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NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

In relation to 8814EHC titled:
HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR HYDROLYSED PROTEIN, DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE AND TRICALCIUM PHOSPHATE NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION TO BE USED AS FEED MATERIAL OR FOR USED OUTSIDE THE FEED CHAIN, INTENDED FOR DISPATCH TO OR FOR TRANSIT THROUGH GEORGIA

Associated Documents: 8814EHC

IMPORTANT
These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export certificate 8814EHC. **The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate** 8814EHC. **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 to Georgia of **hydrolysed protein**, or **dicalcium phosphate** or **tricalcium phosphate** which is intended for use as feed material or for uses outside the feed chain, other than for human consumption.

Note that the format of paragraph **II.5(b)** of the certificate means that only one of the three products may be present in the consignment. Additional certificates would be required to cover consignments consisting of more than one product.

For the purposes of this certificate, the relevant definitions laid down under **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** and **retained Regulation (EC) 142/2011** shall apply, in particular:

Hydrolysed proteins – from Point 14 of Annex I to **retained Regulation (EC) 142/2011**

Category 1 material – from Article 8 of **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009**

Category 2 material – from Article 9 of **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009**

Category 3 material – from Article 10 of **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009**

Exporters are advised to confirm, via their Georgian contacts, whether the Georgian authorities require this certificate to be used for their specific product or if alternative certification or documentation is required.

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#

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.

The principles and controls laid down under the **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001** continue to be enforced and implemented by the **Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2018** (as amended) and by equivalent legislation in force in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

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

Certified Copy Requirements

Certifiers are only required to return a certified copy of EHCs for the following EHC types:

If the commodity is cattle, pigs, sheep, goats or camelids EHC's where the certifier cannot submit certifier feedback

If you are required to return a certified copy to CITC, email a scanned copy to certifiedcopies@apha.gov.uk.

Retain a copy of all EHCs and supporting documentation certified for two years.

Certifiers 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.

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.

3. 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 – Person responsible for the load in GE

For products in transit through Georgia:
Give the name and address (street, town and post code). It is recommended that the telephone and fax numbers or the e-mail address be given. This person is responsible for the consignment when it is presented at the border inspection post and makes the necessary declarations to the competent authorities on behalf of the importer.

For products imported into Georgia:
This paragraph may usually be struck through.

I.7 – Country of origin and ISO Code

For the purposes of this certificate, the country of origin is the country in which the exported products were produced, manufactured, or packaged (labelled with the identification mark).

ISO 3166 is the commonly accepted International Standard for country codes.

The name and 2-letter ISO code of the country of origin should be entered at **Box I.7**. For reference, the ISO Code for the whole of the **United Kingdom** is "**GB**".

In the case of trade involving more than one third country (triangular trade), a separate certificate must be completed for each country of origin.

I.8 – Region of origin

This paragraph may usually be struck through.

However, if the country of origin 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 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.9 – Country of destination and ISO Code

The name and 2-letter ISO code of the country of destination should be entered at **Box I.9.**

ISO 3166 is the commonly accepted International Standard for country codes.

For products in transit through Georgia: please give the name and ISO Code for the final country of destination.

For products imported into Georgia: Box I.9 must be completed with "**Georgia**" and "**GE**".

I.10 – Region of destination

This paragraph may usually be struck through.

However, if the region of destination 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.11 – Place of origin

Only the establishment shipping the derived product is to be named and the country of dispatch (if different from the country of origin.

Please give the name, address (street, town and region/ province/ state, as applicable) and the approval or registration number of these structures, if the latter is required by the regulation.

Establishments manufacturing derived products from animal by-products in the United Kingdom 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.

For establishments located outside the United Kingdom, the approval number may be confirmed on sight of an approval document or by reference to other suitable official documentation, such as a relevant veterinary import health certificate.

