Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Notes for Guidance: Export Health certificate for dispatch into the European Union or Northern Ireland of not shelf-stable composite products and shelf stable composite products containing any quantity of meat products intended for human consumption

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Contents

No: 8350

Export health certificate for dispatch into the EU or NI of 'not shelf-stable' composite products and 'shelf-stable' composite products, containing any quantity of meat products (except gelatine, collagen and highly refined products, and intended for human consumption.

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE (NFG) FOR THE CERTIFYING OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN or OFFICIAL INSPECTOR

1. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

Official Control Regulations (EU) 2017/625

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/625 – requirements for the entry into the Union including requirements for consignments of composite products.

Animal Health Regulations (EU) 2016/429

Regulation (EU) 2022/2292

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 – rules for entry into the Union including animal health requirements for processed products of animal origin contained in composite products.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235 – model official certificates.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2744

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 - lists of third countries, territories or zones thereof from which the entry into the Union of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin is permitted.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/405 - lists of third countries or regions thereof authorised for the entry into the Union of certain animals and goods intended for human consumption.

Any EU legislation referenced in the certificate must be complied with and EU legislation can be accessed on the following link. This document contains links to the EU law valid at the time of writing, but this is subject to change. You should ensure you use the latest version:

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

Consolidated legislation

Consolidated texts, which integrate the basic instruments of Union legislation with their amendments and corrections in a single, non-official document, are available. Each consolidated text contains a list of all legal documents taken into account for its construction.

You can search for consolidated texts by using the 'find results by document number' option on the European Commission website. Once you have selected the relevant legislation, click 'document information', and then scroll down to 'all consolidated versions' and select the most recent version.

Please note that the consolidated text may not contain the latest amendment to the legislation, as it takes several weeks for this to be updated.

Texts provided in this section are intended for information only. Please note that these texts have no legal value. For legal purposes please refer to the texts published in the 'Official Journal of the European Union'.

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Certifying Officers (Official Veterinarians or Official Inspectors as per section 7 below) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with the relevant export certificate. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with the veterinary certificate.

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.

[Please note, policies are being reviewed. NFG will be further amended to provide specific guidance. Traders should look at NFGs regularly for any updates.]

2. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE

This Export Health Certificate maybe used for the dispatch of composite products intended for human consumption which are either:

a) 'not shelf-stable' composite products (i.e. chilled or frozen); or
b) 'shelf-stable' composite products (i.e. ambient) containing any quantity of meat products (except gelatine, collagen and highly refined products)

This certificate is for direct export of products for the EU market. A different certificate is available for transits of composites through the EU (where the products are destined for a 'third country' not in the EU).

Note: the scope of this certificate is different from the EU's previous composite product certificate (used before 21 April 2021). In particular, the "50% rule" no longer applies, meaning that chilled or frozen composite products containing processed dairy, egg or fishery products require an Export Health Certificate regardless of the percentage content. Ambient stable composite products that do not contain meat do not require an export health certificate.

https://www.gov.uk/export-health-certificates/export-composite-food-products-intended-for-human-consumption-to-the-european-union-certificate-8281For more information see:

GOV.UK guidance: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/export-or-move-composite-food-products

Defra decision tree available here.

EU guidance: https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/international_affairs/trade/special-eu-import-conditions-composite-products_en

3. DEFINITION OF A COMPOSITE PRODUCT

'Composite product' means food containing both products of plant origin and processed products of animal origin (as defined in Article 2 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/625).

Composite products must be for human consumption and must not contain unprocessed products of animal origin (e.g. raw meat).

You are allowed to start the manufacture of a composite product from an unprocessed product of animal origin as long as the processing of the product of animal origin is part of the manufacture of the final product.

Where the Export Health Certificate lists specific treatment requirements (e.g. pasteurisation of dairy, heat treatment of egg products) then these requirements can be met either by processing the relevant ingredient before it is included in the composite product and/or by applying the required treatment to the product itself to ensure that the POAO is sufficiently treated (e.g. the core temperature of the product obtained during processing meets at least the required time and temperature combination).

Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 (Article 2) contains the following definitions:

'processing' means as any action that substantially alters the initial product, including heating, smoking, curing, maturing, drying, marinating, extraction, extrusion or a combination of those processes.

'unprocessed products' means foodstuffs that have not undergone processing, and includes products that have been divided, parted, severed, sliced, boned, minced, skinned, ground, cut, cleaned, trimmed, husked, milled, chilled, frozen, deep-frozen or thawed.

'processed products' means foodstuffs resulting from the processing of unprocessed products. These products may contain ingredients that are necessary for their manufacture or to give them specific characteristics.

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 (Annex I) contains the following definitions:

'Meat products' means processed products resulting from the processing of meat or from the further processing of such processed products, so that the cut surface shows that the product no longer has the characteristics of fresh meat.

'Dairy products' means processed products resulting from the processing of raw milk or from the further processing of such processed products.

'Egg products' means processed products resulting from the processing of eggs, or of various components or mixtures of eggs, or from the further processing of such processed products.

'Processed fishery products' means processed products resulting from the processing of fishery products or from the further processing of such processed products.

If all the products contained in the final processed product are all POAO and it does not contain plant products, that is not classified as a composite product, and it may be a '**compound'** product requiring different certificates for different components (e.g. salmon with butter will need a fishery product EHC and a dairy EHC). TheEU Commission has confirmed that as the mixed/assembled product is still a single product which cannot be divided, each certificate must indicate **the net weight of the single mixed/assembled product".**

The EU Commission has clarified that if honey is subject to filtration and/or centrifugation and is mixed with ingredients of plant origin that do not alter the characteristics of the honey, the result is not to be considered as a composite product. In this case, the certificate required should be the model HON in Chapter 45 of Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2020/2235. Honey and other apiculture products intended for human consumption to the European Union and Northern Ireland: certificate 8391 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).

4. COMPOSITE PRODUCTS REQUIRING AN EXPORT HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Composite products do not always require an export health certificate (see 'scope' and further links above)

The requirement for a certificate will vary depending on whether the product(s) is/are shelf stable and on the specific animal product content.

