**Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

# Notes for Guidance: Export Health Certificate for entry into the European Union or Northern Ireland of meat products intended for human consumption that are not required to undergo a specific risk-mitigating treatment, including rendered animal fats and greaves, meat extracts and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines, other than casings 8384

## August 2024

## Contents

**No: 8384 NFG**

**EHC for entry into the EU or NI of meat products intended for human consumption, including rendered animal fats and greaves, meat extracts and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines, other than casings, that are not required to undergo a specific risk-mitigating treatment**

**NOTES FOR GUIDANCE (NFG) FOR THE CERTIFYING OFFICERS (CO) AND EXPORTERS**

**IMPORTANT**

**These notes provide guidance to COs and exporters.**

**The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with the veterinary certificate. The NFG should have been issued to you together with the relevant export certificate for meat products not subject to risk mitigating treatment. 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***

## 1. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

Council Directive 96/22/EC

Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

Regulations (EC) No. 178/2002

Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004,

Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004

Regulation (EC) 396/2005

Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005

Commission Regulation (EC) 1881/2006

Regulation (EU) 2022/2292

Commission Decision 2007/453/EC

Commission Decision 2011/163/EU

Regulation (EU) 2015/1375

Regulation (EU) No 2016/429

Regulation (EU) No 2017/625

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2744

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/405

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905

Any EU legislation referenced in the certificate must be complied with and EU legislation can be accessed on the following link. You should ensure you use the latest version: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html

Please note that Official Control Regulations 2017/625 have repealed Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, 882/2004 and Directive No 96/23/EC.

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32017R0625

**Consolidated legislation**

Consolidated texts, which integrate the basic instruments of EU 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.

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

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 EU'.

## 2. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE

This certificate may be used for the entry into the EU or NI of meat products intended for human consumption, including rendered animal fats and greaves, meat extracts and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines other than casings, that are not required to undergo a specific risk-mitigating treatment.

It may also be used for these products transiting the EU to another third country.

This certificate is intended for meat products coming from zones authorised to enter fresh meat of the relevant species into the EU and NI,

**Meat products imported from the EU / Rest of the World cannot be certified for re-export as meat products using this EHC unless subject to re-processing as defined in section 7 of this guidance and in line with the relevant treatment in the table below. For EU origin meat products, EHC 8461 can be used in certain circumstances. Fresh meat originating from the EU, or an approved third country may be used as an ingredient in the production of meat products in GB and is eligible for export, refer to section 7 for more information.**

**If a EU / Rest of World origin meat product is imported into Great Britain and is re-processed in Great Britain, the treatment required is dependent upon the listed status of the third country of origin of the fresh meat used in the meat product. If using EHC 8384 this will always be 'Treatment A'.**

**Please see below summarising the treatment requirements for meat products re-processed in GB, which depend upon the origin of the fresh meat. Treatment types are defined later in this section.**

<table>
<tr><th>Country of origin of the fresh meat</th><th>Treatment that needs to be applied in GB</th><th>EHC to use</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Meat products not subject to a risk-mitigating treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td>The third country where the meat product was originally processed</td><td rowspan="3">Treatment A</td><td rowspan="3">8384</td></tr>
<tr><td>Another third country authorised for entry into the EU without specific treatment (A)</td></tr>
<tr><td>EU-Member state</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Meat products subject to a risk-mitigating treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td>The third country where the meat product was originally processed</td><td rowspan="3">The specific treatment assigned to region of export for the relevant species, as listed in Regulation (EU) 2021/404 (as amended)</td><td rowspan="3">8385</td></tr>
<tr><td>EU- Member state</td></tr>
<tr><td>Third country authorised for entry into the EU without specific treatment (A)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Third country authorised for entry into the EU with specific treatment</td><td>Treatment B</td><td>8385</td></tr>
</table>

Where the country of origin of the fresh meat used in a meat product is authorised for entry to the EU without a specific risk-mitigating treatment (A), then treatment A also needs to be applied in GB.

**Meat products** as described in Article 2(44) to Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2020/692 means processed products, including treated stomachs, bladders, intestines, rendered animal fats and meat extracts, 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.

"**Meat preparations**" as described in Regulation (EC) 853/2004, Article I, 1.15, means fresh meat, including meat that has been reduced to fragments, which has had foodstuffs,

seasonings or additives added to it or which has undergone processes insufficient to modify the internal muscle fibre structure of the meat and thus to eliminate the characteristics of fresh meat.

