

**VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR ANIMAL FEED OF PLANT ORIGIN EXPORTED TO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION – 7648EHC**

Certificate **7648EHC** is based on model certificate agreed between the UK and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and reflect the requirements laid down in the legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union. As a result, the wording and format cannot be amended. Provided the guidance notes below are followed or relied upon, the certificate may be signed.

**NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER**

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export certificate 7648EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with the certificate. 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.

**Important note for exporters and Official Veterinarians:**

**The Export Health Certificate to which these guidance notes refer can be used for any of the countries in the Eurasian Economic Union, subject to standard restrictions and import permits if applicable. If the final destination of the consignment is BELARUS please also refer to Annex A of this document for additional instructions. BELARUS WILL NOT ALLOW IMPORT OF THIS COMMODITY UNLESS THESE INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH.**

Associate documents: 7648EHC.

**1. SCOPE**

Certificate **7648EHC** may be used for the export from the UK of animal feeds or animal feed materials containing or made using materials of plant origin to the Eurasian Economic Union.

This certificate must NOT be used for products containing or made using any materials of animal origin. Alternative certification should be obtained for these types of products.

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) currently consists of five member countries <http://www.eaeunion.org/?lang=en#about-countries>

The Republic of Armenia  
The Republic of Belarus  
The Republic of Kazakhstan  
The Kyrgyz Republic  
The Russian Federation

Although this certificate may be used to accompany consignments to the member countries of the EAEU, information from the European Commission suggests that this certificate is not necessary for consignments of plant-based feeding stuffs destined for the Russian Federation. Exporters wishing to export to the Russian Federation are therefore advised to verify, via their Russian contacts, if this certificate is required for their products.

Imported (i.e. from a country outside the UK) product may be exported to EAEU provided that it fulfils the relevant EAEU import conditions as set out in this certificate.

If there are specific EAEU import conditions that go beyond UK import rules, the imported product must be accompanied by additional certification certifying compliance with those specific EAEU conditions in addition to the usual certification issued in accordance with standard UK import rules for the product.

If additional certification is provided in relation to imported product, reference should be made to this additional certification in the **Section 4**.

#### **Approval of Manufacturing Establishments**

Rosselkhoznadzor (Russia's Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance) publishes lists of establishments which they have approved to manufacture certain commodities for export to the Russian Federation. This is in addition to the standard approval or registration required under UK legislation.

Rosselkhoznadzor's lists of approved establishments are published on their website at:

<http://fsvps.ru/fsvps/importExport? language=en>

Establishments appearing on one or more of the lists published by Rosselkhoznadzor may be considered to also be approved to export the specified commodity to other members of the EAEU.

Establishments must appear on one of Rosselkhoznadzor's lists and should contact Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Specialist Service Centre for International Trade, in Carlisle, or DAERA, for further information on how they can apply for approval or correct the existing information on Rosselkhoznadzor's list.

## **2. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN**

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

OVs/AVIs should sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV/AVI stamp in any colour **OTHER THAN BLACK**.

Certificates issued in **Northern Ireland** may be printed on more than one sheet of A4 if they are more than 3 pages long, rather than a single sheet of A3. In these cases, the certifying OV should **fan stamp** the separate A4 sheets forming the certificate in addition to applying the main stamp at the end of the certificate. OVs may want to obtain advice from the issuing office on how to apply fan-stamping for exports to the EAEU.

**Foreign text:** The Official Veterinarian should note that the foreign text in the certificate is an official translation of the English text and the Official Veterinarian is accordingly authorized to complete the export health certificate, even if they are unable to read and understand the meaning of the foreign text. Any spaces in the foreign text must be left blank and English wording must not be entered. However, if the Official Veterinarian is able to read and

write the foreign text and if facilities are available to enter the foreign text in type, the Official Veterinarian can enter the information where appropriate.

A certified copy of the completed certificate must be sent to the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Specialist Service Centre for International Trade, in Carlisle, or to DAERA, within seven days of issue.

The OV/AVI should keep a copy for his/her own records.