If in doubt, it is advisable to check with the BCP of entry whether a certificate is required for the product(s) in question.

5. APPROVED ESTABLISHMENTS ELIGIBLE TO EXPORT TO THE EU or NI

For the majority of Products of Animal Origin (POAO) exports to the EU or NI the exporting establishment must be listed as an EU approved establishment. However, for composite products this is not necessary in all cases.

All the establishments in the supply chain (after primary production) must be approved UK establishments that are also listed by the EU. The final establishment that manufactures/assembles the composite product does not need to be approved if it is just handling pre-processed products of animal origin brought in from other establishments (which must be approved/listed) This derogation will require the tracing of POAO used in the relevant product. For example, an establishment assembling sandwiches using pre-processed meat originating in another establishment would not need to be listed in the EU's

approved premises list however the establishment(s) producing the pre-processed meat would need to be.

If the establishment manufacturing the composite product is processing a fresh/raw product of animal origin as part of the manufacture (e.g. cooking raw meat or heat treating a raw milk dairy product) then this premises needs to be EU approved.

Consolidated lists of approved plants are available on the European Commission's website:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/international_affairs/trade/non-eu-countries_en

UK approved establishments are uploaded to the Europa website. A list of UK approved establishments is in the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/businesses-approved-to-export-to-the-eu

For approved establishments in Northern Ireland the "EC" suffix which is present in the health/ID mark, and appears on the label, is not part of the approval number should not be included when referring to establishment approval numbers in the certificate.

6. ADDITION OF SCHEDULES

Where possible, information should be provided within the main body of the certificate but if there is insufficient space to enter the required information in Part I or Part II of the certificate a schedule may be used. In the relevant section of the certificate the certifying officer should annotate the certificate 'see attached schedule'. A new schedule should be created (typed or clearly written) containing the same information as that required in the certificate. The schedule must include the certificate reference number on each page and must be signed, dated and stamped by the certifying officer in a colour other than the printed text on each page and under the last entry. The schedule forms part of the certificate. All pages of the certificate, including the schedule, must be sequentially numbered. Any blank spaces in the schedule or the certificate should be struck through with diagonal lines.

The Republic of Ireland Competent Authorities have confirmed their expectations on the use of schedules as follows:

- *Part I Details of dispatched consignment* of the certificate should be completed in the certificate itself to the extent possible, unless there is insufficient space to complete full details in which case a schedule may be used. This may arise for example in providing details on the description of the commodity, including commodity (HS) code, and identification of commodities.
- *Part II Health Information* should also be completed to the extent possible in the certificate itself, unless there is insufficient space to complete full details in which case a schedule may also be used. This may arise in completing open fields in Part II of the certificate, for example, Species (A), Treatment (B), Origin (C) and Approved

Establishments (D) for meat products, or country and establishment (approval number) for processed dairy products.

- All attestations in *Part II Health Information* which are not applicable to the consignment in question must be deleted. This means that where there are multiple treatments applicable the ones not used for this specific consignment must be deleted. Where there are multiple products and attestations certified, additional details should be provided in the schedule on the specific treatments applied in the case of each product.

7. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV) OR A FOOD COMPETENT CERTIFYING OFFICER (FCCO)

In **England, Scotland and Wales**, this certificate must be signed by a Government Veterinary Officer, by an Official Veterinarian (OV) or, in certain cases, by a Food Competent Certifying Officer (FCCO) appointed by the Animal and Plant Health Agency on behalf of Ministers in Defra, the Scottish Government or the Welsh Government and who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ (V)) authorisation.

FCCOs can only certify this certificate when a consignment of composite products contains only processed fish and/or egg products as the product of animal origin component.

OVs must sign and stamp, with the OV stamp, the health certificate in ink of a different colour to that of the printing of the Export Health Certificate (EHC). There is no requirement to sign and stamp in a specific colour.

The OV should keep a copy of the signed certificate and any supporting documents for at least two years after signature or receipt/dispatch of the consignment, whichever is later. These can be electronic copies.

EHC in foreign language/s of the EU Member States (MSs).

The EHC should be in English and the foreign language/s of the Border Control Post (BCP) of entry in the EU. The required EHC must accompany the consignment to the BCP of entry.

Listing of the EU MS BCPs can be found here:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/vet-border-control/bip-contacts_en

The foreign language certificate as received from the APHA Centre for International Trade at Carlisle or via the Export Heath Certificates Online system (EHCO) and bearing the same unique reference number as the English certificate, should be considered an official and accurate translation of the English, as published in EU legislation.

The (sub-) paragraphs / options and how they are numbered and formatted is identical in the English and foreign language editions and to the legislation published by the European Commission. Therefore, the same phrases/sentences in the foreign language versions as in the English version should be struck through and these deletions should be stamped and initialled in both versions. Both versions must also be signed (as opposed to

being initialled) and stamped by the OV (or FCCO). The foreign language certificate is deemed to be a genuine and properly authorised translation of the English version.

This also applies to any instructions in the guidance notes to strike out certain paragraphs or to certify statements that the country is free of certain notifiable diseases etc.

Additional information can be found in APHA Vet Gateway:

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/External_OV_Instructions/Export_Instructions/Certification_Procedures/index.htm

Signing, stamping and pagination

The foreign language version/s and any schedules (if any) may be stapled to the English version but doing so and then fan stamping the multiple sheets is not enough to create one indivisible single document according to the EU Commission.

Therefore, each page (including schedules) should be individually signed and stamped and bear the reference number of the certificate. The pages comprising the complete document should be sequentially numbered so they are part of a finite sequence which covers the English version, foreign language version/s and any schedule pages.

For example, if the certificate consists of four A4 pages printed back-to-back on eight sheets of A4 paper with a schedule that is three A4 pages long, all 11 sheets of paper must be stamped and **signed** (as above) and numbered 1/11 to 11/11.

COs will have to make handwritten corrections to page numbering as may be required in any language version. E.g., 1/4 to 4/4 (if present) on the foreign language parts in the example given above will need to be crossed out and 1/11 to 11/11 entered.