**Risk Mitigating Treatment** is defined in Annex XXVI of Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/692 as one of Treatments B – F.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| B | Treatment in a hermetically sealed container to a $F_0$ 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:<br>— Aw value of not more than 0,93,<br>—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:<br>— Aw value of not more than 0,93,<br>— 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. |

The UK is currently listed to use the non-specific **''Treatment A''** for meat products from all species of animal except for meat products from poultry, ratites and wild game where the UK is regionalised.

**''Treatment A''** is not considered a specific risk mitigating treatment in accordance with Annex XXVI to Regulation 2020/692. No specific definition of **"Treatment A"** is available in in force EU-law but the previously used definition offered in Part 4 of Annex II of Regulation 2007/777 illustrates that the product must have undergone a treatment such that its cut surface no longer retains the characteristics of fresh meat (i.e. meets the definition of a meat product). If the consignment consists entirely of meat products subject to 'Treatment A' this certificate should be used. For products subject to other treatments, **EHC ref. 8385 should be used.**

## 3. CERTIFICATION BY AN OV

In **England, Scotland and Wales**, this certificate must be signed by a Government Veterinary Officer (e.g. APHA, FSA or FSS employed veterinary officers) or by an OV appointed by APHA on behalf of Ministers in Defra, the Scottish Government or the Welsh

Government and who hold the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ (V)) authorisation.

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 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).**

EHC should be in English and the foreign language of the Border Control Post (BCP) of entry in the EU. The original copy of 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 translations 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, 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 AND STAMPING

When signing a certificate, the CO should ensure that the certificate contains no deletions or alterations, other than those which are indicated on the certificate to be permissible and any corrections to permitted entries, subject to such changes being initialled and stamped (in the margin) by the CO. Permissible deletions are normally indicated in the 'Notes' section at the end of the certificate, with the instruction 'Keep as appropriate' or 'delete if not applicable'.

- Where the certificate contains optional or contextual statements, the statements which are not relevant shall be crossed out, individually initialled, and stamped by the CO, or completely removed from the certificate.

- Permitted paragraphs and sections may be crossed out by applying a 'Z' across the section or paragraph rather than crossing out line by line.
- There is no requirement for a date and time to accompany each stamp. The date is only entered at the required entry field in Part I of the certificate, and at the end where the CO signs, stamps and dates that action.
- We are aware of some BCPs demanding that all handwritten information in Part 1 of the EHC is initialled and stamped, including handwritten scoring out of otherwise blank boxes. There is no legal requirement in EU legislation that all the hand-written information entered in the certificate must be signed and stamped. It is only in the case of correction, in any part of the certificate, or in the case of statements to be crossed out, that the certifier must add signature (or initials) and stamp. This has been confirmed by the European Commission. The Commission noted however, in the case of a hand-written certificate, it is expected that the same one person completes the document. If not, the BCP might suspect that empty boxes were completed by another person after the certificate has been signed by the official

You should consider checking with the specific BCP regarding their preference when it comes to the stamping and initialling of handwritten scoring out of otherwise blank boxes in Part I of the EHC.

- **Clarification from the European Commission means that all pages (as opposed to sheets of paper) are signed and stamped once individually in place of fan stamping and in addition to any permitted alterations. There is no requirement to fan stamp.**
- COs are reminded to consult the NFG prior to the certification of each EHC. NFG will be updated with this new information in due course.

Further Information COs should make sure they are familiar with all relevant guidance and other documents relating to EHCs and that they discuss requirements with exporters in advance.

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

You can also contact APHA's Centre for International Trade (CIT) on 03000 200 301.

## PART I: DETAILS OF THE CONSIGNMENT

All boxes in Part I of the certificate must be completed. When a box is not applicable/optional, and not filled, please score it through. Please use schedule to be attached to the certificate if there is not enough space to fill the information. See Section 'Addition of Schedules' below.

Please complete all the boxes in Part I of the certificate in accordance with the guidance laid down in Chapter 4 of Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235 that can be accessed via this link: Amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2744. Implementing Regulation - EU - 2023/2744 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32020R2235

Box I.27- reference to batch number/s.
There is no specific format requirement for batch numbers and slaughter/production/best before date(s) may be used as appropriate.

Batch codes are intended to identify an amount of product that has been produced under the same conditions and so any hazard identified in a part of the batch can be presumed to be present in the whole.
Batch information is likely to be checked by BCPs as part of identity checks. Batch information in the health certificate should match information available when inspecting the product (e.g. on product labelling).