**3. GENERAL INFORMATION (SECTIONS 1-3 REFER)**

**Particular attention should be paid to the accuracy of the information entered onto the certificate as this information can be subject to close scrutiny at the EAEU's borders.**

**Incorrect references to dates, code numbers, approval numbers or misspelling of names and addresses can be sufficient cause for consignments to be detained or rejected by EAEU officials.**

**As per Regulation on the Common Procedure of Veterinary Control at the Customs Border of the Customs Union and the customs territory of the Customs Union (CU Decision N317 as of June 18, 2010), no manual corrections are to be made to the printed certificate, with the exception to the following sections: *name and address of Consignor, name and address of Consignee, means of transport (Number of railway carriage, truck, container, flight number, name of ship), country(ies) of transit, customs border crossing point.* Such corrections are allowed if made by the OV without breaking certification rules and the correction does not alter the character of cargo and its intended use according to the importing country legislation. These corrections must be accompanied by the OV signature and stamp.**

**(a) COUNTRY(IES) OF TRANSIT (SECTION 1.4):**

This refers to any *country* of transit, including EU MSs, countries of the EAEU and any other countries through which the consignment will pass on its way to the final destination.

**(b) CERTIFICATE № (SECTION 1.5):**

The unique number will be pre-printed by the issuing competent authority; if this number is entered by hand or with a typewriter the certificate will be INVALID.

**(c) COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF PRODUCTS (SECTION 1.6):**

This is pre-printed as in the certificate as '*UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (GB)*'

**(d) CERTIFYING COUNTRY (SECTION 1.7):**

This is pre-printed in the certificate as '*UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (GB)*'

**(e) COMPETENT AUTHORITY IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY (SECTION 1.8):**

This is pre-printed in the certificate as '*DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS (DEFRA)*'.

**(f) ORGANISATION IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY ISSUING THIS CERTIFICATE (SECTION 1.9):**

This should be pre-printed as:  
'*ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH AGENCY*' for consignments certified in Great Britain.

**OR**

'DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHERN IRELAND' for consignments certified in Northern  
Ireland.

**(g) CUSTOMS BORDER CROSSING POINT (SECTION 1.10) :**

The OV must ask the exporter for this information.

**(h) ESTABLISHMENT DETAILS (SECTION 3.1) :**

Establishments producing animal feeds or animal feed materials must be approved or registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1831/2003 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 appropriate approval or registration number should be entered into this section and this number should reflect the number which is used on product labels or on other paperwork associated with the export.

**(i) ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL UNIT (SECTION 3.2) :**

The Administrative-territorial unit may be interpreted to mean the UK County, District or Isle in which the manufacturing establishment is located.

**4. VETERINARY CERTIFICATION (SECTION 4 REFERS)**

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.

**(a) PRE-EXPORT CERTIFICATES:** Please refer to the notes at the bottom of the EHC. As the UK is not an EU MS, there are not pre-export certificates in place.

**(b) Section 4.1**

This paragraph requires the manufacturing establishment to be located within an Administrative-Territorial Unit (ie county) which has not had a confirmed case of the named diseases during the last 12 months.

OVs may certify this paragraph on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained on form 618NDC from the APHA Centre for International Trade at Carlisle or the issuing office of DAERA in Northern Ireland.

**(c) Section 4.2**

UK monitoring and controls relating to Fusarium in grain focus on the maximum permitted levels of fumonisins and other mycotoxins produced by Fusarium rather than quantifying the actual level of Fusarium infection (referred to in the EHCs as fusariose).

Therefore the certifying OV may need to rely on documentary evidence such as suitably worded declarations from grain suppliers attesting that the grain they have supplied to the manufacturer did not show signs of infection by the Fusarium fungi (fusariose) exceeding 1% by weight. This may be supported by satisfactory laboratory test results derived from routine or specific mycotoxin monitoring programmes at the supplier and/or manufacturer to support the signing of this paragraph with respect to Fusarium.

In the absence of specific 'set standards' for heavy metals, mycotoxins and pesticides under EAEU legislation, the default position shall be compliance with UK standards.