The EHC accompanying the consignment will then comprise the original English EHC and any required additional foreign language/s. These should be arranged in order with the English version on the top, followed by the foreign language/s version/s, and finally the page(s) of the schedule (if any) at the bottom.

As per general guidance for certifiers on APHA's Vet Gateway, any handwritten corrections or permitted deletions to a certificate should be stamped and **initialled**. This includes the deletion of optional statements in Part II of the certificate and alterations to content in Part I.

The same applies if a pre-populated text in a box in part I of the EHC needs to be amended (e.g. if Box I.7 which is pre-populated as 'United Kingdom' 'GB', needs to be amended to a third country). Please follow the guidance on corrections in the link below:

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/External_OV_Instructions/Export_Instructions/Certification_Procedures/index.htm

We advise that individual stamping and initialling of diagonal lines drawn through blank boxes in Part I is not necessary. This is to reduce excessive stamping on the certificate. However, we are aware that some BCPs advise otherwise and request stamping and

initialling of manually crossed out blank boxes in Part I of the certificate. In such cases OV should conform to the BCP's request to facilitate the clearance of the goods.

You can find further information on Export Health Certificates (EHC) Online.

Guidance for Certifiers is in the link below:

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/documents/exports/guidance-ehc-certifiers.pdf

Please check the guidance on completion of Part I of the EHC at the bottom of the EHC and in the links provided in the NFG.

For completion of Box I.8 - Region of Origin Code, if applicable; the territory code should be as listed in the relevant legislation that is provided under the notes at the bottom of the EHC. This is only for species or products affected by regionalisation measures or by the setting up of approved zones in accordance with a European Community Decision. The approved regions or zones must be indicated as described in the Official Journal of the European Union.

PART I: DETAILS OF THE CONSIGNMENT

For guidance on completion see "Notes" section at the end of the certificate and the general EU guidance available in Chapter 4 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235. Amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2744. Implementing Regulation - EU - 2023/2744 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

I.8 Region of origin: if applicable, for animals or products affected by the regionalisation measures in accordance with European Union legislation. The code of approved regions, zones or compartments must be stated as defined in the relevant European Union legislation.

I.11 The EU have confirmed that the footnote for Box Reference I.11 is incorrect and should refer to the establishment of dispatch of the product, not the establishment of manufacture. This should be the establishment shipping the product (i.e. the last food establishment of the export chain) and can be any unit of a company in the food sector. The establishment does not have to be an EU approved/listed establishment (unless this is otherwise required by EU legislation). Providing "registration/approval No." is optional. An updated certificate will be made available in due course. In the meantime, the establishment of dispatch of the product should be certified, regardless of the wording of the certificate.

I.27 Description of consignment

The manufacturing plant of the final composite product must be included and, if applicable, the cold store.

It is not necessary to include "Slaughterhouse" or "treatment type" These fields can be certified as "not applicable" as the relevant information is provided in Part II of this certificate.

Batch number: This can be any number that identifies the product being certified for export that is normally used to provide traceability information. Defra understands that "production", "use-by" or "best before" dates can be used for this purpose.

PART II: HEALTH INFORMATION

Refer to the footnotes marked (1), (2), (3) etc. in the 'notes' section at the end of the certificate for guidance on completing this section.

An exporter/manufacturer declaration could form part of the evidence used to support certification of this section but should not be the only evidence used. Additional relevant evidence of compliance must be obtained as set out below.

II.1 This can be certified on the basis of the OV's own knowledge of the listed legislation.

II. 2

a) For composite products manufactured in the UK, this may be certified on the basis of the composite product(s) being manufactured in (an) establishment(s) that is/are either registered or approved by the relevant local authority since both registered and approved food establishments must also satisfy the requirements of Regulation (EC) 852/2004.
b) This can be certified on the basis that processed products of animal origin contained in the composite product were obtained in approved food establishments that were listed for export to the EU.

c) This can be certified on the basis that the establishment where the composite product was prepared is registered or approved.

d) For composite products with products of animal origin sourced from the UK this paragraph can be certified on the basis that the national surveillance scheme implements Council Directive 96/23/EC, which is transposed into national legislation by The Animals and Animal Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) (England and Scotland) Regulations 2015 and parallel legislation in the devolved administrations.
Where the products of animal origin were not of UK origin this paragraph can be certified if they:

- Were legally imported from the EU and/or
- Originate in an EU approved establishment in a third country, have been legally imported into the UK and evidence is provided (e.g. a copy of the health certificate used for import) that demonstrates compliance with the relevant attestations.

Said provisions fulfil the guarantees covering live animals and products thereof provided by the residues plans submitted in accordance with Article 6(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2292. The UK is listed in Annex -I to Commission Implementing Regulation 2021/405 for the concerned animals and products covered under this EHC.

See section 9 for further advice on residue check guarantees. The UK has a surveillance programme in place to monitor residues of authorised veterinary medicines, prohibited substances, and other contaminants in domestically produced foodstuffs of animal origin.

The testing results of the level of pesticides and residue in food are published in an annual report. Annual reports can be found on gov.uk.

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/expert-committee-on-pesticide-residues-in-food-prif-annual-report

e) This paragraph can be certified on the basis of documentary evidence to demonstrate that the processed products of animal origin used in the manufacture of the composite product have originated from UK establishment(s) listed for export of these products to the EU.

Where the processed products of animal origin were not sourced from the UK this paragraph can be certified if they:

- Were produced in and legally imported from the EU and/or
- Originate in a third country authorised by the EU for the export of the processed products, have been legally imported into the UK, and evidence is provided (e.g. a copy of the health certificate used for import) that demonstrates compliance with the relevant attestations.

II.3.A Meat products

The 'origin' of the meat product being referred to in the EHC is the country of manufacture of the meat product, as opposed to the country of origin of the animal, the country of slaughter or the country of manufacture of the composite product.

II.3.A 1) Treatment and origin: the list of territories eligible to export meat products to the EU and the required treatment types are listed in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404. Great Britain and the Crown Dependencies have been added to the lists.

