

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Notes for Guidance: Export Health Certificate for entry in the European Union or Northern Ireland of dairy products intended for human consumption that are required to undergo a pasteurization treatment 8468

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Export health certificate for the entry into the European Union or Northern Ireland of dairy products intended for human consumption that are required to undergo a pasteurization treatment

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

1. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

[Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/2235](#)

[Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/692](#), [178/2002](#), [852/2004](#) and [853/2004](#).

Regulation (EU) Nos [2017/625](#), and [2019/627](#).

[Commission Decision 2011/163/EU](#)

Any EU legislation referenced in the certificate must be complied with and EU legislation can be accessed on the following link. You should ensure you use the latest version: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>

Please note that Official Control Regulations 2017/625 have repealed Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, 882/2004 and Directive No 96/23/EC. Please see link:

[EUR-Lex - 32017R0625 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

Consolidated legislation

Consolidated texts, which integrate the basic instruments of European Union legislation with their amendments and corrections in a single, non-official document, are available. Each consolidated text contains a list of all legal documents taken into account for its construction.

You can search for consolidated texts by using the 'find results by document number' option on the European Commission website. Once you have selected the relevant legislation, click 'document information', and then scroll down to 'all consolidated versions' and select the most recent version.

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

Please note that the consolidated text may not contain the latest amendment to the legislation, as it takes several weeks for this to be updated.

Texts provided in this section are intended for information only. Please note that these texts have no legal value. For legal purposes please refer to the texts published in the 'Official Journal of the European Union'.

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 the entry into the European Union of dairy products intended for human consumption that are required to undergo a pasteurization treatment.

The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with the relevant health 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.

[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 export health certificate may be used for dispatch into the European Union or Northern Ireland of dairy products for human consumption that are required to undergo a pasteurisation treatment. It may also be used for these products that are transiting the European Union to another third country.

It is intended for goods originating from countries, territories or zones approved for entry into the EU of raw milk and therefore not required to undergo a specific risk-mitigating treatment against foot and mouth disease, but are required to undergo a pasteurisation treatment because either:

- the products were produced from raw milk obtained from establishments not officially free of tuberculosis or brucellosis, or
- the products are required to undergo pasteurization including when transiting the European Union,

Great Britain (GB) has been listed for the entry of raw milk into the European Union in Annex XVII to Regulation (EU) No [2021/404](#), adding the GB and the Crown Dependencies to the relevant lists.

Note: This EHC may only be used for dairy products that have been produced in GB, from milk from a permitted source (GB origin, EU listed third countries or from an EU Member State). EU origin dairy products that have not undergone further processing in GB are not permitted for onward movement to the EU Single Market.

3. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV)

In **England, Scotland, and Wales**, this certificate must be signed by a Government Veterinary Officer (e.g. APHA, FSA or FSS employed veterinary officers) 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 two 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 of the Border Control Post (BCP) of entry in the EU. The original copy of the required EHC must accompany the consignment to the BCP of entry.

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 Health Certificates Online 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 European Commission. Therefore, the same phrases/sentences in the foreign language versions as in the English version should be struck through and these deletions should be stamped and initialled in both versions. Both versions must also be signed (as opposed to being initialled) and stamped by the OV, the foreign language certificate is deemed to be a genuine and properly authorised translation of the English version.

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.

Additional information can be found in APHA Vet Gateway:

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

SIGNING AND STAMPING

When signing a certificate, the CO should ensure that the certificate contains no deletions or alterations, other than those which are indicated on the certificate to be permissible and any corrections to permitted entries, subject to such changes being initialled and stamped (in the margin) by the CO. Permissible deletions are normally indicated in the 'Notes' section at the end of the certificate, with the instruction 'Keep as appropriate' or 'delete if not applicable'.

- Where the certificate contains optional or contextual statements, the statements which are not relevant shall be crossed out, individually initialled, and stamped by the CO, or completely removed from the certificate.
- Permitted paragraphs and sections may be crossed out by applying a 'Z' across the section or paragraph rather than crossing out line by line.
- There is no requirement for a date and time to accompany each stamp. The date is only entered at the required entry field in Part I of the certificate, and at the end where the CO signs, stamps and dates that action.
- We are aware of some BCPs demanding that all handwritten information in Part 1 of the EHC is initialled and stamped, including handwritten scoring out of otherwise blank boxes. There is no legal requirement in EU legislation that all the hand-written information entered in the certificate must be signed and stamped. It is only in the case of correction, in any part of the certificate, or in the case of statements to be crossed out, that the certifier must add signature (or initials) and stamp. This has been confirmed by the European Commission. The Commission noted however, in the case of a hand-written certificate, it is expected that the same one person completes the document. If not, the BCP might suspect that empty boxes were completed by another person after the certificate has been signed by the official

You should consider checking with the specific BCP regarding their preference when it comes to the stamping and initialling of handwritten scoring out of otherwise blank boxes in Part I of the EHC.

