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NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

In relation to 7193EHC titled:
VETERİNARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR PROCESSED ANIMAL PROTEIN, OTHER THAN THOSE DERİVED FROM FARMED INSECTS, NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, INCLUDING MIXTURES AND PRODUCTS OTHER THAN PETFOOD CONTAINING SUCH PROTEIN, FOR EXPORTATION TO THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

Associated Documents: 7193EHC

IMPORTANT
These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export certificate 7193EHC. **The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate** 7193EHC. **We strongly suggest that exporters obtain full details of the importing country's requirements from the veterinary authorities in the country concerned, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.**

1. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE

This certificate may be used for the export of processed animal protein (PAP) which is derived from animals (other than insects) and not intended for human consumption. It may be possible to use this certificate for compound feeds containing PAP derived from non-ruminant animals (other than insects), but exporters are advised to confirm this with the importing authorities.

This certificate must not be used for:

- **pet food** containing PAP; or
- **PAP derived from ruminant animals** if mixed with anything other than PAP from non-ruminant animals (other than insects).

Note that **the export of PAP from the UK is controlled by elements of domestic legislation** in addition to the requirements imposed by the authorities in the importing country. **See paragraph 2** below.

For the purposes of this document, the following legislative references will be used:

- **retained Regulation (EC) 142/2011** refers to Regulation (EC) 142/2011 as last amended 8th December 2020, and published at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eur/2011/142#
- **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** refers to Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 as last amended 14th December 2019, and published at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eur/2009/1069#
- **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001** refers to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 as last amended on 19th November 2020, and published at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eur/2001/999#

For the purposes of the certificate the following definition of *processed animal protein*, from the **retained Regulation (EC) 142/2011**, shall apply:

"*animal protein derived entirely from Category 3 material, which have been treated in accordance with Section 1 of Chapter II of Annex X (including blood meal and fishmeal) so as to render them suitable for direct use as feed material or for any other use in feedingstuffs, including petfood, or for use in organic fertilisers or soil improvers;*

however, it does not include blood products, milk, milk-based products, milk-derived products, colostrum, colostrum products, centrifuge or separator sludge, gelatine, hydrolysed proteins and dicalcium phosphate, eggs and egg-products, including eggshells, tricalcium phosphate and collagen".

Similarly, the definition of **Category 3 material** from Article 10 of the **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** shall also apply.

The principles and controls laid down under the **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** and the **retained Regulation (EC) 142/2011** continue to be enforced and implemented by the **Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013** (as amended) and by equivalent legislation in force in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Exporters and certifying Official Veterinarians are therefore reminded that:

- the **export of Category 1 material**, **Category 2 material** (and any product derived from those materials) from the UK to countries outside the EU **is prohibited** unless specific export rules have been laid down for the specific commodity concerned.
  Articles 8, 9, and 43(3) of the **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** refer.

- the feeding of most animals or farmed fish with PAP derived from the same species, a practice referred to as intra-species recycling, is prohibited.
  Article 11 of the **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** refers.

2. CONTROLS ON THE *EXPORT* OF PAP

The export of PAP from the UK is controlled by the **Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2018** (as amended) and by equivalent legislation in force in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

These statutory instruments continue to enforce and implement the principles and controls laid down in the **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001**.

Controls on the export of PAP from the UK are laid down under **Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to the retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001**.

Note: Compliance with these TSE-related export controls is required regardless of the requirements of this certificate and independently of any other requirements the authorities in the importing country may have.

These additional export controls vary by species:

(a) <u>PAP derived from NON-RUMINANT ANIMALS and compound feed containing it</u>

PAP derived from non-ruminant animals and compound feed containing it, may only be exported if it:

EITHER

- Complies with the **standard conditions** set out under Point 3 of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to the **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001.**

  See **section A** below for more information.

OR

- Complies with one of the **derogations** provided for under Point 4 of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to the **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001.**

  See **section B** below for more information.

