



HM Government

UK TRANSITION

FAQs for Local Authorities:

Moving High-Risk Food Not of Animal Origin (HRFNAO)

**from Great Britain (GB) to Northern
Ireland (NI) or the EU from 1
January 2021**

V1.0

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The following document will attempt to clarify some of the most frequently asked questions regarding moving HRFNAO from GB to NI or the EU.

This document is intended to be continually edited and updated as and when new questions are received. The date on which the document was last updated, and version number is included for ease of reference. Any new chapters or questions that have been added since the last version are identified by ****New**** or ****Updated****

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Overview

1. What is HRFNAO?

High-Risk Food Not of Animal Origin (HRFNAO) is food which presents a risk to human health due to contamination by aflatoxins, pesticides, salmonella or dioxins.

The majority of HRFNAO is imported from countries outside the EU into GB, and then re-exported to the EU or moved to NI.

A full list of HRFNAO can be viewed [here](#).

Legislation

2. What are the applicable regulations for export of HRFNAO?

The applicable regulations are: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2019/1793](#) (concerning certain types of HRFNAO) and Commission Implementing Regulation [2020/1158](#) concerning HRFNAO originating from countries (including GB) affected by the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident.

HRFNAO requiring an official certificate and lab sampling for export are listed in Annex II of Regulation 2019/1793 and in Annex II of Regulation 2020/1158.

The requirements of these regulations (whichever is applicable for the consignment) must be met prior to export to be acceptable to EU authorities.

3. Is sampling and analysis for export of HRFNAO a statutory duty?

Sampling and analysis for export of HRFNAO are carried out to meet the requirements for entry into the EU market, but there is no UK statutory duty or requirement to carry them out.

4. What were the changes to legislation that came into effect on 21 April 2021 and 5 May 2021?

As a result of a regular 6-monthly review carried out by the EU, changes to Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/1793 on High-Risk Food Not of Animal Origin (HRFNAO) were made. These changes were implemented in 2 stages: one change was made on 21 April, and the remainder on 5 May. Please see [Regulation 2021/608](#) for full details of the legislation changes.

The following change came into effect on 21 April 2021: Article 11(2) of the 2019 Regulation was updated, to provide further guidance on completing the official certificate for Annex II goods moving from GB to NI or the EU.

The following changes came into effect on 5 May 2021:

- A new official certificate, for download from [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk) and for use from 5 May 2021 for goods set out in Annex II of the updated 2019/1793 Regulation which are moving from GB to NI or being exported from GB to the EU.
- Minor changes to Tables in Annexes I and II: In the columns referring to 'CN code', the CN code for roasted Sesamum seeds was added to the rows referring to 'Sesamum seeds (food)'
- Further changes to Annexes I, II & IIa: Further changes as detailed in the following table:

Commodity, country of origin, and current Annex it is in	Risk	Change
Black pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i>) from Brazil, currently in Annex I	Salmonella	Frequency of identity and physical checks increased from 20 % to 50%
Peppers of the <i>Capsicum</i> species (other than sweet) from Thailand, currently in Annex I	Pesticide residues	Frequency of identity and physical checks increased from 10 to 20%
Groundnuts from India, currently in Annex II	Aflatoxins	Frequency of identity and physical checks increased from 10 to 50%
Goji berries from China, currently in Annex I	Pesticide residues	Removed from Annex I (therefore no longer be subject to HRFNAO controls)
Dried grapes from Turkey, currently in Annex I	Ochratoxin A	Removed from Annex I (therefore no longer be subject to HRFNAO controls)
Groundnuts from Brazil, currently in Annex II	Aflatoxins	Moved from Annex II to Annex I; frequency of identity and physical checks set at 10%
Groundnuts from China, currently in Annex II	Aflatoxins	Moved from Annex II to Annex I; frequency of identity and physical checks set at 10%
Hazelnuts from Turkey, currently in Annex I	Aflatoxins	Moved from Annex II to Annex I; frequency of identity and physical checks set at 5%
Betel leaves (<i>Piper betle</i>) from Bangladesh, currently in Annex IIa (so prohibited from import into the EU)	Salmonella	Moved from Annex IIa to Annex II; frequency of identity and physical checks set at 50%

5. The changes mentioned above relate to Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/1793. Are there any changes to Commission Implementing Regulation 2020/1158?

The changes to HRFNAO legislation which came into effect on 5 May 2021 did not involve any changes to Commission Implementing Regulation 2020/1158. There was no change to the official certificate for products set out in that particular Regulation.

6. How regularly does the EU review HRFNAO legislation?

The EU conducts a regular 6-monthly review of legislation on HRFNAO and is able to make amendments as appropriate. We will issue communications prior to the next review, indicating if any changes are to be made to legislation as a result.