II.3.A 2) Most meat products that originate from third countries (non-EU countries other than the UK) can only be used in composite products where they originate from countries/territories which are eligible to import these meat products into the EU subject to "treatment A". Therefore, some meat products (footnote 6 refers) cannot be used if they originate from a third country.

The UK is listed to use the non-specific treatment A for meat products from all species of animal except for meat products from poultry, farmed feathered game, wild game birds and farmed ratites where the UK is regionalised. If these products are obtained from the "GB-1" region then treatment A can be applied but if obtained from the "GB-2" region as defined in Annex XV of Implementing Regulation 2021/404 (as amended) then they must be heat treated to meet "Treatment D".
The OV can enter "GB-1" as the zone of origin, if a fully packaged product is solely stored in a GB-2 zone cold store, but otherwise entirely processed and packaged in GB-1 zone, that would include the meat product as well as the composite product. This would apply to the meat product used, as well as the composite product.
An explanation of the various treatment requirements (as extracted from the legislation) is provided below:

RISK MITIGATING TREATMENTS FOR MEAT PRODUCTS

1. RISK MITIGATING TREATMENTS FOR MEAT PRODUCTS LISTED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF SEVERITY

B	=	Treatment in a hermetically sealed container to a F_o value of three or more.
C	=	A minimum temperature of 80 °C, which must be reached throughout the meat product during its processing.
D	=	A minimum temperature of 70 °C, which must be reached throughout the meat or stomachs, bladders and intestines during the processing of meat products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines, or for raw ham, a treatment consisting of natural fermentation and maturation of not less than nine months and resulting in the following characteristics: — Aw value of not more than 0,93, — pH value of not more than 6,0.
D1	=	Thorough the cooking of meat, previously de-boned and defatted, subjected to heating so that an internal temperature of 70 °C or greater is maintained for a minimum period of 30 minutes.
E	=	In the case of 'biltong'-type products, a treatment to achieve: — Aw value of not more than 0,93, — pH value of not more than 6,0.
F	=	A heat treatment ensuring that a core temperature of at least 65 °C is reached for a period of time as necessary to achieve a pasteurisation value (Pv) equal to or above 40.

Extract from Annex XXVI to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692, correct in March 2021 ("Treatment A" refers to non-specific treatments where none of the risk mitigating treatments (e.g. B, C, D) are required)

Where a GB composite product contains meat from NI origin, OVs should certify the country of origin of the meat as from "a Member State".
If you are certifying a composite product containing POAO that originate in different countries, you may need to retain multiple statements.

II.3.A 3) **BSE attestations**

This section is only applicable where the meat products include material from bovine, ovine or caprine animals (e.g. beef, lamb or goat meat). It is divided into three main sections corresponding to the BSE status of the country/region of origin as "negligible risk", "controlled risk" or "undetermined risk". The relevant section should be kept, and the others struck through.

The first main BSE option ("negligible risk") has "*either"* and "and/or" options to select as applicable.

If you are certifying a single composite product, containing meat products that originate in different countries and have different BSE risks, you may need to retain multiple statements.

The EU has confirmed that the "country or region of origin" refers to the country/region where the meat ingredient was last substantially modified.

GB (England, Scotland and Wales) is listed in the Annex to Decision 2007/453/EC as having "controlled BSE risk".

In the middle "controlled risk" section, attestation (a), the first (b), and the first (c) may be certified on processing of the meat at an EU approved/listed establishment and on the

understanding that UK import policy continues to implement specified risk material (SRM) controls that meet the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

The next two (b) options are only applicable in the case of products containing treated intestines originally sourced from a negligible BSE risk country. If intestines are used in the composite product and they are not derived from animals slaughtered in England, Scotland or Wales, then evidence of the origin (negligible BSE risk county/region) and continuous residence there since birth is required. The last 4 meters of bovine intestine cannot be used, unless there is evidence that they were derived from animals which were born and continuously reared in a negligible BSE risk country which has never had an indigenous case of BSE (e.g. Australia and New Zealand).

II.3.B Dairy products or colostrum-based products

(a)- The list of third countries/parts of countries eligible to export dairy products to the EU are listed in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404. Great Britain and the Crown Dependencies have been added to the lists in this regulation.

Please select the “either”/ “and/or” / “and” option/s in (a) that apply and strike the other(s) through.
For dairy products produced in the UK, the first (“either”) option can be certified on the basis of the UK’s listing to export dairy products to the EU (as above), UK freedom from foot and mouth disease and rinderpest (see Notifiable Disease Clearance paragraph 8 below) and on the basis that vaccination against these diseases is not permitted in the UK. (refer to footnote 10) is only allowed for dairy products originating and produced in the zone(s) as listed in Annex XVII, Part 1, to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 and/or in a Member State and which are contained in the composite products dispatched to the Union from the zone(s) referred in Box 1.7 and listed in Part 1 of Annex XVII to Implementation Regulation (EU) 2021/404.

If certifying the second (“and/or”) option a copy of the current table of minimum treatments required is included below.

If the dairy product was produced in the EU please select the third option. (refer to footnote 10)
The “and” attestation “in the establishment….” that follows must be kept and the EU approval number(s) of the establishment(s) of origin of the dairy products or the colostrum-based products must be stated.