The Harmonised System (HS) Code is a commodity classification system used as a basis for customs tariffs and for international trade statistics.

**It is the exporter's responsibility to ensure that the HS code is entered correctly and accurately reflects the product(s) being consigned.**

Further information on HS Codes can be found online at:

https://www.gov.uk/trade-tariff/sections and http://madb.europa.eu/madb/euTariffs.htm

## PART II: CERTIFICATION

### II.1 Public Health Attestation *[to delete when the EU is not the final destination of the meat products]*

**Meat products imported from the EU cannot be certified for re-export as meat products. Fresh meat originating from the EU, or an approved third country may be used as an ingredient in the production of meat products in GB and is eligible for export, refer to section 7 for more information.**

The OV signing the export veterinary certificate must ensure that the health information attestation set out in Part II of the veterinary certificate have been complied with.

The OV needs to be aware of the relevant requirements of Regulation (EC) Nos. 178/2002, 852/2004, 853/2004, and 999/2001 as well as Regulation (EU) No. 2017/625, and certify that the fresh meat included in Part 1 of the certificate was produced in accordance with the relevant regulatory requirements.

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

**II.1.1 –** For meat from animals slaughtered in the UK, this may be certified on the basis of the meat being produced in (an) establishment(s) that is/are approved since all approved food establishments must also satisfy the requirements of Regulation (EC) 852/2004. The certifying OV may require FBO audit reports as further evidence. The food business operator can provide the required documentation to attest to the HACCP principles which are implemented and maintained in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.

A list of EU approved establishments in Great Britain can be found here:

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

**II.1.2, II.1.3, II.1.9.3, II.1.9.4, II.1.6 -**
These paragraphs may be certified on the basis of application of the oval mark in the format as required by the EU confirming that the slaughterhouse, cutting plant and cold store as applicable are officially approved and operating in accordance with retained EU Regulations

Nos. 852/2004, 853/2004, 2017/625, 2019/624 and 2019/627 and, in the case of microbiological criteria, Regulation No. 2073/2005.

These Regulations are transposed into national legislation and enforced by the Food Standards Agency and Food Standards Scotland.

**II.1.2-** Please select the option which applies.

**II.1.4 and II.1.5 –**
This can be certified based on application of the ID mark and evidence of this or based on OV knowledge. Full guidance is available at https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/guidance-on-health-and-identification-marks-that-apply-from-1-january-2021 and https://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/business-and-industry/safety-and-regulation/eu-exit-health-and-identification-marks

Listed approved EU establishments can be found on the link:
https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/international_affairs/trade/non-eu-countries_en

For product that originates from an EU approved establishment in a third country, has been legally imported into the UK, evidence must be provided (e.g. a copy of the health certificate used for import) to demonstrates compliance with this attestation.

**II.1.7 -** For meat from animals slaughtered in the UK this paragraph can be certified on the basis that the national surveillance scheme implements Council Directive 96/23/EC, which is/are 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 other devolved administrations. UK is listed in Decision 2011/163/EU.

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

**II.1.8 –** This paragraph can be certified on the basis of an inspection of the means of transport and of the loading conditions by the OV, another veterinarian or by a relevant officially authorised person. This could be part of the Support Health Attestation.

For meat that originates from an EU approved establishment in a third country, has been legally imported into the UK, evidence must be provided (e.g. a copy of the health certificate used for import) to demonstrates compliance with this attestation.

**II.1.9.1 -** ***(Trichinella attestation) – [May be struck out if the meat product does not contain any material from domestic porcine animals]***

Great Britain has been recognised by the EU of as a third country applying the derogations referred to in Article 13(2) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1375 *('the Trichinella Regulation)*, as enacted in EU law in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/519.

Great Britain is listed as a Third Country that may apply the following derogations from *Trichinella* testing in domestic pigs:

- Recognition of application of Controlled Housing Conditions (CHC): compliance with the conditions laid down in Article 3 (3)(a) or (b) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1375;

- Exempt un-weaned porcine animals under the age of 5 weeks from the requirement for trichinella examination compliance with the conditions laid down in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EU) 2015/1375.

NI is also listed separately by the EU as a Region benefiting from the same derogations:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/biosafety/food_borne_diseases/trichinella_en

Consignments comprising product that meets different attestations may need to be issued with separate certificates so that product is segregated and certified accordingly. Each certificate should cover product meeting the same attestation.