Process

7. Whose responsibility is it to identify the export requirements?

It is the responsibility of the exporting business to know and understand the requirements of the market they wish to export to. If required, businesses should refer to the [GOV.UK guidance for HRFNAO being exported to the EU, or moved to NI](#).

8. What is the process for traders moving HRFNAO from GB to NI or the EU?

The high-level process below outlines the steps traders should continue to follow¹ when moving the following types of HRFNAO from GB to NI or the EU:

- Products listed in tables 1 and 2 of [Annex II of Regulation 2019/1793](#)²
 - Products originating from countries listed in [Annex I of Regulation 2020/1158](#)—those at risk due to radioactive elements following the Chernobyl accident
- 1) Trader logs onto GOV.UK, downloads and completes Part 1 of the relevant official certificate
 - 2) Trader sends a request to the LA for lab sampling and certification
 - 3) LA sends a certifying officer to visit the site to take samples and send the samples to an official laboratory
 - 4) Lab analyses samples and sends the results back to the certifying officer at the LA

¹ Note that this process does not currently apply to Authorised Traders (supermarkets and their trusted suppliers moving goods from GB to NI). Authorised Traders can continue to move certain HRFNAO products from GB to NI without the need for official certification until at least 1 October 2021. Authorised Traders should continue to use STAMNI compliance declarations forms to move these goods from GB to NI.

² Note that products listed in Annex 1 of Regulation 2019/1793 moving from GB to NI or the EU do not follow the below steps, as they are not subject to certification requirements or requirements for sampling in the UK prior to export.

- 5) Certifying officer completes Part 2 of the official certificate and provides a copy; returns the lab results, the report, and the completed official certificate to the trader
- 6) Trader sends copies of the official certificate and the lab results to the NI importer. Importer pre-notifies the arrival of the goods by completing Part 1 of a Common Health Entry Document (CHED) on the Trade Control and Expert System NT (TRACES NT)
- 7) The original certificate and lab results must travel with the goods. Note that under Covid easements, these documents can be sent electronically, however: a) the documents should be submitted electronically at least 24 hours prior, which will allow the documentary check to take place as soon as possible upon arrival at the Point of Entry (PoE), and b) the originals must be sent to the BCP within 10 days of arrival.
- 8) On arrival in NI or the EU, goods will be subject to documentary checks, and ID and physical checks at the frequency set out in the legislation. The outcome of the checks is recorded on Part 2 of the CHED on TRACES

Visit [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk) for detailed guidance on the steps traders should follow, there is also a [HRFNAO GB-EU exports process map](#) and view [a guide for moving HRFNAO from GB-NI here](#).

9. Which requirements apply to plastic kitchenware from China and Hong Kong moving from GB to NI or to the EU?

For plastic kitchenware originating in China and Hong Kong and imported into GB, the following requirements will apply prior to re-exporting these products from GB to the EU or moving them from GB to NI.

Two items must be sent³ to the BCP of entry at least two working days prior to the arrival of the consignment:

- The Declaration found in the Annex of [Commission Implementing Regulation 284/2011](#)
- The lab report produced following lab sampling and analysis in GB, confirming that the plastic kitchenware meets the requirements concerning the release of primary aromatic amines and formaldehyde

At least two working days in advance of the arrival of the consignment at the Point of Entry, you must pre-notify the BCP of entry.

³ Note that for GB-NI movements, these items must be sent via email. For GB-EU movements, it is best to check with the BCP of entry as to their requirements for how to send documents.

Consignments must enter the destination country via a Port of Entry approved to receive these commodities.

'At this point, all consignments will be subject to a documentary check, and as per the legislation, 10% of consignments will also be subject to a combined identity and physical check (involving sampling).

Please see the FSA's guidance for full details on moving plastic kitchenware.

Compound food

10. What are compound foods and which requirements are they subject to?

Compound foods subject to HRFNAO controls prior to export are set out in the table under point 2 of Annex II of Regulation 2019/1793⁴).

If a product contains any of the products listed in Annex II of the 2019 Regulation as being at risk of contamination by aflatoxins, and that Annex II product is present in a quantity above 20% of the whole product, then this product is classed as compound food and will be subject to HRFNAO controls prior to export (official certification, lab sampling, and prenotification on TRACES)

Examples of compound foods listed in the table under point 2 of Annex II are:

- Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa, other than chewing gum, whether or not sugar-coated
- Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa
- Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products

If the product contains an Annex II HRFNAO listed as being at risk of contamination by aflatoxins, in a quantity below 20% of the overall product, then it will not be subject to HRFNAO controls.

⁴ As amended by [Regulation 2021/608](#)

11. What is the difference between compound foods subject to HRFNAO controls and composite foods, and what certification is required for each?

