Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Notes for Guidance: Export Health Certificate for entry into the European Union or Northern Ireland of fresh meat and minced meat of domestic porcine animals, excluding mechanically separated meat 8370

August 2026

Contents

No: 8370NFG

EHC for dispatch into the EU or NI of fresh meat and minced meat intended for human consumption, excluding mechanically separated meat, of domestic porcine animals (*Sus scrofa*).

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE (NFG) FOR THE CERTIFYING Ov, CERTIFICATION SUPPORT OFFICER AND EXPORTER

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 POR applicable for dispatch into the EU or NI of fresh meat and minced meat intended for human consumption, excluding mechanically separated meat, of domestic porcine animals (*Sus scrofa*). 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 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

Regulations (EC) No. 178/2002

Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004

Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004

Regulation (EU) No 2017/625

Regulation (EU) No 2019/624

Regulation (EU) 2019/627

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2292

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2744

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692

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 legislation:

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Please note that Official Control Regulations 2017/625 have repealed Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, 882/2004 and Directive No 96/23/EC.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

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32017R0625&from=EN

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 fresh meat and minced meat intended for human consumption, excluding mechanically separated meat, of domestic porcine animals (*Sus scrofa*) excluding fresh blood (see endnote 8 on the EHC).

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

In accordance with the relevant requirements described in Regulations (EU) 2020/692 and 2020/2235 or where restrictive measures have been adopted by the EU against dispatch of this meat.

The EU recognises Great Britain 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.

Please note, in the case of minced meat to the EU or NI, the consignment must have been frozen to an internal temperature of -18°C or less.

Fresh meat means meat that has not undergone any preserving process other than chilling, freezing or quick-freezing, including meat that is vacuum-wrapped or wrapped in a controlled atmosphere. The definition of meat includes all edible parts of the animal including offal.

Minced meat is boned meat which has been minced into fragments and that must have been prepared exclusively from skeletal muscle (including the adjoining fatty tissues) (some exclusions apply).

Domestic porcine animals referred to in this certificate are kept animals of domestic breeds of porcine animals (*Sus scrofa*) as defined in Article 2(8) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692.

Fresh meat that was imported into GB cannot currently be re-exported to the EU as fresh meat using this EHC.

For the re-export of EU origin Products of Animal Origin from the EU please use 8461 EHC. Find an export health certificate - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

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 translation of the English, as published in EU legislation.

The (sub-) paragraphs / options and how they are numbered and formatted are 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 Official Veterinarian Training.

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 nots for completion of certificates provided in Chapter 4 of Annex I Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235. This can be accessed via this link: (Amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2744. Implementing Regulation - EU - 2023/2744 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

https://eurlex.europa.eu/search.html?scope=EURLEX&text=2020%2F2235&lang=en&type=quick&qid=1616581962902

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 be deleted if the whole consignment is intended only to transit through EU territory]*

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

The OV is advised to make regular contact with the local authority with enforcement responsibilities at establishments producing dairy products to verify compliance with relevant aspects of EU legislation and to be confident that the public health assurances can continue to be certified.

See Section 8 for further guidance if products originate from a third country or the EU.

The OV needs to be aware of the relevant requirements of:

Regulations (EC) No. 178/2002

Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004

Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004

Regulation (EU) No 2017/625

Regulation (EU) No 2019/624

Regulation (EU) 2019/627

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2744

and certify that the fresh meat included in Part 1 of the certificate was produced in accordance with the relevant regulatory requirements.

The fresh meat also needs to satisfy the microbiological criteria set out in Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 and be stored and transported in accordance with the relevant requirements of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004.

Porcine meat must also comply with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1375 of 10 August 2015 which lays out controls for *Trichinella* in meat.

The OV also needs to ensure the fresh meat described in the certificate meets the public health requirements listed in part II of certificate and the guarantees described in Directive 96/23/EC (as amended) and Regulation (EC) No 1688/2005 implementing Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 regarding Salmonella for consignments to Finland and Sweden.

II.1.1; II.1.2; II.1.4; II.1.5; ; II.1.7. and II.1.9 –
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, meat processing plan and cold store as applicable are officially approved and operating in accordance with Regulations (EC) Nos. 852/2004, 853/2004, and Articles 8 to 17, 23, 24, 30, 31, 33 to 35, 37, 38 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627 and Articles 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/624 and, in the case of microbiological criteria, Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2073/2005.