I.12 – Place of destination

For the storage of products in transit through Georgia:
Give the name, address (street/town and postcode) and the approval or registration number of the warehouse in a free zone or a customs warehouse.
If the place of destination is a customs warehouse then the appropriate box must be ticked.

For imports into Georgia:
This box is to be completed only if the certificate is intended for goods in transit through Georgia, so this box may be struck through if the consignment is to be imported into Georgia.

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 BIP in GE

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 – Commodity code (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.**

Note: Not all of the products covered by the HS Codes listed in the footnote are eligible for export under this certificate.

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

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

I.20 – Quantity

Insert the total gross and net weights of the commodity 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 – No/Seal/container No.

Exporters are advised to check with the competent authority of the importing country if there are seal number requirements for their consignment. If applicable, please indicate all the identification numbers of the seals and containers.

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 – For transit through Georgia to third country

For imports into Georgia: this paragraph may be struck through and **Box I.27** must be completed.

For transit through Georgia: tick the box and enter the name and 2-letter ISO 3166 code for the country of final destination.

I.27 – For import or admission into Georgia

For imports into Georgia: tick the box to confirm that this is an import or admission as opposed to transhipment.

For transit through Georgia: this paragraph may be struck through and **Box I.26** must be completed.

I.28 - Identification of the commodities

On "Nature of commodity", one should specify if the consignment is hydrolysed protein, dicalcium phosphate or tricalcium phosphate.

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

4. PART II – Health information

This certificate is based on a version of the model certificate laid down under Chapter 12 of Annex XV to EU Regulation 142/2011. Consequently, the opening phrase:

> "*I, the undersigned official veterinarian, declare that I have read and understood this rule and in particular articles 9, 174- 178 thereof and certify that the hydrolysed protein/dicalcium phosphate/tricalcium phosphate(2) described above:*"

may be interpreted as:

> "*I, the undersigned official veterinarian, declare that I have read and understood Regulation (EC)No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and in particular Article 10 thereof, and Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011, and in particular Chapter I of Annex XIV thereto, and certify that the hydrolysed protein/dicalcium phosphate/tricalcium phosphate(2) described above:*"

However, it is still the exporter's responsibility to verify that their specific consignment will be permitted entry into Georgia, taking into account factors such as the species and country of origin of the raw materials used to make the hydrolysed protein or dicalcium phosphate or tricalcium phosphate being certified.

Taking into consideration the additional guidance below, the health attestation may be certified on the basis of the OV's knowledge of **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** and **retained Regulation (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.

Note: It will be necessary to clarify whether the consignment being certified contains hydrolysed protein, or dicalcium phosphate or tricalcium phosphate throughout the text of Part II. **The two products which are not present in the consignment should be struck through in the usual manner.**

II.1 – Compliance with the health requirements
This paragraph may be certified on the basis that all the other requirements can be certified.

II.2 – Not intended for human consumption
This may be supported by reference to the usage instructions, data sheets and marketing information relating to the products in the consignment.

II.3 – Approval and supervision of establishment
This paragraph may be certified on the basis that the product was produced in an establishment approved in accordance with **retained Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** (as amended) in line with the guidance given for paragraph **I.11** above.

II.4. – Animal by-product ingredients
This paragraph must be completed to reflect the types of animal by-products used in the manufacture of the products 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 each option 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.5(a). – Packaging, labelling and storage requirements
This may be certified on the basis of familiarity with the packaging, storage and labelling arrangements in place at the processing, supported as necessary by physical inspection.

II.5(a). – Use of permitted preservatives
The manufacturer must provide the certifying OV with the necessary assurances and evidence to confirm that only those preservatives permitted under Georgian legislation applicable to the specific products being certified were used during their manufacture, which may be interpreted as only those preservatives permitted under EU legislation applicable to the specific products being certified were used during their manufacture. This should take into account the intended end use of the product as well as its current form.

II.5(b) - Processing
This paragraph consists of three versions of paragraph **II.5(b)** relating to the processing parameters for each specific product. Consequently, only one version of paragraph **II.5(b)** may be certified.

