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NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

EXPORT TO INDONESIA OF PROCESSED ANIMAL PROTEIN (PAP)DERIVED FROM RUMINANT ANIMALS– 8940EHC

Associated Documents: 8940EHC.

IMPORTANT
These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 8940EHC. We strongly suggest that exporters obtain full details of the importing country's requirements from the veterinary authorities in the country concerned, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.

1. **SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE**

This certificate may be used for the export of consignments consisting solely of UK-produced processed animal protein derived from **ruminants.**

NOTE: The rendering establishment producing the ruminant PAP in the consignment for export to Indonesia must be specifically approved by the Indonesian authorities. This approval is in addition to compliance with the domestic requirements applicable in the UK. See the guidance below for **Box I.11** for more information.

This certificate **must NOT be used** for the export of consignments containing PAP derived from porcine animals or any other non-ruminant species. (**paragraph II.4** of the certificate refers) or the export of finished pet food, compound feeds, feed premixes, feed supplements or any other products and mixtures containing processed animal protein derived from ruminants as an ingredient.

Processed animal protein (PAP) is defined under Annex I to assimilated Regulation (EC) 142/2011 (as amended) as:

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

Category 3 material is defined under Article 10 of assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended).

Exporters and certifying Official Veterinarians are reminded that Article 43(3) of assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended) prohibits the export of **Category 1 material, Category 2 material** and any product derived from those animal by-products unless if specific export rules have been laid down under that Regulation for the commodity concerned.

Conditions for the *export* of PAP derived from ruminants

The conditions for the export of **PAP derived from ruminants** to third countries are detailed under Section E of Chapter V of Annex IV to assimilated Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (as amended).

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

OVs and exporters are advised to familiarise themselves with the detailed export conditions, but for convenience the key requirements are outlined below:

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

(b) whilst in the UK, the sealed container is accompanied by an appropriate commercial document as provided for in the assimilated Regulation (EC) 142/2011, bearing the point of exit from the UK;

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

If the OV has any concerns that the consignment does not comply with the requirements of assimilated Regulations (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended) and 999/2001 (as amended), then the certificate should not be signed and the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Centre for International Trade (CIT) in Carlisle or DAERA should be consulted for advice.

2. Certification by an Official Veterinarian (OV)

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

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

Certified Copy Requirements – England, Wales and Scotland

Guidance concerning return of certified copies of EHCs has changed and only specific certified copies are required to be returned to the APHA. Certifying OVs must return a certified copy of EHCs only for the following EHC types:

- if the exported commodity is cattle, pigs, sheep, goats or camelids;
- if the certificate was applied for manually and the application documents have been emailed to APHA and not applied for via the Exports Health Certificates Online (EHCO) system.

Certified copies should be emailed on the day of signature to the Centre for International Trade Carlisle (CITC) at the following address: certifiedcopies@apha.gov.uk.

For certificates that have been issued to the Certifying OV via the EHCO system, the Certifying OV must complete the certifier portal with the status of the certificate and the date of signature.

A copy of all EHCs and supporting documentation certified must be retained for two years.

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

DAERA Export Health Certificates: provision of certified copies
Authorised Private Veterinary Practitioners (aPVPs) certifying DAERA Export Certification On-Line (DECOL) produced EHCs must return a legible, scanned copy of the final EHC to the relevant DAERA Processing Office within 1 working day of signing.

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

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

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

3. FORMAT OF THE CERTIFICATE

The format and paragraph numbering of this certificate is based on the model 'Veterinary Certificate to EU' for products of animal origin as published in assimilated **Commission Decision 2007/240/EC** (as amended).

As a result, some paragraphs may appear out of sequence whilst others may be intentionally left blank.

Annex I of this Decision includes **Explanatory Notes** which offer general guidance on how veterinary certificates based on these models may be completed, particularly with respect to Part I of the certificate.

More specific guidance on completing this certificate has been provided in these notes for guidance.