- **Clarification from the European Commission means that all pages (as opposed to sheets of paper) are signed and stamped once individually in place of fan stamping and in addition to any permitted alterations. There is no requirement to fan stamp.**
- COs are reminded to consult the Notes for Guidance prior to the certification of each EHC. NFG will be updated with this new information in due course.

Further Information COs should make sure they are familiar with all relevant guidance and other documents relating to EHCs and that they discuss requirements with exporters in advance.

See <http://apha.defra.gov.uk/official-vets/Guidance/exports/ehc-online.htm>

You can also contact the Animal and Plant Health Agency's Centre for International Trade (CIT) on 03000 200 301.

PART I: DETAILS OF THE CONSIGNMENT

All boxes in Part I of the certificate must be completed. When a box is not applicable/optional, and not filled, please score it through.

Please use schedule to be attached to the certificate if there is not enough space to fill the information. See section Additional Schedules below.

Please complete all the boxes in Part I of the certificate in accordance with the notes for the completion of certificates provided for in Chapter 4 of Annex I to the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235 that can be accessed via this link:

[EUR-Lex - 32020R2235 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

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

II.1 Public Health Attestation

The Official Veterinarian signing the export health certificate must ensure that the public health attestations set out in Part II of the health certificate have been complied with.

They must ensure that they are aware of the relevant provisions of Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 852/2004, (EC) No 853/2004, (EU) No 2017/625 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627, laying down the public health conditions applicable to the production of dairy products.

The OV is advised to make contact with the local authority with enforcement responsibilities at the establishments producing dairy products to verify that the consignment is compliant with the relevant aspect of EU legislation, especially that for microbiological monitoring. Also, the OV must confirm compliance and application of the ID mark if re-wrapping or packing occur at a store away from the manufacturing site.

II.1.a -

(i) and (ii) – The requirements in (i) and (ii) from milking to collection in the bulk tank (produced, collected, cooled, and stored) can be certified based on the regular dairy hygiene inspections carried out in the UK. The requirements for transport are the remit of the Local Authority (see above) and Competent Authority.

(iii) - Compliance is currently required to place product on the market in the GB/EU. The Food Business Operator receiving the milk should have procedures in place to monitor and address non-compliance within the appropriate timescale and cease collection from those producers where this is not met. These are interpreted on a rolling geometric average by the FBO. The FBO is legally obliged to report non-compliance to the regulator. This is enforced by Food Standards Agency in England and Wales and Local Authorities in Scotland. An Operator declaration of compliance can be used to support certification. This declaration can be provided by milk suppliers or final producer and food business operators producing or, as appropriate, collecting raw milk may provide the declaration.

To note, OCR legislation requires FBO (first purchasers) to cease milk collection if the SCC failures (checks done and assessed on rolling geometrical average) have not been corrected within 3 months or it must be heat treated to eliminate the indicators. Determination of plate count and somatic cell count is described in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627 Annex III Chapter I.

(iv) and (v) - See Section 5 for Residue Check Guarantees listed below. For dairy products sourced from the UK this paragraph can be certified on the basis that the national surveillance scheme implements Council Directive 96/23/EC, which are transposed into national legislation by The Animals and Animal Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) (England and Scotland) Regulations 2015 and parallel legislation in the devolved administrations. UK is listed in Decision 2011/163/EU.

