

Notes For Guidance: Export Health Certificate of gelatine and collagen not intended for human consumption to be used as feed material or for purposes outside the feed chain, intended for dispatch to or for transit through the European Union (EU) or Northern Ireland (NI). 8302

November 2025

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No: 8302 NFG.

EHC for export of gelatine and collagen not intended for human consumption to be used as feed material or for purposes outside the feed chain, intended for dispatch to or for transit through the EU or NI.

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE (NFG) FOR THE CERTIFYING OFFICER (CSO) AND EXPORTER

1. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

[Council Regulation \(EC\) No 1069/2009](#) and [Commission \(EU\) Regulation 142/2011](#) (as amended)

Any other EU legislation referenced in the certificate must be complied with and can be accessed on the following link:

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

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Certifying Officers (CO) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with the relevant export certificate applicable for exports of gelatine and collagen not intended for human consumption to be used as feed material or for purposes outside the feed chain intended for dispatch to or transit through the EU or NI. 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 GB, 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 Model 8302 veterinary certificate may be used for the export of gelatine and collagen not intended for human consumption to be used as feed material or for purposes outside the feed chain intended for dispatch to or transit through the EU or NI, in accordance with the relevant requirements described in Regulation (EU) No 142/2011.

Gelatine is defined in Annex I of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 as meaning natural, soluble protein, gelling or non-gelling, obtained by the partial hydrolysis of collagen produced from bones, hides and skins, tendons and sinews of animals.

Collagen is defined in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 142/2011 as meaning protein based products derived from hides, skins, bones and tendons of animals

Only Category 3 materials referred to in Article 10(a),(b), (e), (f), (g), (i), and (j) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 may be used.

3. CERTIFICATION BY ANOV

In **England, Scotland and Wales**, this certificate must be signed by a Government Veterinary Officer or by an OV appointed by the Animal and Plant Health Agency (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/s of the Border Control Post (BCP) of entry in the EU, as well as in the language of the EU Member State (MS) of destination if this is a different country from the point of entry to the EU. The required EHC must accompany the consignment.

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 Health Certificates on-line 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 EU Commission. Therefore, when the same phrases/sentences in the foreign language version(s) as in the English version are struck through, both versions can and must be signed (as opposed to being initialled) by the OV as a genuine and properly authorised translation of the English.

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.

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, foreign language version(s) and any schedule pages.

For example, if the certificate consists of four A4 pages printed back to back on two sheets of A4 paper with a schedule that is three A4 pages long, all 11 pages 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. 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 the 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 Official Veterinarian Training, 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 for triangular trade where third country origin 'Products Of Animal Origin' are being certified in the original third country packaging with the original third country Identification Marks, in which case the country of origin will be the third country in question and not the United Kingdom). Please follow the guidance on corrections in the link below:

[Instruction: Official Veterinarian Training](#)

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 BCPs request to facilitate the clearance of the goods.

You can find further information on EHCO

Guidance for Certifiers in the link below:

[Using export health certificate \(EHC\) online: certifier guidance - GOV.UK](#)

UK approved establishments will be uploaded to [Europa](#) website in due course, until the establishments are in Europa website you can find the list of UK approved establishments in the link below:

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

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

Please complete all the boxes in Part I of the certificate.

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

Animal Health Attestation

II and II.1 The OV signing the certificate must have read and understood Regulations (EC) No 1069/2009, in particular Article 10, and Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011, in particular Chapter I of Annex XIV and must ensure that the products meet the requirements of the certificate. The starting material used must be a Category 3 Animal By-Product (ABP).

The following specific guidance in conjunction with the RCVS Principles of Certification may be followed: **The OV must have familiarity with sourcing, procurement, segregation, processing, and handling and storage arrangements in place at the establishment and ensure that the consignment meets the conditions required in the certificate. Where the OV is required to certify conditions outside of their personal knowledge, they must request and be provided with appropriate supporting documentation from another veterinarian (if appropriate) and/or the exporter.**

Initial paragraph, II.1 and II.2 - Delete the non-applicable option with regards the nature of the materials in the consignment.

II.2 The OV must establish the nature of the materials (i.e. collagen or gelatine) and that they are not intended for human consumption. OVs should develop due familiarity with the sourcing, procurement, segregation, processing, handling and storage arrangements in place at the establishment. This should be supported by physical inspection and by examination of relevant documentation or other records including commercial documentation, veterinary statements and valid written declarations from the plant operator and/or exporter confirming source material content and the intended purpose.

II.3 The OV must establish that the collagen/gelatine plant is approved and supervised by the competent authority for the production of gelatine and collagen. This can be established as detailed in Section 7 - GB APPROVED ESTABLISHMENTS TO EXPORT TO THE EU.

II.4 Starting/source material

The correct categories of ABP must be selected, and any non-applicable categories deleted. OVs should develop due familiarity with the sourcing, procurement, segregation, processing, handling and storage arrangements in place at the establishment.