4. COMPLETION OF PART I – DETAILS OF DESPATCHED CONSIGNMENT

I.3 – Central Competent Authority

This should be completed with "**Defra**".

I.4 – Local Competent Authority
The certifying OV should enter the name of the local office of APHA responsible for the exporting establishment. Where the exporting establishment is located in Northern Ireland, "**DAERA**" should be entered.

I.6 – intentionally struck through.

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

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

The ISO Code for **INDONESIA** is "**ID**" and should be entered at **Box I.9.**

I.8 – Region of Origin
In line with the Explanatory Notes referred to in paragraph 3 above, this paragraph may usually be struck through.

However, if the UK and the product fall within the scope of emergency disease control legislation laid down by the importing authorities then this paragraph should be completed with the appropriate region names and ISO codes if these are specified under such emergency legislation. In these cases, Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) Centre for International Trade (CIT) in Carlisle or DAERA in Northern Ireland should be consulted for further specific guidance.

I.10 – intentionally struck through.

I.11 – Approval/Registration Number
This refers to the rendering facility that processed the Category 3 material used to make the PAP present in the consignment. Enter the full address, name, and approval number of the processing plant.

Establishments producing processed ingredients of animal origin require approval in accordance with the **Animal Feed (Hygiene, Sampling etc. and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2015** (as amended) or with parallel legislation in force in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

These statutory instruments currently enforce and implement the principles and controls laid down under the assimilated **Regulation (EC) 183/2005** or, in the case of Northern Ireland, **Regulation (EC) 183/2005.**

The approval and associated number may be certified on sight of a valid approval document, or by reference to the appropriate enforcement authority responsible for the establishment (for example, FSA, FSS, Local Authority, APHA or DAERA). OVs should enter the relevant approval or registration number in addition to the address of the premises of manufacture.

In addition:

The **rendering establishment** must also be **specifically approved by the Indonesian authorities.** Please refer to paragraph II.2 below.
If the rendering establishment is not specifically approved by the Indonesian authorities, they or their representative must work with the importer to determine the application procedure for this

additional approval, including how completed applications should be submitted to the Indonesian authorities.
The British Embassy in Jakarta may also be able to offer advice: https://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-jakarta

I.12 – intentionally struck through.

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

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

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

If the means of transport changes after the certificate has been signed, the consignor must inform the officials at the intended point of entry.

Optionally, the number of the airway bill, bill of loading, or the commercial number of the train or road vehicle may be entered as the documentary reference.

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

I.17 – intentionally struck through.

I.18 - Description of commodity
A veterinary description of the goods or a description based on the applicable HS Code (see below) must be entered.

I.19 – HS Code
The Harmonised System (HS) Code is a commodity classification system used as a basis for customs tariffs and for international trade statistics. The appropriate HS Code should be entered in **Box I.19.**
Further information on HS Codes can be found online at:

https://www.gov.uk/trade-tariff/sections

The OV should confirm with the exporter that the HS Code used correctly describes the products being consigned.

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

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

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

I.23 – Seal/container no.
The container must be sealed at the rendering establishment of production and the seal and container numbers should be entered here.

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

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

I.26 – intentionally struck through.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II.1. – Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) freedom statement
Paragraph II. 1. may be signed on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained from the APHA Centre for International Trade, Carlisle or the issuing office of DAERA in Northern Ireland, on form 618NDC.

II.2. – Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) risk status

The UK comprises three separate zones in respect of BSE risk status in accordance with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH): these are England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

All zones in the UK are at the time of writing recognised by WOAH as having negligible BSE risk status with effect from June 2025. The link to the WOAH website to obtain information on BSE risk status of a country or region is as follows: https://www.woah.org/en/disease/bovine-spongiform-encephalopathy/#uid-1

II.3. – Official approval of establishments

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

II.4. – Absence of porcine and wild/dead animals

The first part of this paragraph be certified on the basis that the Category 3 materials used to make the PAP were not derived from porcine animals.

Indonesian authorities require each consignment to be accompanied by a laboratory test report confirming that the consignment has tested negative by PCR test for the presence of porcine-derived materials.