OV's and exporters are advised to familiarise themselves with the detail of the export controls referred to above, but for convenience the key principles of the requirements are outlined below:

Section A

<u>STANDARD CONDITIONS for the export of non-ruminant PAP</u>

Point 3 of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to the **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001** focuses on the complete segregation of ruminant and non-ruminant materials at each stage in the production of the PAP and of compound feeds containing the PAP, supported by regular sampling for the presence of ruminant proteins using a method set out under the **retained Regulation (EC) 152/2009** (as last amended 16th November 2020) to verify the absence of cross-contamination.

As a result, these conditions focus on robust segregation at:

- **slaughterhouses, cutting plants and other establishments supplying the starting animal material;**
- **rendering establishments;**
  and
- **compound feed establishments.**

The requirements for each of these establishments are outlined in Point (c) of Section D of Chapter IV of Annex IV of the **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001.**

In addition, **Point 3** of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to the **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001** also sets out certain additional requirements regarding:

- **the packaging and labelling of compound feed containing non-ruminant PAP**

- **the storage of bulk non-ruminant PAP and bulk compound feeds containing non-ruminant PAP.**

The **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001** should be consulted for more details of these Standard Conditions.

Section B

DEROGATIONS from the Standard Conditions for the export of NON-RUMINANT PAP and compound feed containing it

Point 4 of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to the **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001** provides derogations from the requirements set out under **Section A** above.

For the purposes of this certificate, the Standard Conditions set out at **Section A** need not apply to:

- **fishmeal**, provided that it was produced in accordance with the requirements of **Annex IV** to the **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001;**

and

- **compound feed containing fishmeal** and no other processed animal protein, provided that it is produced in accordance with the requirements of **Annex IV** to the **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001;**

and

- **PAP derived from non-ruminants** and destined for the manufacture of petfood or of organic fertilisers and soil improvers in the destination country, provided that, before export, the exporter ensures that **each consignment of PAP is analysed in accordance with the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method** set out under Point 2.2 of Annex VI to the **retained Regulation (EC) 152/2009** (as last amended 16th November 2020) to verify the absence of constituents of ruminant origin.

The **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001** should be consulted for more details of these Derogations

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

(b) PAP derived from RUMINANT ANIMALS

PAP derived from ruminant animals may only be exported if it complies with the conditions set out under Point 1 of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to the **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001.**

OV's and exporters are advised to familiarise themselves with the detail of the export controls referred to above, but for convenience the key principles of the requirements are outlined below.

For the purposes of this certificate, **PAP derived from ruminant animals** may only be exported to countries outside the EU if:

a. the PAP derived from ruminant animals is not mixed with anything other than PAP derived from non-ruminant animals (other than insects);

and

b. a uniquely numbered tamper-evident seal is applied to the container of PAP before it leaves the rendering establishment of production;

and

c. whilst in the UK, the sealed container is accompanied by an appropriate commercial document as provided for in the **retained Regulation (EC) 142/2011**;

and

d. the sealed container of PAP must be transported directly from the rendering establishment of production to an approved point of exit from the UK;

The certifying OV is advised to keep records of the evidence used to determine compliance with the requirements of **paragraphs a.** to **d.** above.

If the OV has any concerns that the consignment does not comply with the above requirements, then the certificate should not be signed and the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Centre for International Trade (CIT) in Carlisle or DAERA should be consulted for advice.

3. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV)

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

Foreign text: The Official Veterinarian should note that the foreign text in this 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
Authorised Private Veterinary Practitioners (aPVPs) certifying DAERA Export Certification On-Line (DECOL) produced EHCs 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.

4. COMPLETION OF PART I – DETAILS OF DESPATCHED CONSIGNMENT

I.2a – intentionally struck through.

I.3 – Central Competent Authority
This should be completed with "**Defra**".

I.4 – Local Competent Authority
For exports from Great Britain, this should be completed with "**Animal and Plant Health Agency**" or "**APHA**".
For exports from Northern Ireland, this should be completed with "**Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs**" or "**DAERA**".

I.6 – intentionally struck through.

I.7 and I.9 – Country ISO Codes
ISO 3166 is the commonly accepted International Standard for country codes.