RISK MITIGATING TREATMENTS FOR MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

	A	B
Species of origin of the milk and the dairy products	***Bos Taurus, Ovis aries, Capra hircus, Bubalus bubalis* and *Camelus dromedarius***	**Other than *Bos Taurus, Ovis aries, Capra hircus, Bubalus bubalis* and *Camelus dromedarius***
Animal health status of the third country	1. **Third countries not officially free of foot and mouth (FMD) for the preceding 12 months** 2. **Third countries where vaccination against FMD is practised**	**Any**
Sterilisation process, to achieve an F_o value equal to or greater than 3	Yes	Yes
Ultra-high temperature (UHT) treatment at not less than 135 °C in combination with a suitable holding time	Yes	Yes
High temperature short time pasteurisation treatment (HTST) at 72 °C for 15 seconds applied twice to milk with a pH equal to or greater than 7,0 achieving, where applicable, a negative reaction to a alkaline phosphatase test, applied immediately after the heat treatment	Yes	No
HTST treatment of milk with a pH below 7,0	Yes	No
HTST treatment combined with another physical treatment by either: (i)lowering the pH below 6 for one hour; or (ii)additional heating equal to or greater than 72 °C, combined with desiccation	Yes	No
No : treatment not permitted Yes : acceptable treatment		

Copy of Annex XXVII to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692, correct in February 2023

(b) Keep the relevant attestation depending on the country of origin of the dairy product. Where a GB composite product contains dairy from NI origin, OVs should certify the country of origin of the dairy as from "a Member State". (refer to footnote 10)
If you are certifying a composite product containing POAO that originate in different countries, you may need to retain multiple statements. (refer to footnote 10).

(c) Dairy products made for raw milk and/or made from other dairy product(s) which is(are) made from raw milk- obtained from:
From the list of species within the square brackets under the first main "either", delete any non-relevant species.

(1) *either* [*Bos Taurus*] (1), [*Ovis aries*] (1), [*Capra hircus*] (1), [*Bubalus bubalis*] (1), [*Camelus dromedarius*] (1) and prior to dispatch to the Union have undergone or been produced from raw milk and/or dairy products therefrom, which has/have undergone:

Declare the heat treatment(s) used. Delete, any statements that do not apply. The EU Commission have confirmed that this section can be deleted for unpasteurised dairy products provided that the country of origin of the dairy product is listed for import of raw milk/dairy products in Annex XVII of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 and the milk used to produce the product originated in that third country, another third country listed in that Annex or a Member State.

The first "either" option in this section (refer to footnote 10) is only allowed for dairy products originating and produced in the zone(s) as listed in Annex XVII, Part 1, to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 and/or in a Member State and which are contained in the composite products dispatched to the Union from the zone(s) referred in Box 1.7 and listed in Part 1 of Annex XVII to Implementation Regulation (EU) 2021/404. For the other treatment options, see footnote (11) – not applicable for dairy products contained in composite products manufactured/produced in GB.

In the other main option under "or" the species should not be crossed out.

(1) *or* [animals other than *Bos Taurus, Ovis aries, Capra hircus, Bubalus bubalis, Camelus dromedarius]* and prior to dispatch to the Union have undergone or been produced from raw milk which has undergone

(d)- Only applicable for colostrum-based products. Otherwise delete.

II.3.C Fishery products

Insert the EU approval number of the establishment and country of origin (refer to footnote 12).

Refer to footnote (13): the country of origin must be approved to export fishery products to the EU in Annex IX of 2021/405, and for fishery products derived from live bivalve molluscs the country of origin must be approved to export to the EU in Annex VIII of 2021/405.

II.3.D Egg products

II.3.D.1.-Establishment approval number to be added where egg product is originated from. Please select the option which applies to the origin of the egg products.

For egg products from GB or a Third Country eligible to export egg products to the EU, please select the "*either*". State the zone of origin, which must be authorised for export of egg products to the EU.

Third countries/parts of countries eligible to export egg products to the EU are listed in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404. Great Britain and the Crown Dependencies have been added to the lists in this regulation.

For egg products that originate in the EU or NI, please select the "*or*" option Member State.

If you are certifying a composite product containing POAO that originate in different countries, you may need to retain multiple statements.

II.3.D.2.

The establishment processing the eggs must be approved (in accordance with the relevant requirements of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004).

The establishment (farm) that the eggs came from must have been free of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and Newcastle disease (ND) virus for at least 30 days before the eggs were collected. For eggs produced in Great Britain, this can be certified on the basis that all eggs from infected premise (IP) are only licenced for disposal or destruction. As such, any eggs from an infected premise will not move into the food chain. APHA conduct backwards tracing, ensuring that all materials that have come from an infected premise in the 30-day period are identified and disposed of.

There is the option to certify *either* the notifiable disease freedom attestation (first (a) and (b) options) *or* to certify that the eggs have undergone the required heat treatments. The heat treatments listed under (a) are relevant for highly pathogenic avian influenza and those under (b) for Newcastle Diseases.

If the treatment option for a) or b) is certified, please select the relevant treatment applied.

For eggs that originate in Great Britain, refer to guidance below on notifiable disease clearance and to APHA Vet Gateway “guidance for certifying officers obtaining clearance for avian influenza” available at:

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/official-vets/Guidance/exports/ehc-online.htm

8. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CLEARANCE

Commodities of meat products containing poultry meat can be exported into the EU from the territory code listed in column 2 of the table in Part 1 of annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 404/2021. Ensure you are looking at the most up to date version of the Regulation. If the latest consolidated version does not include the latest amendment, this amendment needs to be looked at separately.

Some export certificates for animals and animal products include statements that require the OV to certify that specified areas or the entire country of origin are free from certain diseases.

Where it is possible for the Certifying Officer (CO) (Official Veterinarian (OV) or Environmental Health Officer (EHO)) in Great Britain to obtain disease clearance themselves, the Centre for international Trade – Carlisle (CITC) will not issue a 618NDC notifiable disease clearance.

COs must check the following sources of disease information for the United Kingdom immediately prior to certification, to ensure disease freedom statements can be certified:

- the Notifiable Disease Occurrence List for Great Britain (ET171) available on the Exports > Certification Procedures page of the APHA Vet Gateway
- the UK Status for Non-Notifiable Diseases Relevant to Export Certification (ET152) available on the Exports > Certification Procedures page of the APHA Vet Gateway.

Avian Influenza and territory codes:

If the commodity to be exported is listed against GB-0, it can be exported to the EU from the whole territory of the UK. You will have to insert "GB-0" into the "territory code" box on the EHC.
If the commodity to be exported is listed against GB-1, it means that the UK is being regionalised because of a disease outbreak. All premises of origin (e.g., hatchery, flocks of origin, slaughterhouse, cutting/processing/packaging/ cold storage premises, as applicable) have to be located in GB-1.