These Regulations are transposed into national legislation and enforced by the Food Standards Agency and Food Standards Scotland or, at stand-alone processing plants, by local authorities.

II.1.1 – (additional statement) For meat derived from animals slaughtered in the UK this may be certified on the basis of the product(s) being produced in (an) establishment(s) that is(are) approved since all approved establishments must also satisfy the requirements of Regulation 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.

The EU approval referred to in paragraph II.1.1 can be certified on the basis of the establishment producing the meat being listed as a 'UK approved establishment'.

A list of UK approved establishments for import of products of animal origin (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

II.1.3 – ***(Trichinella attestation)*** **-** Great Britain has been recognised by the EU 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

Section II.1.3 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 carcasses 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).

Fourth option – may only be certified when the animals from which the meat was derived from were not weaned and less than 5 weeks of age.

This attestation allows for multiple options to be selected in the circumstances where porcine meat in the same consignment meets more than one of the *Trichinella* requirements. All the porcine meat must meet at least one of the requirements and any requirements that do not apply to the consignment should be deleted.

Please see further information on *Trichinella* testing further down at Section 7 in this document.

II.1.6 – In general, this paragraph may be certified on the basis of the presence of the oval mark. However, the certifying OV may request evidence that the legal requirements under Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 have been complied with, i.e. routine testing of meat and / or minced meat (as applicable) is undertaken by the establishment.

II.1.7 - See section 5 for further advice on residue check guarantees. These paragraphs may be certified on the basis that:

The national surveillance scheme implements Council Directive 96/23/EC, which is 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. 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 6 for further advice on residue check guarantees. The UK has a surveillance programme in place to monitor residues of authorised veterinary medicines, prohibited substances, and other contaminants in domestically produced foodstuffs of animal origin.

The testing results of the level of pesticides and residue in food 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

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 these attestations.

II.1.8 – Transport in compliance with hygiene requirements can be certified on the basis that the product has passed through an unbroken chain of establishments approved under 853/2004, each of which have an obligation to ensure that product leaving their site is transported in line with hygiene legislation.

II.1.9. – (**Freezing):** only imports into the EU of minced meat which is frozen to an internal temperature of not more than -18°C is allowed.

II.1.10 – ***[only applicable to exports to Finland or Sweden]***

There are special requirements of Salmonella testing for meat from porcine animals, including minced meat, intended for export to Sweden and Finland, with reference to Chapter III, Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 (EU). Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1688/2005 sets out the sampling method and number of samples to be taken. Evidence must be collected and attached to EHC as supporting documentation. This can be supported by adding the relevant attestation to a Support Health Attestation.

See notes regarding Salmonella guarantees at point 7 in these NFG.

II.1a - This attestation must be certified from 3 September 2026 where the European Union is the final destination of the POAO, regardless of the date of production.

For POAO obtained from food-producing animals in the UK, this attestation may be certified on the basis of the UK Veterinary Medicines Regulations and Maximum Residue Limit legal frameworks, which implement these EU requirements, and on the basis of Great Britain's listing in the relevant EU third country list.

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2598, which is referred to in the current certificate text, has been repealed and replaced by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1189. As a result, the relevant third country list is now found in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/405, as amended.

II.2 Animal Health Attestation

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

The fresh meat described in the certificate must meet the animal health requirements referred to in section 2 of the certificate in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2020/692.

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 – Select the appropriate high-level option and delete the option which does not apply.

For GB consignments intended for entry into the Union, retain the **"either"** option and enter the relevant zone code listed in Part 1 of Annex XIII to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404. For fresh porcine meat originating in Great Britain, enter **GB-0**.

The alternative **"or"** option relates to consignments transiting through the Union to a destination outside the Union from countries, territories or zones listed in Part 1 of Annex XXII to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404. As Great Britain is not listed in the relevant entry in Part 1 of Annex XXII for fresh porcine meat, this option cannot currently be certified for consignments originating in Great Britain.

Paragraph (a) and the first option (b) and the first option (c) may be certified on the basis of UK notifiable disease clearances. Vaccination of animals against Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest and Classical Swine Fever is not permitted in the UK (outside emergency vaccination during outbreaks of disease). All other options (b) and option (c) should be deleted if the first option (b) and (c) can be certified.

When the certificate refers to "obtain" it refers to the country where the animals were slaughtered.

