

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR FEED AND FEED ADDITIVES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, INCLUDING THOSE DERIVED FROM BIRDS AND FISH, EXPORTED TO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION – 8593EHC

Certificate **8593EHC** is based on model certificate agreed between the UK and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and reflect the requirements laid down in the legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union. As a result, the wording and format cannot be amended. Provided the guidance notes below are followed or relied upon, the certificate may be signed.

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER – 8593NFG

Associated Documents:

8593EHC

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export certificate 8593EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with the certificate. We strongly suggest that exporters obtain full details of the importing country's requirements from the veterinary authorities in the country concerned, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.

Important note for exporters and Official Veterinarians:

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

1. SCOPE

Certificate **8593EHC** may be used for the export from the UK of **animal feed of animal origin, including those derived from birds and fish** to the Eurasian Economic Union.

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

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

Although this certificate may be used to accompany consignments to the member countries of the EAEU, EAEU Regulations suggest that this certificate is not necessary for consignments of synthesized feed additives destined for the EAEU. Exporters wishing to export to the EAEU are therefore advised to verify, via their EAEU contacts, if this certificate is required for their products.

Please see link below, Section 3.13:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2020-08/ia_eu-ru_sps-req_req_common-vet-checks-cu-border_en.pdf

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

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

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

Approval of Manufacturing Establishments

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

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

<https://fsvps.gov.ru/ru/fsvps/importexport/uk/enterprises.html>

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

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

Although Rosselkhoznadzor keep their list of approved establishments up to date and this list can be referred to for guidance, it is the responsibility of the exporter and OV to ensure that the product, manufacturer and other relevant consignment details are acceptable for import to the Russian authorities.

2. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

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

OVs must sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV stamp in any ink colour **OTHER THAN BLACK**

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

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

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

Certified Copy Requirements - England, Wales and Scotland

Guidance concerning return of certified copies of EHCs has changed and only specific certified copies are required to be returned to the APHA. Certifying OVs must return a certified copy of EHCs only for the following EHC types:

- if the exported commodity is cattle, pigs, sheep, goats or camelids;
- if the certificate was applied for manually and the application documents have been emailed to APHA and not applied for via the Exports Health Certificates Online (EHCO) system.

Certified copies should be emailed on the day of signature to the Centre for International Trade Carlisle (CITC) at the following address: certifiedcopies@apha.gov.uk.

For certificates that have been issued to the Certifying OV via the EHCO system, the Certifying OV must complete the certifier portal with the status of the certificate and the date of signature.

A copy of all EHCs and supporting documentation certified must be retained for two years.

Certifying OVs are not required to return certified copies of other EHCs issued, however CITC may request certified copies of EHCs and supporting documentation in order to complete Quality Assurance checks or if an issue arises with the consignment after certification.

DAERA Export Health Certificates: Provision of certified copies

aPVPs certifying DECOL produced Export Health Certificates must return a legible, scanned copy of the final EHC to the relevant DAERA Processing Office within 1 working day of signing.

Good quality photographic copies will be accepted by the department, where obtaining a scanned copy is not feasible - for example, where 'on site' certification is undertaken and scanning facilities are not available.

For record purposes, a copy of the final Export Health Certificate and associated Support documents should be retained by the aPVP for a period of 2 years from the date of certification.

The Department will carry out periodic audits of all aspects of export certification to ensure that a high standard of certification is being maintained.

3. GENERAL INFORMATION (SECTIONS 1-3 REFER)

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

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

As per Regulation on the Common Procedure of Veterinary Control at the Customs Border of the Customs Union and the customs territory of the Customs Union (CU

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

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

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

(b) CERTIFICATE № (SECTION 1.5):

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

(c) COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (SECTION 1.6):

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

(d) CERTIFYING COUNTRY (SECTION 1.7):

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

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

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

(f) CERTIFYING ORGANISATION IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY (SECTION 1.9):

This should be pre-printed as:

'*ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH AGENCY*' for consignments certified in Great Britain.
OR

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

(g) POINT OF ENTRY INTO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY (SECTION 1.10):

The OV must ask the exporter for this information.

