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**EXPORT OF PREPARED PET FOOD OF ANIMAL ORIGIN (BOVINE, CAPRINE, OVINE, CERVIDAE, SWINE, POULTRY AND FISH) TO INDONESIA - 5207EHC**

**NOTES FOR GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER**

**Associated Documents:** 5207EHC and 618NDC

**IMPORTANT**

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export certificate 5207EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 5207EHC. 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**

Export health certificate 5207EHC may be used for the export of processed petfood containing ingredients of animal origin to Indonesia.

**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](mailto: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. Paragraph II (b) refers. Petfood manufacturing plants located within the EU must be approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended). In England, this is enforced by the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2011 (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.

Confirmation of approval can be ascertained on sight of a valid approval document or, for UK establishments, by reference to the APHA Centre for International Trade - Exports, in Carlisle.

4. Paragraph IV refers. The health information may be certified on the basis of the following guidance in conjunction with the necessary evidence resulting from the OV's familiarity with the sourcing, procurement, segregation, processing, handling and storage arrangements in place at the processing establishment. This should be supported as necessary by physical inspection and examination of relevant documentation and/or records including veterinary import certification.

**Notifiable disease status for imported ingredients:**

Unless otherwise stated below, verification of the notifiable disease status of the country of origin of imported animal ingredients used in the manufacture of the petfood may be obtained on sight of suitably worded and relevant veterinary import certification.

Certifying OVs may also refer to the World Animal Health Information Database (WAHID) Interface via the OIE website at:

**<http://web.oie.int/wahis/public.php?page=home>**

although care should be taken when using this source to ensure that the timeframe and limitations of the information presented is fully

understood.

If doubt remains as to the appropriate disease status of the countries of origin of the imported animal materials used in the production of the consignment then the APHA Centre for International Trade - Exports in Carlisle should be consulted.

5. Paragraph IV(a) may be certified for the UK on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the APHA Centre for International Trade - Exports in Carlisle or the issuing office of DAERA on form 618NDC.
6. Paragraph IV(b) refers. For the purpose of this certificate and in the absence of any official clarification from the Indonesian authorities which the exporter may have received, 'ingredients of bovine origin' may be interpreted as **excluding** the following products described in paragraph IV(f) of the certificate, by virtue of their low risk of transmitting BSE:
  - i milk or dairy ingredients;
  - ii protein free tallow (maximum level of insoluble impurities of 0.15% in weight);
  - iii gelatine or collagen derived exclusively from hides;
  - iv hides or hide-derived ingredients other than gelatine or collagen;

Currently, the OIE only recognises Argentina, Australia, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, India, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Singapore, Sweden and Uruguay as countries with a negligible BSE risk.

However, the certifying OV is advised to refer to the list published on the OIE website at:

<http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/bse/list-of-bse-risk-status/>

or to the APHA Centre for International Trade - Exports, Carlisle for the latest BSE status of a country.

Certifying OVs are reminded that the UK is a country with a controlled BSE risk in accordance with the OIE.

This certificate may be used for the export of petfood containing bovine ingredients of UK origin by virtue of the UK's status as a country with a controlled BSE risk.

However, petfood made using bovine ingredients imported from another country with a controlled BSE risk cannot be exported on this certificate.

This is because, according to Indonesian import conditions made available to Defra, petfood containing bovine ingredients may be exported to Indonesia from a country with either a negligible or a controlled BSE risk, but any imported bovine ingredients used in the manufacture of the petfood can only have come from a country with a negligible BSE risk. There is no provision for the use of bovine material imported from a country with a controlled BSE risk.

7. Paragraph IV(c) refers. No UK-origin ovine or caprine ingredients can be used in the manufacture of the petfood being exported because the UK does not currently meet this scrapie freedom requirement.

However, this paragraph does allow for the export of petfood which has been manufactured in the UK using ovine and/or caprine ingredients imported from a country or part of a country which satisfies this scrapie freedom requirement (verified as at paragraph 4 above).

8. Paragraph IV(d) refers. This paragraph may be certified for the UK on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the APHA Centre for International Trade - Exports in Carlisle on form 618NDC.

For petfood made using imported ingredients of cervidae origin, the chronic wasting disease status of the country of origin should be verified as at paragraph 4 above.

9. Paragraph IV(e) may be certified on the basis of compliance with either of the heat treatments specified in paragraph IV(g) and/or compliance with applicable heat treatments specified within Regulations (EC) 1069/2009 and 142/2011 (as amended).
10. Paragraph IV(f) refers. With regards to the bovine and ruminant ingredients referred to in points v - viii, these must satisfy the BSE status requirements referred to in paragraph IV(b) of the certificate, as explained in paragraph 6 above.
11. Paragraph IV(i) refers. This paragraph may be certified on the basis of compliance with either of the heat treatments specified in paragraph IV(g) and/or compliance with applicable heat treatments specified within Regulations (EC) 1069/2009 and 142/2011 (as amended).
12. Paragraphs IV(j) and (k) may be certified on the basis of approval in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended) as described in paragraph 3 above.
13. Paragraph IV(p) may be certified on the basis of declaration from an authorised signatory of the exporter. The declaration should include exactly the same wording as the matters to be certified and must be signed by someone who has knowledge of and responsibility for transportation arrangements. 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.

14. **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](mailto:vs.implementation@daera-ni.gov.uk)