Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Export of blood products not intended for human consumption that could be used as feed material intended for dispatch to or for transit through the European Union or Northern Ireland

September 2022

Contents

No: 8299NFG

For export of blood and blood products not intended for human consumption that could be used as feed material intended for dispatch to or for transit through the European Union or Northern Ireland.

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE (NFG) FOR THE CERTIFYING OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN, CERTIFICATION SUPPORT OFFICER AND EXPORTER

1. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION:

Council Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 and Commission (EU) Regulation 142/2011 (as amended)

Any other EU legislation referenced in the certificate must be complied with and can be accessed on the following link:

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Certifying Officers and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with the relevant export certificate applicable for exports of blood and blood products not intended for human consumption that could be used as feed material intended for dispatch to or transit through the EU or Northern Ireland. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with the veterinary 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 GB, in advance of each consignment.

[Please note, policies are being reviewed. NFG will be further amended to provide specific guidance. Traders should look at NFGs regularly for any updates]

2. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE

This Model 8299 veterinary certificate may be used for the export of blood and blood products not intended for human consumption that could be used as feed material intended for dispatch to or transit through the EU or Northern Ireland, in accordance with the relevant requirements described in Regulation (EU) No 142/2011.

Blood is defined in Annex I of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 as fresh whole blood.

Blood products are defined in Annex I of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 as meaning derived products from blood and fractions of blood, excluding blood meal; they include dried/ frozen/

liquid plasma, dried whole blood, dried/ frozen/ liquid red cells or fractions thereof and mixtures.

Only blood referred to in Article 10(a) and (b)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 may be used.

3. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV)

In **England, Scotland and Wales**, this certificate must be signed by a Government Veterinary Officer or by an Official Veterinarian (OV) appointed by the Animal and Plant Health Agency on behalf of Ministers in Defra, the Scottish Government or the Welsh Government and who hold the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ (V)) authorisation.

OVs must sign and stamp, with the OV stamp, the health certificate in ink of a different colour to that of the printing of the Export Health Certificate (EHC). There is no requirement to sign and stamp in a specific colour.

The OV should keep a copy of the signed certificate and any supporting documents for at least three years after signature or receipt/dispatch of the consignment, whichever is later. These can be electronic copies.

EHC in foreign language/s of the EU Member States (MSs).

EHC should be in English and the foreign language/s of the Border Control Post (BCP) of entry in the EU, as well as in the language of the EU MS of destination if this a different country from the point of entry to the EU. The required EHC must accompany the consignment.

Listing of the EU MS BCPs can be found here:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/vet-border-control/bip-contacts_en

The foreign language certificate as received from the APHA Centre for International Trade at Carlisle or via the Export Heath Certificates on-line system (EHCO) and bearing the same unique reference number as the English certificate, should be considered an official and accurate translations of the English, as published in EU legislation.

The (sub-) paragraphs / options and how they are numbered and formatted is identical in the English and foreign language editions and to the legislation published by the EU Commission. Therefore, when the same phrases/sentences in the foreign language versions/s as in the English version are struck through, both versions can and must be signed (as opposed to being initialled) by the OV as a genuine and properly authorised translation of the English.

This also applies to any instructions in the guidance notes to strike out certain paragraphs or to certify statements that the country is free of certain notifiable diseases etc.

Signing, stamping and pagination

The foreign language version/s and any schedules (if any) may be stapled to the English version but doing so and then fan stamping the multiple sheets is not enough to create one indivisible single document according to the EU Commission.

Therefore, each page (including schedules) should be individually signed and stamped and bear the reference number of the certificate. The pages comprising the complete document should be sequentially numbered so they are part of a finite sequence which covers the English, foreign language version/s and any schedule pages.

For example, if the certificate consists of four A4 pages printed back to back on two sheets of A4 paper with a schedule that is three A4 pages long, all 11 pages must be stamped and **signed** (as above) and numbered 1/11 to 11/11.

COs will have to make handwritten corrections to page numbering as may be required. E.g. 1/4 to 4/4 (if present) on the foreign language parts in the example given above will need to be crossed out and the 1/11 to 11/11 entered.