Council Directive 2002/32/EC sets maximum permitted levels for certain undesirable substances in animal feed such as heavy metals, aflatoxin and pesticides. This is given effect in England by the Animal Feed (England) Regulations 2010 (as amended). Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

In addition, Commission Recommendations 2006/576/EC and 2013/165/EC (which have been retained in Great Britain as **retained** EU law as defined in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018") establish guidance values for the maximum levels of several mycotoxins in products intended for animal feeding.

Again, the certifying OV may need to rely on documentary evidence such as suitably worded declarations from appropriate signatories, supported as necessary by satisfactory laboratory test results derived from routine or specific programmes monitoring levels of undesirable substances.

It is recommended that the certifying OV consult with the local authority inspector responsible for the manufacturing establishment for more specific guidance on feed hygiene legislation, including implementation, enforcement and confirmation of compliance.

In terms of the total beta activity of the feed, this part of the paragraph may be certified on the basis that the United Kingdom has a comprehensive programme in place to monitor radioactivity in food and the environment (RIFE). The RIFE reports regularly demonstrate that even the most exposed members of the UK public receive radiation doses from consumption of local food and exposure to environmental radioactivity (due to discharges and direct radiation) that were below the statutory UK annual dose limit to members of the public of 1 millisievert per year from artificially-produced radionuclides as set in the Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996.

**(d) Section 4.3**

In the absence of any specific EAEU guidance, references to registered and non-registered lines shall be construed to be references to the authorisation status of genetically modified organisms (GMO) in accordance with UK legislation.

This paragraph contains two statements relating to the presence of GMO, however, there is no option to delete as applicable. Therefore no text should be struck through or otherwise altered, regardless of whether one or both statements are being certified.

With regards to feed made without the use of GMO, Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, as retained in Great Britain as retained EU law as defined in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, on genetically modified food and feed, establishes a threshold for the adventitious or technically unavoidable presence of genetically modified material. This allows for a maximum contamination of feed by *authorised* GMO of 0.9%.

Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, as retained in Great Britain as retained EU law as defined in the European Union (Withdrawal)

Act 2018, also provides transitional measures which allow for a maximum contamination of feed by *unauthorised* GMO of 0.5%.

On this basis it is expected that any feed product which is made without the intentional use of GMO and which is freely on sale in the UK would satisfy the requirements of this paragraph.

**(e) Section 4.4**

In the absence of any specific EAEU requirements with respect to packaging materials used for animal feeds and animal feed materials, this paragraph may be certified on the basis of compliance with standard UK practices.

**(f) Section 4.5**

In the absence of any specific EAEU requirements with respect to the treatment and preparation of the means of transport for animal feeds and animal feed materials, this paragraph may be certified on the basis of compliance with standard UK practices.

5. Where 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.

Where possible, supporting evidence should be called for and put on file.

6. **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 (CIT) - Exports in Carlisle, via the link below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening>

In Northern Ireland, contact the DAERA trade administration team:  
e-mail- [tradeadminpost@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:tradeadminpost@daera-ni.gov.uk)

Phone - 02877442146

**Additional instructions for consignments with final destination of Belarus**

To allow any goods into Belarus, the Belarussian authorities have asked for prior notification from the UK competent authority of consignments requiring veterinary certification, with details of the arriving consignment. If this notification has not been received by the Belarussian authorities, the consignment will not be allowed entry into Belarus.

Following certification of the Export Health Certificate(s) (EHC) by an Official Veterinarian (OV), the OV should complete an **electronic** version of the table containing information as shown below in Table 1. If the OV does not hold an electronic copy, one can be requested by emailing the below address or contacting APHA Product Exports on 03000 200 301. Once completed, the OV should email this table and a certified copy of the EHC(s) to:

[PLT@apha.gov.uk](mailto:PLT@apha.gov.uk)

These documents **must be emailed on the same day as certification** to allow time for APHA to send the notification to Belarus and then for further distribution to the relevant border controls.

Table 1:

Notification to Belarus of UK Export Certification					
Certificate No.	Description of the products	Exporter/Consignor	Importer/Consignee	Name of Official Veterinarian & SP Number	Date of OV signature