



HM Government
UK TRANSITION



Importing Products of Animal Origin and Animal By-Products from the European Union into Great Britain

New requirements – January 2022

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Agenda

- Welcome and introductions
- Changes for GB animal product imports – January 2022
- Steps for importing from European Union to Great Britain
- Pre-notification
- IPAFFS - demonstration
- Additional information
- Questions
- Contact details and further information links



Definition - POAO

Products of Animal Origin (POAO) are animal products for human consumption.

This includes (but is not limited to) the following food groups:

- Meat, including fresh meat, meat products, minced meat, meat preparations, poultry meat, rabbit, farmed game meat and wild game meat
- Eggs and egg products
- Milk and milk products
- Honey, gelatine and gelatine products

Definition - ABP

Animal By-Products (ABP) are materials of animal origin that are not for human consumption. ABPs include among others:

- Animal feed - based on fishmeal and processed animal protein
- Organic fertilisers and soil improvers - manure, guano, processed OF/SI on the base of processed animal protein
- Technical products - pet food, hides and skins for leather, wool, blood for producing diagnostic kits

ABPs can spread animal diseases (e.g., BSE or foot and mouth disease) or chemical contaminants (e.g., dioxins) and can be dangerous to animal and human health if not properly used. GB rules will regulate their movement, processing and disposal.

ABP categories

Category 1 ABPs – high risk. Examples include:

- Carcasses and all body parts of animals suspected of being infected with transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE)
- Specified risk material (body parts that post a particular disease risk e.g. cows' spinal cords)

Category 2 ABPs – high risk. Examples include:

- Carcasses of dead livestock
- Manure
- Animals rejected from abattoirs due to having infectious diseases

Category 3 ABPs – lower risk. Examples include:

- Animal hides, skins, hooves, feathers, wool, horns, and hair that had no signs of infectious disease at death
- Processed animal protein (PAP)
- Domestic catering waste

What is changing from 1 January 2022

January 2022



Pre-notify authorities via IPAFFS for the following:

- **Products of Animal Origin (POAO)**
- **Animal By Products (ABP)**
- **High Risk Food not of Animal Origin**

What the exporter must do



John is an exporter - prior to the shipping of goods, he must ensure he has met GB import requirements

GB import requirements are met

He must ensure the product has originated from a country and establishment that has been approved to export products into Great Britain

– [a list can be found on gov.uk](#)

What the importer must do



Dave is an importer – prior to goods entering Great Britain, he must ensure the following actions have been completed:

1. You will need to get an EORI number

You need an [EORI number](#) that starts with GB to import goods into England, Wales or Scotland. You'll need a new one if you have an EORI that does not start with GB.

2. Check the exporter is eligible to send goods into Great Britain

They may need to make an export declaration in their country (EU) and/or secure licenses or certificates in order to send goods into Great Britain.

3. Customs declarations

You can hire someone to deal with your customs declarations and transporting of your goods, or you can do it yourself. Most businesses that import goods use a transporter or customs agent - [Find out how to hire someone to deal with customs for you](#)

What the importer must do

4. Commodity codes for your goods

You'll need to include the commodity code on your import declaration, this will determine the rate of duty you need to pay and if you need an import license. [Find the right commodity code for your goods](#)

5. Value of your goods

When you make your import declaration, you'll need to include the value of your goods - this helps work out how much duty and VAT you'll need to pay. [Work out the value of your goods for customs](#)

6. Duty payment

Find out if you can delay or reduce your fees and duty - [Find out if you can claim a preferential rate of duty](#), [Find out if you can pay a lower rate of duty](#) , [Find out if you can delay paying duty](#)

What the importer must do

7. Labelling, marking and marketing rules

[Check the marking, labelling and marketing standards for food, plant seeds and manufactured goods](#)

8. Goods have been pre-notified on the Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS) prior to arrival at the border

This is the responsibility of the importer - [a guide on how to do this can be found on gov.uk](#).

9. Get your goods through customs

If you've appointed someone to deal with UK customs for you, they'll make the declaration and get your goods through the UK border. [Make an import declaration yourself and get your goods cleared by UK customs](#)

What the importer must do

10. Claim a VAT refund

If you're VAT registered, you can claim back any VAT you paid on the goods you've imported - [Find out how to claim a VAT refund](#)

11. Duty or rejected goods

[Find out how to claim a refund on import duties or make a claim for rejected imports](#)

12. Invoices and records

You must keep records of commercial invoices and any customs paperwork, including your Import VAT Certificate (C79). If you imported controlled goods, for example, firearms, keep any paperwork that shows who owns them.

Pre-notification

From 1 January 2022, traders must pre-notify the arrival of consignments using IPAFFS

- The Official Control Regulations (OCR) set out the pre-notification time as 24 hours prior to the arrival of consignments into GB. There is a derogation, which will enable traders to pre-notify less than 24 hours but no less than 4 hours prior to arrival where logistical constraint hinders earlier pre-notification
- From 1 January to 30 June 2022, Products of Animal Origin (POAO), Animal By-Products (ABP), and High Risk Foods Not of Animal Origin (HRFNAO) being imported from the European Union (EU) into Great Britain (GB) can be notified no less than 4 hours in advance of arrival at the point of entry, without any need to contact the relevant competent authority.
- This is a temporary arrangement. From 1 July 2022, importers will be required to contact the competent authority at the point of entry to determine if, and by what degree, a derogation from 24 hours can be applied.