(vi) and (f) - This paragraph may be certified on the basis that there is a national monitoring programme for pesticide maximum residue levels in food and feed in place under Regulation 396/2005. This is underpinned by national legislation, The Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels) Regulations (England and Wales) 2008 (as amended) and devolved administration equivalents. A national monitoring programme for Maximum Residue Levels is managed by the Health and Safety Executive. This involves testing a selection of produce that has already been placed on the market in Great Britain for levels of residues of authorised pesticides and to ensure that only residues of authorised pesticides are present. The results are published in an annual report. Annual reports can be found on gov.uk.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/expert-committee-on-pesticide-residues-in-food-prif-annual-report>

(vii) Annex III, Section IX, Chapter 1 of Regulation 853/2004 requires, among other things, that the holding of origin of the raw milk is OBF (Officially Brucellosis free) and OTF (Officially Tuberculosis free). However, it also provides for raw milk from holdings which are not OTF (or OBF) to be pasteurised or undergo a heat treatment such as to show a negative reaction to the alkaline phosphatase test, subject to authorisation by the competent authority. In GB, such an authorisation (by APHA /Scottish Local Authorities) is in place for raw milk from holdings which are not OTF, as long as milk from tuberculin reactors is disposed of and not allowed into the bulk tank. The rest of the requirements in Chapter 1 concern dairy hygiene. If the milk-producing animals are resident in GB this can be certified based on the dairy hygiene inspections regularly carried out by FSA in England and Wales and Scottish Local Authorities to monitor compliance with hygiene legislation.

II.1. (b) (c) and (d) – These requirements can be certified based on the OV's familiarity with the producing establishment, liaison with the EHO responsible for regulatory control of the premises, the presence of an oval identification mark from an approved listed establishment for exports to the EU and evidence that the processed milk/dairy product was manufactured in an approved establishment which indicates that it complies with the requirements in the listed legislation, including that for microbiological monitoring.

II.1(e) - The heat treatments described here must be carried out by an establishment approved in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) 853/2004. These must be complied with to place product on the market in GB/EU. The parameters for Alkaline phosphatase testing are described in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627 Annex III Chapter II. Verification of this must be sought through: Familiarisation with the premises, Liaison with the Environmental Health Officer responsible for the premises, These requirements are enforced by LAs in GB. This paragraph may be certified based on a manufacture's declaration.

II.2. Animal health attestation

II.2.1. - Enter the territory code where the final dairy product originated from. GB is listed for all of the relevant commodities in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 (as amended).

This can be certified also, based on the lack of specific disease updates from APHA (as per Section 4 Notifiable Disease Clearance), as the UK has currently been free from the diseases listed for at least 12 months. Vaccination against FMD is also prohibited in the UK. If holdings are under restrictions for FMD and/or rinderpest because of suspicion of disease, UK legislation will prevent its milk from being collected for placing on the market or exports. An operator declaration of compliance can be used to support certification.

II.2.2 – Please delete the species that do not apply for the product to be certified.

The three options are not exclusive. Multiple statements can be retained. In order to certify this attestation, evidence on the basis of an operator's declaration may be obtained.

- The first 'either' must be certified if milk within the product originates in GB.
- The first 'and/or' must be certified if milk within the product originates in a listed third country for raw milk, colostrum or colostrum based product to the EU as per Annex XVII of Regulation 2021/404 (as amended) and was imported into GB for further processing before export to EU.
- The second 'and/or' must be certified if the product contains milk originating in an EU Member State, EEA country, Switzerland or Northern Ireland.

If the first 'either' is certified the relevant sub-options must be certified. The three sub options are not exclusive:

The first (a) 'either' must be certified if some of the animals producing the milk have been resident in GB since birth or for three months prior to milking.

The second (a) 'either', may be certified if some of the animals producing the milk were imported from another listed third country/territory/zone, this must be listed for the export of raw milk, colostrum or colostrum based products to the EU. We understand the residency requirement must be a total of 3 months in any listed third country, including time spent in Great Britain since import. This attestation may be certified if animals were imported from a third country into GB in the past three months prior to the date of milking, from a third country listed for the export of raw milk, colostrum or colostrum based products to the EU, as per [Annex XVII of Regulation 2021/404](#) (as amended).

The second (a) 'and/or', may be certified if some of the animals producing the milk have been imported from an EU Member State, EEA Country, Switzerland or Northern Ireland.

Please note, import data indicates that there are currently no dairy cattle in GB that do not meet the three month residency requirement, originate from the EU/EEA/NI or originate from a third country not listed to send milk to the EU. **If this situation changes, this guidance will be updated.**

(b) (i) This can be certified based on livestock in GB being under the official control of the Rural Payments Agency (and equivalent agencies in the Devolved Administrations) for registration of holdings and identification of animals. In addition, dairy establishments are registered by FSA in England and Wales, and Local Authorities in Scotland, and under the control of APHA.

Record keeping and retention for at least three years is a legal requirement at holdings of bovines (including bison and buffalo), ovines and caprines under the following regulations and equivalent regulations in the Devolved Administrations.