II.2.2 – Three Either/Or options If the animals were introduced in GB from NI, the third option applies and the ISO code for NI should be entered as XI.
Either: to be certified for animals that have remained in the territory at II.2.1 since birth or for at least 3 months.

Or: to be certified for animals introduced into the territory at II.2.1 from a territory listed in Part 1 of Annex XIII to Regulation (EU) No 2021/404.

Or: can be certified for animals moved into the territory at II.2.1 from an EU Member state (this may include NI).

II.2.3 –
(a) For meat originating from animals in the UK this should be certified on the basis that the farm and animal establishments are registered and under the control of the UK competent authorities and that there is a legal requirement for record keeping and retention for at least three years as The Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2011 (legislation.gov.uk), and equivalent legislation in the Devolved Administrations,

(b) This may be certified based on establishments receiving regular animal health visits from a veterinarian. If the farm of origin is a member of an approved farm assurance scheme Farm assurance schemes: evidence of vet visits - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) (e.g. Red Tractor, QMS) which requires annual veterinary visits then this statement may be certified on the basis of the relevant farm assurance scheme membership.

The veterinary visits should take place at least once per year and must be a visit of the establishment at herd / flock level for the purpose of detection of, or information on, occurrence of animal disease, or a statutory visit for herd health reasons.

If farms are not part of a recognized farm assurance schemes that mandate annual veterinary inspections, then a declaration from a private veterinarian confirming veterinary visitations to the farm are performed at least annually (or at a higher frequency if deemed proportionate to the animal health and welfare compliance risk in the holding) is required. A sample Establishment Veterinary Visitation Attestation form can be found on APHA Official Veterinarian Training (ET242).

This is an EU requirement must be certified based on evidence such as membership of a recognised farm assurance scheme or via provision of a Veterinary Attestation Number (VAN) on the Food Chain Information (FCI) document. Where available, the vet attestation can also be checked on the relevant digital systems in Great Britain.

(c) may be certified on the basis notifiable disease as referred to in Section 4 of this guidance, if the animals came from holdings in the UK. The diseases of relevance for meat

are Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest, Classical Swine Fever and African Swine Fever, as listed in Annex I to Regulation 2020/692. The OV should check / verify disease freedom for these diseases and other Category A listed diseases in the Annex to Regulation 2018/1882 (listed above too). If the animals are imported check the territory or the region to determine disease status. If the meat is imported, a copy of import certificate should be attached to this certificate.

(d) Vaccination of animals against the listed diseases referred to Annex I to Delegated regulation (EU)2020/692 is not permitted in the UK, nor importation of animals vaccinated against these diseases.

(e) May be certified based on the disease status of Great Britain. See section 4 Notifiable Disease Clearance

II.2.4 –
(a) Separation from wild ungulates -

In general, this paragraph may be certified on the basis of animals being kept since birth under direct human supervision or control, in registered agricultural pig holdings subject to statutory requirements, including those for registration of premises / land and animals, identification, movement, welfare and biosecurity for keeping farmed animals / pigs.

More specifically, to provide the chain of evidence for certification purposes, the following attestations for both the premises where the pigs have been kept since birth and the animals being dispatched to another premises/slaughterhouse are required:

- All pigs come from premises where general husbandry, management and biosecurity practices and disease prevention and control measures for farmed animals apply
- All pigs were farmed in premises where measures are in place to contain the animals within specific controlled buildings or enclosures (electric fencing, stock-proofing or other natural barriers may be used)

The use of private standards such as assurance schemes can be used to provide support evidence for the above attestations.

In practical terms, the above assurances can be delivered as follows:

- Quarterly Veterinary Statement for individual premises (to be retained by farmer);
- To the best of my knowledge and belief and based on farm inspections at intervals of approximately three months and other information available, the premises named above and the pigs kept at the premises meet the following conditions:
    - There are general husbandry, management and biosecurity practices and disease prevention and control measures for farmed animals in place and implemented at the above premises.
    - All pigs, including breeding animals on these premises are farmed in a manner where measures are in place to contain the animals within specific controlled buildings or enclosures (electric fencing, stock-proofing or other natural barriers may be used).
- Farmer/Owner/Keeper declaration at the time of movement off the premises (via electronic licensing system and/or hard copy to slaughterhouse).