The second part of the paragraph may be certified on the basis that the Category 3 materials used to make the PAP solely derived from animals slaughtered in an approved slaughterhouse. 'Wild and/or dead animals' should therefore be interpreted to refer to animals which were not slaughtered in an approved slaughterhouse.

II.5. – Approval and audit

The first part of this paragraph may be certified based on the establishment having been audited successfully for approval to export to Indonesia by the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).

Defra understands that at present establishments do not have official documentation from MoA to demonstrate approval. However the following establishments have been audited and Defra understands the audits to have been successful:

Establishment Name	Approval Number/s	Products
Caledonian Proteins	83/545/8500/ABP/REN	Ruminant Meat and Bone Meal
Inztec ltd.	U1351899/ABP/REN1	Ruminant Meat and Bone Meal, Ruminant Blood Meal
Omega Proteins	08/170/0200B ABP/REN 08/170/0200C ABP/REN 08/170/0200D ABP/REN 08/170/0200E ABP/REN	Poultry By-Product Meal, Poultry Blood Meal, Poultry Feather Meal, Hydrolyzed Poultry Feather Meal, Meat and Bone Meal, Ruminant Meat Meal, Ruminant Bone Meal,

Sarval ltd.	2/117/9001 ABP/REN	Poultry By-Product Meal, Poultry Feather Meal, Hydrolyzed Poultry Feather Meal, Poultry Fat

It is the exporters responsibility to ensure that the establishment is approved for export to Indonesia. Exports from these establishments may proceed at the exporters own risk.

The second part of this paragraph may be certified based on the establishment's approval and routine audit by the UK domestic competent authorities outlined in **paragraph I.11.** above.

II.6. – Species and traceability
This can be certified based on the certifying officer's knowledge of and familiarity with the manufacturing establishment, and on sight of any supporting documents as deemed necessary by the certifying officer.

II.7. – Heat treatment and destruction of pathogens
This can be certified based on the certifying officer's knowledge of and familiarity with the manufacturing establishment, and on sight of any supporting documents as deemed necessary by the certifying officer.

Approval of method 7 processing requires demonstrating destruction of Clostridium perfringens. For the purposes of this export processing to a temperature of 60˚C is considered to destroy both *Clostridium perfringens* and active *Bacillus anthracis*. Certifying officers may certify based on the processing achieving a temperature of 60˚C throughout the product.

II.8. – Contamination
This can be certified based on the certifying officer's knowledge of and familiarity with the manufacturing establishment, and on sight of any supporting documents as deemed necessary by the certifying officer.

II.9. – Post-production testing for *Salmonella* and *Clostridium*
This can be certified based on the establishment providing the certifying veterinarian with evidence of the routine post-production testing at an accredited laboratory.

This paragraph should be completed with the name of the laboratory along with the date and results of the tests.

II.10. – Compliance with government regulations
This paragraph may be certified based on the establishment's approval by the UK domestic competent authorities and their compliance with the regulations and laws outlined in **paragraph I.11.** above.

II.11. – Processing methods
This paragraph may be certified based on the establishment's compliance with the with the processing conditions outlined in the EHC.

Provided the method meets these conditions, this may be one of the standard processing methods provided for under Chapter III of Annex IV of assimilated **Regulation (EU) No 142/2011**, or **Regulation (EU) No 142/2011** in the case of Northern Ireland. In the case of **paragraph II.11.c.** this would be an authorised alternative method approved by the competent authority (Method 7). Options which are not relevant should be deleted.

6. SUPPORTING DECLARATIONS

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

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

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

7. DISCLAIMER

This certificate is provided on the basis of information available at the time, and may not necessarily comply fully with the requirements of the importing country. It is the exporter's responsibility to check the certificate against any relevant import permit or any advice provided by the competent authority in the importing country. If these do not match, the exporter should contact the APHA Centre for International Trade, Carlisle or DAERA, via the link or e-mail address below:
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-apha
DAERA – Email: vs.implementation@daera-ni.gov.uk