Veiledning for utfylling av 7.1.381 Storbritannia, helsesertifikat, div. kjøttprodukter for humant konsum, GBHC352

Veiledning om utfylling av del 1

Veiledning for hva som skal fylles ut i de ulike feltene i del 1 av sertifikatet finnes her: How to complete a health certificate to export to Great Britain

I noen tilfeller kan kravene til hva som skal fylles ut i de ulike rubrikkene avvike fra den generelle veiledningen på den britiske nettsiden. Dette står i så fall spesifisert i «notes for completion» for det enkelte sertifikat.

Det er eksportør som er ansvarlig for at innholdet i sertifikatet er korrekt.

Veiledning om utfylling av del 2

Notes for completion

«Notes for completion» må være lest, forstått og oppfylt før sertifikatet kan utstedes. «Notes for completion» gir f.eks. forklaringer til hva henvisningene til britisk regelverk innebærer i de ulike punktene i sertifiseringsdelen i sertifikatet (del 2).

Part III. Notes for completion

These notes for completion must be read and understood by the certifying officer before signing the certificate. Notes are set out in sections that correspond to the sections in the certificate. By signing this certificate, certifiers are verifying that the consignment meets the requirements set out in the certificate and any relevant corresponding notes for completion.

These notes do not need to be printed as part of a paper certificate that accompanies the consignment or in any electronic copy of the certificate.

References to European Union legislation within this certificate are references to direct EU legislation which has been retained in Great Britain (retained EU law as defined in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018) and can be viewed on the UK legislation website (legislation.gov.uk).

References to Great Britain in this certificate include Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

References to GB requirements refer to the requirement(s) of Great Britain as set out in the accompanying notes for completion.

Part I

Box reference I.8:	Region (if appropriate) referred to in a document relating to 'meat products' as published on gov.uk, in accordance with Decision 2007/777/EC .(†)
Box reference I.11:	Place of origin: name and address of the dispatch establishment.
Box reference I.15:	Registration number (railway wagons or container and road vehicle), flight

	number (aircraft) or name (ship). Separate information is to be provided in the event of unloading and reloading.
Box reference I.19:	Use the appropriate Harmonised System (HS) code under the following headings: 02.10, 16.01, 16.02 and 05.04.
Box reference I.23:	Identification of container/Seal number: only where applicable.
Box reference I.28:	*Species*: select among species described in AH/P301(A);
	Nature of commodity: choose among the following: meat product, treated stomachs, bladders and intestines;
	Abattoir: approval number of any abattoir or game-handling establishment;
	Cold store: any storage facility;
	Manufacturing plant: approval number.

Part II

Animal Health

AH/P100 Product requirements

Treatment is specified in in a document relating to 'meat products' published on GOV.UK, in accordance with Decision 2007/777/EC.(†)

AH/P301 Product requirements

Meat products must be as laid down in point 7.1 of Annex 1 to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines that have undergone one of the treatments referred to in a document relating to 'meat products', "poultry and poultry products' and 'fresh meat of ungulates' for EU countries and EFTA states in accordance with Decision 2007/777/EC.(†)

For completion of the table:

(A) Insert the code for the relevant species of meat product, treated stomachs, bladders and intestines where:

- BOV = domestic bovine animals (*Bos Taurus, Bison, Bubalus bubalis* and their crossbreds)
- OVI = domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goats (*Capra hircus*)
- EQI = domestic equine animals (*Equus caballus, Equus asinus* and their cross-breds)
- POR = domestic porcine animals (*Sus scrofa*)
- RAB = domestic rabbits
- PFG = domestic poultry and farmed feathered game
- RUF = farmed non-domestic animals other than *suidae* and solipeds
- RUW = wild non-domestic animals other than *suidae* and solipeds
- SUW = wild non-domestic *suidae*
- EQW = wild non-domestic solipeds
- WLP = wild lagomorphs
- WGB = wild game birds

(B) Insert A, B, C, D, E or F for the required treatment as specified and defined in the document relating to 'meat products' referred to above.(†)

