

VETERINARY CERTIFICATES FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM MILK OF COWS, EWES, GOATS AND BUFFALOES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION INTENDED FOR CONSIGNMENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY – 7539EHC AND 7540EHC

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

Associated Documents: 7540EHC (or, exceptionally, 7539EHC).

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with either export certificate 7540EHC (or, exceptionally, 7539EHC).

The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with the relevant certificate. We strongly suggest that exporters obtain full details of the importing country's requirements from the veterinary authorities in the country concerned, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.

EXPORT CERTIFICATE 7540EHC SHOULD ONLY BE USED FOR PRODUCTS FROM UK ESTABLISHMENTS APPROVED FOR THE RELEVANT COMMODITY ON THE APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKIYE (TROIIS):
<https://trois.tarimorman.gov.tr>

1. **SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE**

7540EHC **MUST** be used for the export of all dairy products for human consumption and dairy products derived from the milk of cows, ewes, goats and buffaloes for human consumption from the United Kingdom and intended for consignment to the Republic of Turkey, which fall within the Commodity Codes:

04.01;	04.02;	04.03;
04.04;	04.05;	04.06;
15.17;	17.02;	19.01;
21.05;	22.02;	28.35;
35.01;	35.02;	or 35.04.

as listed at NOTE I.19 of 7540EHC.

Only dairy products that fall outside the Commodity Codes listed above are eligible to use 7539EHC.

NOTE:

INAPPROPRIATE USE OF 7539EHC MIGHT RESULT IN YOUR CONSIGNMENT BEING REFUSED ENTRY – IT IS STRONGLY ADVISED THAT YOU OBTAIN CONFIRMATION FROM YOUR AGENT/IMPORTER THAT 7539EHC WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE, PRIOR TO USE.

2. **CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV)**

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

A certified copy of the completed certificate must be sent to the issuing office (in GB – the Centre for International Trade, Carlisle) within seven days of signing, or in the case of Northern Ireland, to DAERA-NI, Dundonald House, Belfast.

The OV/AVI should keep a copy for his/her own records.

**In Northern Ireland (NI), this certificate must be signed by a Veterinarian (VO/VI) employed by the Department or an Authorised Veterinary Inspector (AVI) appointed as an OV to the appropriate export panel for export purposes by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA). For the purposes of these notes VOs, VIs and AVIs shall be referred to as OVs unless a*

specific reference is required.

OVs must sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV stamp in ink of a different to that of printing.

The OV should also keep a copy of the signed certificate and any supporting documents for at least three years after signature or receipt/dispatch of the consignment, whichever is later.

*** This paragraph only applies to NI**

3. Paragraph I.2 refers.
This MUST consist of the prefix 'GB' (ISO Country Code for the UK), followed by a unique number in CENTAUR format, i.e. year/AHDO number/sequential number.
The prefix 'GB' and the unique serial number are pre-printed on the certificate prior to issue. The unique number MUST be printed on the certificate; if this number is entered in manuscript, the certificate will be INVALIDATED.
4. Paragraph I.5 refers.
Enter 'APHA' for consignments certified from GB, and 'DAERA' for consignments certified from Northern Ireland.
5. Paragraph I.7 refers.
This is the country of origin of the raw material used in the product, which must be an EU Member State. If the final certificate is being issued solely on the basis of pre-export certificates from other EU Member States, the country of origin will NOT be UK (the certifying MS, which goes at Section 1.7 and has been pre-printed). If the raw material is imported from a third country, the country of origin is the MS in which the raw material was first processed/re-packaged
6. Paragraph I.8 - This only applies in cases where the country of origin is regionalised - therefore, if the milk used is of UK origin, the OV should enter 'GB' for the United Kingdom. However, if the UK were to be regionalised because of a disease outbreak then the OV would need to contact Carlisle Central Ops for appropriate further guidance.
7. **Part II.1 Animal Health Attestation - 7539EHC**
 - **II.1.1 (i), (ii), and (iii) refer.**
These clauses may be certified on the basis of oval marks which demonstrate compliance with EU Regulations (EC) 853/2004 and 854/2004. In the UK, the EU Regulation is implemented by the Food Hygiene Regulation 2006.
The Regulation requires that raw milk must come from animals:
 - (a) that do not show any symptoms of infectious diseases communicable to humans through milk;
 - (b) that are in a good general state of health, present no sign of disease that might result in the contamination of milk and, in particular, are not suffering from any infection of the genital tract with discharge, enteritis with diarrhoea and fever, or a recognisable inflammation of the udder.
 - **II.1.2. refers.**
Either one of the options under (a) **or** one of the two options under (b) will apply depending on the species from which the milk is sourced.

- **II.1.2. (a) and II.1.2. (b)**
The options which do **not** apply should be struck through, leaving only the applicable option.
This may be certified on the basis of familiarity of the process/HACCP audits, suitable/satisfactory evidence and examination of the records available at the establishment.

8. **Part II.1 Animal Health Attestation – 7540EHC**

- **II.1. (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) refer.**
These clauses may be certified on the basis of oval marks which demonstrate compliance with EU Regulations (EC) 853/2004 and 854/2004. In the UK, the EU Regulation is implemented by the Food Hygiene Regulations 2006.
The Regulations require that raw milk must come from animals:
(a) that do not show any symptoms of infectious diseases communicable to humans through milk;

(b) that are in a good general state of health, present no sign of disease that might result in the contamination of milk and, in particular, are not suffering from any infection of the genital tract with discharge, enteritis with diarrhoea and fever, or a recognisable inflammation of the udder.
- **II.1. (b)**
This may be certified on the basis of familiarity of the process/HACCP audits, suitable/satisfactory evidence, and examination of the records available at the establishment.

9. **II.2. PUBLIC HEALTH ATTESTATION – 7539EHC and 7540EHC**

All the assurances under this may be certified on the basis of the oval mark, which demonstrate compliance with the EU legislation mentioned.

- **Residue levels** Council Directive 96/23/EC is implemented by the Animals and Animal Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) Regulations 2016 and a programme referred to as the National Surveillance Scheme (NSS). On the basis of this scheme, it can be considered that animal products for human consumption do not contain levels exceeding the limits permitted in the European Union of any antibiotic/veterinary medicinal product; any beta-agonist or any substances having a thyrostatic, oestrogenic, androgenic or gestogenic action, which do not occur naturally; any pesticide; or any heavy metal, known to be harmful to human health. The NSS also covers PCBs.
- **Microbiological Criteria**
EU Regulation (EC) No. 2073/2005 on microbiological criteria for food stuffs. In the UK, the EU Regulation is implemented by the Food Hygiene Regulations 2006. The regulation requires milk to meet these microbiological criteria, namely absence of *Salmonella* spp and other pathogenic organisms associated with milk in 25 grams of milk/product. If the manufacturing plant does not have such a monitoring programme in place, then the batch(es) being certified for export must be tested for *Salmonella* spp in accordance with this standard. If necessary, the certifying OV may ask to examine laboratory reports.

10. **Alternative pasteurisation treatments – producing a negative reaction to the alkaline phosphatase test**

Alternative treatments may be those referred to in the following report prepared for, and accepted by, New Zealand Government:
<http://foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/Pasteurisation Dairy-Science Research.pdf>

11. 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 Centre for International Trade - Carlisle, via the link below:

<http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening>