EXPORT OF PROCESSED ANIMAL PROTEIN OF AVIAN/PORCINE ORIGIN TO VIETNAM – 7279EHC

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

Associated Documents: 7279EHC and 618NDC

IMPORTANT
These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with export health certificate 7279EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 7279EHC. 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**

Export health certificate 7279EHC may be used for the export of processed animal protein and blood products **derived from poultry and/or from pigs** and of products (but not pet food) containing such protein products from the UK to Vietnam.

Vietnam's Department of Animal Health (DAH) has advised that this certificate may be used for what they consider to be "**protein powders**".

However, whilst DAH has confirmed that they consider both processed animal proteins and blood products to be "**protein powders**", they have not provided a full list of products covered by this term. Therefore, if an exporter wishes to export any other proteinaceous product to Vietnam for animal consumption, they will need to work with their importer to confirm if DAH require this certificate for their specific product.

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 must sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV stamp in any ink 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

aPVPs certifying DECOL produced Export Health Certificates 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. **Paragraph IV(a)** refers. Rendering plants located within the UK must be approved in accordance with the **Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013** (as amended) or with parallel legislation in force in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

   These statutory instruments currently enforce and implement the principles and controls laid down under the **assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009.**

   The approval number may be confirmed on sight of a valid approval document or by reference to the responsible local APHA or DAERA office. OVs should enter the relevant approval or registration number in addition to the address of the premises of origin.

4. **Paragraphs IV (b) to (g) and (j)** may be certified on the basis of familiarity with the procurement, processing and handling procedures in place at the manufacturing establishment, supported as necessary by physical inspection and examination of relevant documentation and/or suitable records.

   Paragraph IV (c) refers. Depending on the species of origin, processed animal protein may be produced by subjecting Category 3 material to one of the seven standard processing methods provided for under Annex IV, Chapter III of the **assimilated Regulation (EC) No 142/2011** including the treatment described in this paragraph.

These treatments are designed to ensure the microbiological safety of the product and this paragraph may therefore be certified on the basis that the processed animal protein was produced under the conditions of the establishment's approval in accordance with **assimilated Regulation (EC) 1069/2009** which will also include approval of the specific processing methods used in the establishment.

Paragraph IV (d) refers. Only one of the two options offered need be complied with but the statement which does not apply should NOT be deleted.

Paragraph IV (e) refers. This paragraph may be certified on the basis that the raw materials used to make the PAP were not derived from ruminant animals.

The importing authorities are likely to test consignments for the presence of ruminant material upon arrival and, if ruminant material is detected, the consignment will be rejected with the expectation that it will be returned to the UK, as opposed to being forwarded to another country.

Exporters may therefore wish to carry out their own laboratory analysis of each consignment to be confident of their product passing such import checks.

5. **Paragraph IV (h)** refers. The certifying OV should make due enquiry to verify that the consignment is not intended for feeding to ruminant animals in the destination country. This may be supported by reference to relevant marketing literature and usage instructions.

6. **Notifiable Disease Clearance**
Paragraph IV (i) may be signed on behalf of the Department provided written authority to do so has been obtained on form 618NDC from the Centre for International Trade Carlisle, or from the issuing office of DAERA in Northern Ireland.

7. **Supporting Declarations**
Where declarations are relied upon to support the completion of this certificate, these must be signed by someone who has knowledge of and responsibility for the relevant parts of the production process and/or declared intended use. The managing director (or equivalent) of the company should provide a letter giving the name(s) and job title(s) of those authorised to give the declaration and the basis on which the declaration is made. For best practice supporting declarations should be dated with a date close to the date of certification.

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

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

8. **Disclaimer**
This certificate and these notes are provided on the basis of information available at the time and may not necessarily comply fully with the requirements of the importing country. It is the exporter's responsibility to check the certificate against any relevant import permit or any advice provided by the competent authority in the importing country.

If these do not match, the exporter should contact the APHA Centre for International Trade (CIT) – Carlisle, via the link below

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/get-help-with-animal-and-plant-health

In Northern Ireland, please contact the DAERA trade administration team at DAERAtradeexports@daera-ni.gov.uk