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NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

In relation to 8517EHC titled:
EXPORT TO INDONESIA OF POULTRY-DERIVED PROCESSED ANIMAL PROTEIN NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Associated Documents: 8517EHC

IMPORTANT
These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but always in conjunction with certificate 8517EHC.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

This certificate may be used for the export of poultry-derived processed animal protein (**PAP**) intended for feeding to animals.

This includes compound feeds containing this PAP where intended for feeding to aquaculture animals, but it does NOT include finished pet food containing this PAP (for which alternative certification must be obtained).

This certificate **must NOT be used** for the export of consignments containing PAP derived from porcine animals (paragraph II.6 of the certificate refers).

Regulation (EC) 142/2011 (as amended) states that *processed animal protein* means:

"*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;*".

Category 3 material is defined under Article 10 of Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended).

Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended) and Regulation (EC) 142/2011 (as amended) are enforced in England by the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013 (as amended). Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Restrictions on the *use* of PAP from non-ruminant terrestrial animals

Exporters and certifying Official Veterinarians are reminded that Article 11 of Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended) prohibits the feeding of animals with PAP derived from the same species, a practice referred to as intra-species recycling.

Controls on the *export* of PAP

For the purposes of this certificate, **PAP derived from non-ruminant terrestrial animals** and compound feed containing it may only be exported to third countries if:

Either

- the **standard specific conditions** set out under Point 3 of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended) are fully complied with.

Or

- the **derogation** provided for under Point 4(e) of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 is fully complied with.

Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended) is enforced in England by the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2018 (as amended). Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Compliance with one of the above sets of conditions is in addition to the requirements laid down in the certificate itself. Each option is explained in more detail below:

A **Standard Specific Conditions for the export of non-ruminant PAP**

Point 3 of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended) relates to 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 and analysis to verify the absence of cross-contamination.

As a result, these conditions focus on robust segregation at slaughterhouses, cutting plants, rendering establishments and compound feed establishments.

The requirements for each of these establishments are outlined below:

(a) **slaughterhouses** must:

Either:

(i) be specifically registered by the competent authority as slaughterhouses which do not slaughter ruminant animals;

Or

(ii) be specifically inspected and authorised by the competent authority to also slaughter ruminant animals on the basis that robust and effective measures are in place to prevent cross-contamination between ruminant and non-ruminant by-products, including:

- the use of physically separate lines;
- separate collection, storage, transport and packaging facilities;

- regular sampling and laboratory analysis of non-ruminant animal by-products for the presence of ruminant proteins using a method set out under Regulation (EC) 152/2009.

(b) **cutting plants** must:
Either
(i) be specifically registered by the competent authority as cutting plants which do not bone or cut up ruminant meat;
Or
(ii) be specifically inspected and authorised by the competent authority to also bone or cut up ruminant animals on the basis that robust and effective measures are in place to prevent cross-contamination between ruminant and non-ruminant by-products, including:

- the use of physically separate lines;
- separate collection, storage, transport and packaging facilities;
- regular sampling and laboratory analysis of non-ruminant animal by-products for the presence of ruminant proteins using a method set out under Regulation (EC) 152/2009.

(c) **other establishments** must:
Either
(i) be specifically registered by the competent authority as not handling ruminant products;
Or
(ii) be specifically inspected and authorised by the competent authority to also handle ruminant products on the basis that robust and effective measures are in place to prevent cross-contamination between ruminant and non-ruminant by-products, including:

- the use of physically separate lines;
- separate collection, storage, transport and packaging facilities;
- regular sampling and laboratory analysis of non-ruminant animal by-products for the presence of ruminant proteins using a method set out under Regulation (EC) 152/2009.