If a fully packaged product is solely stored in a GB-2 zone cold store, but otherwise entirely processed and packaged in GB-1 then it is eligible for export as GB-1. This would apply to the meat product used as well as the composite product. The OV must ensure that this information is correct.

Areas listed under GB-2 (and detailed as GB-2.1, GB-2.2 etc.) are restricted from exports between the "closing" and "opening" dates listed against those areas.

For more information on obtaining disease clearance for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and to access an interactive map visit:

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/official-vets/Guidance/exports/ehc-online.htm
Information is also available in Briefing Note 55/21.

For Great Britain:

In the absence of a specific Notifiable Disease Clearance (618NDC) from CITC: COs may certify that the UK has disease free status or region free status for those diseases mentioned in the health certificate, once they have checked the disease list(s) for the last occurrence of the disease and have ensured it complies with the time frames in the certificate.

In the event of a disease outbreak that affects a CO being able to obtain their own disease clearance, CITC will notify COs to make it clear which disease freedom statements should not be certified and where necessary, will issue a 618NDC notifiable disease clearance if the EHC can continue to be issued for certain regions that retain free status.

In the event of a disease outbreak after the EHC has been issued that affects the disease clearance, COs must not certify the EHC and must contact CITC immediately for advice on whether certification can still take place. If a disease outbreak affects the CO disease clearance procedures for this EHC, a 618NDC will be reinstated by CITC which will be issued with the EHC until a time when CO disease clearance can be reinstated.

NOTE: This does not apply to Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs) or Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) freedom statements.

9. RESIDUE CHECK GUARANTEES

The UK has a surveillance programme in place to monitor for residues of authorised veterinary medicines, prohibited substances, and other contaminants in domestically produced foodstuffs of animal origin. Sample collection is conducted at the point of production i.e. at farm and slaughterhouse.

The domestic legislative basis for this monitoring is outlined in The Animal and Animal Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) (England and Scotland) Regulations of 2015 and equivalent legislation in Wales (2019) and Northern Ireland (2016). The monitoring conducted in GB is in accordance with the legislative requirements of Directive 96/23 (EC), 96/22 (EC), Decision 97/747 (EC) and 470/2009 (EC) concerning residue testing of products of animal origin. The residues tested in the programme are in accordance with Annex I and II of Directive No 96/23 (EC), specifically, and include veterinary medical products, banned substances and environmental contaminants. In practice, monitoring conducted in the UK meets the requirement of Regulation (EU) 2022/2292 for veterinary medicine and prohibited substances, and Annex I of 2022/932, for contaminants.

With regards to maximum levels used to determine sample non-compliance, for authorised veterinary medicines GB work to the GB Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) published here; these MRLs are aligned to the EU veterinary MRLs published under Reg (EU) 37/2010. If a pesticidal compound has an MRL for food-producing species then this MRL is used as the respective non-compliance threshold, but if a pesticide does not have a foodstuff MRL then the MRLs as listed in Regulation (EC) 396/2005 are applied. For contaminants, such as heavy metals and mycotoxins, the limits as set out in Reg (EC) 1881/2006 are used to determine sample non-compliance.

The results of the statutory surveillance programme can be accessed on the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/residues-statutory-and-non-statutorysurveillance-results

The EHC residue testing requirements can be certified based on evidence of compliance to the national surveillance programme, which complies with the relevant EU legislation.

The national monitoring programme for pesticide MRLs in food and feed in place under Regulation 396/2005 is underpinned by national legislation, The Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels) Regulations (England and Wales) 2008 (as amended) and devolved administration equivalents. A national monitoring programme for Maximum Residue Levels is managed by the Health and Safety Executive. This involves testing a selection of produce that has already been placed on the market in Great Britain to provide assurance that only authorised pesticides, within permitted levels, are present. The results are published in an annual report. Annual reports can be found on gov.uk:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/expert-committee-on-pesticide-residues-in-food-prif-annual-report

Any EHC residue pesticide requirements can be certified based on evidence of compliance with the pesticide residue monitoring scheme:

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/pesticide-residues-in-food-results-of-monitoring-programme.

10. COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE

Personnel may be authorised to collect evidence which may be used to support veterinary certification. In GB, the Certification Support Officer (CSO) role has been developed by APHA.

In **England, Scotland and Wales,** CSOs (Certification Support Officers) can be utilised by OVs for gathering evidence relating to this certificate. The CSOs must be authorised by APHA and they must hold the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Animal Health Professional) (OCQ (AHP)-CSO) qualification.

The OV must direct the CSO as to how and where any necessary evidence relevant to the requirements of the Export Health Certificate (EHC) should be obtained. CSOs may not carry out any functions that require the exercise of veterinary judgement and are restricted to the execution of administrative checks.

They may only carry out such inspections, factual verification and evidence collection as specified by the directing OV, who remains responsible for the certification of the product. CSOs are not authorised to sign an EHC in their own right or on behalf of an OV.

Any documentary evidence collected by the CSO must be stamped, signed and dated by the CSO, before being submitted by them as supporting evidence to the OV. It is required that the OV is familiar with the product process and evidence required to start with, before directing the CSO to provide future evidence on an ongoing basis.

Additional guidance and principles of implementation are provided in the OV Instructions Exports section of the APHA Vet Gateway.

Groupage Export Facilitation Scheme (GEFS)

For groupage exports from Great Britain, where certain types of products are produced from a stable supply chain and are fully packaged for the final consumer, exporters who are GEFS members may use 30-day support attestations to provide information to OVs to facilitate completion of this certificate.

For further information including the definition of groupage exports, the template 30-day support attestation which must be used and requirements for exporters, suppliers and vets to use the scheme see:

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/External_OV_Instructions/Export_Instructions/Certification_Procedures/Products_Exports.html

You can check that exporters are GEFS members by consulting the GEFS membership list or emailing the exporter's name, GEFS membership number and the address of the exporting premises to GEFS@defra.gov.uk.