(h) ESTABLISHMENT DETAILS (SECTION 3.1):

Establishments producing animal feeds or animal feed materials must be approved or registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1831/2003 laying down requirements for feed hygiene. In England, this is enforced by the Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2005 (as amended). Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The appropriate approval or registration number should be entered into this section and this number should reflect the number which is used on product labels or on other paperwork associated with the export.

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

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

4. VETERINARY CERTIFICATION (SECTION 4 REFERS)

Taking into consideration the additional guidance below, the health attestation may be certified on the basis of the OV's familiarity with the sourcing, processing,

handling and storage arrangements in place at the processing establishment and/or examination of relevant records and documentation.

(b) Section 4.1

This can be signed on the basis of [EU Regulations 1069/2009 and 142/2011 on Animal By-products](#) - implemented in the UK by the Animal By-Products Regulations 2013 - which require the approval / registration and monitoring of establishments producing feed for farmed animals. The certifying OV may ask to see the certificate of registration/approval issued by Defra or other Agriculture Departments.

(c) Section 4.2

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

(d) Section 4.3

The relevant recommendations by the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code can be found here: [Terrestrial Code Online Access - OIE - World Organisation for Animal Health](#)

In the UK SRM material is Category 1 ABP and must be disposed of by rendering and/or incineration under the TSE Regulations, and the contents of stomachs and intestines must be disposed of at the abattoir also ensuring that there is no cross-contamination of the meat.

Note the following Oie recommendations for ruminant-derived meat-and-bone meal or greaves in Article 11.4.13:

1. Ruminant-derived meat-and-bone meal or greaves, or any commodities containing such products, which originate from a country, zone or compartment defined in Article 11.4.3. [negligible risk], but where there has been an indigenous case of BSE, should not be traded if such products were derived from cattle born before the date from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants had been effectively enforced.

2. Ruminant-derived meat-and-bone meal or greaves, or any commodities containing such products, which originate from a country, zone or compartment defined in Articles 11.4.4. [controlled risk] and 11.4.5. [undetermined risk] should not be traded between countries.

The product must therefore not contain any ruminant PAP originating from GB or other countries/zones/compartments with a controlled or undetermined risk status.

Exporters should confirm (e.g. via their importer) that the importing authorities will accept their specific products on the basis of species, source and nature of the ingredients of animal origin used to make them.

(e) Sections 4.4 - 4.6

As described in the statements in the EHC.

It is strongly advisable that the batches intended for export are tested individually. Regardless of which sampling and testing methods are used, it is in the exporter's interest to be confident that their product would be able to pass any laboratory tests which may be carried out on the consignment upon its arrival in the EAEU. Accordingly, the HACCP plan should be

sufficiently robust to ensure minimal risk of any contamination of the product. The tests must be carried out by UK government accredited laboratory.

(f) Section 4.7

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

(g) Section 4.8

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

5. Where declarations are relied upon to support the completion of this certificate, these must be signed by someone who has knowledge of and responsibility for the relevant parts of the production process. The managing director (or equivalent) of the company should provide a letter giving the name(s) and job title(s) of those authorised to give the declaration and the basis on which the declaration is made.

The declaration should include a clause indicating that the signatory is aware that making a false declaration is an offence and that he/she accepts full responsibility if any problems arise with the export should there be any dispute relating to the matters being declared.

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

6. DISCLAIMER

This certificate is provided on the basis of information available at the time, and may not necessarily comply fully with the requirements of the importing country. It is the exporter's responsibility to check the certificate against any relevant import permit or any advice provided by the competent authority in the importing country. If these do not match, the exporter should contact the APHA Centre for International Trade, Carlisle or DAERA, via the link or e-mail address below:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-apha>

DAERA - Email: vs.implementation@daera-ni.gov.uk

Annex A

Additional instructions for consignments with final destination of Belarus

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

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

PLT@apha.gov.uk

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

Table 1:

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