

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: December 19, 2025

Report Number: UK2025-0047

Report Name: FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual

Country: United Kingdom

Post: London

Report Category: FAIRS Export Certificate Report

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Report Highlights:

Since the publication of the 2024 FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual, there have been no new changes to the United Kingdom's (UK'S) export health certificate requirements. U.S. export health certificates are required to either follow the Great Britain model health certificates (for destinations within England, Scotland, or Wales) or the European Union model health certificates if shipping to Northern Ireland. U.S. exporters should ensure that they apply for the correct certificate from the relevant U.S. government authority. Importers should also check the risk category under the Border Target Operating Model (BTOM) as inspection rates and related rules vary depending on the risk designation. This report provides information on, and the resources for obtaining, the required export health certificates for plant, forestry, animal, and fishery products.

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DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in London, United Kingdom, for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped.

FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

Executive Summary

Following the United Kingdom's (UK) departure from the European Union (EU), and to avoid any break in existing legal coverage and mechanisms, the UK created bridging legislation integrating EU law into domestic law. In June 2023, the UK Government's Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act came into force, giving ministers new powers to keep, repeal, or amend any EU retained law and end the special status of retained EU law in domestic UK law. At the end of the review process, almost 600 pieces of retained EU law, out of over 6,900 in total, had been revoked through statutory instruments made under the Act, with the majority of which viewed largely as inconsequential. Import requirements for food and feed, animals, and plants into Great Britain (GB) - England, Wales, and Scotland - currently remain very closely aligned with those of the EU and are likely to remain so, with the exception that GB has its own model health certificates. Imports into Northern Ireland (NI) follow the EU's regulations and require the EU model health certificates. We recommend that this report be read in conjunction with the EU Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Export Certification Report. This is available at: [FAS GAIN Report Database](#)

Like the EU, the regulations applicable to imports into GB include specific model certificates with pre-defined attestations on animal, plant, or public health or on the quality specifications of a product. U.S. government certifying agencies have uploaded health certificates to cover regulated products destined for GB in their export portals. This report provides an overview of the certificates, and guides exporters to the authorities in the United States that have the authority to issue these certificates. Most of the certificates required as a condition for entry are issued by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) is the UK authority in charge of defining the requirements in the limited cases where requirements have not already been set, be that at a GB or, for NI, an EU level, and this report provides pertinent links for this trade.

Section I. List of All Export Certificates Required by Government (Matrix)

All certificate requirements were correct at the time this report was written. For the most recent updates, check the referenced websites of the agencies issuing the certificate. FAS works closely with these regulators to ensure that their export libraries are up-to-date and that the currently applicable versions are available to exporters.

Following the UK's departure from the EU, it created GB model health certificates for food and feed, animals, and plant imports into GB while imports into NI continue to require the EU model health certificates. We therefore recommend that for exports to NI this report be read in conjunction with the European Union Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Export Certification Report. This is available at: [FAS GAIN Report Database](#)

The remainder of this report will primarily refer to GB only.

Like the EU, the regulations applicable to imports into GB include specific model certificates with pre-defined attestations on animal, plant, or public health or on the quality specifications of a product. U.S. government certifying agencies have uploaded health certificates to cover regulated products destined for GB in their export portals.

Most of the certificates required as a condition for entry are issued by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) is the UK authority in charge of defining the requirements in the limited cases where requirements have not already been set, be that at a GB or, for NI, an EU level, and this report provides pertinent links for this trade.

U.S. exporters are responsible for ensuring that applications are made for the correct certificate for the intended destination. As with EU entry certificates, the original health certificate should be presented along with the cargo upon arrival into GB.

If you are unsure whether a product requires a sanitary or phytosanitary health certificate, the following inquiry points can provide advice via email:

Plant Health Government Inquiry Points

planthealth.info@apha.gov.uk (for imports into England and Wales)

hort.marketing@gov.scot (for imports into Scotland)

planthealth@daera-ni.gov.uk (for imports into Northern Ireland)

Animal Health Government Inquiry Points

imports@apha.gov.uk (for imports into England and Wales)

animal.health@gov.scot (for imports into Scotland)

tradeadminpost@daera-ni.gov.uk (for imports into Northern Ireland)

The table below provides UK and U.S. competent authority resources on requirements for regulated products.