This should be supported by physical inspection and by examination of relevant documentation or other records including commercial documentation, veterinary statements and valid written declarations-confirming source material content.

II.5 Delete either “gelatine” or “collagen” as appropriate to the consignment materials as guided throughout the statement by footnote (2) reference.

(a) Packaging, Storage and Labelling

The gelatine and collagen described in the certificate must be wrapped, packaged, stored and transported under satisfactory hygiene conditions, and in particular wrapping and packaging has to take place in a dedicated room, and only preservatives permitted under Union legislation must be used.

The wrapping and packages containing gelatine or collagen must be labelled as detailed in the statement and as appropriate to the nature of the consignment materials (i.e. “GELATINE SUITABLE FOR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION” OR “COLLAGEN SUITABLE FOR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION”).

Establishments approved to manufacture and export collagen/gelatine not for human consumption to the EU are required to comply with the above conditions. The OV should develop due familiarity with approval and processing arrangements at the establishment and examine relevant records including the approval document. This should be supported by physical inspection and if necessary written declaration from the exporter.

II.5 (b) Treatment and processing

Gelatine must be produced by a process that ensured that unprocessed Category 3 material was subjected to a treatment with acid or alkali, followed by one or more rinses, involving PH adjustment, extraction by heating one or several times in succession, followed by purification by means of filtration and sterilisation, in order to kill pathogenic agents.

Collagen must be produced by a process that ensured that unprocessed Category 3 material was subjected to a treatment involved washing, PH adjustment, with acid or alkali, followed by one or more rinses, filtration and extrusion, in order to kill pathogenic agents.

Delete the non-applicable option.

Establishments approved to manufacture and export collagen/gelatine not for human consumption to the EU are required to comply with the above conditions. The OV should develop due familiarity with approval and processing arrangements at the establishment and examine relevant records including the approval document and production records. This should be supported by physical inspection and, if necessary, by written declaration from the exporter.

II.6 BSE risk status

NOTE: This attestation is only applicable in the case of gelatine/collagen from material other than hides and skins.

For gelatine/collagen from hides and skins this section should be deleted in its entirety.

[Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2025/2208](#) amended the Annex to Decision 2007/453/EC as regards the BSE status of the region of England and Wales, and the region of Scotland in the United Kingdom, listing them as regions with a negligible BSE risk.

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>

The OV should obtain a written declaration from the exporter confirming the species of the source materials. The OV must be familiar with the plant sourcing procedures and complete a documentary check of the records.

Gelatine/collagen from material other than hides and skins from species other than ruminants.

This section should be deleted in its entirety.

The OV should obtain a written declaration from the exporter confirming the species of the source materials. The OV must be familiar with the plant sourcing procedures and complete a documentary check of the records.

Gelatine/ Collagen from material other than hides and skins from ruminant species other than bovine, caprine or ovine only

There is an 'either/or' section under II.6 relating to BSE risk of the country/region of origin of the animals from which the ABP material was derived:

The first "either" option of II.6 should be certified, and all other subparagraphs should be deleted.

The OV must obtain a written declaration from the exporter confirming the species of the source materials. The OV must be familiar with the plant sourcing procedures and complete a documentary check of the records.

Gelatine/ Collagen from material other than hides and skins from bovine, caprine or ovine species only

- The first 'or' option of II.6 may be certified if the ABP materials are derived from bovine, ovine or caprine animals. Under this option two further points appear:
 - The "either" point may be certified if the animals from which ABP material was derived were born, continuously reared and slaughtered in GB or in a country or region classified as negligible BSE risk in accordance with Decision 2007/453/EC. Further evidence such as a support health attestation may be required to confirm this option.
 - The "or" point may be certified if the ABP product/material complies with all the following subparagraphs:
 - Sub-subparagraph (a) if the material does not contain SRM material specified for controlled or undetermined BSE risk status as defined by Commission Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.
 - Sub-subparagraph (b) provided the ABP material or ABP products do not contain mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine or caprine animals from controlled or undetermined BSE risk status countries or regions, or from countries or regions with negligible risk status where there have been indigenous BSE cases.
 - Sub-subparagraph (c) provided the ABP material or ABP products were not obtained from bovine, ovine or caprine animals slaughtered (after stunning) by gas injection or by pithing, if they were not born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region with negligible BSE risk.

Imported material

If the consignment is made of imported ABP material or ABP products then the OV should refer to Section 6 within this NFG - (CONSIGNMENTS OR PARTS OF THE CONSIGNMENT ORIGINATING FROM, NI, EU MEMBER STATES OR FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (TRIANGULAR TRADE)).

II.7 TSE requirements

This attestation can be deleted entirely if gelatine/collagen originates solely from hides and skins.

The first paragraph – the “either” option, applies to consignments which do not contain ovine/caprine origin milk or milk products or is not intended for feeding to farmed animals (except fur animals). This statement can be certified where the OV can establish the conditions are being met through inspection, familiarity with the plant operations and supported by a valid declaration from the exporter in relation to species of origin and/or intended purpose after export. The second paragraph – the “or” option - should be deleted in its entirety.