The EHC accompanying the consignment will then comprise the original English EHC and any required additional foreign language/s. These should be arranged in order with the English version on the top, followed by the foreign language/s version/s, and finally the page(s) of the schedule (if any) at the bottom.

As per general guidance for certifiers on APHA's Vet Gateway, any handwritten corrections or permitted deletions to a certificate should be stamped and **initialled**. This includes the deletion of optional statements in Part II of the certificate and alterations to content in Part I. The same applies if a pre-populated text in a box in Part I of the EHC needs to be amended. (E.g. if Box I.7 which is pre-populated as 'United Kingdom' 'GB', needs to be amended for triangular trade where third country origin 'Products Of Animal Origin' are being certified in the original third country packaging with the original third country Identification Marks, in which case the country of origin will be the third country in question and not the United Kingdom). Please follow the guidance on corrections in the link below.

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/External_OV_Instructions/Export_Instructions/Certification_Procedures/index.htm

We advise that individual stamping and initialling of diagonal lines drawn through blank boxes in Part I is not necessary. This is to reduce excessive stamping on the certificate. However, we are aware that some BCPs advise otherwise and request stamping and initialling of manually crossed out blank boxes in Part 1 of the certificate. In such cases OV should conform to the BCPs request to facilitate the clearance of the goods.

You can find further information on Export Health Certificates (EHC) Online Guidance for Certifiers in the link below:

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/documents/exports/guidance-ehc-certifiers.pdf

UK approved establishments will be uploaded to Europa website in due course, until the establishments are in Europa website you can find the list of UK approved establishments in the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/businesses-approved-to-export-to-the-eu

Please check the guidance on completion of Part I of the EHC at the bottom of the EHC and in the links provided in the NFG. For completion of Box I.8 - Region of Origin Code, if applicable; the territory code should be as listed in the relevant legislation that is provided under the notes at the bottom of the EHC. This is only for species or products affected by regionalisation measures or by the setting up of approved zones in accordance with a European Community Decision. The approved regions or zones must be indicated as described in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Part I: DETAILS OF THE CONSIGNMENT

Please complete all the boxes in Part I of the certificate.
The Harmonised System (HS) Code is a commodity classification system used as a basis for customs tariffs and for international trade statistics.

It is the exporter's responsibility to ensure that the HS code is entered correctly and accurately reflects the product(s) being consigned.

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

PART II: CERTIFICATION
Animal Health Attestation

II.1 The OV signing the export health certificate must have read and understood Regulations (EC) No 1069/2009, in particular Article 10, and Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011, in particular Section 2 of Chapter II of Annex X and Section 5 of Chapter I of Annex XIV and must ensure that the products meet the requirements of the certificate. The starting material used must be Category 3 as specified in the Scope Section 2.

The following specific guidance in conjunction with the RCVS Principles of Certification may be followed: **The OV must have familiarity with sourcing, procurement, segregation, processing, and handling and storage arrangements in place at the establishment and ensure that the consignment meets the conditions required in the certificate. Where the OV is required to certify conditions outside of their personal knowledge, they must request and be provided with appropriate supporting documentation from another veterinarian (if appropriate) and/or the exporter.**

II.2 -This can be certified on the basis of a declaration from the exporter confirming that the consignment consists of blood products which are not intended for human consumption.

II.3 -The approval and consequent supervision of the plant can be established as per the procedure detailed at Section 7. The OV may ask to see a copy of the approval document.

II.4 - **Starting/ source material**

The starting material must be category 3 material as detailed in the Scope section 2. The correct subcategory or sub-categories of ABP under II.4 must be selected, and any non-applicable subcategory deleted as instructed. Familiarity with the sourcing arrangement of the raw material by the establishment operator is necessary as supported by physical inspection and by examination of relevant documentation or other records including commercial documents, veterinary statements and valid written exporter declarations to ensure the correct sub-category or sub-categories is/are selected

II.5 - **Processing method to inactivate pathogenic agents**

This may be certified on the basis of familiarity with processing arrangements at the processing establishment and examination of relevant records, specifically including the approval document confirming the approved processing method at the plant and a written declaration confirming that the treatment has been applied. The OV must establish which of the options has been met and delete the others.

The first option applies where the blood products have been treated by one of methods 1-5,7 (as per Chapter III of Annex IV to Reg 142/2011). The appropriate treatment method as detailed in the approval document should be entered in the available space.