The ISO Code for the whole of the **United Kingdom** is "**GB**" and this should be entered at **Box I.7.**

The ISO Code for **Turkey** is "**TR**" and should be entered at **Box I.9.**

I.8 – Region of Origin
This paragraph may usually be struck through.

However, if the UK and the product fall within the scope of emergency disease control legislation laid down by the importing authorities then this paragraph should be completed with the appropriate region names and ISO codes if these are specified under such emergency legislation.
In these cases, Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Centre for International Trade (CIT) in Carlisle or DAERA in Northern Ireland should be consulted for further specific guidance.

I.10 – intentionally struck through.

I.11 – Place of origin
This relates to the rendering establishment responsible for processing Category 3 material into the PAP present in the consignment.

The rendering establishment must be approved in accordance with the **Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013** (as amended) or with parallel legislation in force in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

These statutory instruments currently enforce and implement the principles and controls laid down under the **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009.**

The approval number may be confirmed on sight of a valid approval document or by reference to the responsible local APHA or DAERA office. OVs should enter the relevant approval or registration number in addition to the address of the premises of origin.

In addition, if the consignment does not contain any PAP derived from ruminant animals, the rendering establishment must also satisfy the relevant conditions described at **paragraph d.** of **Section A** of **paragraph 2** above regarding the separation of ruminant and non-ruminant PAP (unless if one of the permitted derogations is being used).

I.12 – intentionally struck through.

I.13 – Place of loading
The place of loading or the point of embarkation must be entered.

I.14 - Date of departure
The date of departure must be entered.

I.15 – Means of transport
The means of transport i.e. aeroplane, ship, railway wagon, road vehicle must be indicated. The option 'Other' is not applicable to the movement of products and should not be selected. The flight number, name of the vessel, the train number and rail car or the number plate of the road vehicle should be entered as the means of identification as appropriate.

If the means of transport changes after the certificate has been signed, the consignor must inform the officials at the intended point of entry.

Optionally, the number of the airway bill, bill of loading, or the

commercial number of the train or road vehicle may be entered as the documentary reference.

I.16 – Entry point
The exporter must advise the OV of the point of entry into the destination country and this must be entered.

I.17 – intentionally struck through.

I.18 - Description of commodity
A veterinary description of the goods or a description based on the applicable HS Code (see below) must be entered. For clarity, proprietary or brand names should be avoided.

I.19 – HS Code
The Harmonised System (HS) Code is a commodity classification system used as a basis for customs tariffs and for international trade statistics. The most appropriate HS Code, as listed in the footnote of the certificate, should be entered in **Box I.19:**

05.05 Skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not with trimmed edges) and down, not further worked than cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation; powder and waste of feathers or parts of feathers;

05.06 Bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinised; powder and waste of these products;

05.07 Ivory, tortoiseshell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns, antlers, hooves, nails, claws and beaks, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape; powder and waste of these products;

05.11 Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of Chapter 1 or 3, unfit for human consumption

23.01 Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption; greaves.

23.09 Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding

Further information on HS Codes can be found online at:
https://www.gov.uk/trade-tariff/sections

Note: Not all products covered by the above HS Codes are eligible for export under this certificate.

The OV should confirm with the exporter that the HS Code used correctly describes the products being consigned.

I.20 – Quantity of Product
Insert the total gross and net weights in Kg.

I.21 – Temperature of products
Indicate whether the transport/storage temperature is ambient, chilled or frozen.

I.22 - Number of packages

Insert the number of packages in the consignment.

I.23 - Seal/container No.
The seal or container number of the consignment may be entered here.

I.24 – Type of packaging
Enter the type of packaging in the space provided.

I.25 – Commodities certified for
Indicate the intended use of the product, taking into account any guidance which may be provided in the footnote of the certificate.

I.26 – intentionally struck through.

I.27 – For import or admission
The box should be ticked to confirm that this is an import or admission as opposed to transhipment.

I.28 – Identification of the commodities
For the purposes of this certificate, the species referred to in the 1st column of **Box I.28** refers to the species from which the products were derived.