If a particular product/meat complies with more than one of the attestations (e.g. meat from pigs from farms that apply CHC but which have nevertheless been tested for Trichinella), in some cases the OV may select and certify which option is more appropriate depending on other products forming the consignment and the condition(s) that they can meet.

Section II.1.9.1 may be certified by OVs, as follows:

The options which are not relevant shall be crossed out, initialled and stamped by the certifying OV.

Certifying OVs may certify the relevant option based on her/his familiarity with the procurement processes at meat establishments as supported by the necessary documentary evidence (e.g. FCI, records of processing/freezing, testing, declarations etc), FBO declarations, support health attestations (and in the case of imported meat, the certificate accompanying the meat/product at the time of import) as they consider necessary.

- First option- should be certified if the carcases of the pigs have been subjected to an examination by a digestion method for *Trichinella* as required in Annex I (testing) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1375 with negative results.

- Second option- should be certified if the carcases or the meat was subjected to a cold treatment (freezing) as required by Annex II (cold treatment) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1375.

- Third option - may only be certified if the meat was produced from domestic pigs originating in a holding officially recognised as applying Controlled Housing Conditions (CHC)

Only one of the three statements can be certified per product/certificate and the OV must cross out the other options and stamp/initial their deletion.

Please see further information on *Trichinella* testing further down at Section 11 in this document.

**II.1.9.2 - *[May be struck out if the meat product does not contain material from solipeds or wild boars]***

If slaughtered in the UK, carcases of horses, wild boar and other farmed and wild animal species susceptible to *Trichinella* infestation shall be systematically sampled in slaughterhouses or game-handling establishments as part of the post-mortem examination. A sample shall be collected from each carcass and the sample shall be examined in accordance with Annexes I and II to Regulation 2015/1375 in an approved laboratory.

This paragraph may be certified on the basis of application of the oval mark in the format as required by the EU confirming that the slaughterhouse, game handling establishment, cutting plant and cold store as applicable are officially approved and operating in accordance with the legal framework.

**II.1.9.3 and II.1.9.4** – ***[These are to be kept only if applicable]***

**II.1.10 (BSE status) – *[May be struck out if the meat product does not contain any material from bovine, ovine, or caprine animals]***

In accordance with the WOAH Terrestrial Code, England, Scotland and Wales are controlled BSE risk in UK. All specified risk material (SRM) as described in the certificate must be removed from the meat intended for dispatch to the EU or NI as required by EU legislation and UK TSE legislation.

BSE status of Member States or third countries or regions thereof according to their BSE risk:

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02007D0453-20200702&qid=1607603814945

There are 3 'either/or' sections under II.1.10 relating to BSE risk of the country/region of origin (i.e. the country in which the meat product was last processed). There are 3 options:

- The first option '***either'*** may be certified if the country of origin is classified as a country or region posing a negligible BSE risk. This option cannot currently be selected for meat products processed in GB.
- The second option '*or'* should be certified if the country of origin is classified as a country or region posing a controlled BSE risk. This option applies to exports of relevant meat products processed in GB. If this is the case, the following attestations must be certified:
    - The first point (a) may be certified for meat derived from animals slaughtered in GB as this method of slaughter is not carried out in the UK in accordance with Retained EU Regulation 999/2001 and TSE Regulations (England) 2018 and parallel legislation in Wales and Scotland.
        - If the meat is derived from animals slaughtered in other countries, please refer to Section 7 regarding triangular trade.

    - Option (b) may be certified as all specified risk material (SRM) must be removed from meat intended for human consumption as required by retained EU legislation and UK TSE regulations (999/2001 and TSE Regulations (England) 2018 and parallel Scottish and Welsh legislation)) and ruminant

meat or meat products must not be derived from Mechanically Separated Meat, as per the requirements of Regulation 999/2001.

- There are two options for the third point (c) of which at least one should be selected or both if applicable:
    - The '*either'* option can be certified for POAO obtained from animals of GB origin or a country with controlled or negligible risk.
    - The '*and/or'* option can be certified if the animals from which the POAO was derived from an undetermined BSE risk country.

The third option applies if the country of origin is classified as a country or region posing an undetermined BSE risk. This option is not applicable for GB.

**II.1.11 -** ***[To delete if the meat products do not contain any material from domestic solipeds]***

For domestic solipeds slaughtered in the GB there are three options. Choose the correct option and delete the others.