I declare that I am the * owner / * manager of the above-mentioned premises. Based on a Quarterly Veterinary Statement and to the best of my knowledge and belief the pigs originating from the above premises meet the following conditions:

- All pigs, including breeding animals, originating from the above-mentioned premises:
    - Have been kept since birth in premises where general husbandry, management and biosecurity practices and disease prevention and control measures for farmed animals apply.
    - Have been kept since birth in premises where measures have been in place to contain the animals within specific controlled buildings or enclosures (electric fencing, stock-proofing or other natural barriers may be used).

In the interim period, pigs moved from their premises of birth prior to the implementation of the above mechanism for the provision of the required attestations, may be certified / declared as compliant on the basis of attestations by private veterinary surgeons for the farms in which the pigs were born and / or previously resident, provided that they are sufficiently familiar with the relevant premises and confident to do so.

(b) Applies to transport of animals to the slaughterhouse. This paragraph could be certified based on compliance with:

- the legal requirements of The Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No. 3) Order 2003 (as amended) and equivalent legislation in Scotland and Wales

- the Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006, and equivalent legislation in devolved administrations.

Or additional supporting evidence from farm assurance schemes or declarations on Food Chain Information or from the FBO.

(c) May be certified on the basis the animals were not transported through a non-approved third country and have not been in contact with animals of a lower health status. This may be certified based on a declaration from FBO or part of SHA.

(d) The dates of slaughter or range of slaughter dates need to be entered here. The date of the slaughter may be required in the labelling of the package. OV may need to do the relevant checks and other additional evidence may be necessary.

(e) This may be certified if animals have not been in contact with animals of lower health status. This may be done on the basis of certifying OV's knowledge of the establishment or a support certification by another OV with the relevant knowledge.

'Lower Health Status' animals would be those exhibiting clinical signs of listed diseases and/or tested positive to specific diseases in Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 relevant to the porcine species, or animals from zones listed differently to the zone of origin of the animal in Regulation (EU) 2021/404 (as amended).

'Separation' means that systems are in place to prevent direct contact between animals of a known lower health status, including separate transportation and being held in separate pens at the slaughterhouse, until the point of slaughter.

II.2.5 – This paragraph may be certified on the basis of UK notifiable disease clearances. Please refer to point 4 "Notifiable Disease Clearance" below. Paragraph II.2.5 should not be crossed out as there are no footnotes in the EHC that indicates that.

II.2.6 – This paragraph may be certified on the basis of OV knowledge of the establishment or a declaration from another OV with the relevant knowledge may be sought if further assurances are needed.

There are two options marked as “either” “or”. If you export carcass and packaged meat, you will need two different EHCs. In case you want to use a single EHC for both commodities you need to contact the BCP of entry to make sure they will accept both in a single EHC.

II.3 Animal Welfare Attestation [Delete when the Union is not the final destination]

The OV signing the export veterinary certificate must ensure that the fresh meat described in the certificate derives from animals which have been handled in accordance with the relevant provisions set out in chapter II and III of Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009.

This paragraph can be certified 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 No 1099/2009 (EC).

4. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CLEARANCE

Some export certificates for animals and animal products will include statements that will require the OV to certify that specified zones or the entire country of origin are free from certain diseases.

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 ‘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 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 the UK meets the requirement of Regulation (EU) 2022/2292 for veterinary medicine and prohibited substances, and Annex I of 2022/932, for contaminants.

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 Official Veterinarian Training.

7. UK ANIMAL HEALTH SCHEMES

TRICHINELLA STATEMENT

Paragraph II.1.3 (**first indent**) may be certified if the carcasses of the pigs have been subjected to an examination by a digestion method for *Trichinella* with negative results. Samples for tests are sent the APHA Trichinella National Reference Laboratory but they can also be tested by on-site laboratories provided these have been approved by the UK National Reference Laboratory

The details of the APHA NRL are as follows:

APHA Trichinella National Reference Laboratory

National Agri-Food Innovation Campus
Sand Hutton
York
YO41 1LZ

Further detail can be found in the FSA Manual of Official Controls in chapter 2.4 at:

Manual for Official Controls | Food Standards Agency

or FSS Scottish Manual of Official Controls at:

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

Paragraph II.1.3 (**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:

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

Paragraph II.1.3 (**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 unweaned 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.

Paragraph II.1.3 **(fourth indent)** - may only be certified if the meat was produced from domestic pigs unweaned and under the age of 5 weeks (the whole paragraph must be certified independently of which option(s) applies/apply.