(d) the **rendering** plant must:
Either
(i) be specifically registered by the competent authority as being dedicated to processing non-ruminant animal by-products and must source their raw materials exclusively from **slaughterhouses**, **cutting plants** and **other establishments** referred to in the abovementioned **paragraphs (a)**, **(b)** and **(c)** respectively;

Or

(ii) be specifically inspected and authorised by the competent authority to also process ruminant animal by-products on site on the basis that robust and effective measures are in place to prevent cross-contamination between PAP of ruminant origin and PAP of non-ruminant origin, including:

- the production of PAP of ruminant origin within a closed system that is physically separate from that used for the production of PAP of non-ruminant origin;
- storage and transport of animal by-products of ruminant origin in facilities that are physically separate from those used for animal by-products of non-ruminant origin;
- storage and packaging of PAP of ruminant origin in facilities that are physically separate from those used for finished products of non-ruminant origin;
- regular sampling and laboratory analysis of the PAP of non-ruminant origin using a method set out under Regulation (EC) 152/2009 to verify the absence of PAP of ruminant origin.

(e) the **compound feed** establishment must:

Either

(i) be authorised by the competent authority and be dedicated to the production of feed for aquaculture animals;

Or

(ii) be specifically inspected and authorised by the competent authority to also produce feed intended for other farmed animals (other than fur animals) on the basis that robust and effective measures are in place to prevent cross-contamination between the feed for aquaculture animals and the feed for other farmed animals, including:

- the manufacture, storage, transport, packaging and handling of compound feed intended for ruminant animals must be carried out in facilities that are physically separate from those used for compound feed intended for non-ruminant animals;
- the manufacture, storage, transport, packaging and handling of compound feed intended for aquaculture animals must be carried out in facilities that are physically separate from those used for compound feed intended for other non-ruminant animals;

- the keeping of records detailing the purchases and uses of PAP derived from non-ruminant terrestrial animals (other than farmed insects) and the sales of compound feed containing this PAP and making these available to the competent authority for a period of at least five years;
- regular sampling and laboratory analysis of the compound feed intended for farmed animals other than aquaculture animals using a method set out under Regulation (EC) 152/2009 to verify the absence of unauthorised constituents of animal origin.

Or

(iii) be a **home compounder** that:

- is registered by the competent authority as a producer of complete feed from compound feed containing PAP derived from non-ruminant terrestrial animals (other than farmed insects);
- only keeps aquaculture animals;
- only uses compound feed containing PAP derived from non-ruminant terrestrial animals (other than farmed insects) which contains less than 50% crude protein in the manufacture its complete feed;

B **Derogation from the Standard Specific Conditions for the export of non-ruminant PAP**

Point 4(e) of Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended) allows rendering establishments to make use of a derogation from the requirements set out under **paragraph A(d)** above on the basis that **each consignment** satisfies the following requirements:

(a) the consignment is **destined for the manufacture of pet food** in the third country of destination;

And

(b) the consignment has been **analysed in accordance with the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method** set out under point 2.2 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 to verify the absence of constituents of ruminant origin.

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

If the OV has any concerns that the consignment or the establishments involved in its manufacture do not comply with either of the requirements of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended) summarised above, then the certificate should not be signed and the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Centre for International Trade, in Carlisle, or DAERA should be consulted for advice.

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

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. FORMAT OF THE CERTIFICATE

The format and paragraph numbering of this certificate is based on the model 'Veterinary Certificate to EU' for products of animal origin as published in **Commission Decision 2007/240/EC** (as amended).

As a result, some of the text may not directly apply to exports from the UK and some paragraphs may appear out of sequence whilst others may be intentionally left blank.

Annex I of this Decision includes **Explanatory Notes** which offer general guidance on how veterinary certificates based on these models may be completed, particularly with respect to Part I of the certificate.

These and other pieces of EU legislation are published in the Official Journal of the European Union and can be accessed via the online search feature available at:

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

More specific guidance on completing this certificate has been provided in these notes.

4. COMPLETION OF PART I – DETAILS OF DESPATCHED CONSIGNMENT

I.3 – Central Competent Authority

This should be completed with "**Defra**".

I.4 – Local Competent Authority

This should be completed with "**Animal and Plant Health Agency**" or "**APHA**" for exports from Great Britain. Where the exporting establishment is located in Northern Ireland, "**Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs**" or "**DAERA**" should be entered.