- Either: Have been kept in GB for at least 6 months immediately prior to slaughter. This applied if the animals were born in GB or entered from a country which is listed for the concerned animals and products in Annex –I to Commission Implementing Regulation 2021/405,

- Or~~:~~ Have been kept in GB since birth (if slaughtered at an age of less than six months),

- Or: Have been kept in GB for six months or less if they entered GB from a Member State as domestic solipeds for food production.

The certificate also requires that the country of slaughter (in this case GB) also comply with a) and b). These can be certified by the OV as Directives 96/22/EC and 96/23/EC were transposed into UK legislation and can be found on the legislation.gov.uk websites:

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/1996/22/contents
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/1996/23/contents.

Option (a) point (i) and (ii) GB administratively retained Commission Regulation (EU) 37/2010 at the end of the transition period and it's now published under the GB Maximum Residues Limits (MRL) List – the GB prohibited substances list is fully aligned with the Table 2 in Regulation (EU) 37/2010).

Point (iii) only one option to be selected from '*either'* and '*or*'.

b) Directives 96/23/EC and 96/22/EC are 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.

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

**II.1.12-**

***[May be struck out if the meat preparations do not contain material derived from cervid meat originating from Canada or USA.]***
This paragraph is applicable to either farmed or wild cervid meat obtained from countries referred to in Chapter F of Annex IX to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. This currently applies to either farmed or wild cervid meat in Canada and USA.

**II.1 (a)** - This attestation on antimicrobial medicinal products is added which must be crossed out or deleted until 3 September 2026.

**II.2 Animal Health Attestation [*To delete if the meat product is entirely derived from domestic solipeds, Leporidae or other wild land mammals other than ungulates and Leporidae.]***

If applicable, see section 7 for further guidance where the meat is not of UK origin. The attestations can be certified if it has 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.2.1 -** Enter territory code.

a) Delete option which is not applicable.

b) The relevant listing is in Annex XV to Regulation (EU) 2021/404. This regulation has been amended adding GB and the Crown Dependencies to the relevant lists. This amending regulation should be consolidated into the updated Regulation 2021/404. Check the GB region of export is listed with non-specific treatment 'A' option.

The UK is currently listed to use the non-specific treatment 'A' for meat products from all species of animal except for meat products from poultry, ratites and wild game where the UK is regionalised. If these products are obtained from the "GB-1" region, then ''Treatment A'' can be applied but if "GB-2" region as defined in Regulation 2021/404 then they must be heat treated to meet "Treatment D".

Please note, ''Treatment A'' is not considered a specific risk mitigating treatment in accordance with Annex XXVI to Regulation 2020/692. Therefore, if the whole consignment contains some/all products subject to treatments other than ''Treatment A'' then the EHC MPST must be used instead.

**II.2.2 –** Include relevant species code, as listed in footnote 4 of the certificate.

If there is not space to fill out all the details for Species code, a schedule may be used in place of the full information being entered in this space, please write "See attached schedule" in this space. Each page of the schedule must bear a page number and the health certificate reference number and be signed, dated, and stamped by the certifying OV. See Section 9 on how to include a schedule within the completed certificate.

**II.2.3 -** The relevant listing is in Annex XV to Regulation (EU) 2021/404. This regulation has been amended adding GB and the Crown Dependencies to the relevant lists. Check GB region of export is listed with non-specific treatment 'A' option.

**II.2.4 –** The listing is in the relevant Annexes for fresh meat (Annexes XIII and XIV) to Regulation 2021/404. The meat product has been processed from fresh meat that complied with all the relevant requirements for entry into the Union of fresh meat, therefore any disease clearance required in the fresh meat EHC for the relevant species should be checked, please follow the instruction in paragraph 4 of this NFG.

[***Delete those options not applicable]***.

Generally, only one section can be kept. If you are certifying a single product, containing meat that originate in different countries, you may need to retain multiple statements. You should consult with the BCP of entry to determine whether this approach is acceptable.

First "either" if the fresh meat in the meat products is from GB origin.

First "or" if the fresh meat in the meat product was imported from a non-EU country authorised to import fresh meat of that species into the EU. Please insert the zone code as listed in Annex XIII for fresh meat from ungulates or in Annex XIV for fresh poultry and game bird meat.

Second "or" if the fresh meat in the meat product was imported from the EU or NI.

Animal residency can be confirmed using owner's declaration, movement records, declarations from the veterinary practitioner responsible of the flock/herd and/or import certification, where appropriate.

