No:.....

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

In relation to 8914EHC titled:
EXPORT TO PAKISTAN OF PROCESSED ANIMAL PROTEIN DERIVED FROM EITHER RUMINANT ANIMALS OR A COMBINATION OF RUMINANT AND NON-RUMINANT ANIMALS NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Associated Documents: 8914EHC

IMPORTANT
These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export certificate 8914EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 8914 EHC. We strongly suggest that exporters obtain full details of the importing country's requirements from the veterinary authorities in the country concerned, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.

1. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE

This certificate may be used for the export of consignments consisting solely of UK-produced processed animal protein (PAP) derived from either **ruminant**s or from both **ruminants and non-ruminants** (**other than porcine animals** and insects) and not intended for human consumption.

For the avoidance of doubt, **no processed animal protein that contains material of porcine origin can be exported with this certificate** (paragraph II.5 of the certificate refers).

This certificate must NOT be used for:

- PAP derived from porcine animals;
- **pet food** containing PAP; or
- **PAP derived from ruminant animals** if mixed with anything other than PAP from non-ruminant animals other than porcine animals and insects.

For consignments of PAP derived **exclusively from poultry**, exporters are advised to use the **8192EHC** instead.

Note that **the export of PAP from the UK is controlled by elements of domestic legislation** in addition to the requirements imposed by the authorities in the importing country. **See paragraph 2** below.

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

- **assimilated Regulation (EC) 142/2011** refers to Regulation (EC) 142/2011 as assimilated in domestic legislation, and published at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eur/2011/142#
- **assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** refers to Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 as assimilated in domestic legislation, and published at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eur/2009/1069#
- **assimilated Regulation (EC) 999/2001** refers to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 as assimilated in domestic legislation, and published at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eur/2001/999#

References to assimilated legislation in this guidance are references to the equivalent EU legislation in Northern Ireland, under the terms of the Windsor Framework.

For the purposes of the certificate the following definitions laid down in the **assimilated Regulation (EC) 142/2011**, shall apply:

> "'**processed animal protein**' means *animal protein derived entirely from Category 3 material, which have been treated in accordance with Section 1 of Chapter II of Annex X (including blood meal and fishmeal) so as to render them suitable for direct use as feed material or for any other use in feeding stuffs, including petfood, or for use in organic fertilisers or soil improvers;*
>
> *however, it does not include blood products, milk, milk-based products, milk-derived products, colostrum, colostrum products, centrifuge or separator sludge, gelatine, hydrolysed proteins and dicalcium phosphate, eggs and egg-products, including eggshells, tricalcium phosphate and collagen*".

Similarly, the definition of **Category 3 material** from Article 10 of the **assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** shall also apply.

The principles and controls laid down under the **assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** and the **assimilated Regulation (EC) 142/2011** continue to be enforced and implemented by the **Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013** (as amended) and by equivalent legislation in force in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Exporters and certifying Official Veterinarians are therefore reminded that the **export of Category 1 material**, **Category 2 material** (and any product derived from those materials) from the UK **is prohibited** unless specific export rules have been laid down for the specific commodity concerned. Article 43(3) of the **assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** refer.

2. CONTROLS ON THE *EXPORT* OF PAP

Controls on the export of **PAP derived from ruminants** and of **PAP derived from both ruminants and non-ruminants** from the UK are laid down under **Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to the assimilated Regulation (EC) 999/2001**.

Note: Compliance with these TSE-related export controls is required regardless of the requirements of this certificate and independently of any other requirements the authorities in the importing country may have.

OV's and exporters are advised to familiarise themselves with the detail of the export controls referred to above, but for convenience the key principles of the requirements are outlined below.