Pre-notification

- From 1 January 2022, Products of Animal Origin, Animal By-Products and High Risk Foods Not of Animal Origin being imported from the EU into GB can continue to arrive at any point of entry, and there is no requirement to attend a Border Control Post.
- If your goods arrive at Great Britain from 1 January 2022, you must pre-notify the arrival of each consignment individually, in advance of arrival.
- You will need to pre-notify all goods arriving into Great Britain.

Definition of a consignment

Consignment is defined in the Official Controls Regulations (OCR):

(37) 'consignment' means a number of animals or quantity of goods covered by the same official certificate, official attestation or any other document, conveyed by the same means of transport and coming from the same territory or third country, and, except for goods subject to the rules referred to in point (g) of Article 1(2), being of the same type, class or description

What you need to pre-notify

Example A

The load includes:

- 100 pork joints
- 500 packs of cheese
- 200 cans of pet food

= You need three notifications

Example B

The load includes:

- 100 packs of cheddar
- 100 packs of mozzarella cheese
- 100 packs of brie
- 50 pork joints

= You need two notifications

Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS)

IPAFFS is the national system used to notify authorities about imports of live animals, animal products, high-risk food and feed not of animal origin entering Great Britain.

Registration

- You need a [Government Gateway Account](#) - you can use an existing account or create a new one. You should decide who is the responsible person to register the business before you register.
- Each person must have a Government Gateway account that is personal to them. Do not share Gateway accounts.
- If you are the first person to register the business or organisation, you automatically become the organisation administrator for that business.
- You'll then have permission to invite and remove other team members. Make sure that you allocate at least one other team member to an administrator account role so you can share the account management.



Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS)

Information you need for imports from the EU and EEA.

You need to know

- What type of animal product you're importing (i.e. POAO, ABP, HRFNAO)
- Origin of the animal product (which country it was produced, originated in)
- Commodity code
- Commodity type
- Species of the commodity
- Commodity weight (kg)
- Date of arrival into GB
- Reason for importing consignment (i.e. internal market, transit, research etc)
- Consignment's place of destination
- Addresses and contact details for place of origin, importer and place of destination
- Details of port of entry

Note:

- Between 1 January and 30 June 2022, importers will be required to submit a simplified IMP notification in IPAFFS. From 1 July 2022, this notification will change, and additional details will be required.
- You can search for commodity codes here: <https://www.trade-tariff.service.gov.uk/sections>

Additional Information

In this section we will cover processes and information that may impact the importing of the following goods arriving from the EU:

- Fish Products - Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
- Composite Products
- Plants
- Marketing Standards
- Transits
- High Risk Food Not of Animal Origin (HRFNAO)
- HMRC Customs Overview

Fish - Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated

Since 1 January 2021, imports of most fish from the EU have required validated illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) documents including:

Catch certificate(s): It is the responsibility of the exporter to ensure that a catch certificate, is completed at the point of export.

Processing Statement: If fish has been processed in a country that is not the flag state of the original catching vessel, a processing statement must be provided.

Proof of storage: If fish has been stored in a country that is not the flag state of the original catching vessel, then proof of storage is required.

These documents must be completed by the exporter, validated by the relevant competent authority, and then sent to the importer.

The importer must then send these to the appropriate port health authority of the port of arrival in advance.

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated

All third country fishing vessels are required to land into appropriately [designated ports](#) and submit the relevant port state control form if catching in the NEAFC convention area.

Third country fishing vessels landing fresh fish into the UK (except EU vessels landing into NI), are also required to, in advance of landing:

- submit a prior notification form
- submit a pre-landing declaration
- send a complete and validated catch certificate and
- adhere to customs formalities

Third country food-approved vessels (i.e. factory, freezer, and reefer vessels) landing frozen or processed fish will also need to:

- From 1 January 2022: pre-notify on IPAFFS
- From 1 July 2022: also complete a Captain's Certificate and land into points of entry with an appropriately designated BCP

[You can find further information on full requirements, forms and certificates on gov.uk.](#)

Composites

Composite products contain a mix of processed products of animal origin (POAO) and plant products used as a main ingredient - not just added for flavouring or processing. For example, products like lasagne, pork pies, pepperoni pizza or cream liqueurs.

Unless the composite product meets the requirements to be exempt, imports of composite products follow the same phased import requirements as POAO.

If a composite product is exempt, pre-notification is not required.

Exemptions:

- A composite product can be exempt because they are listed in Annex II and meet the requirements of Article 6.2 under Decision 2007/275
- A composite product can also be exempt if they meet all the requirements of Article 6.1, such as contain **less than 50% of their substance** of any processed product of animal origin other than meat product, and meet the requirement of Article 6.2

Plants

Plants

Living plants and any living parts of plants such as fruits, vegetables, roots or seeds intended for planting.