[The Cattle Identification Regulations 2007](#)

[The Sheep and Goats \(Records, Identification and Movement\) \(England\) Order 2009](#)

[The Sheep and Goats \(Records, Identification and Movement\) \(England\) Order \(Amendment\) 2014](#)

This attestation can be certified on the basis of compliance with these regulations for products originating from these species.

(ii) - This may be certified based on establishments receiving regular animal health visits from a veterinarian. If the farm of origin is a member of an approved farm assurance scheme [Farm assurance schemes: evidence of vet visits - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#), which requires annual veterinary visits then this statement may be certified on the basis of the relevant farm assurance scheme membership.

OVs may check the Red Tractor [Dairy Purchaser Directory](#) to confirm the milk originated from establishments purchasing only milk from UK farms that are certified under the Red Tractor Scheme. OVs may choose to certify the attestation based on the listing of such company in the Directory. The majority of milk currently produced in the UK is produced by farms which are members of a farm assurance scheme (e.g. Red tractor) which requires annual veterinary visits.

The frequency of veterinary visits should be at least annual and must be a visit of the establishment at flock level for the purpose of detection of, or information on, occurrence of animal disease, or a statutory visit for flock health reasons.

If farms are not part of recognized farm assurance schemes that mandate annual veterinary inspections, then a declaration from a private veterinarian confirming veterinary visitations to the farm are performed at least annually (or at a higher frequency if deemed proportionate to the animal health and welfare compliance risk in the holding) is required. A sample Establishment Veterinary Visitation Attestation form can be found on APHA [Vet Gateway](#) (ET242).

- The frequency of the veterinary visit and declaration shall commence at a maximum of 6 monthly intervals extending to 12 months for holdings (or closed herds) that have a history of maintaining good health and welfare of the animals.

- Until 13 December 2023, for farms that are not part of a recognised farm assurance scheme and are not able to provide a valid veterinary declaration, a farmer or manufacturers declaration can instead continue to be used to support certification of the EU 'regular veterinary visit' requirement. After 13 December 2023, farmer or manufacturer declarations will no longer be accepted, and this EU requirement must be certified based on other evidence such as membership of a recognised farm assurance scheme or via a valid veterinary declaration.
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(iii) -May be certified on the basis of notifiable disease clearances, as referred to in Section 4 of this guidance. The diseases of relevance for dairy are Foot and Mouth Disease and Rinderpest as listed in Annex I to Regulation 2020/692.

4. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CLEARANCE

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

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 disease clearance procedures for this EHC, a 618NDC will be reinstated by CITC which will be issued with the EHC until a time when disease clearance can be reinstated.

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

5. RESIDUE CHECK GAURANTEES

The UK has a surveillance programme in place to monitor for residues of authorised veterinary medicines, prohibited substances, and other contaminants in domestically produced foodstuffs of animal origin. Sample collection is conducted at the point of production i.e. at farm and slaughterhouse. The requirement for this monitoring is outlined in The Animal and Animal Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) (England and Scotland) Regulations of 2015 and equivalent legislation in Wales (2019) and Northern Ireland (2016). The monitoring conducted in GB is in accordance with the legislative requirements of Directive 96/23 (EC), 96/22 (EC), Decision 97/747 (EC) and 470/2009 (EC) concerning residue testing of products of animal origin. The residues tested in the programme are in accordance with Annex I and II of Directive No 96/23 (EC), specifically, and include veterinary medical products, banned substances and environmental contaminants.

With regards to maximum levels used to determine sample non-compliance, for authorised veterinary medicines GB work to the GB Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) published [here](#); these MRLs are aligned to the EU veterinary MRLs published under Reg (EU) [37/2010](#). If a pesticidal compound has an MRL for food-producing species then this MRL is used as the respective non-compliance threshold, but if a pesticide does not have a foodstuff MRL then the MRLs as listed in Regulation (EC) 396/2005 are applied. For contaminants, such as heavy metals and mycotoxins, the limits as set out in Reg (EC) 1881/2006 are used to determine sample non-compliance.

The results of the statutory surveillance programme can be accessed on the link below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/residues-statutory-and-non-statutory-surveillance-results>

The EHC residue testing requirements can be certified based on evidence of compliance to the national surveillance programme, which complies with the relevant EU legislation.

