Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Notes for Guidance: Export Health Certificate for entry into the European Union or Northern Ireland of meat preparations intended for human consumption 8383

August 2026

Contents

No: 8383NFG

EHC for the entry into the European Union or Northern Ireland of meat preparations intended for human consumption

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE (NFG) FOR THE CERTIFYING OFFICERS (CO) AND EXPORTERS

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to COs and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to the OV together with the relevant export certificate applicable for exports of meat preparations. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with the health 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

Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

Regulations (EC) No. 178/2002

Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004

Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/624

Commission Implementing Decision 2019/627

Regulation (EU) 2022/2292

Commission Implementing Regulation(EU) 2020/2235

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692.

Chapter 4 of Annex I to the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2744

Commission Implementing Regulation 2021/404

Commission Implementing Regulation 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:

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Please note that Official Control Regulations 2017/625 have repealed Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, 882/2004 and Directive No 96/23/EC.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

2. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE

This certificate may be used for entry into the European Union or Northern Ireland of meat preparations intended for human consumption.

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

"meat preparation" means meat to which foodstuffs, seasonings or additives have been added or which has undergone a treatment insufficient to modify its internal cellular structure and so alter its characteristics; as laid down in point 1.15 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004

Mechanically Separated Meat (MSM) produced using techniques that do not alter the structure of the bones used in the production of MSM and where the calcium content is not significantly higher than that of minced meat may be used to produce meat preparations by the addition of foodstuffs, seasonings or additives if:

- The Food business Operator has carried out analysis demonstrating that MSM complies with the microbiological criteria for minced meat and

- The meat preparation is clearly not intended to be consumed without first undergoing heat treatment.

The meat preparations must have been frozen to an internal temperature of at least -18°C if destined for the EU or Northern Ireland market. Freezing is not required by the EU for meat preparations transiting through EU territory, or Northern Ireland to another third country.

Meat preparations and fresh meat imported from the European Union cannot be certified for re-export as meat products using this EHC. EHC 8461 can be used in certain circumstances.

3. CERTIFICATION BY AN OV

In **England, Scotland and Wales**, this certificate must be signed by a Government Veterinary Officer (e.g. Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA), Food Standards Agency (FSA) or Food Standards Scotland (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 translations of the English, as published in EU legislation.

The (sub-) paragraphs / options and how they are numbered and formatted is identical in the English and foreign language editions and to the legislation published by the 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 Notes for Guidance 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 the APHA 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 guidance laid down in Chapter 4 of Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235 that can be accessed via this link: Amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2744. Implementing Regulation - EU - 2023/2744 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32020R2235

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 Border Control Posts 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

It is possible to insert multiple codes for different species of origins and ISO code of country/region.

If there is not space to fill out all the details for Species and Origin, a schedule may be used in place of the full information being entered in this space, please write "See attached schedule" in this space. Each page of the schedule must bear a page number and the health certificate reference number and be signed, dated, and stamped by the OV. See section 3 on how to include a schedule within the completed certificate.

II.1 Public Health attestation [to be deleted if the European Union is not the final destination of the consignment]

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 needs to be aware of the relevant requirements of Regulations (EC) Nos. 178/2002, 852/2004, 853/2004, 999/2001 as well as Regulation (EU) No. 2017/625, and certify that the meat preparations included in Part 1 of the certificate were produced according to HACCP principles, and the requirements surrounding the hygiene preparation processes respectively.

They must also ensure that they are aware of the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, which lays out specified risk materials which the meat preparations must not contain and must not be derived from.

II.1 - This can be certified on the basis of the OV's own knowledge of the listed legislation.

The relevant listing is in Annexes to Regulation (EU) 2021/404. E.g., column 2 of the table in Part 1 of Annex XIII to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 for fresh meat of ungulates or in accordance with column 2 of the table in Part 1 of Annex XIV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 for fresh meat of poultry and game birds.

II.1.1 – For meat preparations produced in the UK and originating from animals slaughtered/cut in the UK, this may be certified on the basis of the meat preparations being produced in, and the slaughter/cutting taking place in(an) establishment(s) that is/are approved since all approved food establishments must also satisfy the requirements of Regulation (EC) 852/2004. The certifying OV may require Food Business Operator (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.

II.1.2, II.1.4, II.1.5, II.1.6, 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 and cold store as applicable, are officially approved and operating in accordance with retained EU Regulation Nos. 852/2004, 853/2004 and 2017/625, 2019/624, 2019/627 and, in the case of microbiological criteria, Regulation No. 2073/2005.