If the consignment consists of several different types of products then it may be necessary to use a separate schedule to identify the full consignment. The schedule must, as a minimum, contain the same information as that required in **Box I.28** of the certificate and this box must be annotated "See Attached Schedule".

Each page of the schedule must bear a page number and the health certificate reference number and be signed, dated and stamped by the Official Veterinarian.

The schedule must be stapled inside the health certificate and the Official Veterinarian should "fan" and stamp over the pages of the schedule and certificate. The top stapled corner of the schedule and certificate should be folded over and stamped also.

Any blank spaces in the schedule or in **Box I.28** should be deleted with diagonal lines.

Further to the guidance for **paragraph I.11** above, OVs should enter the relevant approval number of the manufacturing plant in addition to the other required information.

5. **PART II – Health information**
Taking into consideration the additional guidance below, the health attestation may be certified on the basis of the OV's knowledge of the **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** and the **retained Regulations (EC) 142/2011** and familiarity with the sourcing, processing, handling and storage arrangements in place at the processing establishment and/or examination of relevant records and documentation including laboratory test results where relevant.

II.1(a). – Approval and supervision of establishment
This paragraph may be certified on the basis of approval of the rendering establishment in accordance with the **Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013** (as amended) or with parallel legislation in force in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, in line with the advice given for **paragraph I.11** above.

II.1(b). – Animal by-product ingredients

This paragraph must be completed to reflect the types of animal by-products used in the manufacture of the PAP present in the consignment.

Any options which are not to be certified should be struck through in the usual manner.

The certifying OV should read the options carefully to ensure that only permitted deletions are made. Deleting text that is ineligible for deletion could result in the consignment being detained or rejected.

II.1(c). – Processing standards

This paragraph should be completed to reflect the standard processing method applied to the animal by-products during the manufacture of the PAP present in the consignment.

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

Where a choice of processing methods is offered, the number of the specific processing method used should be entered in the space provided.

Note that this paragraph requires that **mammalian-derived PAP** (other than porcine bloodmeal) **must have been subjected to Method 1**.

II.2. – Microbiological standards

This refers to testing of the PAP at the rendering establishment and testing of the end product is not necessary.

However, satisfactory testing of the end product may be relied upon if the test results for the PAP are not readily available.

II.6. – Ruminant origin material and Specified Risk Material

For consignments which do NOT contain any ruminant PAP, the entire paragraph II.6 should be struck through in the usual manner.

For consignments which DO contain ruminant PAP, the appropriate options under paragraph II.6 must be certified.

NOTE: Paragraph II.6 requires the UK or the exporting region of the UK to have a negligible BSE risk in accordance with the OIE. See below for more details.

The certifying OV should read all the options carefully to ensure that only permitted deletions are made. Deleting text that is ineligible for deletion or deleting the wrong text could result in the consignment being detained or rejected.

1st and 2nd indents: BSE status of country/region of origin of the exported product

These indents relate to the UK or a region of the UK.

Each of these options requires the UK or region of the UK to have **a negligible BSE risk status in accordance with the OIE.**

At the time of writing, the OIE considers the UK to consist of the following zones with respect to BSE risk

status:

1. Negligible BSE risk zones of the UK:
   Northern Ireland

2. Controlled BSE risk zones of the UK
   England & Wales
   Scotland

Therefore at this time, **products containing PAP derived from ruminant animals** can only be exported under this certificate from **Northern Ireland**.

The BSE risk status of a country or region assigned by the OIE can be seen by clicking on the "*Official Disease Status*" link on the OIE's website: https://www.oie.int/en/disease/bovine-spongiform-encephalopathy/#ui-id-2

The **1st indent** cannot be certified as the UK has had BSE indigenous cases in all zones.

The **2nd indent** can be certified if the by-product or derived product were derived from animals born after 1st August 1996 and the other listed conditions have been met. The UK has had the feed ban implemented since August 1996. The 1st indent should be struck through in the usual manner.

APHA CIT or DAERA should be consulted for advice regarding the basis on which either of these indents may be certified.

