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NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

In relation to 4617EHC titled:
EXPORT TO CHILE OF PROCESSED ANIMAL PROTEINS OF POULTRY ORIGIN INTENDED FOR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION

Associated Documents: 4617EHC

IMPORTANT
These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but always in conjunction with certificate 4617EHC.
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

This certificate may be used for the export of poultrymeal, bloodmeal, feathermeal and other poultry-derived processed animal proteins (**PAP**) intended for feeding to animals. This includes compound feeds containing this PAP where intended for feeding to aquaculture animals, but it does NOT include finished pet food containing this PAP (for which alternative certification must be obtained).

Regulation (EC) 142/2011 (as amended) states that *processed animal protein* 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).

Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended) and Regulation (EC) 142/2011 (as amended) are enforced in England by the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013 (as amended). Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Restrictions on the *use* of PAP from poultry

Exporters and certifying Official Veterinarians are reminded that Article 11 of Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended) prohibits the feeding of poultry with PAP derived from poultry.

Controls on the *export* of PAP

For the purposes of this certificate, **PAP derived from non-ruminant terrestrial animals** and compound feed containing it may only be exported to third countries if:

Either

- the **standard specific conditions** set out under Point 3 of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended) are fully complied with.

Or

- the **derogation** provided for under Point 4(e) of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 is fully complied with.

Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended) is enforced in England by the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2018 (as amended). Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Compliance with one of the above sets of conditions is in addition to the requirements laid down in the certificate itself. Each option is explained in more detail below:

A **Standard Specific Conditions for the export of non-ruminant PAP**

Point 3 of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended) relates to the complete segregation of ruminant and non-ruminant materials at each stage in the production of the PAP and of compound feeds containing the PAP, supported by regular sampling and analysis to verify the absence of cross-contamination.

As a result, these conditions focus on robust segregation at slaughterhouses, cutting plants, rendering establishments and compound feed establishments.

The requirements for each of these establishments are outlined below:

(a) **slaughterhouses** must:

Either:

(i) be specifically registered by the competent authority as slaughterhouses which do 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 using a method set out under Regulation (EC) 152/2009.

(b) **cutting plants** must:

Either

(i) be specifically registered by the competent authority as cutting plants which do not bone or cut up ruminant meat;

Or

(ii) be specifically inspected and authorised by the competent authority to also bone or cut up 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 using a method set out under Regulation (EC) 152/2009.

(c) **other establishments** must:

Either

(i) be specifically registered by the competent authority as not handling ruminant products;

Or

(ii) be specifically inspected and authorised by the competent authority to also handle ruminant products 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 using a method set out under Regulation (EC) 152/2009.

(d) the **rendering** plant must:

Either

(i) be specifically registered by the competent authority as being dedicated to processing non-ruminant animal by-products and must source their raw materials exclusively from **slaughterhouses**, **cutting plants** and **other establishments** referred to in the abovementioned **paragraphs (a)**, **(b)** and **(c)** 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 using a method set out under Regulation (EC) 152/2009 to verify the absence of PAP of ruminant origin.

(e) the **compound feed** establishment must:

Either

(i) be authorised by the competent authority and 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;

- the keeping of records detailing the purchases and uses of PAP derived from non-ruminant terrestrial animals (other than farmed insects) and the sales of compound feed containing this PAP and making these available to the competent authority for a period of at least five years;
- regular sampling and laboratory analysis of the compound feed intended for farmed animals other than aquaculture animals using a method set out under 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 as a producer of complete feed from compound feed containing PAP derived from non-ruminant terrestrial animals (other than farmed insects);
- only keeps aquaculture animals;
- only uses compound feed containing PAP derived from non-ruminant terrestrial animals (other than farmed insects) which contains less than 50% crude protein in the manufacture its complete feed;

B **Derogation from the Standard Specific Conditions for the export of non-ruminant PAP**

Point 4(e) of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended) allows rendering establishments to make use of a derogation from the requirements set out under **paragraph A(d)** above on the basis that **each consignment** satisfies the following requirements:

(a) the consignment is **destined for the manufacture of pet food** in the third country of destination;

And

(b) the consignment has been **analysed in accordance with the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method** set out under point 2.2 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 to verify the absence of constituents of ruminant origin.

The certifying OV is advised to keep records of the evidence used to determine compliance with the requirements of either **paragraph A** or **paragraph B** above.

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

2. Certification by an Official Veterinarian (OV)

This certificate may be signed by an Official Veterinarian authorised on behalf of 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 holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ(V)) authorisation, or who is an Official Veterinarian (OV) on the appropriate panel for export purposes.