Product	UK Main Resource	U.S. Resource
Live animals and genetic material	APHA Vet Gateway: IIN Imports of live animals and genetic material (defra.gov.uk)	Live Animal Exports (APHIS) International Regulations (IREgs) for Animal Product Exports (APHIS)
Animal products for human consumption	APHA Vet Gateway - IIN Imports of animal products for human consumption (defra.gov.uk)	Export Guidance Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) Export Verification Programs Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)
Animal by-products not for human consumption	APHA Vet Gateway - Imports of animal by-products/products not for human consumption (defra.gov.uk)	Food Export Certificates FDA
UK Veterinary Checks on Animal Products	Veterinary Checks on Animal Products (defra.gov.uk)	
Fish and aquaculture for human consumption	Importing or moving fish to the UK - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	Export Certification NOAA Fisheries
Live fish and shellfish not for human consumption	Importing or moving live fish and shellfish - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	
Plant and plant products (including fresh produce)	Import plants and plant products from non-EU countries to Great Britain and Northern Ireland - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	Plant and Plant Product Exports (APHIS)
Timber, wood products, or bark	Import timber, wood products or bark - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	Plant and Plant Product Exports (APHIS)
Wood packaging	Wood packaging material for import and export - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	

Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

UK legislation calls for many health and supervisory requirements that are intended to guarantee that imports meet the standards of production in GB.

In general, health certificates are required for all products of animal origin imported into GB and phytosanitary certificates are needed for all plant products that could introduce pests.

Animals, Products of Animal Origin (POAO), and High-Risk Food and Feed Not of Animal Origin (HRFNAO)

Import requirements for animals and animal products are a three-level process:

- **Country Approval:** GB must recognize a country as eligible to ship a particular animal or animal product to GB based on its animal health status and the guarantees these countries have provided in the area of food safety, including residue controls. The United States is approved by GB for a wide range of products. See [here](#).
- **Establishment Approval:** GB requires [lists of approved establishments](#) based on submissions from U.S. government agencies. Only those products processed at approved establishments may enter GB. See here for the [establishments approved to export to GB](#).
- **Product Certification:** Animal or public health certificates based on the [model health certificates](#) published by GB are required for animal by-products (ABP), live animals, equines, germinal (genetic) products, products of animal origin (including dairy, beef, pork products), and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin. These are available from the pertinent U.S. regulator listed in Section III.

Exporters must use the [Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System \(IPAFFS\)](#) for imports of:

- live animals
- germplasm (also called germinal products)
- animal by-products (ABP)
- HRFNAO
- POAO
- composite food products
- medium and high-risk plants and plant products

In some cases, the following may also be required:

- an import license or authorization
- a commercial document
- to meet some other legal requirements, like those controlling the trade in endangered species

Live animals, germplasm, POAO and animal by-products from non-EU countries must also be imported through a border control post (BCP). [Find out which BCP should be used here](#). Importers should [check](#) the risk category under the Border Target Operating Model (BTOM) as inspection rates and related rules vary by low, medium, and high risk designation..

HRFNAO from non-EU countries must be imported through a BCP. [Find out which BCP can be used here](#).

[IPAFFS](#) must be used to notify the GB BCP at least one working day before the consignment is due to arrive.

For imports of POAO and animal by-products that do not require veterinary checks at a BCP, there is no requirement to pre-notify a port of the arrival of the consignment.

Some animals and animal products must have an import license to be imported into GB. [Check the list of general licenses](#). The conditions in the license must be met.

If a general license need does not exist, specific licenses are available by:

- completing [form RM01](#) to apply for a specific license for animals (excluding pet dogs, cats or ferrets)
- completing [form IV58](#) to apply for a specific license for animal pathogens and products

More details on all of the above can be found [here](#).

Finally, it should be noted that GB imposes a number of general requirements for all veterinary certificates. Of these, there is one that has repeatedly caused rejections of shipments at GB borders. In accordance with [Regulation \(EU\) 2020/2235](#), certificates must be issued before the consignments to which they relate leave the control of the competent authority. The U.S. regulatory agencies that issue health certificates (FSIS, APHIS, AMS, and NOAA) have all included this requirement in their export libraries.