The national monitoring programme for pesticide MRLs in food and feed in place under Regulation 396/2005 is underpinned by national legislation, The Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels) Regulations (England and Wales) 2008 (as amended) and devolved administration equivalents. A national monitoring programme for Maximum Residue Levels is managed by the Health and Safety Executive. This involves testing a selection of produce that has already been placed on the market in Great Britain to provide assurance that only authorised pesticides, within permitted levels, are present. The results are published in an annual report. Annual reports can be found on gov.uk.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/expert-committee-on-pesticide-residues-in-food-prif-annual-report>

Any EHC residue pesticide requirements can be certified based on evidence of compliance with the pesticide residue monitoring scheme.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/pesticide-residues-in-food-results-of-monitoring-programme>.

6. COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE

In GB, the Certification Support Officer (CSO) role has been developed by APHA. CSOs can collect evidence, directed by an OV, which may be used to support OV certification of matters which do not require a clinical assessment or judgement e.g. for POAO and ABPs.

In England, Scotland, and Wales, 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.

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

NI origin:

For Northern Ireland origin 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 CO can certify certain matters relating to EU compliance at a national level.

Where the EHC refers to EU approval status of the premises of origin or manufacture in NI, this can be certified under the terms of the EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement and the Northern Ireland Protocol (NIP). The NIP treats NI as if it is in the EU SPS zone (which includes the EEA/EFTA states). Approved and registered premises in NI continue to implement the full requirements of Regulation (EC) Nos. 852/2004 and 853/2004 and Regulation (EU) No. 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.

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. 2073/2005 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 Regulation (EU) No_ 2017/625, Directive (EC) Nos 96/22 and 470/2009 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 accordance 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 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 GB exporter/CO must request this information from the NI exporter. This NI exporter may forward the request to the relevant NI CO to provide this information. This supporting information must be in writing and kept by the GB CO. The GB 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:

Imported POAO from the EU can be re-exported in certain circumstances:

- POAO imported from EU into GB and re-exported back to the EU after storage in GB without removing the POAO from its original packaging
[Re-export of Products of Animal Origin of European Union or Northern Ireland origin back to the European Union or Northern Ireland after storage in Great Britain: certificate 8461 - GOV.UK \(](#)
- POAO imported into GB from the EU that undergoes further processing and is exported to the EU as a new product. Processing means any action that substantially alters the initial product, including heating, smoking, curing, maturing, drying, marinating, extraction, extrusion or a combination of those processes. POAO that have been divided, parted, severed, sliced, boned, minced, skinned, ground, cut, cleaned, trimmed, husked, milled, chilled, frozen, deep-frozen or thawed, are not considered to have undergone further processing and cannot currently be re-exported to the EU.
- POAO imported into GB from the EU which is used to make/assemble a composite product.

For imported goods that need to be certified for export from GB, these are normally subject to import certification, or the availability of a Common Health Entry Document (CHED) issued by the Border Control Post (BCP) of entry to verify that they are compliant with GB import requirements and for placing on the GB market. Certifying Officers including Official Veterinarians may use these official documents to provide supporting evidence of compliance with relevant requirements for the re-export of products. In this context OV's may rely on the CHED issued by an Official Fish Inspector (a non-veterinarian) for Fishery Products and live bivalve molluscs, live echinoderms, live tunicates or live marine gastropods for human consumption, cleared via a GB BCP.

Where the CHED or accompanying import certificate are not available or do not provide sufficient supporting information, the Certifying Officer should seek a supporting attestation from an 'authorised veterinarian' who has personal knowledge of the matters in question. This may be further supported by relevant commercial information or records. It is the responsibility of the GB exporter to obtain the necessary supporting information to enable the Certifying Officer to verify compliance with export requirements.

For goods sourced in the EU and EFTA countries, especially those that are not accompanied by a veterinary certificate or CHED issued by a BCP - Certifying Officers may rely on the oval ID mark applied at approved food establishments in the EU as evidence that the goods were produced compliant with EU food production requirements for placing on the EU market - but care must be taken not to extrapolate this to animal health requirements not covered by the obligations of a food approved establishment, i.e. matters that extend beyond the scope of Regulations 852/2004 and 853/2004.

Third country origin:

It is also possible that some consignments may contain animal products that are of non-EU (Third Country) origin. In order to export to the EU a product which contains POAO imported from a Third Country, the imported POAO must come from an EU listed country and should have undergone further processing in GB.

"processing" means any action that substantially alters the initial product, including heating, smoking, curing, maturing, drying, marinating, extraction, extrusion or a combination of those processes.