(C) Insert the ISO code of the country of origin and, in the case of regionalization by retained EU law for the relevant meat constituents, the region as indicated in Table 1 of the document relating to 'meat products' referred to above.(†)

AH/P400 Product requirements

The meat product, treated stomachs, bladders and intestines described must be prepared from fresh meat from domestic bovine animals (*Bos Taurus, Bison bison*, *Bubalus bubalis* and their crossbreds); domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goats (*Capra hircus*): domestic equine animals (*Equus caballus, Equus asinus* and their crossbreds), domestic porcine animals (*Sus scrofa*); farmed non-domestic animals other than suidae and solipeds; wild non-domestic animals other than suidae and solipeds; wild non- domestic suidae: wild non-domestic solipeds.

List of third countries or part thereof in the case of regionalisation and reference to treatment needed can be found in the document related to "meat products" as published on GOV.UK, in accordance with Decision 2007/777/EC.(†)

A **non-specific** treatment is as specified and defined under point A in the document related to "meat products" as published on GOV.UK, in accordance with Decision 2007/777/EC.(†)

Relevant GB animal and public health requirements are laid down in the appropriate health certificate(s) in the form published by the appropriate authority from time to time and referred to in Regulation (EU) No 206/2010.

To certify the **specific treatment** requirement the product must meet any requirements agreed under Directive 2002/99/EC.

The required specific treatment is as laid down for the third country of origin or part thereof for the meat of the species concerned in the document related to "meat products" as published on GOV.UK, in accordance with Decision 2007/777/EC.(†)

The appropriate health certificate(s) are in the form published by the appropriate authority from time to time and referred to in Regulation (EU) No 206/2010.

AH/P420 Product requirements (domestic poultry)

List of third countries or part thereof in the case of regionalisation and reference to treatment needed can be found in the document related to "meat products" and 'poultry and poultry products' as published on GOV.UK, in accordance with Decision 2007/777/EC and Regulation (EC) No 798/2008.(†)

A non-specific treatment is as specified and defined under point A in this document.

Specific treatments are listed in descending order of severity in the document related to "meat products"

AH/P440 Product requirements (lagomorphs and other land mammals)

Animal health and public health requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 119/2009.

AH/P604 Product requirements

No further notes for completion.

AH/P605 Product requirements

This is an additional guarantee which is required in the case of poultry meat products which have not undergone a specific treatment and are destined for Great Britain or regions thereof, the status of which have been established as Newcastle disease non-vaccinating in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2009/158/EC.

Public Health

By signing this certificate, you, the undersigned, declare that you are aware of the relevant provisions of Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 852/2004 and (EC) No 853/2004. and certify that the meat products, treated stomachs, bladders and intestines described in Part I of this certificate were produced in accordance with those requirements.

PH/E100A Establishment requirements

The establishment(s) where the product(s) come(s) from must operate under a programme based on the HACCP principles implemented in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.

PH/P121 Production requirements (treated intestines)

This must be certified if the consignment consists of treated stomachs, bladders and intestines which must have been produced in accordance with Section XIII of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

PH/MK006 Marking requirements

The meat products, treated stomachs, bladders and intestines have been marked with an identification mark in accordance with Section I of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

PH/MB001A Microbiological criteria

The microbiological criteria set out in Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 have been met.

PH/RP001 Residue plans

The country of origin listed in Part 1 must have a residue monitoring plan approved by GB, submitted in accordance with Directive 96/23/EC, providing guarantees on the residue status covering live animals and products thereof, and in particular Article 29.

A list of trading partners with approved residue plans can be found at:

List of trading partners with approved residue monitoring control plans for products of animal origin (Available at: https://s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/data.defra.gov.uk/Food/cert/RoW/Residue+Control+Plans.pdf)

PH/S001 Storage and transportation requirements

The requirements for loading and transport meet the hygiene requirements laid down in respect of export to Great Britain.