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 **Indonesia** is "**ID**" and should be entered at **Box I.9.**

I.8 – Region of Origin

In line with the Explanatory Notes referred to in paragraph 3 above, 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 – Approval/Registration Number
This relates to the **rendering establishment** responsible for processing Category 3 animal by-products into the PAP present in the consignment.

Rendering establishments must be approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (as amended). In England, this is enforced by the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013 (as amended). Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Certifying OVs are advised that, in accordance with Articles 54 and 55 of Regulation (EC) 1069/2009, references to Regulation (EC) 1774/2002 shall be construed as references to Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 and that establishments, plants and users approved or registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1774/2002 before 4 March 2011 shall be deemed to be approved or registered, as required, in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009.

The approval number may be confirmed on sight of a valid approval or registration document or by reference to the responsible local APHA or DAERA office.

In addition, the **rendering establishment** must also satisfy the conditions described under either **paragraph 1A(d)(i)** or **paragraph 1A(d)(ii)** above, unless if the rendering establishment is to make use of the derogation outlined in **paragraph 1(B)** above.

I.12 – intentionally struck through.

I.13 – Place of loading
The place of loading or the port 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.

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 appropriate HS Code should be entered in **Box I.19**. 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

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 product
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 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 offered 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
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 **I.11** above, OVs should enter the relevant approval/registration number of the manufacturing plant in addition to the other required information.

5. PART II – CERTIFICATION

The health information may be certified on the basis of the following specific guidance in conjunction with the RCVS Principles of Certification. OVs should develop due familiarity with the sourcing, procurement, segregation, processing, handling and storage arrangements in place at the establishment. This should be supported as necessary by physical inspection and by examination of relevant documentation or other records including commercial documentation, veterinary statements, laboratory analysis and valid declarations.

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 Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended) in line with the advice given for paragraph **I.11** above.

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

This paragraph should be completed to reflect the types of animal by-products used in 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.

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

PAP may be produced by subjecting the raw material to one of the seven standard processing methods provided for under Annex IV, Chapter III, of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 (as amended), and this paragraph should be completed with the relevant information. This provides guarantees that the industrial heat treatment is designed to inactivate pathogenic organisms.

That the industry heat treatment has been validated and approved by the competent authority may be certified on the basis that the establishment’s approval, as referred to in **I.11** above, include approval of the establishment’s processing methods.

II.2. – Microbiological standards

This refers to testing of the PAP at the rendering establishment rather than testing of the end product.

This requirement reflects compliance with the statutory testing of PAP for the presence of salmonella and enterobacteriaceae under Annex X, Chapter I, of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 (as amended).

For consignments containing PAP produced in a rendering establishment located in the UK or in another EU member state, this may be certified on the basis that the rendering establishment is approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended). This may be supported, as necessary, by satisfactory laboratory test results or appropriate statements from the rendering establishment.

For consignments containing PAP produced in a rendering establishment located outside the EU, this may be certified on the basis of the corresponding statement on the veterinary import certificate which would have accompanied the PAP into the UK or the EU.

However, satisfactory testing of the end product for the presence of salmonella and enterobacteriaceae in accordance with the standards set out under Annex X, Chapter I, of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 (as amended) may be relied upon if the test results for the PAP itself are not readily available.

II.6. – Absence of ruminant and porcine material

This may be certified on the basis that the Category 3 materials used to make the PAP were not derived from ruminant or porcine animals.

However, the importing authorities may decide to test consignments for the presence of ruminant or porcine material upon arrival. In which case, exporters may wish to carry out their own laboratory analysis to be confident of their product passing such import checks.

Exporters may therefore choose to carry out appropriate PCR tests on the PAP being exported under this certificate. These tests may be carried out on samples taken as part of a risk-based routine monitoring programme, or taken from each processed batch, or taken from each consignment. Although there is currently no statutory requirement to test PAP using a porcine-specific PCR, it is suggested that the samples should be collected and aggregated in line with the sampling methods set out under Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 with respect to ruminant-specific PCR testing.

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