"unprocessed products" means foodstuffs that have not undergone processing, and includes products that have been divided, parted, severed, sliced, boned, minced, skinned, ground, cut, cleaned, trimmed, husked, milled, chilled, frozen, deep-frozen or thawed.

Certifying Officers may obtain the necessary supporting information from a copy of the original EHC used for import of these products into the UK.

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

It is the UK 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.

8. UK APPROVED ESTABLISHMENTS ELIGIBLE TO EXPORT TO THE EU

The exporting establishment must be listed as a 'UK approved establishment' and a list of UK approved establishments for import of POAO to the EU, 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 this does not include establishments with pending applications for approval.

If the final product contains POAO from other establishments, or products were previously processed in different establishments in the production chain, then these establishments should also be listed as UK and/or EU approved establishments.

There are lists of approved establishments for other commodities, e.g. germinal products on the link above.

For approved establishments in Northern Ireland the "EC" suffix which is present in the health/ID mark, and appears on the label, is not part of the approval number

should not be included when referring to establishment approval numbers in the certificate.

9. OVAL MARK ON PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN – POAOs

EU hygiene regulations require that food of animal origin carries an oval health or identification mark and that official controls are carried out by enforcement authorities to ensure the appropriate marking has been applied. Domestic legislation has been introduced to ensure these requirements continue to apply in GB as retained legislation.

The health marks indicate that meat is fit for human consumption and the identification marks show when foods of animal origin have been produced in officially approved establishments which are compliant with retained EU food hygiene Regulations (EC) No 852/2004, (EC) No 853/2004 and (EU) No 2017/625. Also, the primary food legislation in England, Wales and Scotland is The Food Safety Act 1990 (as amended).

<https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/guidance-on-health-and-identification-marks-that-applies-from-1-january-2021>

Relevant text on the EHC can be certified on the basis that carcasses, half carcasses or quarters, or half carcasses cuts into three pieces, of domestic ungulates, farmed game mammals (other than lagomorphs) and large wild game bear the official health mark or that the primary, secondary and/or shipping packaging on food products of animal origin show the identification mark.

10. ADDITION OF SCHEDULES

When the space in Part I or Part II of the certificate is insufficient to accommodate full details of the consignment a schedule may be used. In the relevant section of the certificate the CO should annotate the certificate 'see attached schedule'. A new schedule should be created (typed or clearly written) containing the same information as that required in the certificate. The schedule must include the certificate reference number on each page and must be signed, dated and stamped by the CO in a colour other than the printed text on each page and under the last entry. The schedule forms part of the certificate. All pages of the certificate, including the schedule, must be sequentially numbered. Any blank spaces in the schedule or the certificate should be struck through with diagonal lines.

Further guidance is available here:

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

11. GROUPAGE EXPORT FACILITATION SCHEME (GEFS)

For groupage exports from Great Britain, where certain types of products are produced from a stable supply chain and are fully packaged for the final consumer, exporters who are GEFS

members may use 30 day support attestations to provide information to OVs to facilitate completion of this certificate.

For further information including the definition of groupage exports, the template 30-day support attestation which must be used and requirements for exporters, suppliers, and vets to use the scheme see:

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/External_OV_Instructions/Export_Instructions/Certification_Procedures/Products_Exports.html

You can check that exporters are GEFS members by emailing the exporter's name, GEFS membership number and the address of the exporting premises to GEFS@defra.gov.uk

12. CERTIFIED COPIES OF THE EXPORT HEALTH CERTIFICATE

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](#).

13. LEGAL STATEMENT

The existing EU legislation that the UK complied with prior to the end of the Transition Period has been 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". The EU standards that this legislation includes continue to remain in force, without substantive amendment, as part of UK domestic law (apart from corrections to make the EU legislation fully operable

14. DISCLAIMER

This certificate and NFG 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 Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) in Carlisle.

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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at product.exports@apha.gov.uk

PB 8468 NFG

Version History:

NFG –

Version 9 published 16 January 2024

- Section 7 Consignment or Part of the Consignment Originating from the NI, EU Member States or from Third Country (Triangular Trade):

After 15 January 2024, POAO consignments moving from Great Britain to Northern Ireland that require an Export Health Certificate will have to follow the rules on triangular trade. Separate rules apply to products that are eligible to move to Northern Ireland via the Northern Ireland Retail Movement Scheme.

Version 8 published 28 March 2023

- Triangular trade section EU paragraph:
 - Amended to standardise the advice we provide on documentary evidence across POAO NFGs.