**II.2.5 –** There are two options depending if the meat was obtained from domestic or wild animals. Please certify the one which applies, first "either" for domestic animals and "or" for wild animals. These options may be certified on the basis of notifiable disease clearances, as referred to in the Notifiable Disease paragraph of this guidance. The diseases of relevance, depending on the species, for meat are Foot and Mouth Disease, Rift Valley Fever, Sheep Pox and Goat Pox, Peste des petits ruminants, Classical Swine Fever, African Swine Fever, Rinderpest, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease as listed in Annex I to Regulation 2020/692. The certifying OV should check/verify disease freedom for these diseases and other relevant 'Category A' listed diseases in the Annex to Regulation 2018/1882.

**II.2.6 –** This may be certifiable on the basis of the certifying OV knowledge of the establishment. Or a declaration from the FBO or evidence may be sought if further assurances are needed.

**II.2.7- Only to be certified if the meat product is to be exported to Finland and Sweden**

Additional guarantees are applicable if the poultry product is destined to Finland and Sweden. Otherwise delete. The relevant EU Member states are listed in Annex X to Regulation 2021/620. Declaration and/or veterinarian responsible for the holding from the farmer confirming compliance to this is required. This could form part of the Supplementary Health Attestation.

**II.3 Animal welfare attestation** [to delete when the Union is not the final destination]

This paragraph can be certified, if the animals were slaughtered in the UK, on the basis that Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing (England) Regulation (WATOK 2015) and parallel legislation in Scotland and Wales is complied with at the slaughterhouse. WATOK 2015 regulation applies the provisions for the administration and enforcement of Retained EU Regulation 1099/2009.

## 4. 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 will include statements that will 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 CO (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 a “GB-1” origin product.

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.

## 5. 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 NI (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 UK meets the requirement of Regulation (EU) 2022/2292 for veterinary medicine and prohibited substances.

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.

## 6. COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE

In GB, the Certification Support Officer (CSO) role has been developed by APHA. CSOs can collect evidence, directed by an OV, which may be used to support OV certification of matters which do not require a clinical assessment or judgement e.g. for POAO and ABPs.

In **England, Scotland and Wales,** CSOs 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 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 30-day support attestation's template 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 emailing the exporter's name, GEFS membership number and the address of the exporting premises to GEFS@defra.gov.uk

## 7. CONSIGNMENTS OR PARTS OF THE CONSIGNMENT ORIGINATING FROM NI, EU MEMBER STATES OR FROM A THIRD COUNTRY (TRIANGULAR TRADE)

**Meat products imported from the EU cannot be certified for re-export as meat products using this EHC unless subject to re-processing as defined later in this section and in line with the treatment requirements detailed in the 'Scope' section of the guidance.**

**For EU origin meat products, EHC 8461 can be used in certain circumstances. Fresh meat originating from the EU, or an approved third country may be used as an ingredient in the production of meat products in GB and is eligible for export.**

**NI origin:**

For NI origin 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 NI 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 continue to implement the full requirements of Regulation (EC) Nos. 852/2004 and 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. 2073/2005 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) No_ 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 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 or CSF or ASF can be certified at a national level by the CO on the basis that NI also enforces a ban on such vaccinations in accordance 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 Regulation 1069/2009, which is implemented by the EU Implementing Regulation 142/2011, and ABP 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. This NI exporter may forward the request to the relevant NI CO to provide this 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 BCP or told otherwise.

**EU origin:**

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

- POAO imported from EU into GB and re-exported back to the EU after storage in GB without removing the POAO from its 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)
- POAO imported into GB from the EU that undergoes further processing and is 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 and cannot currently be re-exported to the EU.

- POAO imported into GB from the EU which is used to made/assemble a composite product.

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 BCP of entry to verify that they are compliant with GB import requirements and for placing on the GB market. COs including OVs 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 CO 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 CO 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:**

It is also possible that some consignments may contain animal products that are of non-EU (Third Country) origin. In order to export to the EU a product which contains POAO imported from a Third Country, the imported POAO must come from an EU listed country and should have undergone further processing in GB.

*"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.*

*"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.*

COs 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 BCP 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.**

## 8. UK APPROVED ESTABLISHMENTS TO EXPORT TO THE EU or NI

The exporting establishment must be listed as a 'UK approved establishment' and a list of UK approved establishments for import of POAO to the EU, can be found on the European Commission's list of approved establishments' link below:

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

Please note that the list is updated regularly and ONLY establishments on the list are approved to export to the EU, and this does not include establishments with pending applications for approval.