Plants and plant products

Plants and plant products imported from non-EU countries to GB are categorized as high risk, medium risk A, medium risk B, and low risk. Only low risk plants are exempt from plant health controls. Check the risk category [here](#). All other imports of plants and plant products require the importer to be [registered](#), obtain a phytosanitary certificate, and pre-notify arrival via [IPAFFS](#). A phytosanitary certificate is a statement from the plant health authority that the consignment:

- has been officially inspected or tested, or both
- complies with the legal requirements for entry into GB
- is free from quarantine pests and diseases.

Phytosanitary certificates for import purposes must have been issued no more than 13 days before or after the date the consignment is dispatched from the United States. There is no requirement for a consignment to arrive in GB within 13 days of it leaving the United States.

More information can be found [here](#).

Composite Products

A [composite product](#) is defined as a “foodstuff intended for human consumption that contains both processed products of animal origin and products of plant origin. The definition of composite products includes those products where the processing of primary product is an integral part of the production of the final product.” A composite product [decision tree](#) can be found here, but importers are advised to contact the Border Control Point (BCP) point of entry for firm guidance.

Import requirements apply to composite products containing any processed meat product, or half or more of their content of other processed products of animal origin such as:

- milk products
- egg products
- fishery products

It is required that the composite product must come from a country listed in the legislation as approved for the product of the animal origin contained in the composite product.

The meat product, milk product, egg product and fishery product content of the composite product must also have come from an approved country and, where appropriate, from an approved establishment.

The composite product must be accompanied by the relevant official certificate in [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/628](#) if it contains processed meat, milk, egg, or fishery product.

Composite products containing any other animal product must be accompanied by the relevant certificate required for the particular animal content or, in other cases, by a commercial document.

A composite product where less than half its content is processed milk product is also subject to these requirements except where the conditions in [Article 6 of Decision 2007/275/EC](#) are met.

Composite products referred to above are subject to veterinary checks at BCPs.

A composite product that contains no processed meat product and less than half its substance of other processed product of animal origin is also subject to veterinary checks at BCPs except where they meet the requirements of [Article 6 of Decision 2007/275/EC](#). The milk content must only come from a country approved for dairy products.

Composite Products Exempt from Controls

Some composite products are exempt from import controls. Exempt products do not need:

- a health certificate; they need a commercial document instead
- to be pre-notified
- to enter into GB through a BCP; they can enter through any point of entry

Products are exempt if all of the following apply and if they are:

- heat-treated, meaning that the product is shelf-stable at ambient temperature or has undergone complete cooking or heat treatment during manufacture so that any raw product is denatured
- made without processed meat, meat extracts or powders
- made with less than 50% of any other processed POAO (any dairy must come from an approved country and have undergone the correct heat treatment for that country)
- labeled for human consumption
- securely packaged or sealed in clean containers.

Other exempt products are:

- confectionery (including sweets) and chocolate, containing less than 50 percent of processed dairy and egg products
- pasta and noodles not mixed or filled with processed meat product; containing less than 50 percent of processed dairy and egg products
- bread, cakes, biscuits, waffles and wafers, rusks, toasted bread, and similar toasted products that contain less than 20 percent of processed dairy and egg products
- olives stuffed with fish
- soup stocks and flavorings packaged for the final consumer that contain less than 50 percent of fish oils, fish powders or fish extracts
- food supplements packaged for the final consumer that contain small amounts (in total less than 20 percent) of processed animal products other than meat products

Food business operators are responsible for ensuring that any foodstuffs they want to import comply with national rules in place to protect public and animal health. Importers should satisfy themselves that any composite products coming to GB comply with the import conditions as set out in [Decision 2007/275/EC](#) and [Regulation \(EU\) 28/2012](#).

Composite foods imported from non-EU countries are treated as medium risk under [BTOM](#). Imports will be subject to identity checks and physical checks. The percentage rates of identity and physical checks (the inspection rate) depend on the risk category of the commodity being imported:

- medium risk category commodities will be inspected at a rate between 1% and 30%
- low risk category commodities will not be subject to routine inspection, but they may be subject to non-routine or intelligence-led checks

Products from non-EU countries are considered as low risk if they are shelf stable at ambient temperature and sterilized. The above link provides further guidance on what products would be considered to be shelf-stable.