Plant Products

Unmanufactured material of plant origin and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk of the spread of quarantine pests.

Plant imports cover all plants as defined above which are purchased abroad for use in GB. Import controls have been introduced in phases and cover the following categories:

- [High priority plants and plant products](#) from January 2021
- All other [plants and plant products from 1 January 2022](#) onwards
- There is a small group of plants that is not subject to import controls – [check whether plants or plant products you import from the EU are subject to plant health controls](#)

Plants

Since 1 January 2021 imports of high-priority plants and plant products from the EU must have:

- A phytosanitary certificate (PC)
- A pre-notification submitted by the importer in England, Scotland or Wales for documentary and identity checks
- A physical inspection at a Place of Destination (PoD)

From 1 January 2022 you must [register to use](#) the [relevant IT system to notify](#) the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) or Forestry Commission (FC) that you're importing regulated and notifiable plants and plant products.

Prohibited imports:

A range of plants are prohibited from being imported. This covers specific types of plants from specified origins. These are listed in [legislation](#)

Marketing Standards

No Marketing Standards or Organics controls or documentation will be required for EU imports. These will be introduced in July 2022.

The following will be required from July 2022:

- Certificates of Conformity (CoC) for Fruit & Veg
- Attestations of Equivalence (AoE) for Hops and Hop products
- Optional Indicator (OI) certificates for Poultry with special marketing terms
- Certificates of Inspection (COI) for Organic goods

Transits

Animal products

From 1 January 2022, animal products transiting through GB will need to be pre-notified via IPAFFS before they enter GB. When these goods leave GB, you will also need to inform authorities that the goods have left the country.

High Risk Food not of Animal Origin

From 1 January 2022

- All HRFNAO imported into GB from the EU must be pre-notified on IPAFFS
 - HRFNAO on the EU market can continue to enter GB via any entry point
 - HRFNAO on the EU market will not be subject to any import checks
-
- Food and feed not of animal origin can be imported from anywhere in the world, unless there are restrictions which are in place for some food and feed from certain countries. This is what makes them a High-Risk Food or Feed of Non-Animal Origin (HRFNAO).
 - There are no High Risk Foods (Not of Animal Origin) that originate in EU Member States. HRFNAO imported into GB from EU Member States will have been imported into the EU or will have transited across the EU.
 - A list of HRFNAO products can be found on the [Food Standards Agency](#) website.

HMRC Customs Overview

- Importers must complete customs declarations.
- Throughout 2021 importers of non-controlled goods from the EU can make a simplified declaration in their own electronic records and follow this up with a supplementary declaration up to 175 days after import (“delayed declarations”).
- Postponed VAT accounting (PVA) is available on all EU and ROW imports since 1 Jan 2021 but is mandatory for VAT reg businesses using delayed declarations.
- From 1 January 2022 importers or their agent will need to be approved to use simplified procedures such as Entry in Declarants Records (EIDR) at the point of import.
- From 1 July 2022 entry summary (ENS) declarations will be required on imports to GB from EU



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Questions

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GOING**

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Useful Links

- [Importing POAO from the EU into Great Britain](#)
- [Import Information Notes](#) – requirements for importing
- List of [approved country/establishments](#) approved to import goods from the European Union into Great Britain
- Guide on how to complete an [Export Health Certificate](#)
- Model [Export Health Certificates](#)
- Read the [Border Operating Model](#)
- Find the [commodity codes](#) for your products
- Get an [EORI number](#)
- Search for commodity codes and fees and charges using the [Trade Tariff tool](#)
- Work out the [value of your goods](#) for customs
- Find out how to hire someone to deal with [customs](#) for you
- Delaying [Declarations](#)
- Register for [IPAFFS](#)
- IPAFFS registration [video guide](#)
- IPAFFS registration [guidance document](#)
- Submitting a POAO notification on IPAFFS [video guide](#)
- [Raising](#) a notification on IPAFFS [guidance document](#)
- Trouble registering for IPAFFS [email us](#) or call us 03300 416 999

Useful Links

- [Marking, labelling and marketing standards](#) for imports
- [Importing products of non-animal origin](#) - Food Standards Agency
- Please refer to the '[Moving Goods from the European Union into Great Britain. New Requirements from January 2022](#)' dropbox page for further information on:
 - The [definition](#) of composite products
 - EU-GB composite products [FAQs](#)
 - Composite product [import requirements](#) import decision tree
 - Composite product [exempt or not exempt](#) import decision tree
- Use this service to get information about importing and exporting - <https://www.gov.uk/check-how-toimport-export>
- There are also some very useful step by step guides on importing here: <https://www.gov.uk/importgoods-into-uk>
- A Supplementary Declarations Personal Planner - [Your personal supplementary declaration planner](#) (publishing.service.gov.uk) link to help traders plan their steps for relevant authorisations/submissions.
- And useful one page link to guidance and tools for traders can be found at: [Webinars and videos for organisations that trade with the EU](#) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
- For when and how to make an EXS go to gov.uk [Exit Summary Declarations](#)