, unless they are re-exported or their import is accepted under restrictions laid down in Community provisions;

(h) without prejudice to instances of emergency slaughtering for reasons of welfare, farm animals which have died in transit;

(i) animal by-productscontaining residues of substances which may pose a danger to human or animal health; milk, meat or products of animal origin rendered unfit for human consumption by the presence of such residues;

(j) fish which show clinical signs of diseases communicable to man or to fish;

(k) the mixture of low-risk material processed together with high-risk material shall be deemed to be high-risk material.

**B. Low-risk material**

(a) *A*nimal waste other than that covered by A which does not present serious risks of spreading communicable diseases to animals or man;

(b) products exempted from paragraph 4 A(e) above (namely hides, skins, hooves, feathers, wool, horns, blood and similar products) when used in the manufacture of animal feedingstuffs;

(c) fish caught in the open sea for the purposes of fishmeal production;

(d) fresh fish offal from plants manufacturing fish products for human consumption.

4. A certified copy of the certificate must be sent to the local Divisional Veterinary Manager on the day of issue.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

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