

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

In relation to 8950 EHC titled:
EXPORT TO CANADA OF RAW INEDIBLE ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS

Associated Documents: 8950 EHC

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export certificate 8839 EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 8839 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 raw and inedible animal products and by-products United Kingdom to Canada.

2. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV)

This certificate may be signed by an OV appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 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 copies of issued certificates

Authorised Private Veterinary Practitioners (aPVPs) certifying DAERA Export Certification System (DECS) produced EHCs must upload a legible scanned copy of the signed EHC to the DECS system (via AVP Portal or DECS Export Application notification email link, as appropriate) within 7 working days 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.

3. 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 - Related certificates and accompanying documents

Please list any related certificates and accompanying documents required to be seen by Canadian import authorities.

I.7 and I.9 - Country ISO Codes

ISO 3166 is the commonly accepted International Standard for country codes. This is usually the two-letter [Alpha-2 code](#).

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 Canada is "CA" 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 refers to the facility that processed the Category 3 material used in the pet food in the consignment. Enter the full address, name, and approval number of the slaughterhouse or cutting plant.

Establishments handling unprocessed animal by-products or manufacturing products derived from unprocessed animal by-products 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](#) or, in the case of Northern Ireland, [Regulation \(EC\) No 1069/2009](#).

I.12 - Place of destination

This should be completed with the name, address and postal code of the final destination in Canada.

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. The standard date format in Canada is YYYY/MM/DD.

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..

I.16 - Entry Border Control Post

The exporter must advise the OV of the Border Control Post of entry into the destination country and this must be entered.

I.17 - intentionally struck through.

I.18 - Temperature of product

Indicate whether the transport/storage temperature is ambient, chilled or frozen.

I.19 - Weight

Insert the total gross and net weights in Kg.

I.20 - Number of packages

Insert the number of packages in the consignment.

I.21 - Seal/container No.

The seal or container number of the consignment should be entered here.

I.22 - intentionally struck through.

I.23 - For export

This box should be automatically ticked to confirm that this is an export from the UK.

I.24 - Identification of the commodities

'Custom code' refers to the 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.

Give the identification of the commodities making up the consignment, including the species, slaughterhouse/manufacturing plants of origin, type of package, net weight and batch number.

List the manufacturing plant(s) of the products making up the consignment with their approval number (s) (ensuring that the information given matches that given for **paragraph I.11.** above), batch number(s) and net weight(s).

4. PART II - Certification

Taking into consideration the additional guidance below, the health attestation may be certified on the basis of the OV's knowledge 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. - Country of origin

This can be certified based on the certifying officer's knowledge of and familiarity with the manufacturing establishment, and on sight of any supporting documents as deemed necessary by the certifying officer.

II. 2. - Country/region disease freedom

This can be certified with reference to the Canadian website classifying countries by animal health status as recognised by CFIA [Animal health status by country - inspection.canada.ca](https://inspection.canada.ca/Animal%20health%20status%20by%20country). Footnote 2 lists the diseases of concern for each species within the scope of this certificate and the certifying officer should ensure that the country/region of origin is listed as free from each disease of concern for the species present in the consignment.

If the exported product is derived from poultry and, at time of certification, parts of the UK are not considered by Canada to be free from HPAI then the certifying officer may sign provided the establishment meets the conditions set out in **paragraph II.10** and that written authority to sign **paragraph II.10** has been received, and provided the country/region of origin remains free of the other diseases of concern.

II. 3. - Animals of origin

This can be certified on the basis that the products making up the consignment are Category 3 material as described under Article 10(a) to 10(m) of the assimilated [Regulation \(EC\) 1069/2009](#) or, in the case of Northern Ireland, [Regulation \(EC\) No 1069/2009](#).

II. 4. - Establishments of origin

This can be certified on the basis of the compliance of the establishment(s) of origin with UK hygiene law, including **assimilated Regulations (EC) 852/2004, 853/2004, and 2017/625** or, in the case of Northern Ireland or an EU country which has exported the product to the UK, **Regulations (EC) 852/2004, 853/2004, and 2017/625**.