For the purposes of this certificate, **PAP derived from ruminant animals** and **PAP derived from both ruminant and non-ruminant animals** may only be exported if:

a. a uniquely numbered tamper-evident seal is applied to the container of PAP before it leaves the rendering establishment of production;

and

b. whilst in the UK, the sealed container is accompanied by an

appropriate commercial document as provided for in the **assimilated Regulation (EC) 142/2011** and bearing the point of exit from the UK;

and

c. the sealed container of PAP must be transported directly from the rendering establishment of production to an approved point of exit from the UK.

The certifying OV is advised to keep records of the evidence used to determine compliance with the requirements of **paragraphs a.** to c. above.

If the OV has any concerns that the consignment does not comply with the above requirements, then the certificate should not be signed and the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Centre for International Trade (CIT) in Carlisle or DAERA should be consulted for advice.

3. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV)

This certificate may be signed by an OV appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Scottish Government, Welsh Government or the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) Northern Ireland, who is on the appropriate panel for export purposes or who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary)(OCQ(V)) authorisation.

OVs/AVIs should sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV/AVI stamp in any colour **OTHER THAN BLACK.**

Certified Copy Requirements

Certifiers are only required to return a certified copy of the Export Health Certificate (EHC) for the following EHC types:

If the commodity is cattle, pigs, sheep, goats or camelids EHC's where the certifier cannot submit certifier feedback

If you are required to return a certified copy to CITC, email a scanned copy to certifiedcopies@apha.gov.uk.

Retain a copy of all EHCs and supporting documentation certified for two years.

Certifiers are not required to return certified copies of other EHCs issued, however, CITC may request certified copies of EHCs and supporting documentation in order to complete Quality Assurance checks or if an issue arises with the consignment after certification.

DAERA Export Health Certificates: Provision of certified copies

Authorised Private Veterinary Practitioners (aPVPs) certifying DAERA Export Certification System (DECS) produced EHCs must return a legible, scanned copy of the final EHC to the relevant DAERA Processing Office within 1 working day of signing.

Good quality photographic copies will be accepted by the department, where obtaining a scanned copy is not feasible - for example, where 'on site' certification is undertaken and scanning facilities are not available.

For record purposes, a copy of the final Export Health Certificate and associated Support documents should be retained by the aPVP for a period of 2 years from the date of certification.

The Department will carry out periodic audits of all aspects of export certification to ensure that a high standard of certification is being maintained.

4. COMPLETION OF PART I – DETAILS OF DESPATCHED CONSIGNMENT

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

I.4 – Local Competent Authority
For exports from Great Britain, this should be completed with "**Animal and Plant Health Agency**" or "**APHA**".

For exports from Northern Ireland, this should be completed with "**Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs**" or "**DAERA**".

I.6 – intentionally struck through.

I.7 and I.9 – Country ISO Codes
ISO 3166 is the commonly accepted International Standard for country codes.

The ISO Code for the whole of the **United Kingdom** is "**GB**" and this should be entered at **Box I.7.**

The ISO Code for Pakistan is "PK" and this should be entered at **Box I.9.**

I.8 – Region of Origin
This paragraph may usually be struck through.

However, if the UK and the product fall within the scope of emergency disease control legislation laid down by the importing authorities then this paragraph should be completed with the appropriate region name and code if these are specified under such emergency legislation.

In these cases, Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Centre for International Trade (CIT) in Carlisle or DAERA in Northern Ireland should be consulted for further specific guidance.

I.10 – intentionally struck through.

I.11 – Place of origin
This relates to the rendering establishment responsible for processing Category 3 material into the PAP present in the consignment.

The rendering establishment must be approved in accordance with the **Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013** (as amended) or with parallel legislation in force in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

These statutory instruments currently enforce and implement the principles and controls laid down under the **assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009.**

The approval number may be confirmed on sight of a valid approval document or by reference to the responsible local APHA or DAERA office. OVs should enter the relevant approval or registration

number in addition to the address of the premises of origin.

I.12 – intentionally struck through.

I.13 – Place of loading
The place of loading or the point of embarkation must be entered.

I.14 - Date of departure
The date of departure must be entered.