The second paragraph - the “or” option, applies to consignments which contain ovine/caprine origin milk products and the products are intended for feeding to farmed animals (except fur animals). In this case the first paragraph option “either” should be struck through in the usual manner.

The certifying veterinarian must establish the species of origin and intended purpose for export through inspection, familiarity with the plant operations and supported by a valid declaration from the exporter.

Paragraphs (a)(i) to (a)(v) of the second indent may be certified on the basis of the scrapie-related controls laid down in the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2018 (as amended) and by equivalent legislation in force in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

To certify (b) and (c), details of the holdings of origin of the milk are required.

If the details of the holdings of origin of the milk can be obtained, paragraphs (b) and (c) of the second indent may be certified provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the Specialist Service Centre – Exports, Carlisle, on form 618NDC.

Where details of the holdings are unavailable or impractical to obtain, this option cannot be certified.

4. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CLEARANCE

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 GB 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 Notifiable disease occurrence list for Great Britain and Northern Ireland](#)) available on the [Official Veterinarian Training](#).

- the UK Status for Non-Notifiable Diseases Relevant to Export Certification ([ET152 UK status for non-notifiable disease relevant to export certification](#)) available on the [Official Veterinarian Training](#).

For Great Britain:

In the absence of a specific Notifiable Disease Clearance (618NDC) from CITC: COs may certify that GB 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. COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE

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

CSOs can be utilised by OV's 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 instruction [Export document](#) on the [Official Veterinarian Training](#) .

6. CONSIGNMENTS OR PARTS OF THE CONSIGNMENT ORIGINATING FROM, NI, EU MEMBER STATES OR FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (TRIANGULAR TRADE)

This section of the guidance applies to exports to the EU and movements from GB to NI but does not apply to movements of retail products to Northern Ireland under the Northern Ireland Retail Movement Scheme (NIRMS).

An ABP consignment for export from GB can contain animal products that originate from NI, EU and third countries, only if those products have undergone further processing in GB. Processing should be understood in the context of Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 and is different than the definition that applies in the context of products of animal origin for human consumption.

ABP imported into GB, which is only unloaded, stored, and reloaded, or which is only rewrapped in GB, cannot be re-exported to the EU or moved to NI except under the NIRMS or under the customs transit procedure (see below). Guidance on triangular trade can be found here: [Triangular Trade Briefing Note](#)

To avoid the restriction applicable to triangular trade, businesses can make use of the customs transit procedure for goods from third countries landed in GB, to move through GB, directly to NI. Consignments being moved under the customs transit procedure are not subject to triangular trade rules. Guidance on the transit procedure can be found in the triangular trade briefing note above.

7. GB APPROVED ESTABLISHMENTS TO EXPORT TO THE EU

The exporting establishment must be authorised and listed by the GB as a 'GB approved establishment' for ABP not for human consumption. A list of approved establishments 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 does not include establishments with pending applications for approval/registration.

If the final product contains animal products from other establishments, or products were previously processed in different establishments in the production chain, then these establishments should also be listed on the EU website as GB approved establishments.

For approved establishments in Northern Ireland the “EC” suffix which is present in the health/ID mark of approved food establishments, should not be included when referring to establishment approval numbers in the certificate. This may also be relevant to certain ABP consignments – e.g. where the ABP is generated at an approved slaughterhouse without separate ABP approval.

8. 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 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 in the OV Instruction Export [document](#) on the [Official Veterinarian Training](#)

9. LEGAL STATEMENT

References in this guidance to “assimilated EU Regulation” should be interpreted as references to assimilated law, as defined under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.

10. DISCLAIMER

This certificate is provided on the basis of information available at the time and may not necessarily comply fully with the requirements of the importing country. It is the exporter’s responsibility to check the certificate against any relevant import permit or any advice provided by the competent authority in the importing country. If these do not match, the exporter should contact the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) in Carlisle, via the link below:

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

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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to:

product.exports@apha.gov.uk

8302 NFG

Version History

NFG

Version 8: Published November 2025

II.6 BSE risk status – Section updated to reflect EU recognition of change to GB's BSE risk status to negligible.

Version 7: Published September 2025

II.7: TSE requirements: This section is amended to provide clarification on the “or” option, when consignments contain ovine/caprine origin milk or milk products which are intended for feeding to farmed animals (except fur animals).

Section 6 - CONSIGNMENTS OR PARTS OF THE CONSIGNMENT ORIGINATING FROM, NI, EU MEMBER STATES OR FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (TRIANGULAR TRADE) is amended to align with the [Triangular Trade Briefing Note \(ABP\)](#)

References for Vet Gateway amended to APHA's Official Veterinarian Training Section

Legal statement is updated

Version 6: Published June 2025

II.6 - BSE attestation guidance amended to reflect additional evidence requirements following change to WOA's published GB BSE risk status.