If the final product contains POAO from other establishments, or products were previously processed in different establishments in the production chain, then these establishments should also be listed as UK and/or EU approved establishments.

There are lists of approved establishments for other commodities, e.g. germinal products on the link above.

**For approved establishments in NI 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.**

## 9. OVAL MARK ON 'PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN – POAOs'

EU hygiene regulations require that food of animal origin carries an oval health or identification mark and that official controls are carried out by enforcement authorities to ensure the appropriate marking has been applied. Domestic legislation has been introduced to ensure these requirements continue to apply in GB as retained legislation.

The health marks indicate that meat is fit for human consumption and the identification marks show when foods of animal origin have been produced in officially approved establishments which are compliant with retained EU food hygiene Regulations (EC) No 852/2004, (EC) No 853/2004 and (EU) No 2017/625. Also, the primary food legislation in England, Wales and Scotland is The Food Safety Act 1990 (as amended).

https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/guidance-on-health-and-identification-marks-that-applies-from-1-january-2021

Relevant text on the EHC can be certified on the basis that carcases, half carcases or quarters, or half carcases cuts into three pieces, of domestic ungulates, farmed game mammals (other than lagomorphs) and large wild game bear the official health mark or that the primary, secondary and/or shipping packaging on food products of animal origin show the identification mark.

## 10. ADDITION OF SCHEDULES

When the space in Part I or Part II of the certificate is insufficient to accommodate full details of the consignment a schedule may be used. In the relevant section of the certificate the CO 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 CO 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.

Further guidance is available here:
http://apha.defra.gov.uk/External_OV_Instructions/Export_Instructions/Certification_Procedures/index.htm

## 11. CERTIFIED COPIES OF EHCs

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 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.

## 12. ANIMAL HEALTH SCHEMES

**BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (BSE) ATTESTATION BSE control is enforced under the:**

- The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2018;
- The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Wales) Regulations 2018;
- The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Regulations 2010 (Scotland);
- The Bovines and Bovine Products (Trade) Regulation 1999.

Animals born or reared in the UK before the 1st August 1996 must not be certified for export. In addition, the following bovine animals cannot be certified for export if they are, under the UK TSE Regulations, subject to restrictions/slaughter at the time of consignment for trade:

- Offspring born within 24 months of clinical suspicion or confirmation of BSE in the dam;
- Cohort of a BSE case.

Defra IT systems would identify and trace these (offspring and cohort) animals as soon as a suspect BSE case is identified or a bovine tested under the BSE active surveillance programme receives a positive result from a rapid test, and therefore for all practical purposes, if an animal is not subject to a BSE related restriction at the time of certification, it can be certified for trade.

**TRICHINELLA STATEMENT**

Paragraph II.1.9.1 (**first indent**) may be certified if the carcases of the pigs have been subjected to an examination by a digestion method for *Trichinella* with negative results. Samples for tests are sent to Biobest Laboratories but they can also be tested by on-site laboratories provided these have been approved by the UK National Reference Laboratory (APHA Bury St Edmunds).

Further detail can be found in the FSA Manual of Official Controls (Section 5 of Chapter 2.4):

https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/MOC%20volume%201%20chapter-2.4.pdf

or FSS Scottish Manual of Official Controls at:

FSS Chapter 2.4 Post Mortem, Health and Identification Marking v0.1 (foodstandards.gov.scot)
https://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/downloads/Chapter_2.4.pdf

Paragraph II.1.9.1 (**second indent**) may be certified if the pig meat intended for export is held frozen at a time/temperature combination that is known to inactivate the larvae of *Trichinella*.

Details of the acceptable time/temperature combinations can be found in the FSA Manual of Official Controls at

https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/MOC%20volume%201%20chapter-2.4.pdf

or FSS Scottish Manual of Official Controls at:

FSS Chapter 2.4 Post Mortem, Health and Identification Marking v0.1 (foodstandards.gov.scot)

https://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/downloads/Chapter_2.4.pdf

Paragraph II.1.9.1 **(third indent)** - may only be certified if the meat was produced from domestic pigs originating in a holding officially recognised as applying Controlled Housing Conditions (CHC) or if the meat was produced from domestic pigs un-weaned and under the age of 5 weeks (the whole paragraph must be certified independently of which option(s) applies/apply.

FSA/FSS retain an internal list of GB holdings which are officially recognised as applying CHC for the perusal of resident officials in abattoirs.

## 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 EU 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 APHA in Carlisle.