These Regulations are transposed into national legislation and enforced by the Food Standards Agency and Food Standards Scotland.

II.1.2 – Please select the appropriate option.

II.1.3– Meat preparations for import into the European Union must be frozen to a temperature of -18ºC or below.

II.1.7 – For fresh meat from animals slaughtered in the UK this paragraph can be certified on the basis that the national surveillance scheme implements Council Directive 96/23/EC, which is/are 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.

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.

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 this attestation.

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.1.9.1 (Trichinella attestation) – [May be struck out if the meat preparation does not contain any material from domestic porcine animals]

Great Britain has been recognised by the EU of 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.1.9.1 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 (SHA) (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 carcases 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 10 in this document.

II.1.9.2 – [May be struck out if the meat preparation does not contain material from solipeds or wild boars]

If slaughtered in the UK, carcases of horses, wild boar and other farmed and wild animal species susceptible to Trichinella infestation shall be systematically sampled in slaughterhouses or game-handling establishments as part of the post-mortem examination. A sample shall be collected from each carcass and the sample shall be examined in accordance with Annexes I and II to Regulation 2015/1375 in an approved laboratory.

This paragraph may be certified on the basis of application of the oval mark in the format as required by the EU confirming that the slaughterhouse, game handling establishment, cutting plant and cold store as applicable are officially approved and operating in accordance with the legal framework.

II.1.10 (BSE attestations) – [May be struck out if the meat preparation does not contain any material from bovine, ovine, or caprine animals]

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

All specified risk material (SRM) as described in the certificate must be removed from the meat intended for dispatch to the EU or NI as required by EU legislation and UK TSE legislation.

BSE status of Member States or third countries or regions thereof according to their BSE risk:

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02007D0453-20200702&qid=1607603814945

There are 3 ‘either/or’ sections under II.1.10 relating to BSE risk of the country/region of origin (i.e. the country in which the meat product was last processed). There are 3 options:

- The first option ‘either’ may be certified if the country of origin is classified as a country or region posing a negligible BSE risk. This option must be selected for meat products processed in GB.
    - The first “either” point cannot be certified for GB as there have been indigenous cases in GB.
    - The second “and/or” point may be certified if the animals from which the meat products are derived originate in GB or in a country or region classified as negligible BSE risk in accordance with Decision 2007/453/EC. For animals

originating in GB, the MSM statement can be certified based on a prohibition to manufacture MSM from ruminant bones under assimilated regulation 999/2001.

- The third “and/or” point may be certified if the animals from which the meat products are derived originate from a country or region classified as controlled BSE risk in accordance with Decision 2007/453/EC. This option may be certified when animals were imported from a controlled BSE risk country or region and then slaughtered in GB.
  - The option (a) applies when all specified SRM has been removed in accordance with Annex V of assimilated EU Regulation 999/2001, Schedule 7 of the TSE Regulations (England) 2018, and equivalent legislation in Wales and Scotland, for meat derived from animals originating in countries or regions classified as having a controlled BSE risk.
  - The option (b) may be certified based on a prohibition to manufacture MSM from ruminant bones under assimilated regulation 999/2001.
  - The option (c) may be certified for meat products derived from animals slaughtered in GB as this method of slaughter is not permitted in the UK in accordance with assimilated EU Regulation 999/2001 and TSE Regulations (England) 2018 and parallel legislation in Wales and Scotland, which also prohibits importation of products of animals slaughtered in this way.
- The fourth “and/or” point may be certified if the animals from which the meat products are derived originate from a country or region classified as an undetermined BSE risk in accordance with Decision 2007/453/EC. This option may be certified when animals were imported from an undetermined BSE risk country or region and slaughtered in GB.
  - The option (a) applies when all specified SRM has been removed in accordance with Annex V of assimilated EU Regulation 999/2001, Schedule 7 of the TSE Regulations (England) 2018, and equivalent legislation in Wales and Scotland, for meat derived from animals originating in countries or regions classified as having an undetermined BSE risk.
  - The option (b) may be certified based on a prohibition to manufacture MSM from ruminant bones under assimilated regulation 999/2001.
  - The option (c) may be certified for meat derived from animals slaughtered in GB as this method of slaughter is not permitted in the UK in accordance with assimilated EU Regulation 999/2001 and TSE Regulations (England) 2018 and parallel legislation in Wales and Scotland, which also prohibits importation of products of animals slaughtered in this way.
  - The option (d) may be certified based on a veterinary declaration from the undetermined BSE risk country or region of origin of the animals; or an SHA. For Isle of Man origin animals, this can be certified based on the feed ban that has been implemented in the IoM. .
  - The option (e) can be certified based on a veterinary declaration or a support health attestation.