The second option applies where the blood products have been treated by an alternative method other than those in the first option which ensures that the microbiological standards in Chapter I of Annex X to Reg 142/2011 have been met. These standards are detailed at II.9 in the certificate. The approved treatment method will be detailed in the premises approval document.

The third option applies only to porcine origin blood products intended for feeding to porcine animals and refers to the specific heat treatment and post-treatment maximum moisture levels required in this case. This may be certified on the basis of a declaration from the establishment stating that the product is intended for feeding to pigs the OV should examine relevant records, including processing records to ensure that the correct processing requirements have been met.

II.6 - The OV must establish that one of the statements in relation to the hygiene of packaging or transport containers are met and are labelled “NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION” through knowledge of plant operations and physical inspection. Delete the non-applicable statement. Details of disinfectants approved for this purpose can be accessed via:

http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList_SI (as amended).

II.7 -This may be certified on the basis of a declaration from the establishment operator and physical checks as required.

II.8 - Precautions to avoid contamination with pathogens

Procedures must be in place to ensure that all precautions have been taken to avoid pathogenic contamination after treatment.
This may be certified on the basis of physical checks and a review of documentary evidence as supported by a declaration from the establishment operator confirming that the procedures have been followed.

The second sub paragraph applies only to blood products of porcine origin and may be certified on the basis of physical checks and a review of documentary evidence as supported by a declaration from the establishment confirming time frame of storage and temperature of the warehouse.

In the case of blood from other species the second sub paragraph should be deleted.

II.9 - Bacteriological testing

- **NOTE: The results of the testing below is required before the EHC can be signed.**

- This attestation can be certified provided additional documentation and test results are provided by the establishment confirming that the consignment has been analysed by 5 random samples taken during or on removal from storage complying with the following standards:

    - Salmonella: absence in 25 g, n=5, c=0, m=0, M=0
    - Enterobacteriaceae: n=5, c=2, m=10, M= 300 in 1 g

Where:
n= number of samples to be tested
m= threshold value for the number of bacteria; the result shall be considered satisfactory if the number of bacteria in all samples does not exceed m;
M= maximum value for the number of bacteria; the result shall be considered unsatisfactory if the number of bacteria in one or more samples is M or more; and
c= number of samples the bacterial count of which may be between m and M, the sample shall still be considered acceptable if the bacterial count of the other samples is m or less.

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

II.10 - BSE risk status

NOTE: THIS ATTESTATION ONLY APPLIES WHERE ABP OR ABP PRODUCTS ARE DERIVED FROM RUMINANTS.

Species material other than ruminants.

This section should be deleted in its entirety.

The OV should obtain a written declaration from the exporter confirming the species of the source materials. The OV must be familiar with the plant sourcing procedures and complete a documentary check of the records.

Ruminant species material other than bovine, caprine or ovine only

The first “either” option should be signed for and all other subparagraphs should be deleted.

The OV must obtain a written declaration from the exporter confirming the species of the source materials and their BSE risk classification. The OV must be familiar with the plant sourcing procedures and complete a documentary check of the records.

Bovine, caprine or ovine species material only

GB sourced material

If GB sourced ABP material or ABP products are used only the second “or” subparagraphs (a) and/ or (c) can be signed for. All other subparagraphs should be deleted.

In relation to the second “or” subparagraph (a) this subparagraph may only be signed for if the EHC permits the use of such material. The OV should check that such source material is permitted to be used as stated in Section 2 - SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE above and must obtain a written declaration from the exporter confirming the species of the source materials and their BSE risk classification. The OV must be familiar with the plant sourcing procedures and complete a documentary check of the records.

Imported material

If imported ABP material can be used then the OV should refer to Section 6 (CONSIGNMENTS OR PARTS OF THE CONSIGNMENT ORIGINATING FROM, NI, EU MEMBER STATES OR FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (TRIANGULAR TRADE)) for advice on obtaining the necessary certification to be able to determine the correct subparagraphs to sign. Once obtained then the accompanying certificate or attestation should be consulted to determine which sub paragraph is applicable and the OV should delete any non-relevant sub paragraphs accordingly.

