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Report Highlights:

Following the UK's departure from the European Union, U.S. export health certificates are now 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. This report provides information on, and the resources for obtaining, these export health certificates for plant, forestry, animal, and fishery products.

Contents

Executive Summary 3

Section I. List of All Export Certificates Required by Government (Matrix):..... 4

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)..... 6

Section IV. Government Certificate Legal Entry Requirements..... 12

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements 13

Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate..... 14

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 which put 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 At the time of writing, only around 460 obsolete pieces of retained EU law, out of over 5,000 in total, have been repealed, replaced, or have already expired. Nearly 600 more EU-derived laws, viewed largely as inconsequential, are scheduled to expire at the end of 2023. 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](#).

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 are 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](#).

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 as to 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)	USDA APHIS Animal and Animal Product Export Information
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 (usda.gov)
Animal by-products not for human consumption	APHA Vet Gateway - Imports of animal by-products/products not for human consumption (defra.gov.uk)	Export Verification Programs Agricultural Marketing Service (usda.gov)
UK Veterinary Checks on Animal Products	Veterinary Checks on Animal Products (defra.gov.uk)	Food Export Certificates FDA
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)	USDA APHIS Plant Health Export Information
Timber, wood products, or bark	Import timber, wood products or bark - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	USDA APHIS Plant Health Export Information
Wood packaging	Wood packaging material for import and export - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

UK legislation calls for many health and supervisory requirements that are meant 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
- POAO subject to veterinary checks
- HRFNAO
- germplasm (also called germinal products)
- animal by-products not intended for human consumption subject to veterinary checks

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

if the CN code for their product is listed in [Regulation 2019/2007](#) to find out if the POAO or animal by-products must be checked at a BCP.

HRFNAO from non-EU countries must be imported through a BCP. [Find out which BCP can be used here](#). Importers should check if their product must be veterinary checked at a BCP by looking for the CN code for their product in:

- [Annex I to Regulation 2019/2007](#)
- [Decision 2007/275/EC](#)

[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

To import regulated plants and plant products, the importer must get a phytosanitary certificate. A phytosanitary certificate is a statement from the plant health authority that the consignment:

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

The inspection referred to in the phytosanitary certificate must take place no more than 14 days before the consignment is dispatched from the United States. An official must sign the phytosanitary certificate within the same 14-day period.

Many of these products also require pre-notification:

- all plants for planting
- root and tubercle vegetables
- some common fruits other than fruit preserved by deep freezing
- some cut flowers
- some seeds, grains, and leafy vegetables other than vegetables preserved by deep freezing
- potatoes

Check the [list of plant species by import category](#) for whether the product is regulated and requires pre-notification, or contact the [Animal and Plant Health Agency \(APHA\)](#).

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.”

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 products 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](#).

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 meeting conditions laid down in the regulation.

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 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 III. 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 **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** [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/content/usda-announces-seed-sprouting-export-certification-program>

APHIS: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA

- International Animal Export Regulations <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>
- International Animal Products Export Regulations
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/products/>
- Plant Export Services
https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/SA_Export

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 IV. 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 V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

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.

FAS UK's [website](#) provides a gateway to the UK team and more information on UK import rules and food laws, reports, trade and other practical information.

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 (<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>).

- 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/aphis/pet-travel>).

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/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/export/iregs-for-animal-product-exports/ct_iregs_animal_product_exports_home).

Materials for human consumption

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

Materials NOT for human consumption

- Animal by-products for the manufacture of products for purposes other than human or animal consumption
- Antibodies (purified antibodies derived from cell cultures)
- Apiculture by-products (including beeswax)
- Artemia cysts (aquatic invertebrate cysts or “eggs”) and derivatives

- 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)
- Egg products intended for livestock feeding
- Fat - Rendered Animal-Origin Fat for the Production of Biodiesel
- Feathers
- Fish meal and fish oil
- Furs
- 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
- Invertebrate cysts (aquatic) See Artemia cysts
- Laboratory/ zoo animal food (animal-origin foods for laboratory and zoo animals)
- 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 digesters)
- Pet Food Ingredient: Unprocessed Animal By-Products
- Pet Supplements
- Pig Bristles
- Research and Diagnostic Samples
- Trade Samples - (Not including display items for trade shows)
- Tricalcium Phosphate
- Trophies - having been submitted to a complete taxidermy treatment
- Trophies (Partially treated game trophies consisting only of hides, skins, bones, horns, hooves, claws, antlers, and/or teeth of ungulates or birds)
- Yellow grease (used cooking oil)
- Wool - See Hair/Wool

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 to be 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: <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 William Francis (william.francis@usda.gov) or John Kelly (John.Kelly2@usda.gov)

E. AMS Certification for Eggs and Egg Products

See: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/eggs-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 [FDA/USDA jurisdictional chart](#) (Exhibit 3-1).

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 to 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.

F. AMS Certification for Honey

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

G. AMS Certification for Seeds for Sprouting

See: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/content/usda-announces-seed-sprouting-export-certification-program>

H. NOAA Certificates for 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.

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

(<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 is available from:

<https://www.fda.gov/food/food-export-lists/collagen-and-gelatin-export-lists>

K. APHIS Plant Health Certificates

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/SA_Export

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.

M. 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

Attachments:

No Attachments