- The second option ‘or’ should be certified if the country of origin is classified as a country or region posing a controlled BSE risk. This option is no longer applicable for GB.:

The third option applies if the country of origin is classified as a country or region posing an undetermined BSE risk. This option is not applicable for GB.

II 1.11 – [May be struck out if the meat preparations do not contain any material from domestic Solipeds]

For meat obtained from domestic solipeds slaughtered in GB, the animals must have been kept for their whole lifetime as food-producing equine animals. This may be certified on the basis of the identification document/passport. For clarity, "food-producing equine animal" in this context does not mean that the animal must have been bred or primarily kept for meat production. It means that the animal remained legally eligible for slaughter for human consumption throughout its lifetime and up to the point of certification.

Fresh meat obtained from domestic solipeds slaughtered in another country may also be certifiable, provided that the country or territory is listed for equine animals in Annex -I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/405 and marked with an "X" in the "Equine" category, or is an EU Member State, and documentary evidence demonstrates compliance with attestation II.1.11.

However, under triangular trade rules, fresh meat imported into GB from a third country or an EU Member State must undergo further processing in GB before export (see section 7).

Point (i) and (ii) - GB administratively retained Commission Regulation (EU) 37/2010 at the end of the transition period and it's now published under the GB Maximum Residues Limits (MRL) List – the GB prohibited substances list is fully aligned with Table 2 in Regulation (EU) 37/2010).

Point (iii) - only one option to be selected from 'either' and 'or'.

II.1.12 – [May be struck out if the meat preparations do not contain material derived from cervid meat originating from Canada or USA.]

This paragraph is applicable to either farmed or wild cervid meat obtained from countries referred to in Chapter F of Annex IX to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. This currently applies to either farmed or wild cervid meat in Canada and USA.

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

This section can be deleted if the meat preparation is entirely composed of meat of domestic and wild game solipeds wild leporidae or wild mammals other than ungulates and leporidae.

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

II.2.1 - Please select the appropriate option on the origin of the fresh meat used to prepare the meat preparation.

- For the first '*either*' option, enter the territory code for the zone. The relevant listings are in Annex XIII to Regulation (EU) 2021/404 and Annex XIV to Regulation (EU) 2021/404 respectively.
- The first '*or*' option can't be used for transit purpose from GB as GB is not listed in Part I of Annex XXII to Regulation (EU) 2021/404.

II.2.2 – The meat must comply with the relevant model certificates laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation(EU) 2020/2235 that match their species of origin. The certificate codes are listed in footnote 7 of the certificate. The certifying OV must be familiar with the relevant certificates in unison whilst completing this certificate.

II.3 Animal Welfare attestation [to delete when the Union is not the final destination],

This paragraph can be certified, if the animals were slaughtered in the UK, 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 Retained EU Regulation 1099/2009.

4. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CLEARANCE

Commodities of meat preparations containing poultry meat can be exported into the EU from the territory code listed in column 2 of the table 1 in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 404/2021. Ensure you are looking at the most up to date version of the Regulation. If the latest consolidated version does not include the latest amendment, this amendment needs to be looked at separately.
Some export certificates for animals and animal products will include statements that will require the OV to certify that specified areas or the entire country of origin are free from certain diseases.
Where it is possible for the CO (OV or Environmental Health Officer (EHO)) in Great Britain to obtain disease clearance themselves, the Centre for international Trade – Carlisle (CITC) will not issue a 618NDC notifiable disease clearance.

COs must check the following sources of disease information for the United Kingdom immediately prior to certification, to ensure disease freedom statements can be certified:

- the Notifiable Disease Occurrence List for Great Britain (ET171 Notifiable disease occurrence list for Great Britain and Northern Ireland) available on the Official Veterinarian Training.
- the UK Status for Non-Notifiable Diseases Relevant to Export Certification (ET152 UK status for non-notifiable disease relevant to export certification) available on the Official Veterinarian Training.
- For any postcodes in Northern Ireland, COs can obtain clearance using the interactive map provided by DAERA that can be found here: AI Trade Map

Avian influenza and territory codes:

If the commodity to be exported is listed against GB-0, it can be exported to the EU from the whole territory of the UK. You will have to insert "GB-0" into the "territory code" box on the EHC.