3rd and 4th indents: Ruminant species involved

If the raw material was derived from ruminant animals other than bovine, ovine or caprine animals, the **3rd indent** must be certified. The 4th indent, including its subsequent indents, should be struck through in the usual manner.

If the raw material was derived from bovine, ovine or caprine animals, the **4th indent** must be certified, together with the relevant subsequent indent or indents depending on whether the ruminant material:

Either

- Was derived from bovine, ovine or caprine animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE risk in accordance with OIE.

Or

- Does not contain any:
  - specified risk material;
  - mechanically separated meat, other than from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE risk in accordance with OIE;
  - material obtained from animals subjected to pithing or similar stunning method, other than animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible

BSE risk in accordance with OIE

For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "**specified risk material**" means the following tissues:

- the skull excluding the mandible and including the brain and eyes, and the spinal cord of bovine animals aged over 12 months from any country;
- the vertebral column excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the spinous and transverse processes of the cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae and the median sacral crest and wings of the sacrum, but including the dorsal root ganglia, of bovine animals aged over 30 months from a country or region with an undetermined or controlled BSE risk status in accordance with the OIE;

- the tonsils, the last four meters of the small intestine, the caecum and the mesentery of bovine animals of all ages from a country or region with an undetermined or controlled BSE risk status in accordance with the OIE;
- the skull including the brain and eyes, and the spinal cord of ovine and caprine animals aged over 12 months or which have a permanent incisor erupted through the gum from any country;

If the 4th indent and subsequent indent or indents are certified, then the 3rd indent should be struck through in the usual manner.

II.7. – Milk or milk products from ovine or caprine animals

For consignments which:

either – **DO NOT** contain any milk or milk products from ovine or caprine animals

or – are **not intended** for feeding to farmed animals other than fur animals

the **1st indent** should be certified, and the entire 2nd indent and its subsequent indents should be struck through in the usual manner.

That the product is not intended for feeding to farmed animals, other than fur animals, may be supported by reference to the usage instructions, data sheets and marketing information relating to the products in the consignment.

For consignments which:

DO contain milk or milk products from ovine or caprine animals,
and
are intended for feeding to farmed animals other than fur animals.

the **2nd indent** and its subsequent indents should be certified as appropriate, and the 1st indent should be struck through in the usual manner.

Paragraphs (a)(i) to (a)(v) of the **2nd indent** may be certified on the basis of the scrapie-related controls laid down under the **Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2018**

(as amended) and by equivalent legislation in force in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Paragraphs (b) and (c) of the **2nd indent** should be supported by a thorough search of Defra's Scrapie Notification Database (SND) to verify the status of relevant holdings, and compliance with the monitoring of ovine and caprine animals enforced by the **Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2018** (as amended) and by equivalent legislation in force in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, which may include membership of the Scrapie Monitoring Scheme in the case of animal that are not ARR/ARR.

Please contact APHA CIT or DAERA for further advice on checks on Scrapie Notification Database (SND).

II.8. – Intended use

This paragraph seeks to mitigate the risk of ruminant proteins being fed to farmed animals, other than fur animals, in the destination country.

For consignments which contain **PAP derived exclusively from ruminant animals**, this paragraph may be entirely deleted in the usual manner.

For consignments which contain either **PAP derived exclusively from non-ruminant animals**, or **a mixture of PAP derived from both ruminant and non-ruminant animals**, one of the indents must be certified as appropriate.

The **1st indent** may be supported by reference to the usage instructions, data sheets and marketing information relating to the products in the consignment. The 2nd indent should be struck through in the usual manner.

The **2nd indent** may be supported by confirmation of an undertaking from the exporter to provide the importing authorities with the results of the **polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests** carried out in accordance with the methods set out under Point 2.2 of Annex VI to the **retained Regulation (EC) 152/2009** (as last amended 16th November 2020) to verify the absence of constituents of ruminant origin. The 1st indent should be struck through in the usual manner.

6. SUPPORTING DECLARATIONS

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

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

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

7. 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