Products Outside Regular Commercial Channels

[Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2122](#) provides details on the exemptions of official controls at the border for animal origin goods that could enter (the EU and) GB outside regular commercial channels. In cases where goods are not exempted from borders controls, one of the certificates covered by this report, or other export documentation may be required. The rules on the following specific situations are covered:

- animals intended for scientific purposes
- research and diagnostic samples
- plants, plant products and other objects intended for scientific purposes
- products of animal origin and composite products on board means of transport operating internationally which are not unloaded and are intended for consumption by the crew and passengers
- goods which form part of passengers' personal luggage and are intended for personal consumption or use
- small consignments of goods sent to natural persons which are not intended to be placed on the market
- pet animals

Product samples destined for human consumption generally must comply with the food laws applicable in the UK. To send product samples to commercial trade shows, it is advised to make contact with the FAS office in the UK.

Travelers are, in general, not allowed to bring in meat, milk, or their products. There is an exemption for powdered infant milk, infant food and special foods or special pet feed required for medical reasons if weighing less than 2 kilograms, and fish up to 20 kilograms. More details can be found [here](#).

Transits

An appropriate transit certificate issued by the competent U.S. Government agency must accompany food shipments that physically enter GB without being released within the GB market. Those foods only need to fulfill GB animal health requirements as these goods are not subject to GB public health requirements.

POAO, ABP and germinal products transiting through GB must:

- be pre-notified on the import of products, animals, food and feed system ([IPAFFS](#)) at least one working day before the consignment is due to arrive
- have a GB health certificate

The goods must enter and exit GB at an established point of entry with an authorized border [BCP](#) for documentary and identity checks. Physical checks are only conducted in cases of suspected non-compliance.

Live animals transiting through GB must:

- be pre-notified on IPAFFS at least one working day before the consignment is due to arrive
- have a [GB health certificate](#)

The animals must enter GB at an established point of entry with an authorized BCP for documentary, identification, and physical checks. Operators must follow [animal welfare](#) requirements for animals transiting GB.

Section II. Specific Attestations Required on Export Certificate(s)

Whenever GB publishes model veterinary certificates for use by eligible third country suppliers, U.S. regulatory agencies will cross out or delete any statement that refers to health situations that are not relevant to the United States. Certificates for plants and plant products are issued by APHIS inspectors, who attest to the specific requirements of GB legislation with the necessary declarations in the space provided on the phytosanitary certificate.

U.S. Competent Authorities

The U.S. issuing agencies are identified by their acronyms. Following is a list of these agencies and a link to the relevant pages on their websites.

AMS: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

- Certification for Dairy Products [New Dairy Export Certificates for Dairy Consignments to Great Britain | Agricultural Marketing Service \(usda.gov\)](#)
- Certification for Eggs and Egg Products <http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/eggs-egg-products>
- Certification for Honey <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/honey>
- Certification for Seeds for Sprouting <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/seed-testing>

APHIS: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA

- International Animal Export Regulations <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/live-animal-export>
- International Animal Products Export Regulations <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal-product-export>
- Plant Export Services <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-exports>

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

<http://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/ImportsExports/Exporting/default.htm>

FSIS: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA Export Requirements for the United Kingdom:

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/import-export/import-export-library/united-kingdom>

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/content/export-certification>

Section III. Government Certificate Legal Entry Requirements

For all veterinary health certificates, GB applies the following general principles of certification as defined in retained [Regulation \(EU\) 2020/2235](#):

- In addition to the signature of the official veterinarian/certifying officer, the certificate shall bear an official stamp. The color of signature shall be different to the color of the printing. This requirement also applies to stamps other than those embossed or watermarked
- Where the model certificate contains statements, the statements which are not relevant shall be crossed out, initialed, and stamped by the certifying officer, or completely removed from the certificate
- The certificate shall consist of:
 - a single sheet of paper; or
 - several sheets of paper where all sheets are indivisible and constitute an integral whole; or
 - a sequence of pages numbered so as to indicate that it is a particular page in a finite sequence
- Where the certificate consists of a sequence of pages, each page shall indicate the unique certificate code and bear the signature of the official veterinarian or certifying officer and the official stamp
- The certificate shall be issued before the consignment to which it relates leaves the control of the competent authorities of the third country issuing the certificate

GB food legislation also retains EU Regulation (EC) 178/2002, “[General Food Law](#)” the aim of which is to protect human health and consumers’ interest in relation to food. It applies to all stages of production, processing, and distribution of food and feed, with some exceptions. Food businesses must comply with food and feed safety law.