II.11 - TSE attestation

The first paragraph – the “either” option applies to consignments which do not contain ovine/caprine origin milk or milk products or is not intended for feeding to farmed animals (except fur animals). This statement can be certified where the OV can establish the conditions are met through inspection, familiarity with the plant operations and supported by a valid declaration from the exporter in particular in relation to species of origin and intended purpose for export. The second paragraph- “or” option- should be deleted.

The second paragraph- the “or” option- applies to consignments which contain ovine/caprine origin milk products which are intended for feeding to farmed animals (except fur animals). OV must establish species of origin and intended purpose for export through inspection, familiarity with the plant operations and supported by a valid declaration from the exporter. To certify (b), details of the holding of origin of the milk would be required, but this is unlikely to be available or practical to obtain, in which case the' or' option cannot be certified. Milk from Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme (the animals of which are subject to a cull if scrapie susceptible or TSE monitoring – as per (c)) can still be sold for human consumption and end up as an ABP. So, assurances that the milk does not originate from such flocks is not good enough.

Imported material

If imported ABP material can be used then the OV should refer to Section 6 (CONSIGNMENTS OR PARTS OF THE CONSIGNMENT ORIGINATING FROM, NI, EU MEMBER STATES OR FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (TRIANGULAR TRADE)) for advice on obtaining the necessary certification to be able to determine the correct subparagraphs to sign. Once obtained then the accompanying certificate or attestation should be consulted to determine which sub paragraph is applicable and the OV should delete any non-relevant sub paragraphs accordingly.

II.12 is only applicable where the consignment contains, or is derived from, blood of non-ruminant origin.

In the case where the blood product is of ruminant origin II.12 should be deleted in its entirety. Note- no delete option listed as a foot note.

In the case of non-ruminant blood products:

- If the product is not intended for the production of feed for farmed animals, other than fur animals, the first sub paragraph can be certified and the second sub paragraph should be deleted. A written declaration must be obtained from the exporter confirming the conditions.

- Where the product is intended for the production of feed for non-ruminant farmed animals, other than fur animals, a written declaration must be obtained from the establishment/ consignor stating that the Border Control Post of entry will be provided with the results of the analyses carried out in accordance with the methods set out in Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 regarding polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing. The first sub paragraph should be deleted.

4. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CLEARANCE

Some export certificates for animals and animal products will include statements that will require the OV to certify that specified areas or the entire country of origin are free from certain diseases.

Where it is possible for the Certifying Officer (CO) (Official Veterinarian (OV) or Environmental Health Officer (EHO)) in Great Britain to obtain disease clearance themselves, the Centre for international Trade – Carlisle (CITC) will not issue a 618NDC notifiable disease clearance.

COs must check the following sources of disease information for the United Kingdom immediately prior to certification, to ensure disease freedom statements can be certified:

- the Notifiable Disease Occurrence List for Great Britain (ET171) available on the Exports > Certification Procedures page of the APHA Vet Gateway
- the UK Status for Non-Notifiable Diseases Relevant to Export Certification (ET152) available on the Exports > Certification Procedures page of the APHA Vet Gateway.

For Great Britain:

In the absence of a specific Notifiable Disease Clearance (618NDC) from CITC: COs may certify that GB has disease free status or region free status for those diseases mentioned in the health certificate, once they have checked the disease list(s) for the last occurrence of the disease, and have ensured it complies with the time frames in the certificate.

In the event of a disease outbreak that affects a CO being able to obtain their own disease clearance, CITC will notify COs to make it clear which disease freedom statements should not be certified and where necessary, will issue a 618NDC notifiable disease clearance if the EHC can continue to be issued for certain regions that retain free status.

In the event of a disease outbreak after the EHC has been issued that affects the disease clearance, COs must not certify the EHC and must contact CITC immediately for advice on whether certification can still take place. If a disease outbreak affects the CO disease clearance procedures for this EHC, a 618NDC will be reinstated by CITC which will be issued with the EHC until a time when CO disease clearance can be reinstated.

NOTE: This does not apply to Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs) or Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) freedom statements.

5. COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE

Personnel may be authorised to collect evidence which may be used to support veterinary certification. In GB, the Certification Support Officer (CSO) role has been developed by APHA.