PH/MS003 Raw materials requirements

They have been produced from raw material which met the requirements of Sections I to VI of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

PH/MS301 Labelling requirements

The label(s) affixed on the packaging of meat products described above bear(s) a mark to the effect that the meat products come wholly from fresh meat from animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses approved for exporting to Great Britain or, from animals slaughtered in a slaughterhouse specially for the delivery of meat for the required treatment as laid down in Tables 2 and 3 of a document relating to ‘meat products’

PH/D003 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)

Meat products as laid down in point 7.1 of Annex 1 to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines that have undergone one of the treatments referred to in a document relating to 'meat products', "poultry and poultry products' and 'fresh meat of ungulates' for EU countries and EFTA states in accordance with Decision 2007/777/EC and published by the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Scottish and Welsh Ministers. (†)

The following must be certified if the meat products and/or the treated intestines contain material from bovine, ovine or caprine animals, depending on the BSE category of the country of origin:

(1) This must be certified when the country or region of dispatch is classified as a country or region posing a negligible BSE risk in a document relating to 'BSE risk status' published on GOV.UK, in accordance with Regulation (EC) 999/2001.(‡)

(a) The animals, from which the fresh meat and/or intestines used in the preparation of the meat products and/or treated intestines of bovine, ovine and caprine origin were derived, have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.

(b) The animals, from which meat and/or intestines to produce the meat products and/or treated intestines were derived were not slaughtered after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity or killed by the same method or slaughtered by laceration after stunning of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity.

Or if they were slaughtered after stunning by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity or killed by the same method or slaughtered by laceration after stunning of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity, they were born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE risk in a document relating to 'BSE risk status' published on GOV.UK, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.(‡)

(c) The meat products of bovine, ovine and/or caprine origin do not contain and are not derived from specified risk material as defined in point 1 of Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

(d) If the meat products contain or are derived from mechanically separated meat (MSM) obtained from bones of bovine, ovine and/or caprine animals, they have been obtained from animals of those species which were born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified as posing a negligible BSE risk in a document relating to 'BSE risk status' published on GOV.UK(‡), in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, and in which there have been no BSE indigenous cases.

If the above conditions are not met, then the meat products must not contain or be derived from MSM from those species.

(e) This attestation is applicable when condition (i) below in relation to bovine, ovine and/or caprine animals is met. In that case conditions (ii) and (iii) must also be met:

(i) the animals, from which the meat products and/or treated intestines is derived, originate from a country or region classified as posing an undetermined BSE risk in a document relating to "BSE risk status" published on GOV.UK (‡), in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001;

(ii) the animals, from which the meat products and/or treated intestines is derived, have not been fed with meat-and-bone meal or greaves, as defined in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health;

(iii) the meat products were produced and handled in a manner which ensures that they do not contain and were not contaminated with nervous and lymphatic tissues exposed during the deboning process.

(2) This must be certified when the country or region of dispatch is classified as posing a controlled BSE risk as set out in a document relating to 'BSE risk status' published on GOV.UK, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.(‡)

(a) The animals, from which the fresh meat and intestines used in the preparation of the meat products and/or treated intestines of bovine, ovine and caprine origin was derived, have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.

(b) The animals from which the meat and intestines used in the preparation of meat products and/or treated intestines of bovine, ovine or caprine origin were derived were not slaughtered after stunning by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity or by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity.

(c) The meat products of bovine, ovine and/or caprine origin do not contain and are not derived from specified risk material as defined in point 1 of Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine and caprine animals.

(d) The following only applies to imports of treated intestines and must be certified when the intestines of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin used to produce the treated intestines were originally sourced from a country or a region with a negligible BSE risk:

- the animals from which the intestines were derived were born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region with a negligible BSE risk and have passed ante mortem and post mortem inspections; and
- for intestines sourced from a country or region where there have been BSE indigenous cases:

EITHER the animals were born after the date from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants has been enforced;

OR the meat products do not contain and are not derived from specified risk material as defined in point 1 of Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

(3) The country or region of dispatch has not been classified, or is classified as a country or region with an undetermined BSE risk, in a document relating to 'BSE risk status' published on GOV.UK, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.(‡)

(a) The animals, from which the fresh meat used in the preparation of the meat products and/or treated intestines of bovine, ovine and caprine origin was derived, have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.

(b) The animals from which the meat products and/or treated intestines are derived were not fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants, as defined in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health.

(c) The animals, from which the meat products and/or treated intestines were derived were not slaughtered after stunning by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity or by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity.

(d) The meat products of bovine, ovine and caprine origin do not contain and are not derived from: specified risk material as defined in point 1 of Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001; nervous and lymphatic tissues exposed during the deboning process; or mechanically separated meat obtained from bones of bovine, ovine and caprine animals.

(e) The following only applies to imports of treated intestines and must be certified when the intestines of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin used to produce the treated intestines were originally sourced from a country or a region with a negligible BSE risk:

- the animals from which the intestines were derived were born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region with a negligible BSE risk and have passed ante mortem and post mortem inspections; and
- for intestines sourced from a country or region where there have been BSE indigenous cases:

EITHER the animals were born after the date from which the ban on the feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants has been enforced;

OR the meat products do not contain and are not derived from specified risk material as defined in point 1 of Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Meat from domestic solipeds

This must be certified where the fresh meat, stomachs, bladders or intestines used in the preparation of the meat products and/or treated stomachs, bladders and intestines, is/are derived from domestic solipeds, in which case:

EITHER was/were obtained from domestic equine animals which immediately prior to slaughter had been kept for at least six months or since birth if slaughtered at an age of less than six months, or since importation as food producing equidae from Great Britain, if imported less than six months prior to slaughter, in a third country:

(a) in which the administration to domestic equine animals:

(i) of thyrostatic substances, stilbenes, stilbene derivatives, their salts and esters, oestradiol 17ß and its ester-like derivatives is prohibited;

(ii) of other substances having oestrogenic, androgenic or gestagenic action and of beta-agonists is only allowed for:

- therapeutic treatment as defined in Article I(2)(b) of Directive 96/22/EC, where applied in conformity with Article 4(2) of that Directive, or
- zootechnical treatment as defined in Article I(2)(c) of Directive 96/22/EC, where applied in conformity with Article 5 of that Directive; and

(b) which has had, at least during the six months prior to slaughter of the animals, a plan for the monitoring of the groups of residues and substances referred to in Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC which covers equidae born in and imported into the third country and was approved in accordance with the fourth subparagraph of Article 29(1) of Directive 96/23/EC;

AND/OR was/were imported from Great Britain.

PH/D103 Trichinella requirements

This must be certified if the meat products have been obtained from domestic porcine animals meat which:

EITHER the meat has been subject to an examination by a digestion method with negative results;

AND/OR has been subject to a cold treatment in accordance with Regulation (EC) 2015/1375;

AND/OR in the case of third countries with the entry ‘K' in column 'SG' of the document relating to ‘fresh meat of ungulates’ published on GOV.UK, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 206/2010, the meat is derived from domestic porcine animals either coming from a holding officially recognised as applying controlled housing conditions in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) 2015/1375, or not weaned and less than 5 weeks of age.

PH/D104 Trichinella requirements

This must be certified if the meat products have been obtained from horse meat or wild boar meat which has been subject to an examination for trichinosis with negative results in accordance with Regulation (EC) 2015/1375.

(†) The document(s) referred to above can be found at:

EU and EFTA countries approved to export animals and animal products to Great Britain
(Available at: https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/4698a65d-1a3b-42d1-981e-df869e04185b/eu-and-efta-countries-approved-to-export-animals-and-animal-products-to-great-britain)

Non-EU countries approved to export animals and animal products to Great Britain
(Available at: https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/b92627b0-dd7b-4e1d-ba36-e25424f55eeb/non-eu-countries-approved-to-export-animals-and-animal-products-to-great-britain)

(‡) A document relating to the ‘Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) risk status’ of approved trading partners published by the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Scottish and Welsh Ministers, can be found at:

Animal health status of countries approved to export animals and animal products to Great Britain - data.gov.uk
(Available at: https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/b7712d2e-debb-4996-8e79-d27ca7492a00/animal-health-status-of-countries-approved-to-export-animals-and-animal-products-to-great-britain)