To place safe food on the market, food businesses must ensure:

- traceability of food
- appropriate presentation of food
- suitable food information is provided
- prompt withdrawal or recall of unsafe food placed on the market
- food and feed imported into and exported from GB shall comply with food law. More specifically, Article 11 of the legislation requires that food which is imported into GB for placing on the market shall comply with the requirements of food law

The UK Food Standards Agency has published [guidance notes](#) on food traceability, withdrawals, and recalls within the UK food industry, based on the General Food Law.

Section IV. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements to Ensure Market Entry

In accordance with GB regulations, health certificates are mandatory for imports of animal products as are phytosanitary certificates for imports of most plant products. Some products may also require certification, such as the quality certificate which allows for reduced import duties or marketing products under a specific label, as in the case of organic products. There are also voluntary certificates which may help reduce the level of import controls. For example, GB legislation does not require that almonds be accompanied by an aflatoxin certificate. However, shipments with these certificates are less frequently tested and/or controlled upon entry to GB.

Even though there is often no legal requirement for quality certificates, they may be necessary to operate in the marketplace because of the quality guarantee they offer to operators. Several private food safety and quality management and certification schemes are available to operators in the food chain.

U.S. Radiation Monitoring

The UK government does not require attestation of radioactivity for imports from the United States.

Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate

A. APHIS Certificates for Animals and Genetics

IMPORTANT: The list of APHIS health certificates for GB provided below should be seen in conjunction with the additional information on GB import requirements (for instance on establishment registration) provided on the APHIS website. The APHIS website is updated on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in GB import requirements for all products under APHIS jurisdiction (<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/live-animal-export>).

- Horses/Equine (Live and Germplasm)
- Cattle/Bovine (Germplasm)
- Sheep and Goats/Ovine and Caprine (Germplasm)
- Swine/Porcine (Live and Germplasm)
- Poultry
- Birds (Non-Poultry)
- Aquatic Animals
- Research/Laboratory Animals

The APHIS website also provides information on the animal health requirements that must be met by travelers taking their pet to GB (see <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/pet-travel/us-to-another-country-export>).

B. APHIS Certificates for Animal Products

IMPORTANT: The list of APHIS health certificates for GB provided below should be seen in conjunction with the additional information on GB import requirements (for instance on establishment registration) provided on the APHIS website. The APHIS website is updated on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in GB import requirements for all products under APHIS jurisdiction (<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal-product-export>).

Materials for human consumption

- Collagen and gelatin - TREATED animal byproducts for the production of gelatin and collagen for human consumption
- Collagen and gelatin - UNTREATED fish byproducts for the production of gelatin and collagen for human consumption

More information [here](#).

Materials NOT for human consumption

- Animal by-products for the manufacture of products for purposes other than human or animal consumption
- Blood Products - for livestock feed
- Blood - blood products from equidae animals intended for technical purposes

- Blood - treated blood products from livestock not including equidae animals
- Blood - untreated blood products (not including those from equidae animals)
- Collagen (For purposes other than human consumption)
- Dicalcium Phosphate
- Display Items (for trade shows)
- Gelatin (For purposes other than human consumption)
- Hair/Wool
- Hides - fresh or chilled hides and skins of ungulates
- Hides - treated hides and skins of ungulates
- Hydrolyzed proteins
- Intermediate Products
- Manure including guano
- Milk and milk-based/derived products not for human consumption
- Pet Food (Canned)
- Pet Food (Chews)
- Pet Food (Processed Pet Food Other than Canned)
- Pet Food Ingredient: Flavoring innards (includes digests)
- Pet Food Ingredient: Unprocessed Animal By-Products
- Pig Bristles
- Trade Samples - (Not including display items for trade shows)
- Tricalcium Phosphate
- Trophies (Partially treated game trophies consisting only of hides, skins, bones, horns, hooves, claws, antlers, and/or teeth of ungulates or birds)

More information [here](#).

C. FSIS Certificates for Meat, Poultry, Egg Products

IMPORTANT: The list of FSIS health certificates for GB provided below should be seen in conjunction with the additional information on GB import requirements provided on the FSIS website. The FSIS website is updated on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in GB import requirements for all products under FSIS authority.

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/import-export/import-export-library/united-kingdom>

FSIS issues health certificates for the following products shipped to GB with the intention of being sold on the GB market:

- Fresh meat: beef and bison, pork, poultry, and wild boar
- Further processed products from fresh meat that is eligible for certification to GB, whether the fresh product is sourced inside or outside the U.S.
- Egg products under FSIS authority: egg products under the authority of FSIS are liquid, frozen, or dried eggs, with or without ingredients.

GB requires specific certificate models for “fresh meat,” “meat preparations,” and “meat products.” These terms are explained on the FSIS website. Only meat and poultry slaughtered, processed, and

stored at GB approved establishments may be certified for export to GB. Detailed information is available from section XIV “Plant Approval Process” in the [FSIS export library](#).

Exporters should verify that the shipping date on any export certificate or accompanying shipping documents does not precede the FSIS signature date on the certificate. Failure to do so can result in the detention of the shipment at the port of entry into GB.

The letterhead certificate for each product type, in one shipment, should have a unique number in Box I.2, which is the serial number of the corresponding 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness.

An important feature of all GB-specific export certificates is the requirement for the application of an Export Stamp identifying the Certificate Number indicated on FSIS Form 9060-5 Export Certificate of Wholesomeness. The Export Stamp must be applied in the area on the certificate provided for an "Official Stamp" in the signature block on the last page of the certificate as well as at the bottom of each preceding page of the certificate along with the signature. The Export Stamp must be applied in a color of ink other than black. The signature of the FSIS official signing the certificate must be in a color of ink other than black.

Transit Certificates

Transit certificates issued by the competent U.S. government agency must accompany food shipments that physically enter GB without being released on the GB market. FSIS issues these transit certificates for poultry and meat even though they relate to animal health.

Ineligible Products - Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

FSIS will not issue export or transit certificates for fresh poultry from areas that are subject to GB animal health restrictions following outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the United States. When an area becomes subject to restrictions, a map of the areas is posted on the FSIS website. For each of the affected areas, the start date as well as the end date of the restrictions is mentioned. Processed poultry products continue to be eligible provided the product has undergone the appropriate heat treatment. In addition, FSIS also signs the Certificates of Authenticity for beef and bison that allow for imports in the GB at reduced tariffs under specific Tariff Rate Quotas. The [FSIS export library](#) provides more details.

D. AMS Certification for Dairy

See: Appendix II: Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies

E. AMS Certification for Eggs and Egg Products

See: Appendix II: Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies

F. AMS Certification for Honey

See: Appendix II: Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies

G. AMS Certification for Seeds for Sprouting

See: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/seed-testing>

H. NOAA Certificates for Seafood

See: Appendix II: Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies
For additional information on exporting seafood to the UK, contact stephane.vrignaud@trade.gov.

I. FSIS or AMS Certification for Composite Products

See: <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/import-export/import-export-library/united-kingdom>
<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/dairy-exports/eu-dairy-exports/gb-certificate-document>

J. FDA Certificates

See: <https://www.fda.gov/food/exporting-food-products-united-states/food-export-certificates>

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration issues all GB export certificates for collagen and gelatin for human consumption. FDA will only issue certificates to exporters that have been included in the GB list of [establishments approved to export animals and animal products to Great Britain](#).

More information on the product definitions, the documentary requirements, and the process for establishment listing for collagen and gelatin for human consumption is available from:
<https://www.fda.gov/food/food-export-lists/collagen-and-gelatin-export-lists>

Readers are referred to Appendix II for additional information on FDA regulated product certified by other agencies.

K. APHIS Plant Health Certificates

See: **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**

APHIS is responsible for issuing phytosanitary certificates. The resource for foreign country requirements for certifying officials is the Phytosanitary Export Database (PExD), managed by the APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Phytosanitary Issues Management (PIM) Export Services (ES) unit. This unit interprets and updates all foreign requirements according to APHIS' ability to meet U.S. export policies. The PExD website is available publicly (launch PExD from <https://pcit.aphis.usda.gov/pcit/faces/signIn.jsf>) and also reflects bilateral work plans and changes in pest status. The contact information for APHIS-PPQ -Export Services is: PPQExportServices@usda.gov.

The [APHIS Plant Health Export Information site](#) also provides additional information on wood packaging materials.

L. Other Plant Certificates

Product	U.S. Issuing Agency/ U.S. Agency Form	Title/Comments
Rice	AARQ	Certificate of GB Quota Allocation
Wine, grape juice (*) or grape must	TTB (Department of the Treasury - Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau) is the competent authority	Guidance on exporting wine to GB
Almonds	USDA/AMS is the competent authority for the Pre-Export Certificate (PEC) program. Shipping Point Inspection Within the California Department of Food and Agriculture is responsible for signing the PEC certificate as the local competent authority	Use of this certificate is not mandatory but regulation mandates that consignments with this certificate are controlled at a reduced percentage For further information see Almond Board of California

Appendix II: Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies

FDA regulated products covered by this section include seafood, dairy products, honey and other apiculture products, egg and egg products regulated by the FDA.

For each of these products, the exporter needs to assess whether they must obtain a health certificate to accompany shipments sent to GB. Exporters should be aware that NOAA issues the health certificates required by GB for seafood. AMS issues the health certificates required by GB for the other product groups.

In addition, the exporter will have to check whether the animal origin ingredient or product supplier is listed on the appropriate GB approved establishment list. The handling of the listing process, whereby companies are included in the list of GB approved establishments, remains under the responsibility of FDA.

Seafood

See: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/content/export-certification>

The U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is the certifying agency for GB export certificates for fish and fishery products and molluscan shellfish. However, establishments wishing to export these products must be included on the on [establishments approved to export animals and animal products to Great Britain](#). Establishments may apply for inclusion on these lists via the FDA Export Listing Module (ELM). Please visit [Online Applications for Export Lists](#) for a link to this electronic system and step-by-step instructions.

For additional information on exporting seafood to GB, contact stephane.vrignaud@trade.gov

Dairy

See: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/dairy-exports/eu-dairy-exports/gb-certificate-document>

USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is the certifying agency for GB export certificates for dairy products regulated by FDA.

In order to obtain a GB Health Certificate, the manufacturers must have their final production, blending, and/or packing facility listed on [establishments approved to export animals and animal products to Great Britain](#). Exporters should check whether they have been included in this list.

Exporters may apply for inclusion on these lists through the FDA Export Listing Module (ELM).

Please visit [Online Applications for Export Lists](#) for a link to this electronic system and step-by-step instructions.

For more information, contact DairyExportsQuestions@usda.gov

Honey and Other Apiculture Products

See: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/honey>

Eggs and Egg Products

In the egg sector, USDA's Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) is the certifying agency for GB export certificates for egg products regulated by FDA. The AMS Livestock, Poultry and Seed Division is responsible for the GB export certificates for the food products containing eggs or egg products that are regulated by FDA. In addition to shell eggs, FDA-regulated egg products include hard boiled eggs, cooked omelets, frozen egg patties, imitation egg products, egg substitutes, noodles, cake mixes, freeze-dried products, dietary foods, dried no-bake custard mixes, eggnog mixes, acidic dressings, mayonnaise, milk and egg dip, foods containing egg extracts, French toast, sandwiches containing eggs or egg products, and balut and other similar ethnic delicacies. For more information on jurisdiction overlap for commercial products regulated by either or both FDA and USDA, please refer to the Exhibit 9-1 on page 25 of FDA's [Investigations Operations Manual 2025](#) .

To be eligible for the GB certificates for food products containing eggs or egg products that are regulated by FDA, manufacturers must participate in the [AMS Processed Egg and Egg Products Verification Program](#) and appear on the [establishments approved to export animals and animal products to Great Britain](#). FDA-regulated exporters may apply for inclusion on these lists through the FDA Export Listing Module (ELM). Please visit [Online Applications for Export Lists](#) for a link to this electronic system and step-by-step instructions.

Attachments:

No Attachments