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 assimilated in Great Britain (assimilated 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.

(*) Keep as appropriate – This means that the nonapplicable language preceded by (*) should have one single strikethrough (Please note this is not an 'error' and therefore the export mark, official veterinarian's initials and date should not be added to those strikethroughs).

Part I

Box reference I.15:	The registration number(s) of railway wagons or lorry and the name of the ship should be given as appropriate. If known, the flight number of the aircraft. In case of transport in containers or boxes, the total number, their registration and seal numbers, if present, should be indicated under point I.23.
Box reference I.28:	Treatment that has been applied from the options listed in the Animal Health attestation in AH/P607 or AH/P716.

Part II

Animal Health

AH/P607 Product requirements (for casings derived from animals other than bovine, ovine, caprine or porcine animals)

Use a single line to strike through the nonapplicable treatments.

Public Health

PH/D007 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)

If the casings are NOT derived, from bovine, ovine or caprine, none of these statements are applicable and therefore a single line should be used to cross through each of the statements.

If the casings are derived, from bovine, ovine or caprine, please use the guidance below to strike through the nonapplicable statements.

For casings products sourced from U.S. origin bovine, ovine, or caprine animals, only statements (1) (a) through (1) (d) are applicable and statements (1)(e), (2) (a)-(c), and (3) (a)-(d) should be crossed through with a single line.

If products are sourced from non-U.S. origin animals, the applicable statements should be left and a single strike through should be added to the non-applicable statements, as indicated in the BSE risk document linked here under “BSE risk status”: Animal health status of countries approved to export animals and animal products to Great Britain - data.gov.uk

The following must be certified if the intestines used in the preparation of casings 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 import is from a country or region 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 products of bovine, ovine and caprine origin were derived, have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.

(b) The animals, from which the products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin were derived have not been 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, except if the animals from which the products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin are derived, were born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a country or region classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as posing a negligible 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.(‡)

(c) The products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin do not contain and are not derived from specified risk material as defined in point 1 of Annex V to this Regulation.

The removal of specified risk material is not required if the products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin derive from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a third country or region of a third country classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as posing a negligible BSE risk as set out in a document relating to ‘BSE risk status’.(‡)

(d) If the products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin 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 products are derived, originate from a country or region classified as posing an undetermined 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;

(ii) the animals, from which the products are 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 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 import is from a country or region 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 products of bovine, ovine and caprine origin were derived, have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.

(b) The animals from which the products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin destined for export were derived have not been killed, after stunning, by laceration of central nervous tissue 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 products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal 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 or caprine animals.

The removal of specified risk material is not required if the products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin derive from animals born, continuously reared and slaughtered in a third country or region of a third country classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as posing a negligible BSE risk as set out in a document relating to ‘BSE risk status’ published on GOV.UK. (‡)

(d) In the case of intestines originally sourced from a country or a region with a negligible BSE risk, imports of treated intestines shall be subject to the presentation of an animal health certificate attesting that:

(i) the country or region is classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as posing a controlled BSE risk as set out in a document relating to ‘BSE risk status’ published on GOV.UK; (‡)

(ii) the animals from which the products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin were derived were born, continuously reared and slaughtered in the country or region with a negligible BSE risk and passed ante mortem and post mortem inspections;

(iii) if the intestines are sourced from a country or region where there have been BSE indigenous cases:

- 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 products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal 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.

(3) This must be certified when the import is from a country or region that 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 products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin were derived have not been fed meat-and-bone meal or greaves derived from ruminants, as defined in the WOAH (formerly OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code, and passed ante mortem and post mortem inspections.

(b) The animals from which the products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin were derived have not been killed, after stunning, by laceration of central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity, or by means of gas injected into the cranial cavity.

(c) No further notes for completion.

(d) In the case of intestines originally sourced from a country or a region with a negligible BSE risk, imports of treated intestines shall be subject to the presentation of an animal health certificate attesting that:

(i) the country or region is classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as posing an undetermined BSE risk as set out in a document relating to 'BSE risk status' published on GOV.UK; (‡)

(ii) the animals from which the products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin were derived were born, continuously reared and slaughtered in the country or region with a negligible BSE risk and passed ante mortem and post mortem inspections;

(iii) if the intestines are sourced from a country or region where there have been BSE indigenous cases:

- 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 products of bovine, ovine and caprine animal origin do not contain and are not derived from specified risk material as defined in point 1 of Annex V to this Regulation.

(‡) 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)