

EXPORT OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION TO  
ISRAEL - 8584EHC

Associated Document: 8584EHC

1. **IMPORTANT**

These notes provide guidance to Certifying Officers and exporters. This NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 8584EHC. 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.

2. **SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE**

Export health certificate 8584EHC may be used for the export of Fish and Fishery Products to Israel from the UK.

3. **CERTIFICATION BY A CERTIFYING OFFICER**

This certificate may be signed by a Food Competent Certifying Officer (FCCO) or an Official Veterinarian (OV)], designated by the APHA on behalf of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Scottish Government or the Welsh Government. OVs must hold the Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) Products (OCQ(V)PX).

In NI an Authorised Veterinary Certifying Officer (AVI) or FCCO appointed or designated respectively by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Northern Ireland (DAERA), may issue this certificate.

COs should sign and stamp the health certificate with their personal official stamp in any colour **OTHER THAN** that in which the certificate is printed and using a permanent ink.

In GB, a copy (paper or electronic; must be legible) of the completed certificate and any supporting documentation, must be kept for the minimum required time (usually three years) and may be requested for audit and other purposes.

In NI, certification is provided via HPRM and copies of certificates are stored on the official database (HPRM).

4. **COMPLETION OF PART I - DETAILS OF DESPATCHED CONSIGNMENT:**

I.1 The certificate number should be entered here

I.2 Enter "DEFRA". However, where the exporting establishment is located in Northern Ireland, "DAERA" should be entered.

I.3 Enter 'APHA' followed by the regional APHA office name (for OVs) or the LA name (for FCCOs) responsible for the exporting establishment. COs in NI can simply insert 'DAERA' a second time or insert the Local Authority name where they are employed.

I.4 Where the fish originate in a UK establishment or if all of the secondary processing takes place in the UK but the fresh fish originate elsewhere (subject to the UK's import controls), state 'United Kingdom'. Where the fishery products originate outside the UK and are only stored in the UK, state the country of origin. In such cases, the CHED document should be checked and a copy retained as supporting evidence of importation in compliance with the EU's import controls or GB import controls (following the end of the EU exit transition period).

I.5 Enter the details of the food approved establishment, including approval number, from where the goods are being despatched. See note on this in the EHC.

I.6

I.7

I.8 The place of loading or the port of embarkation should be entered.

I.9 The exporter must advise the OV of the point of entry into the destination country and this should be entered on the certificate.

I.10 Enter the date of containerisation.

I.11 See the note on this in the EHC: 'Date of departure: Will be no sooner than the date of issuing the Health certificate.'

I.12 The means of transport: Select the route and add the name of the vessel or flight number of the airplane, ship, or land means of transport.

The option 'Other' is not applicable to the movement of products and should not be selected. For 'Land' options, the train number and rail car or the number plate of the road vehicle or trailer should be entered as the means of identification.

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 lading, or the commercial number of the train or road vehicle may be entered as the documentary reference to the means of transport.

I.13 Where goods are shipped in an international shipping container, the container number must be entered. If and when the importing country or importer requires a seal on the container, the seal number should be added. Please also see note on this in the EHC.

A consignment is certified for export with one EHC. The consignment may be transported in multiple containers but must be in transit in the same means of transport at the same time. A consignment can share a container with other consignments.

Where seals are not certified, the boxes/spaces for seals should be scored through. Sealing and seal numbers must be witnessed by or evidenced to the satisfaction of the Certifying Officer. The EHC may not be issued without these details having been completed by the Certifying Officer. If a seal number is not certified, there should be no space left where a seal number could be entered later.

I.14 Indicate whether the product to be exported 'requires further processing, or is 'ready to eat'. This refers to the status of the product as 'fit for human consumption'.

I.15 Indicate whether the transport/storage temperature is ambient, chilled or frozen.

I.16 Enter total gross and net weight of consignment in Kg

I.17 Enter number of packages

I.18 Specify the shipment number which is printed on the Hebrew labels

**I.19 Taken from the Notes in the EHC:**

Identification of the commodities:

- Description of commodity: Specify the **appearance** and **main Characteristics** of the commodity(ies)  
(ex: head on / head off / fillet / smoked / dried / salted / coated etc., as indicated on the invoice), including LIVE or NON LIVE
- Nature of commodity: Specify whether **aquaculture** or **wild origin**

- Manufacturing plant: Provide details of the manufacturing plant (**factory vessel, freezer vessel, cold store or processing plant**) including approval number
- Harvesting date: Specify the **original date of harvesting**: the specific date for chilled fish, and, at least the month and year in the case of non-chilled fish.
- Production date: Specify the **original date of production** (freezing, packaging, processing).
- Best before: Specify the date which is printed on the Hebrew label (**optional**)
- Lot No.: Specify the shipment number which is printed on the Hebrew labels

This information can be provided on a separate schedule if required, appended to the EHC and fan stamped in the usual manner.