Certifying veterinarians should use a valid import certificate to assess and certify the compliance of products imported from EU countries.

Establishments must be approved under **Food Safety and Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013** (as amended).

Additionally, the certifying veterinarian should check the published list of establishments approved for export to Canada to confirm that the establishment(s) of origin are listed there: [Foreign countries establishments eligible to export meat products to Canada - Canadian Food Inspection Agency](#).

II. 6 - For porcine derived products/by-products: Aujeszky's disease statements

Paragraph II.6.1 may be signed on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the APHA Centre for International Trade, Carlisle or the issuing office of DAERA in Northern Ireland, on form 618NDC.

Paragraphs II.6.2 and II.6.3 can be certified based on sight of any necessary documents from the country of origin as well as the certifying officer's knowledge of and familiarity with the transport conditions and on sight of any supporting documents as deemed necessary by the certifying officer.

II. 7 - For bovine derived products/by-products: Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) statements

Paragraph II.7.1 may be certified on the basis of the BSE risk status of the country or region of origin as determined by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). These can be checked at the following link: [Bovine spongiform encephalopathy aka BSE- WOAH](#). The CFIA automatically acknowledges WOAH classification of BSE status.

At time of writing, all zones of the UK (England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland) are classified as negligible risk and therefore for exports originating from the UK certifying veterinarians should certify **paragraph II.7.1** and delete **paragraph II.7.2**.

If, alternatively, the country or territory of origin is classified as a controlled risk for BSE, then **paragraph II.7.2** may be certified based on any supporting documents as deemed necessary by the certifying officer to demonstrate that the consignment does not contain the tissues described by the EHC.

II. 8 - For ovine derived products/by-products: Scrapie statements

Paragraphs II.8.1 and II.8.3 may be certified for exports of product originating in the UK based on the UK's national TSE legislation set out in [assimilated EU Regulation \(EC\) No 999/2001](#) or [Regulation - 999/2001](#) directly in Northern Ireland or an EU member state which has exported to the UK.

Paragraph II.8.2 can be certified based on the certifying officer's knowledge of and familiarity with the manufacturing establishment, and on sight of any supporting documents as deemed necessary by the certifying officer.

II. 9 - For lagomorph derived products/by-products: rabbit haemorrhagic disease statement

At time of writing, rabbit haemorrhagic disease is not a notifiable disease in the UK and so this statement cannot be certified.

II. 10 - For poultry derived products/by-products: High-Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (AI) statements

This paragraph may be signed on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the APHA Centre for International Trade, Carlisle or the issuing office of DAERA in Northern Ireland, on form 618NDC.

Please check the CFIA website for regions of the UK that Canada specifically considers under restriction for HPAI, and therefore not free from the disease: [Highly pathogenic avian influenza: countries officially recognized by Canada as being free of the disease - inspection.canada.ca](#). A part of the country which is free from HPAI should otherwise be considered to be a part which is outside a surveillance zone or prevention zone for which there are restrictions relating to HPAI.

II. 11, 12, 13. - General statements

These paragraphs may be certified based on the certifying officer's knowledge of and familiarity with the manufacturing establishment and conditions of transport, and on sight of any supporting documents as deemed necessary by the certifying officer.

II. 14. - Denaturing

The certifying veterinarian must certify either the first or second subparagraph and delete the other depending on their judgement as to whether the nature of the commodity makes it likely to be mistaken for an edible product.

If the product cannot be certified based on the second subparagraph then it must have been denatured in accordance with the conditions set out in footnote 4 of the EHC. These paragraphs may be certified based on the certifying officer's knowledge of and familiarity with the manufacturing establishment, and on sight of any supporting documents as deemed necessary by the certifying officer.

5. **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. For best practice supporting declarations should be dated with a date close to the date of certification.

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.

6. **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 DAERAttradeexports@daera-ni.gov.uk