I.15 – Means of transport
The means of transport i.e. aeroplane, ship, railway wagon, road vehicle must be indicated. The option 'Other' is not applicable to the movement of products and should not be selected. The flight number, name of the vessel, the train number and rail car or the number plate of the road vehicle should be entered as the means of identification as appropriate. OVs should take into account the notes in the certificate.

If the means of transport changes after the certificate has been signed, the consignor must inform the officials at the intended point of entry. This includes providing information in the event of unloading and reloading (see notes).

I.16 – Entry Border Inspection Post
The exporter must advise the OV of the point of entry into the destination country and this must be entered.

I.17 – intentionally struck through.

I.18 - Description of commodity
A veterinary description of the goods or a description based on the applicable HS Code (see below) must be entered. For clarity, proprietary or brand names should be avoided.

I.19 – Commodity code (HS Code)
The Harmonised System (HS) Code is a commodity classification system used as a basis for customs tariffs and for international trade statistics.

The most appropriate HS Code should be entered in **Box I.19.**

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

Note: The exporter is responsible for confirming that the HS code used is acceptable to the importing authorities, and the OV should confirm with the exporter that the HS Code used appropriately describes the products being consigned.

I.20 – Quantity
Insert the total gross and net weights in Kg.

I.21 – Temperature of products
Indicate whether the transport/storage temperature is ambient, chilled or frozen.

I.22 - Number of packages
Insert the number of packages in the consignment.

I.23 - Seal/container No.
The seal or container number of the consignment should be entered

here.

I.24 – Type of packaging
Enter the type of packaging in the space provided.

I.25 – Commodities certified for
Indicate the intended use of the product, taking into account any guidance which may be provided in the footnote of the certificate.

I.26 – intentionally struck through.

I.27 – For import or admission into PK
The box should be ticked to confirm that this is an import or admission as opposed to transhipment.

I.28 – Identification of the commodities
For the purposes of this certificate, the species referred to in the 1st column of **Box I.28** refers to the species from which the products were derived. This box has to be completed taking into account any guidance provided in the footnote of the certificate.

If the consignment consists of several different types of products then it may be necessary to use a separate schedule to identify the full consignment. The schedule must, as a minimum, contain the same information as that required in **Box I.28** of the certificate and this box must be annotated "See Attached Schedule".

Each page of the schedule must bear a page number and the health certificate reference number and be signed, dated and stamped by the Official Veterinarian.

The schedule must be stapled inside the health certificate and the Official Veterinarian should "fan" and stamp over the pages of the schedule and certificate. The top stapled corner of the schedule and certificate should be folded over and stamped also.

Any blank spaces in the schedule or in **Box I.28** should be deleted with diagonal lines.

Further to the guidance for **paragraph I.11** above, OVs should enter the relevant approval number of the manufacturing plant in addition to the other required information.

5. **PART II – Certification**
Taking into consideration the additional guidance below, the health attestation may be certified on the basis of the OV's knowledge of the **assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** and the **assimilated Regulations (EC) 142/2011 and 999/2001** and familiarity with the sourcing, processing, handling and storage arrangements in place at the processing establishment and/or examination of relevant records and documentation including laboratory test results where relevant.

II.1. – Establishment approval
This paragraph may be certified on the basis of approval of the UK rendering establishment in accordance with the **Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013** (as amended) or with parallel legislation in force in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, in line with the advice given for **paragraph I.11** above.

II.1(i). – Animal by-product ingredients

This paragraph must be completed to reflect the types of animal by-products used in the manufacture of the PAP present in the consignment.

The options listed in this paragraph have been chosen to broadly reflect those Category 3 materials often used for the manufacture of PAP and are therefore not exhaustive.

PAP may be derived from the Category 3 materials described in subparagraphs (a) through to (m) of Article 10 of assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 and this paragraph may therefore be certified on the basis that the PAP was produced from such Category 3 material.

It is expected that in the majority of cases all five options will be certified. However, in order to accurately reflect the consignment, any options which definitely do not apply should be struck through and the deletions signed and stamped in the usual manner.

The certifying OV should read the options carefully to ensure that only permitted deletions are made. Deleting text that is ineligible for deletion could result in the consignment being detained or rejected.

II.1(ii). – Feeding prohibition

This paragraph may be certified on the basis that assimilated Regulation (EC) 999/2001 has prohibited the feeding of ruminant protein to farmed animals since May 2001. In England, this is enforced by the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2018. Similar legislation exists in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

II.1(iii). – Bovine material from BSE negligible risk zones

The UK comprises three separate zones in respect of BSE risk status in accordance with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH): these are England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. All zones in the UK are at the time of writing recognised by WOAH as having **negligible BSE risk status** with effect from June 2025.

The link to the WOAH website to obtain information on BSE risk status of a country or region is as follows: https://www.woah.org/en/disease/bovine-spongiform-encephalopathy/#ui-id-1

II.1(iv). – Bovine material not derived from Specified Risk Material (SRM) for BSE

This paragraph may be certified on the basis that assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 classifies Specified Risk Material as Category 1 animal by-products and sets out requirements for its disposal. As set out above, only Category 3 material can be used for the production of processed animal protein. These requirements are enforced by the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013 in England, and equivalent legislation in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

II.2. – Processing standards

This paragraph should be completed with the relevant details of the primary heat treatment used during the manufacture of the PAP.

Depending on the species of origin, PAP may be produced by subjecting Category 3 material to one of the seven standard processing methods

provided for under Chapter III of Annex IV of the **assimilated Regulation (EU) No 142/2011.**

Confirmation that this industrial heat treatment has been validated and approved by the competent authority may be certified on the basis of the establishment's approval, as referred to in I.11 above, covering the establishment's processing methods, particularly in the case of those establishments using Method 7.

II.3. – Microbiological standards

This attestation can be certified if the consignment has been analysed by random sampling of at least five containers from each processed batch by laboratory diagnostic methods to ensure adequate heat treatment of the whole consignment as foreseen under point II.2 has taken place, in accordance with Annex X of assimilated Regulation (EU) 142/2011.

The consignment should remain identified and accessible to the OV until these results are available and the certificate is signed.

II.5. – Absence of porcine material

This may be certified on the basis that the Category 3 materials used to make the PAP were not derived from porcine animals.

However, the importing authorities may decide to test consignments for the presence of porcine material upon arrival. In which case, exporters may wish to carry out their own laboratory analysis to be confident of their product passing such import checks.

This may be particularly pertinent if the Category 3 material originates from slaughterhouses or cutting plants which also handle pigs or pig products.

Exporters may therefore choose to carry out porcine-specific PCR tests on the PAP being exported under this certificate. These tests may be carried out on samples taken as part of a risk-based routine monitoring programme, or taken from each processed batch, or taken from each consignment.

6. SUPPORTING DECLARATIONS

Where declarations are relied upon to support the completion of this certificate, these must be signed by someone who has knowledge of and responsibility for the relevant parts of the production process and/or declared intended use. The managing director (or equivalent) of the company should provide a letter giving the name(s) and job title(s) of those authorised to give the declaration and the basis on which the declaration is made.

The declaration should include a clause indicating that the signatory is aware that making a false declaration is an offence and that he/she accepts full responsibility if any problems arise with the export should there be any dispute relating to the matters being declared.

Where possible, supporting evidence should be called for and put on file.

7. DISCLAIMER

This certificate and these notes are provided on the basis of information available at the time and may not necessarily comply fully with the requirements of the importing country. It is the exporter's responsibility to check the certificate against any

relevant import permit or any advice provided by the competent authority in the importing country.

If these do not match, the exporter should contact the APHA Centre for International Trade (CIT) – Carlisle, via the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening#customer-service-centres-csc

In Northern Ireland, please contact the DAERA trade administration team at DAERAtradeexports@daera-ni.gov.uk