SALMONELLA GUARANTEES FOR MEAT TO BE EXPORTED TO FINLAND AND SWEDEN

There are special requirements of salmonella testing for porcine meat, including minced porcine meat, intended for export to Sweden and Finland, with reference to No 853/2004 (EU) chapter III, article 8. However, testing is not required for meat preparations and mechanically separated meat or if meat is intended for pasteurization, sterilization or treatment having a similar effect. Testing is also not required if the establishment conforms to a control program recognized as equivalent to that approved for Sweden and Finland. EU/1688/2005 Annex I describes the sampling method and number of samples to be taken. Evidence must be collected and attached to EHC as supporting documentation.

8. CONSIGNMENTS OR PARTS OF THE CONSIGNMENT ORIGINATING FROM NI, EU MEMBER STATE OR FROM THIRD COUNTRIES (TRIANGULAR TRADE) [WHEN APPLICABLE]

***IMPORTANT:* Fresh meat that was imported into GB currently be re-exported to the EU as fresh meat using this EHC.**

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. 2073/2015 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 pancaking.
  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 - COs 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.

From 3 September 2026, where a consignment contains POAO obtained from non-EU third-country origin animals and the European Union is the final destination of the consignment, the Certifying Officer must be satisfied that these products comply with the antimicrobial medicinal products attestation in Part II of this certificate, “Attestation as regards Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905”.

This applies whether the third-country origin product is used as an ingredient in a POAO manufactured or further processed in GB, and/or was already present in GB before the EU requirement came into effect, including frozen, chilled, canned or otherwise stored products.

Exporters must provide Certifying Officers with sufficient traceability information to demonstrate that any non-EU third-country-origin POAO contained in the consignment originates from a third country or region listed for the relevant POAO in the relevant EU third country list.

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2598, which is referred to in the current certificate text, has been repealed and replaced by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1189. As a result, the relevant third country list is now found in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/405, as amended.

"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.

9. UK APPROVED ESTABLISHMENTS ELIGIBLE TO EXPORT TO THE EU

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.

10. OVAL MARK ON 'PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN – POAOs'

EU hygiene regulations require that food of animal origin carries and 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.

11. 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 black on each page and under the last entry. 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

12. 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 Official Veterinarian Training.

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 8370 NFG

Version History

EHC

Published 17 July 2025

Part II:

II.1.3 – *Trichinella* attestation amended to allow multiple options to be selected.

II.2.1 – Transit through the union option added.

Notes – Footnotes 5 and 6 added.

Published 30 August 2024

Part II:

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

Notes - Footnote 9 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 mincemeat to be frozen and to internal temperature of not more than -18 C.

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 I**I.1.8.**

II.1.11 is replaced with **II.1.10** with specifying the commodity.

Notes:

Box reference I.27: Nature of commodity “offal” is added with end note 8.

Endnote 8 is added: Excluding fresh blood to enter the Union.

NFG

Version 18: Published August 2026

II.1a - Guidance amended regarding antimicrobial attestation.

II.2.1 - Guidance added regarding ‘or’ option.

Section 8 – Guidance added regarding third country-origin POAO.

Version 17: Published 18 June 2026:

Part II: II.1 guidance amended on certification

Section 7 - Trichinella statement: Has been amended to provide the information of the new testing laboratory

Version 16: Published 17 July 2025

References to APHA Vet Gateway updated to online APHA OV Training.

Part II:

II.1.3 – Guidance amended to reflect new ability to select multiple options for the Trichinella attestation.

II.2.1 – Guidance amended to reflect option to choose either/or transit option.

Animal Health Schemes – Trichinella section amended to cover fourth indent.

Version 15: 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 14: Published 31 May 2024

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

Section 2: Scope of the Certificate: Further clarity is added that fresh blood is excluded from the scope of this certificate in line with the endnote 12 of the EHC.

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

II.1.4 is now II.1.9: Related to mincemeat frozen to an internal temperature of not more than -18°C.

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

II.1.8 is now **II.1.7:** Further clarity is added that 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.1.9 is removed: Requirement was regarding maximum level for pesticides.

II.1.10 is now **II.1.8**. **II.1.11** is now **II.1.10**.

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 13: Published 16 January 2024

Section 2 Scope of The Certificate and Section 8 Consignments or Parts of the Consignment Originating from NI, EU Member States or from Third Country (Triangular Trade):

After 15 January 2024, POAO consignments moving from Great Britain 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 17: Published March 2023

Triangular trade section EU paragraph:

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