If the commodity to be exported is listed against GB-1, it means that the UK is being regionalised because of a disease outbreak. All premises of origin (e.g., hatchery, farms of origin, slaughterhouse, cutting/processing/packaging/cold storage premises as applicable) have to be located in GB-1. If a fully packaged product is solely stored in a GB-2 zone cold store, but otherwise entirely produced and packaged in GB-1 zone then it is eligible for export.

Areas listed under GB-2 (and detailed as GB-2.1, GB-2.2 etc.) are restricted from exports between the "closing" and "opening" dates listed against those areas.

For more information on obtaining disease clearance for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and to access an interactive map visit:

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/official-vets/Guidance/exports/ehc-online.htm

Information on Avian Influenza can be found on Briefing Note 5521.

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. 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.

Groupage Export Facilitation Scheme (GEFS)

For groupage exports from Great Britain, where certain types of products are produced from a stable supply chain and are fully packaged for the final consumer, exporters who are GEFS members may use 30-day support attestations to provide information to OVs to facilitate completion of this certificate.

For further information including the definition of groupage exports, the template 30-day support attestation which must be used and requirements for exporters, suppliers, and vets to use the scheme see:

http://apha.defra.gov.uk/External_OV_Instructions/Export_Instructions/Certification_Procedures/Products_Exports.html

You can check that exporters are GEFS members by emailing the exporter's name, GEFS membership number and the address of the exporting premises to GEFS@defra.gov.uk.

6. 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 Northern Ireland (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.

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

NI origin:

For Northern Ireland 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 Northern Ireland Protocol (NIP). The NIP8 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. 2073/2005 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 Border Control Post 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 Border Control Post (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 Border Control Post 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.

8. 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 Northern Ireland 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.

9. 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.

10. ANIMAL HEALTH SCHEMES

TRICHENELLA STATEMENT

Paragraph II.1.9.1 (**first indent**) may be certified if the carcases of the pigs have been subjected to an examination by a digestion method for Trichinella with negative results. Samples for tests are sent to Biobest Laboratories but they can also be tested by on-site laboratories provided these have been approved by the UK National Reference Laboratory (APHA Bury St Edmunds).

Further detail can be found in the FSA Manual of Official Controls (Section 5 of Chapter 2.4):

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:

FSS Chapter 2.4 Post Mortem, Health and Identification Marking v0.1 (foodstandards.gov.scot)

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

Paragraph II.1.9.1 (**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:

FSS Chapter 2.4 Post Mortem, Health and Identification Marking v0.1 (foodstandards.gov.scot):

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

Paragraph II.1.9.1 (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

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.1.9.1 (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.

BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (BSE) ATTESTATION –

BSE control is enforced under the:

- The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2018
- The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Wales) Regulations 2018
- The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Regulations 2010 (Scotland)
- The Bovines and Bovine Products (Trade) Regulation 1999.

Animals born or reared in the UK before the 1 August 1996 must not be certified for export. In addition, the following bovine animals cannot be certified for export if they are, under the UK TSE Regulations, subject to restrictions/slaughter at the time of consignment for trade:

- Offspring born within 24 months of clinical suspicion or confirmation of BSE in the dam;
- Cohort of a BSE case.

Defra IT systems would identify and trace these (offspring and cohort) animals as soon as a suspect BSE case is identified or a bovine tested under the BSE active surveillance programme receives a positive result from a rapid test, and therefore for all practical purposes, if an animal is not subject to a BSE related restriction at the time of certification, it can be certified for trade.

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 the printed text on each page and under the last entry. The schedule forms part of the certificate. All pages of the certificate, including the schedule, must be sequentially numbered. 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

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

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 the 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 8383

Version History

EHC

Published September 2026

II.1.11 - Requirement that animals be kept as food producing animals changed from 6 months to entire life. Either/or and (a) (b) options removed.

Published 17 July 2025

Part II:

II.1.9.1 – Trichinella attestation amended to allow multiple options to be selected.

II.2.1 – Transit through the union option added.

Notes – Footnotes 7 and 8 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.1.3:** 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 and contaminants.

II.1.10 is now numbered II.1.8: Related to storage and transportation.

II.1.3 is now **II.1.9:** Related to Trichinella attestation.

II.1.11 is replaced with **II.1.10**: Related to BSE attestation: First ‘either’ option (negligible BSE risk) now has further ‘either’ and ‘and/or’ options added. This is correcting an error in the previous EU version of this EHC.

Second ‘or’ option (controlled BSE risk) point c now has an ‘and/or’ option which was previously only an ‘or’ option.

II.1.12: The requirements for meat obtained from domestic solipeds is reformatted to give 'either' and 'or' options.