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

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

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

3. Paragraph II(a) – Approval number of processing establishment

This paragraph relates to the **rendering establishment** responsible for processing Category 3 animal by-products into the PAP present in the consignment.

Rendering establishments must be approved 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 2013 (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.

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

In addition, the rendering establishment must also satisfy the conditions described under either **paragraph 1A(d)(i)** or **paragraph 1A(d)(ii)** above, unless if the rendering establishment is to make use of the derogation outlined in **paragraph 1(B)** above.

4. Paragraph IV – HEALTH INFORMATION

The health information may be certified on the basis of the following specific guidance in conjunction with the RCVS Principles of Certification. OVs should develop due familiarity with the sourcing, procurement, segregation, processing, handling and storage arrangements in place at the establishment. This should be supported as necessary by physical inspection and by examination of relevant documentation or other records including commercial documentation, veterinary statements, laboratory analysis and valid declarations.

Paragraph IV 1 – Heat treatment

This paragraph requires the raw materials of animal origin to have been subjected to a heat treatment that is both sufficient to destroy pathogenic organisms and equivalent to one of the four heat treatments offered as examples of how this might be achieved in either feathermeal or in other types of poultry PAP.

This paragraph must be completed on the basis of the type of PAP:

- For feathermeal:
  option **1.1** must be certified.

- For poultry PAP other than feathermeal:
  one of either option **1.2** or **1.3** or **1.4** must be certified.

  It is unlikely that the stated treatments will correspond exactly to the actual treatments applied so it is suggested that, for example, the option with the closest temperature value is certified.

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

This paragraph may be certified on the basis that the raw materials have been subjected to one of the processing methods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 7 as described under Chapter III of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) 142/2011 (as amended) and that the microbiological requirements of paragraph IV 3 of the certificate have been met.

The rendering establishment's approval will include a reference to the specific processing method used on site.

Paragraph IV 2 – Raw materials

Further to paragraph 1 above:

Either - the raw materials used for the manufacture of the PAP present in the consignment must have been obtained from **slaughterhouses** and **cutting plants** satisfying the applicable requirements outlined in **paragraph 1A(a)** and **paragraph 1A(b)** above.

Or - the consignment must satisfy the requirements outlined in **paragraph 1B** above.

Paragraph IV 2.1 – Slaughterhouse approval

UK slaughterhouses do not require specific authorisation over and above standard operating approval to be able to export their produce to third countries.

This paragraph may therefore be certified on the basis that the slaughterhouse is approved in accordance with the 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 Safety and Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013 (as amended). Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Paragraph IV 2.2 – Ante- and post-mortem inspection

Note that this paragraph does not require both ante- and post-mortem inspections to have been passed.

This paragraph may therefore be supported by a written statement from the responsible veterinarian at the slaughterhouse confirming that the material supplied for use in the manufacture of the PAP was, as a minimum, Category 3 material as specifically defined under Article 10(b)(i) of 1069/2009.

This requires that the material:

- was obtained from birds which were considered fit for slaughter for human consumption following ante-mortem inspection; **and**
- did not show any signs of disease communicable to humans or animals post-mortem.

Paragraph IV 3 – Bacteriological testing

This paragraphs may be signed on the basis of relevant satisfactory laboratory test results from an ISO 17025 accredited laboratory.

These tests may be carried out specifically for this export or they may have been carried out as part of the rendering establishment's routine bacteriological testing/monitoring regime.

The consignment should remain identified and accessible to the OV until these results are available and the certificate is signed.

Paragraph IV 4 – Compliance of processing/rendering establishment

That the processing/rendering establishment referred to in paragraph II(a) complies with good manufacturing and hygiene practices may be supported by the establishments approval in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 as described in paragraph 3 above.

In addition, the rendering establishment must also satisfy the conditions described under either **paragraph 1A(d)(i)** or **paragraph 1A(d)(ii)** above, unless if the rendering establishment is to make use of the derogation outlined in **paragraph 1(B)** above.

Paragraph IV 5 – Product labelling

The OV should ensure that the labelling applied to the product includes the listed information. It is the exporter's responsibility to ensure that their product is appropriately labelled in accordance with the requirements of the importing country.

Paragraph IV 6 – Transport conditions

The OV should be familiar with the means of transport and the transport preparation methods used by the exporter and satisfied that these are capable of maintaining the hygiene status of the product.

5. SUPPORTING DECLARATIONS

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 and/or declared intended use. 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 and these notes are 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) – Carlisle, via the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening#customer-service-centres-csc

In Northern Ireland, please contact the DAERA trade administration team:

- e-mail - tradeadminpost@daera-ni.gov.uk
- Phone – 02877442146