## 5. COMPLETION OF PART II - HEALTH ATTESTATION

**II.1** The Certifying Officer should certify these paragraphs based on their knowledge of the referenced legislation, the production facility and/or based on written evidence received from the exporter, which shall be kept on record together with a copy of the certificate. For products derived from fish of non-UK origin, the Certifying Officer should satisfy themselves, based on the evidence provided, that the fish were caught and handled on board vessels, or sourced from aquaculture facilities, that operate in line with UK hygiene standards.

g) Certifying Officers are to interpret this as a reference to the general requirements of the OCR as applicable in the UK. For this purpose, where a CO is not also the officer responsible for the Official Controls under food law that apply in the establishments of processing and despatch, they should check with the local Authority responsible for the establishment that there are no concerns from an official controls perspective relating to the goods being certified for export.

**II.2** NOTE THAT THIS PARAGRAPH IS ONLY REQUIRED TO BE CERTIFIED FOR EXPORT OF SPECIFIC SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES LIMITED TO AN AQUACULTURE (FARMED) ORIGIN, AND PRODUCTS THEREOF, THAT DO NOT MEET THE CONDITIONS SET OUT IN THE NOTES PROVIDED WITHIN THE EHC. IN ALL OTHER CASES THIS PARAGRAPH MAY BE STRUCK THROUGH, AS PER THE NOTES PROVIDED WITHIN THE EHC.

### **II.2.1**

II.2.1. Requirements for susceptible species to Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN), Taura Syndrome, and Yellowhead disease (excluding Epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS))

Information regarding susceptible species for the referenced diseases can be found in Annex IV to Directive 2006/88/EC.

Where the aquaculture attestation is to be completed, Official Inspectors must ensure that they are aware of the relevant provisions of Directive 2006/88/EC, laying down the requirements for countries/territories, zones or compartments to be declared free from the above diseases.

For fishery products originating from the UK, please contact CIT Carlisle requesting a 618NDC form to certify disease clearance. Note that the UK is not free from all listed diseases. Species susceptible to diseases from which the UK does not have freedom cannot be exported, unless they meet one of the criteria laid out in the notes of the EHC.

For animals and products originating from outside the UK, the Certifying Officer should satisfy themselves that the disease freedom requirements have been met, upon sight of official attestations provided by the veterinary authority of the country of origin or a copy of the EHC and/or CHED (Common Health Entry Document) for importation into the GB or NI.

Where disease freedoms cannot be certified, the product must have undergone one of the specified treatments/processes set out in the notes of the EHC. These can be certified based on the certifying officer's personal knowledge, or based on written evidence received from the exporter, which must be kept on record together with a copy of the certificate. Certifying Officers should verify the circumstances, as appropriate, to certify these requirements.

II.2.1. (ii) can be certified based on the UK's import requirements, which provide for this.

II.2.1. (iii) can be certified based on Regulation 41 of The Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 and equivalent legislation in Scotland and Northern Ireland prohibiting the use of vaccination.

**II.2.2.** Requirements for susceptible species to Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS), Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN), Infectious salmon anaemia (ISA), Koi herpes virus (KHV) and White spot disease.

Further information regarding susceptible species for the referenced diseases can be found in Annex IV to Directive 2006/88/EC.

If this attestation applies, Certifying Officers (COs), must ensure that they are aware of the relevant provisions of Directive 2006/88/EC, laying down the countries/territories, zones or compartments declared free from the above diseases.

For fishery products originating from the UK, please contact CIT Carlisle requesting a 618NDC form to certify disease clearance. Note that the UK is not designated as free from all listed diseases. Species susceptible to diseases from which the UK does not have freedom cannot be exported, unless they meet one of the criteria laid out in the notes of the EHC.

For animals and products originating from outside the UK, the Certifying Officer should satisfy themselves that the disease freedom requirements have been met, upon sight of official attestations provided by the veterinary authority of the country of origin or a copy of the EHC and/or CHED (Common Health Entry Document) for importation into the GB or NI.

Where disease freedoms cannot be certified, the product must have undergone one of the specified treatments/processes laid out in the notes of the EHC. These can be certified based on the certifying officer's personal knowledge, or based on written

evidence received from the exporter, which must be kept on record together with a copy of the certificate. Certifying Officers should verify the circumstances, as appropriate, to certify these requirements.

Decision 2009/177/EC (as amended) at [https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/live\\_animals/aquaculture\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/live_animals/aquaculture_en) lists the status of the various MSs/zones/compartments.

**Please see the paragraph below on 'Disease Notification' for additional guidance.**

II.2.2.(ii) can be certified based on the UK's import requirements, which preclude this.

II.2.2. (iii) can be certified based on Regulation 41 of The Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 and equivalent legislation in Scotland and Northern Ireland prohibiting the use of vaccination.

**I.2.3** This only needs to be certified for aquaculture origin fish and crustaceans.

A Certifying Officer (CO) or Certification Support Officer (CSO) will need to be present at the time of loading to confirm that the requirements are being met.

To certify II.2.3.(i), the CO should ensure that the transport conditions for the aquaculture animals do not alter their health status, including confirming that the products do not come into contact with water that has been in contact with fish/ fishery products of a lower health status. .

**5. 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 APHA, Carlisle - the Centre for International Trade (CIT), via the link below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening#centre-for-international-trade-carlisle>