11. CONSIGNMENTS OR PARTS OF THE CONSIGNMENT ORIGINATING FROM NI, EU MEMBER STATES OR FROM THE THIRD COUNTRY (TRIANGUALR TRADE)

NI origin:

Consignments could contain animals or animal products which have originated in Northern Ireland. For raw materials which have then been processed into a final product in GB, or are presented in their original state and bearing a UK(NI) identification mark, the CO can certify certain matters relating to EU compliance at a national level.

Where the EHC refers to EU approval status of the premises of origin or manufacture in NI, this can be certified under the terms of the EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement and the Northern Ireland Protocol (NIP). The NIP treats NI as if it is in the EU SPS zone (which includes the EEA/EFTA states). Approved and registered premises in NI will continue to implement the full requirements of Regulation (EC) Nos. 852/2004, 853/2004,and regulation (EU) No 2017/625 and all relevant supporting EU legislation as set out in Annex 2 to the Protocol. This compliance is indicated by the presence of the EU oval health and identification marks applied to the products.

Some examples, but not a complete list, of how assurance can be established at national level are listed below.

Compliance with the microbiological criteria set out in Regulation (EC) No. 2073/205 can be certified if the products originate in an EU approved premises in NI, and bearing the EU oval ID mark.

Public health statements referring to compliance with EU requirements for testing for residues as set out in Regulation (EU) 2017/625) Directive (EC) Nos 96/22 and 470/2009 can be certified by the CO on the basis of a national residue surveillance programme implemented in NI under The Animals and Animal Products (Examination for residues and maximum Residues Limits) Regulation (NI) 2016. This forms part of the UK national surveillance programme.

With regards to controls for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies, guidance provided in this document relating to statements about the method of slaughter of animals in GB also applies to animals slaughtered in NI and can be certified by the CO on that basis.

Disease clearance for animals or products originating in NI can be completed using auto-clearance NDC (Notifiable Disease Clearance) found here:

https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/notifiable-diseases-northern-ireland

Where regional or local level disease clearance is required, this can be certified upon request on the basis of information from NI in the form of a declaration or a supporting health attestation.

Animal health statements which refer to the prohibition of certain vaccination programmes e.g. against FMD (Foot and Mouth Disease) or CSF (Classical Swine Fever) or ASF (African Swine Fever) can be certified at a national level by the CO on the basis that NI also enforces a ban on such vaccinations in accord with EU regulations.

Statements relating to implementation of a national system for identification and registration of bovine animals can be certified on the basis of the requirement to register all bovine animal births, moves and deaths on the DAERA database.

Animal welfare statements can be certified by the CO on the basis that relevant inspections, monitoring and controls are implemented in NI through The Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing Regulations (NI) 2014 as amended, in compliance with Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009.

Animal By Products are handled in accordance with EU Control Regulation 1069/2009, which is implemented by the EU Implementing Regulation 142/2011, and ABP (Animal By Product) statements for materials originating in NI, can be certified on that basis.

When the certificate requires specific information to be included, such as the date of slaughter or the date of introduction into NI, the GB exporter/CO must request this information from the NI exporter. The NI exporter may forward the request to the relevant NI CO to provide this necessary information. This supporting information must be in writing and kept by the GB CO. The GB CO is not required to attach it as a supporting document to the EHC, unless requested by the EU Border Control Post or told otherwise.

EU origin:

Imported composite products from the EU can be re-exported in certain circumstances:

- Composite products imported from the EU into GB and re-exported back to the EU after storage in GB without removing their original packaging. Re-export of Products of Animal Origin of European Union or Northern Ireland origin back to the European Union or Northern Ireland after storage in Great Britain: certificate 8461 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

- Composite products imported from the EU into GB that undergo further processing and are exported to the EU as a new product. Processing means any action that substantially alters the initial product, including heating, smoking, curing, maturing, drying, marinating, extraction, extrusion or a combination of those processes. POAO that have been divided, parted, severed, sliced, boned, minced, skinned, ground, cut, cleaned, trimmed, husked, milled, chilled, frozen, deep-frozen or thawed, are not considered to have undergone further processing.

- Composite products which are manufactured/assembled in GB using processed POAO imported from the EU into GB.

For imported goods that need to be certified for export from GB, these are normally subject to import certification, or the availability of a Common Health Entry Document (CHED) issued by the Border Control Post (BCP) of entry to verify that they are compliant with GB import requirements and for placing on the GB market. Certifying Officers including Official

Veterinarians may use these official documents to provide supporting evidence of compliance with relevant requirements for the re-export of products . In this context OVs may rely on the CHED issued by an Official Fish Inspector (a non-veterinarian) for Fishery Products and live bivalve molluscs, live echinoderms, live tunicates or live marine gastropods for human consumption, cleared via a GB BCP

Where the CHED or accompanying import certificate are not available or do not provide sufficient supporting information, the Certifying Officer should seek a supporting attestation from an 'authorised veterinarian' who has personal knowledge of the matters in question. This may be further supported by relevant commercial information or records. It is the responsibility of the GB exporter to obtain the necessary supporting information to enable the Certifying Officer to verify compliance with export requirements.

For goods sourced in the EU and EFTA countries, especially those that are not accompanied by a veterinary certificate or CHED issued by a BCP - Certifying Officers may rely on the oval ID mark applied at approved food establishments in the EU as evidence that the goods were produced compliant with EU food production requirements for placing on the EU market - but care must be taken not to extrapolate this to animal health requirements not covered by the obligations of a food approved establishment, i.e. matters that extend beyond the scope of Regulations 852/2004 and 853/2004.

Third country origin:

Composite products must be manufactured/assembled or re-processed in Great Britain (as per footnote to box I.11 of the relevant certificate) to be exported to the EU but can contain processed POAO that originates from non-GB non-EU countries which have not been further processed in GB provided that the relevant non-EU country is suitably listed. Meat products must originate from a country listed by the EU for imports of meat products without specific risk-mitigating treatment (i.e. treatment A) and dairy products must originate from countries listed by the EU for import of raw milk products.