The two versions of paragraph **II.5(b)** which do not apply must be struck through in the usual manner.

This may be certified on the basis of familiarity with the processing arrangements in place at the manufacturing establishment and/or examination of relevant production records and documentation.

II.6. – Use of ruminant origin material

For the purposes of this paragraph, refences to "**decree N600, of December 28th, 2016, of government of Georgia –technical regulation- on approval of prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies**" may be interpreted as references to **Regulation (EC) 999/2001.**

Additionally, references to BSE risk classification may be interpreted as references to BSE status in accordance with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), formerly known as the Office International des Epizooties (OIE).

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

Negligible BSE risk zones of the UK:

- **Northern Ireland**

Controlled BSE risk zones of the UK

- **England & Wales**
- **Scotland**

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

There is no provision to entirely delete this paragraph, therefore:

- for consignments **which do NOT contain** material from slaughtered bovine, ovine or caprine:
  the **1st indent must be certified**, and the 2nd indent should be struck through in the usual manner.

- for consignments **which DO contain** material from slaughtered bovine, ovine or caprine animals from a country or region with a **Controlled or Undetermined BSE risk**:
  the **1st indent must be certified**, and the 2nd indent should be struck through in the usual manner.

- for consignments **which DO contain** material from slaughtered bovine, ovine or caprine animals from a country or region with a **Negligible BSE risk**:
  the **2nd indent must be certified**, and the 1st indent should be struck through in the usual manner.

1st indent – Specified Risk Material, Mechanically Separated Meat and Pithing

For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "**specified risk material**" may be interpreted to mean the tissues described under point 1 of Annex V of **retained Regulation (EC) 999/2001**, as summarised below:

- 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 (now WOAH);

- 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 (now WOAH);

- 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 product contains material from bovine, ovine or caprine animals from a country or zone with a **Negligible BSE risk**, this paragraph must be struck through, and the 2nd indent must be certified instead.

In all other cases, this paragraph must be certified and the 2nd indent must be struck through in the usual manner.
The certifying OV should make due enquiry to confirm that the product does not contain any:

- specified risk material;

- mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals;

- material obtained from animals subjected to pithing or a similar stunning method as described in the text.

2nd indent – Bovine, Ovine and Caprine material and Negligible BSE risk status

If the product contains material from bovine, ovine or caprine animals from a country or zone with a Negligible BSE risk, this paragraph must be certified, and the 1st indent must be struck through in the usual manner.

The certifying OV should make due enquiry to confirm that the only bovine, ovine or caprine material present in the certified product was derived from animals which were born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE risk in accordance with OIE (now WOAH).

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

Note that although this paragraph begins with 'either', no 'or' option has been provided. Therefore, this paragraph must either be certified or entirely struck through in the usual manner.

For the purposes of this paragraph, refences to "**decree N600, of December 28th, 2016, of government of Georgia –technical regulation- on approval of prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies**" may be interpreted as references to **Regulation (EC) 999/2001.**

For consignments which:

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

or - are **not intended** for feeding to ruminants animals

this paragraph should be struck through in the usual manner.

That the product is not intended for feeding to ruminant 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 ruminant animals.

this paragraph and its subsequent indents must be certified as appropriate.

Opening text: "(…) the ovine and caprine animals from which these products are derived have been kept continuously since birth or for the last three years on a holding where **no official movement restriction is imposed due to a suspicion of TSE**"
This may 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).

Paragraph (a): subject to regular official veterinary checks
This 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): scrapie controls
This may 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).

5. 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.

6. DISCLAIMER

This certificate and these notes 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 APHA Centre for International Trade (CIT) – Carlisle, via the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening#customer-service-centres-csc

In Northern Ireland, please contact the DAERA trade administration team:

· e-mail - tradeadminpost@daera-ni.gov.uk

· Phone – 02877442146