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NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

In relation to 8830EHC titled:
FORM OF INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR INTRODUCTION (SENDING) TO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF UKRAINE OF CANNED PETFOOD

Associated Documents: 8830EHC

IMPORTANT
These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export certificate 8830EHC. **The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate** 8830EHC. **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 canned pet food to Ukraine.

Note the following definitions used in the certificate:

Canned pet food - means heat-processed petfood contained within a hermetically sealed container;

and

Hermetically sealed container means a container that is designed and intended to be secure against the entry of micro-organisms;

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

- **assimilated 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#

- **assimilated 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#

The principles and controls laid down under the **assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** and the **assimilated 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.

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.

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.

References to EU legislation
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) is no longer a member of the European Union (EU). EU legislation, including legislation on animal health, food safety and feed controls, as it applied to the UK on 31 December 2020, became part of UK legislation under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (legislation.gov.uk).

The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (legislation.gov.uk) means that retained EU law which had not been revoked by the end of 2023 then became "assimilated law".

The UK domestic legislation, including assimilated law, can be found at the following link: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/. References to EU derived instruments are references to the assimilated law versions of those instruments which apply in Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales).

In accordance with the Northern Ireland Protocol, Northern Ireland continues to directly apply European Union law on animal health and public health controls.

This means that robust operational feed safety, hygiene standards, and controls for animal by-products and derived products continue to apply across the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

3. COMPLETION OF PART I – DETAILS OF DESPATCHED CONSIGNMENT

I.2a – intentionally struck through.

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

I.4 – Local Competent Authority of exporting country
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 consignment in Ukraine
For products in transit through Ukraine:
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 Ukraine:
This paragraph may usually be struck through.

I.7 – Country of origin and ISO Code
ISO 3166 is the commonly accepted International Standard for country codes.
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).

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 – Zone of origin and Code

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 zone 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.9 – Country of destination and ISO Code

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

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

I.10 – Zone of destination and Code

This paragraph may usually be struck through.

However, if the zone 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 zone 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 Ukraine:
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.

For imports into Ukraine:
Give the name and address of the place where the consignment is being delivered for final unloading. Where applicable, also enter the registration or approval number of the establishment of destination.

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.

Note: the footnote for Box I.15 says:
"In the case of transport in containers or boxes, the total number of these and their registration and where there is a serial number of the seal it has to be indicated in box I.23."

Therefore, it is advised that where there is a serial number of the seal, this has to be indicated in box I.23. The number of packages is to be indicated on I.22.

I.16 – Entry BIP in Ukraine

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

I.17 – intentionally left blank.

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

Note:
Box I.19 has been pre-filled with HS Code "**2309**", which relates to the broad heading of "Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding".
The exporter should consult with their importer to determine if an HS Code which better reflects the exported products should be entered instead of "2309".

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 the 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 should be entered here. Where there is a serial number of the seal this has to be entered here. For bulk containers, the container number and the seal number (if applicable) should be given.

I.24 – Type of packaging

Enter the type of packaging in the space provided.

I.25 – Commodities certified as

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 (admission) into Ukraine

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.

4. PART II – ANIMAL HEALTH ATTESTATION

Ukraine was granted candidate status by the European Commission on 23 June 2022, and the text of the Animal health attestation of this certificate is based on the text of the health information set out in the model import certificate for canned petfood laid down under Chapter 3(A) of Annex XV of the **EU Regulation (EC) 142/2011**.

Therefore, references to "in accordance with Ukrainian legislation" may be interpreted as references in accordance with EU legislation.

However, as it can take time for the legislation of a candidate country to become fully aligned with EU legislation, it is still the exporter's responsibility to verify that their specific consignment will be permitted entry into Ukraine taking into account factors such as the species and country of origin of the raw materials used to make the product being certified.

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

The principles and controls laid down under the abovementioned **assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** and the **assimilated 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 opening text of the notes section of the certificate makes a reference to a register of countries and establishments authorised to import into Ukraine. For the purposes of this certificate, UK establishments approved to export to the EU may be considered equivalent to being listed by the Ukraine authorities.

For reference, the EU publishes a list of establishments approved to export animals and animal products to the EU at: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/tracesnt/directory/listing/establishment/publication/index#!/search?countryCode=GB

II.1 – Approval and supervision of establishment

For product made in the UK, this paragraph may be certified on the basis of approval of the manufacturing 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. These regulations require operators to implement the principles of hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP) when processing animal by-products.

For product made outside the UK, this paragraph may be certified on the basis of suitably worded official veterinary import certification from the competent authority of the country of manufacture.

II.2 – Animal by-product ingredients

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

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.3 – Processing of the pet food in hermetically sealed containers

For product made in the UK, this paragraph may be certified on the basis of the OV's familiarity with the processing arrangements in place at the processing establishment and/or examination of relevant records.

For product made outside the UK, this paragraph may be certified on the basis of suitably worded official veterinary import certification from the competent authority of the country of manufacture.

II.4 – Microbiological testing

This may be certified on the basis that random sampling of at least five containers taken from each processed batch of pet food being certified for export have been tested to ensure adequate heat treatment in line with paragraph II.3 has been applied.

II.6 – Ruminant origin material

Paragraph **II.6** and its guidance make references to BSE risk status in accordance with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), formerly known as the Office International des Epizooties (OIE).

For reference, 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 the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, formerly the OIE) can be seen by clicking on the "*Official Disease Status*" link on the 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 s**ummarised 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

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 does NOT need to be certified, but because there is no provision to delete this paragraph, it must NOT be struck through.

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.

Opening text: "(…)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 veterinary and sanitary restrictions have been imposed in connection with TSE**"
For UK holdings, 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).

For non-UK holdings, this may be supported by suitably worded official veterinary import certification from the competent authority responsible for the holdings.

1st Indent: subjected to regular inspections by state veterinary inspectors
For UK holdings, 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.

For non-UK holdings, this may be supported by suitably worded official veterinary import certification from the competent authority responsible for the holdings.

2nd and 3rd Indents: scrapie controls
For UK holdings, 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).

For non-UK holdings, this may be supported by suitably worded official veterinary import certification from the competent authority responsible for the holdings.

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 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