II.1.12 (a): (i) prohibited substances listed in table 2 of the Annex of Regulation 37/2010 for solipeds is added.

In point (iii): For therapeutic and zootechnical options 'either' and 'or' are added.

II.1.12 (b): For domestic solipeds: 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.1.13 is now **II.1.12** with 'either' and 'or' options, where II.1.14 is replaced with 'or' option.

II.2: Animal health attestation is amended. Further clarification for species and sub-species is added. Domestic and wild game Solipeds and their subgenus and-wild leporidae or wild land mammals are added. Leporidae is now excluded from this statement.

II.2.1: Options of 'either' and 'or' and added. This is correcting an error in the previous EU version of this EHC.

II.2.2: Number of species "[animals of the family Bovidae (other than domestic bovine, ovine and caprine animals), camelid animals and/or cervid animals kept as farmed game] (2), [wild animals of the family Bovidae (other than domestic bovine, ovine and caprine animals), wild camelid animals and wild cervid animals,] (2) [animals kept as farmed game of wild breeds of porcine animals and animals of the family Tayassuidae,] (2) [wild breeds of porcine animals and animals of the family Tayassuidae]" are added.

Notes:

Species are added in the Notes section.

Box reference I.27: "Slaughterhouse or game handling establishment" is added.

NFG

Version 25: Published August 2026

Part 2: Scope of the certificate – Wording amended to clarify that fresh meat imported from the EU cannot be certified for re-export as meat products using this EHC.

II.1.11 – Guidance updated to reflect the new requirement that domestic solipeds must be kept as food-producing animals for their entire life, rather than for a minimum of six months.

II.1a - Guidance amended regarding antimicrobial attestation.

II.2.1 - Guidance added regarding 'or' option.

Section 7 – Guidance added regarding third country-origin POAO.

Version 24: Published 18 June 2026

Part II II.1: Guidance amended on certification

Section 10 Trichinella statement: Has been amended to provide the information of the new testing laboratory

Version 23: Published November 2025

II.1.10 – Guidance amended following EU recognition of GB BSE NR status.

Legal Statement - Updated

Version 22: Published 17 July 2025

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

Part II:

II.1.9.1 – 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 21: Published June 2025

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CLEARANCE – Section amended to include reference to AI map for NI

Second II.1.10 section - BSE attestation guidance amended to reflect additional evidence requirements following change to WOAH's published GB BSE risk status.

Version 20: 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 19: 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: Link to the Regulation (EU) 2023/2744 is added for providing guidance to complete the Part I of the certificate.

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

II.1.3 is now **II.1.9**: Related to trichinella attestation.

II.1.4 is now **II.1.3**: 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:** 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: Related to monitor for residues for prohibited substances and other contaminants.

II.1.10 is now **II.1.8:** Guidance related to transport to be in compliance with hygiene requirements is amended to be align with other guidance for the same requirements on the EHC.

II.1.11 is now **II.1.0:** Related to BSE Attestations: Guidance is amended for second 'or' option (controlled BSE risk) for point (c) as it now has an 'and/or' options, which previously was only 'or'. Guidance is amended for the last option (undetermined BSE risk).

II.1.12: Further guidance is added for meat obtained from domestic solipeds. Not applicable options must be deleted. Attestation remains the same.

II.1.12 (a) option (i) and (ii) further information is added related to alignment of Regulation 37/2010 and GB MRL list. Point (iii): guidance is added.

II.1.12 (b): Further clarity is added for 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.1.13 and **II.1.14** is now **II.1.12**: 'either' and 'or' options has replaced II.1.13 and II.1.14. Guidance is added accordingly.

II.2: Animal Health Attestation: Domestic and wild game solidpeds, wild Leporidae are added, while Leporidae is removed.

Section 6: 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."

Section 10: Animal Health Scheme: Trichenella Statement: Numbering is amended to II.1.9 as per EHC.

Version 18: Published 16 January 2024

Part II: Certification, II.2.1 and Section 7 Consignment or Part of the Consignment Originating from the NI, EU Member States or from Third Country (Triangular Trade):

After 15 January 2024, POAO consignments moving from Great Britain to Northern Ireland that require an EHC will have to follow the rules on triangular trade. Separate rules apply to products that are eligible to move to Northern Ireland via the Northern Ireland Retail Movement Scheme.

Version 17: Published 28 March 2023

Triangular trade section EU paragraph:

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

Version 16: Published 20 February 2023

Section 4 National Disease Control:
"Avian Influenza and Territory code" subtitle is added and reformatted.