Processing is defined above.

It is also possible that some composite products may contain animal products that are of non-EU (Third Country).

Certifying Officers may obtain the necessary supporting information from a copy of the original EHC used for import of these products into the UK.

The CO in the UK is not required to attach a copy of the Third Country EHC as a supporting document to the UK-EU EHC, unless requested by the EU Border Control Post or told otherwise.

It is the UK exporter's responsibility to ensure timely request of information from the EU member state exporter/Third Country exporter, to allow the EHC to be signed and stamped in good time before export to the EU.

12. CERTIFIED COPIES OF EXPORT HEALTH CERTIFICATES

When completing export certification, the CO and, if applicable, FCCO must make photocopies of, or scan and save all documents they certify. OVs must retain copies of certification documents in accordance with RCVS (Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) Certification principles:

https://www.rcvs.org.uk/setting-standards/advice-and-guidance/code-of-professional-conduct-for-veterinary-surgeons/supporting-guidance/certification/

COs must retain copies of all export documentation for a period of two years. A certified copy of this EHC does not need to be returned to the APHA CITC. For the purposes of completing routine Quality Assurance checks on export certification, CITC may request certified copies of certification from COs.

Further details on Post Certifying Procedures, 'certified copies' of certification and the types of documents that should be retained by COs can be found on the APHA Vet Gateway.

13. LEGAL STATEMENT

The existing EU legislation that the UK complied with prior to the end of the Transition Period has been incorporated into our domestic law as "retained EU law" under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. References in our guidance and certification to such EU instruments should be taken to be references to this "retained EU law". The EU standards that this legislation includes continue to remain in force, without substantive amendment, as part of UK domestic law (apart from corrections to make the EU legislation fully operable

14. DISCLAIMER

This certificate and NFG 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 Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) in Carlisle, via the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency

This publication is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

product.exports@apha.gov.uk

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Version History: EHC

Version published 31 May 2024:

Part II:

II.1: Removed Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation 1881/2006. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/625 is replaced with 2022/2292/ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/405 is added and Commission Decision 2011/163 is removed.

II.1.(d) : Council Directive for residue plan 96/23 EC and Commission Implementing Regulation 2011/163 for listing of concerned animal and products, is replaced by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2292 for control plan and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/405 for listing.

II.1 (f) requirement related to maximum residue level for pesticides is removed.

II.3.A: Sub-option 1, 2 and 3 are now II.3.A 1, II.3.A 2 and II.3.A 3.

II.3.A 3: and/or sub-option of First main *either* for negligible BSE risk is changed to either.

Second main *and/or* option for controlled BSE risk, sub-option point (b) and (c), all *or* option are changed to *and/or.*

Third main option *and/or* undetermined BSE risk point (b) all *or* options are changed to *and/or.*

II.3.B: option (a) first *either* and third *and/or* option has now footnote 10. Option (b) both *and/or* options have now footnote 10. Point (c) under first *either* option in sub-option *or* footnote 11 is added.

II.3.B: Option (c): Dairy product produce and/or from dairy products is added and first main *either* option is also amended with addition of “and/or produce from dairy products therefrom”.

II.3.D.1: Requires the approved establishment no for egg products.

Notes:

Part II:

Footnote 10 is amended and added “and which are contained in the composite products dispatched to the Union from the zone(s) referred to in Box. I.7 and listed in Part 1 of Annex XVII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404.”

New footnote 11 is added.

Footnote 12 is amended to add Egg product establishment in the approval no required on this EHC.

Footnote 11 is now 12, footnote 12 is now 13, footnote 13 is now 14 and footnote 14 is now 15.

NFG –

Version 17 published 31 May 2024:
Section 1: Applicable Legislation is amended with addition of Regulation (EU) 2022/2292, 2023/2744.

Part I: Detail of the Consignment: Link to amended Regulation (EU) 2023/2744 is added for completing Part I of the EHC.

II.1.(d) : Further clarity is added that the national surveillance scheme and mentioned provisions, fulfil the guarantees covering live animals and products provided by the residues plans submitted in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2292.

II.1.(f) is removed from this guidance as per EHC.

II.3.A: Sub-option 1,2 and 3 and amended with numbering as per new EHC.

II.3. B: Further information is added where footnote 10 is added on the EHC. In point (c) dairy product made from dairy product is added. Under first *either* option, sub-option *or* footnote 11 is added.

II.3.B: Option (c) Dairy product produce and/or from dairy products in added. First *either* screenshot is added from a new EHC. Also reference to footnote 10 is added for the sub-option *either.*

II.3. C: Footnote references numbers are amended as per EHC.

II.3.D.1: further information is added for requirement of approval of establishment no of egg products.

Section 9: Residue check guarantees: Further information is added: “In practice, monitoring conducted in UK meets the requirement of Regulation (EU) 2022/2292 for veterinary medicine and prohibited substances, and Annex I of 2022/932, for contaminants.”

NFG

Version 17 published 16 January 2024

- Section 11 Consignment or Part of the Consignment Originating from the NI, EU Member States or from Third Country (Triangular Trade):

  After 15 January 2024, POAO consignments moving from Great Britain to Northern Ireland that require an Export Health Certificate will have to follow the rules on

triangular trade. Separate rules apply to products that are eligible to move to Northern Ireland via the Northern Ireland Retail Movement Scheme.

Version 16 published 03 May 2023

II.3.C Fishery Product: First sentence in relation to approved establishment is re-worded. “Fishery products were processed” is removed.

Version 15 published 28 March 2023

- Scope of the certificate is amended – *Transitional arrangement* obsolete information is removed.
- II.3.A Point 2: Information is added for GB-1 processed and fully packaged product stored in GB-2 zone cold store, OV enter GB-1 as zone of origin.
- II.3.B: Point (c) information is added to allow EU MS originating products along with Third countries. Point (e) is removed as per new Model EHC
- NDC paragraph is reformatted, and Information on Avian Influenza is added.
- Triangular trade section EU paragraph:
  Amended to standardise the advice we provide on documentary evidence across POAO NFGs.