CSOs can be utilised by OVs for gathering evidence relating to this certificate. The CSOs must be authorised by APHA and they must hold the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Animal Health Professional) (OCQ (AHP)-CSO) qualification.

The OV must direct the CSO as to how and where any necessary evidence relevant to the requirements of the Export Health Certificate (EHC) should be obtained. CSOs may not carry out any functions that require the exercise of veterinary judgement, and are restricted to the execution of administrative checks.

They may only carry out such inspections, factual verification and evidence collection as specified by the directing OV, who remains responsible for the certification of the product. CSOs are not authorised to sign an EHC in their own right or on behalf of an OV.

Any documentary evidence collected by the CSO must be stamped, signed and dated by the CSO, before being submitted by them as supporting evidence to the OV. It is required that the OV is familiar with the product process and evidence required to start with, before directing the CSO to provide future evidence on an ongoing basis.

Additional guidance and principles of implementation are provided in the OV Instructions Exports section of the APHA Vet Gateway.

6. CONSIGNMENTS OR PARTS OF THE CONSIGNMENT ORIGINATING FROM NI, EU MEMBER STATES OR FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (TRIANGULAR TRADE)

NI origin:
Consignment could potentially contain animals or animal products which have originated in Northern Ireland. For raw materials which have then been processed into a final product in GB, or are presented in their original state and bearing a UK(NI) identification mark, the Certifying Officer (CO) can certify certain matters relating to EU compliance at a national level.
Where the EHC refers to matters of compliance indicated by EU approval status of the premises of origin or manufacture in NI, compliance can be certified on the basis that from 1st January 2021, under the terms of the Withdrawal Agreement between the EU and UK and the Ireland / Northern Ireland Protocol, approved and registered premises in Northern Ireland will implement the full requirements of Regulation (EC) Nos. 852/2004, 853/2004, 2017/625 and all relevant supporting EU legislation as set out in Annex 2 to the Protocol. This compliance is indicated by the presence of the EU oval health and identification marks applied to the products in the required EU format, for products placed on the market in NI.
Some examples, but not a complete list, of how assurance can be established at national level are listed below.

Compliance with the microbiological criteria set out in Regulation (EC) No. 2073/2055 can be certified if the products originate in an EU approved premises in NI, and bearing the EU oval ID mark.

Public health statements referring to compliance with EU requirements for testing for residues as set out in Directive 96/23/EC, (repealed by OCR Regulation 2017/625) 96/22 (EC) and 470/2009 (EC) can be certified by the CO on the basis of a national residue surveillance programme implemented in NI under The Animals and Animal Products

(Examination for residues and maximum Residues Limits) Regulation (NI) 2016. This forms part of the UK national surveillance programme.
With regards to controls for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies, guidance provided in this document relating to statements about the method of slaughter of animals in GB also applies to animals slaughtered in NI and can be certified by the CO on that basis.

Disease clearance for animals or products originating in NI can be completed using auto-clearance NDC found here:

https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/notifiable-diseases-northern-ireland

Where regional or local level disease clearance is required, this can be certified upon request on the basis of information from NI in the form of a declaration or a supporting health attestation.

Animal health statements which refer to the prohibition of certain vaccination programmes e.g. against FMD or CSF or ASF can be certified at a national level by the CO on the basis that NI also enforces a ban on such vaccinations in accord with EU regulations.

Statements relating to implementation of a national system for identification and registration of bovine animals can be certified on the basis of the requirement to register all bovine animal births, moves and deaths on the DAERA database.

Animal welfare statements can be certified by the CO on the basis that relevant inspections, monitoring and controls are implemented in NI through The Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing Regulations (NI) 2014 as amended, in compliance with Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009.

Animal By Products are handled in accordance with EU Control Regulation 1069/2009, which is implemented by the EU Implementing Regulation 142/2011, and ABP statements for materials originating in NI, can be certified on that basis.

When the certificate requires specific information to be included, such as the date of slaughter or the date of introduction into NI, the exporter must also request this information from the exporter in NI. The NI exporter may forward the request to the relevant NI CO to provide the necessary information requested by the GB exporter/ CO. This supporting information must be in writing and kept by the GB CO. The CO is not required to attach it as a supporting document to the EHC, unless requested by the EU Border Control Post or told otherwise.