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

PB 8384 NFG

# Version History

## EHC

**Published 30 August 2024**

**Part II:**

**II.1 (a)** - Attestation about the administration of antimicrobial medicinal products is added.

**Notes** - Footnote 12 is added.

**Published 31 May 2024**

**Part I:**

Identification Mark and Approval or registration number of plant/establishment are removed.

**Part II:**

**II.1.4** is now **II.1.9:** Related to *Trichinella* attestation.

**II.1.5** is now **II.1.4, II.1.6** is now **II.1.5** and **II.1.7** is now **II.1.6**.

**II.1.8** is now **II.1.7**: 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.1.9** is removed: Related to guaranteeing compliance with the maximum residue levels for pesticides laid in Regulation 396/2005 and minimum level for contaminants laid down in Regulation No 1881/2006.

**II.1.10** is now **II.1.8**: Related to storage and transportation.

**II.1.11** is now **II.1.10**: First *either* option (negligible BSE risk) now has further *and/or* option added. This is correction of an error in the previous EU version of this EHC.

Second '*or'* option (controlled BSE risk) point (c ) now has '*and/or'* option which was only an '*or'* option.

**II.1.12** is now **II.1.11**: The requirements for meat obtained from domestic solipeds is reformatted to give '*either*' and '*or'* options.

**II.1.12 (a): (i)** prohibited substances listed in table 2 of the Annex of Regulation 37/2010 for solipeds is added.

In point **(iii):** For therapeutic and zootechnical options '*either'* and '*or'* are added.

**II.1.12 (b):** For domestic solipeds: 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.1.13** is now II.1.12 with '*either'* and *'or'* options, where II.1.14 is replaced with *'or'* option.

**II.2:** Animal health attestation: Further clarification for species and sub-species is added. Domestic and wild game Solipeds and their subgenus and wild leporidae or wild land mammals are added. Leporidae is now excluded from this statement.

**Notes:**

Box reference I.27: "Slaughterhouse or game handling establishment" is added.

# NFG

**Version 21: Published 30 August 2024**

**Applicable Legislation:** Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905 added

**Part II: II.1 (a)** - Guidance is added about the attestation related to antimicrobial medicinal products.

**Version 20: Published 31 May 2024**

Section 1: Applicable Legislation is amended with addition of Regulation (EU) 2022/2292, 2023/2744 and 2020/2235.

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

II.1.4 is now II.1.9: Related to *trichinella* attestation.

II.1.5 is now II.1.4, II.1.6 is now II.1.5 and II.1.7 is now II.1.6.

II.1.8 is now II.1.7: Further guidance is added as this attestation can't be certified because of lack of national control plans.

II.1.9 is removed: Related to monitor for residues for prohibited substances and other contaminants.

II.1.10 is now numbered as II.1.8.

II.1.11 is now II.1.0: Related to BSE Attestations: Guidance is amended for second '*or'* option (controlled BSE risk) for point (c) as it now has an '*and/or'* options, which previously was only '*or'*. Guidance is amended for the last option (undetermined BSE risk).

II.1.12 is now numbered as II.1.11: Further guidance is added for meat obtained from domestic solipeds. Not applicable options must be deleted. Attestation remains the same.

II.1.11 (a) option (i) and (ii) further information is added related to alignment of Regulation 37/2010 and GB MRL list. Point (iii) : guidance is added.

II.1.12 (b): Further clarity is added for 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.1.13 and II.1.14 is now II.1.12: *'either'* and '*or'* options has replaced II.1.13 and II.1.14. Guidance is added accordingly.

II.2: Animal Health Attestation: Domestic and wild game solidpeds, wild Leporidae are added, while Leporidae is removed.

Section 5: Residue check guarantees: Further information is added: "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."

**Version 19: Published 16 January 2024**

Section 7 Consignment or Part of the Consignment Originating from the NI, EU Member States or from Third Country (Triangular Trade). Section 2 scope of the certificate, II.2.1 amended:

After 15 January 2024, POAO consignments moving from GB to NI that require an EHC will have to follow the rules on triangular trade. Separate rules apply to products that are eligible to move to NI via the NI Retail Movement Scheme.

**Version 18: Published 28 March 2023**

Triangular trade section EU paragraph:

Amended to standardise the advice we provide on documentary evidence across POAO NFGs.

**Version 17: Published 20 February 2023**

Section 4 National Disease Control:

“Avian Influenza and Territory code” subtitle is added and reformatted.