EU origin:

It is possible that some consignments may contain animal products that are of EU origin and were exported to GB on a Commercial Document or Intra-Trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC). The Commercial Document may not contain enough information to allow the Certifying Officer (CO) to sign an EHC.

In such cases, the CO will need further information from the EU member state regarding particular attestations on the EHC that cannot be signed by the CO without further

information. Thus, the GB exporter must request from the EU exporter a written declaration or a replica 'Third Country to EU' certificate completed to the extent possible that will provide the required information to the CO to certify the relevant attestations on the EHC. The exporter may wish to obtain these directly from the EU CO who has inspected the animal products before export from the EU.

When the certificate requires specific information to be included, such as the date of slaughter or the date of introduction into the EU member state, the exporter must also request this information from the EU member state exporter. The EU exporter may forward the request to the relevant EU CO to provide the necessary information requested by the GB exporter. This supporting information must be in writing and kept by the GB CO. The CO is not required to attach it as a supporting document to the EHC, unless requested by the EU Border Control Post or told otherwise. Exporters/COs must be aware that in some cases, the certificate does not provide an option to re-export EU origin products eg EU origin meat being re-exported as meat.

Third country origin:

It is also possible that some consignments may contain animal products that are of non-EU (Third Country) origin, which GB exporters intent to export to EU (known as Triangular Trade). In these cases, Certifying Officers may obtain the necessary supporting information from a copy of the original EHC used for import of these products into GB.

The CO in GB is not required to attach a copy of the Third Country EHC as a supporting document to the GB-EU EHC, unless requested by the EU Border Control Post or told otherwise.

It is the GB exporter's responsibility to ensure timely request of information from the EU member state exporter/Third Country exporter, to allow the EHC to be signed and stamped in good time before export to the EU.

7. GB APPROVED ESTABLISHMENTS TO EXPORT TO THE EU

The exporting establishment must be authorised and listed by the GB as a 'GB approved establishment' for animal by- products not for human consumption (ABP). A list of approved establishments can be found on the European Commission's list of approved establishments' link below:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/international_affairs/trade/non-eu-countries_en

Please note that the list is updated regularly and ONLY establishments on the list are approved to export to the EU and does not include establishments with pending applications for approval/registration.

If the final product contains animal products from other establishments, or products were previously processed in different establishments in the production chain, then these establishments should also be listed on the EU website as GB approved establishments.

For approved establishments in Northern Ireland the “EC” suffix which is present in the health/ID mark of approved food establishments, should not be included when referring to establishment approval numbers in the certificate. This may also be relevant to certain ABP consignments – e.g. where the ABP is generated at an approved slaughterhouse without separate ABP approval.

8. CERTIFIED COPIES OF EXPORT HEALTH CERTIFICATES

When completing export certification, the CO and, if applicable, FCCO must make photocopies of, or scan and save all documents they certify. OVs must retain copies of certification documents in accordance with RCVS Certification principles:

https://www.rcvs.org.uk/setting-standards/advice-and-guidance/code-of-professional-conduct-for-veterinary-surgeons/supporting-guidance/certification/

COs must retain copies of all export documentation for a period of two years. A certified copy of this EHC does not need to be returned to the APHA CITC. For the purposes of completing routine Quality Assurance checks on export certification, CITC may request certified copies of certification from COs.

Further details on Post Certifying Procedures, ‘certified copies’ of certification and the types of documents that should be retained by COs can be found on the APHA Vet Gateway.

9. LEGAL STATEMENT

The existing EU legislation that the UK already complies with will be incorporated into our domestic law as “retained EU law” under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. References in our guidance and certification to such EU instruments should be taken to be references to this “retained EU law”. Under the Withdrawal Act we will ensure that current EU standards remain in force, without amendment, in the immediate months after our EU exit as part of UK domestic law (apart from corrections to make the EU legislation fully operable).

10. 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 Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) in Carlisle, via the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency

© Crown copyright 2018

You may re-use this information (excluding logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence v.3. To view this licence visit: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/ or email PSI@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk

This publication is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications Any

enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

product.exports@apha.gov.uk

8299 NFG