Product	Description	Certification required
<u>Compound foods (subject to HRFNAO controls)</u>	These refer specifically to foods listed in the table under point 2 of Annex 2 of the 2019/1783 Regulation, which contain any of the individual products listed in Annex 2 due to risk of contamination by aflatoxins in a quantity above 20 % of either a single product or as the sum of products listed.	These foods <u>will</u> require an official certificate for HRFNAO , as well as lab sampling. They will <u>not</u> require an official certificate for the <u>other</u> ingredients in the specific compound products listed in Annex 2, table 2 (e.g. chocolate etc), as the CN code of the overall compound product places them in the category for HRFNAO controls and therefore the HRFNAO official certificate.
<u>Composite food products</u> ⁵	Composite food 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. Examples of these products are: lasagne, pork pies, and pepperoni pizza. [Plant-based products with no POAO content do not count as composite foods.] It is possible that HRFNAOs could be present in composite products.	If a HRFNAO from Table 2 of Annex 2 is present in this product, it will be subject to both HRFNAO controls and composite requirements.

12. Does compound food subject to HRFNAO controls include compound pet food?

As mentioned above, compound foods which contain 20% or more of a product listed in Annex II of the 2019 Regulation as being at risk of contamination by aflatoxins will be subject to HRFNAO controls. However, this only applies to food, and does not apply to feed.

⁵ Please refer to the GOV.UK guidance for further information on [composite food products](#)

Article 1(b)(ii) makes no reference to compound feed, so compound feed is not expected to be caught by the requirements which apply to the goods listed in Annex II. Generally, the compound foods caught by the requirements are of a type which would not normally be fed to animals. The only items listed (in Table 2 to Annex II) are sugar confectionery, chocolate/cocoa products and bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products.

13. If a compound product contains 15% of one HRFNAO from Annex 2 of the 2019 Regulation where the risk is listed as aflatoxins, and 15% of another HRFNAO from the same Annex with the same aflatoxin risk, is the whole product classed as a HRFNAO compound product and subject to HRFNAO controls, or not (as it doesn't meet the 20% threshold)?

Table 2 of Annex II of the 2019/1793 Regulation, which sets out compound foods subject to HRFNAO controls, describes these as "Compound food containing any of the individual products listed in table 1 of this Annex due to risk of contamination by aflatoxins in a quantity above 20 % of either a single product or as the sum of products listed". Therefore, whether a product is subject to controls is based on the combined percentage of all HRFNAO elements within one compound product.

In the above scenario, the combined quantity of HRFNAOs in the overall product is 30% (over the 20% threshold), therefore the product would be classified as a HRFNAO compound product and would be subject to HRFNAO controls.

Role of Local Authorities in GB

14. Who is the Local Competent Authority?

This is the local authority (LA) that issues the official certificate required for export to the EU or movement to NI.

15. For a product that has been imported from a third country (e.g. India) to GB, and is destined for onward export from GB to the EU, which country is responsible for conducting sampling?

Article 10 (1) of Regulation 2019/1793 stipulates that *'Each consignment of food and feed listed in Annex II shall be accompanied by the results of sampling and analyses performed on that consignment by the competent authorities of the third country of origin or of the country where the consignment is consigned from if that country is different from the country of origin.'*

In the particular scenario described in the question, the third country of origin (India) differs from the country where the consignment is being consigned from (GB), therefore a local authority in GB is obliged to conduct sampling prior to re-export of the product from GB to the EU.

16. Who pays for sampling and analysis?

For exports to the EU, the business that is exporting the HRFNAO is ultimately responsible for the sampling and analysis costs. This means that they are responsible for the local authority certification fee and laboratory costs. The local authority can invoice the trader for incurred costs.

There is an exception to this for movements to Northern Ireland from 1 April 2021, which is detailed below at question 21.

17. Who is authorised to conduct sampling and export certification?

The local authority can designate an authorised officer to take samples and carry out export certification.

Providing certification and sampling of HRFNAO is not a UK statutory duty of LAs, and therefore this is undertaken on a voluntary basis on the part of the LA. If the LA decides not to take on this role, they should be able to provide details for an alternative LA who is able to provide this service.

The applicable Food and Feed Law Codes of Practice issued by FSA or FSS detail the minimum competencies (and qualifications where applicable) required to satisfy the corresponding regulations in UK law. They should therefore be used for guidance to ensure that a suitably competent person conducts sampling in accordance with EU requirements.

Examples of officers that may be competent: Food Competent Certifying Officers (FCCOs), Environmental Health Officers, Trading Standards (feed), Food Safety Officers.

18. Can an officer from one local authority operate within another's area for the purposes of sampling and certification (for example, where desirable in order to balance capacity)?

Yes, provided this is done by agreement between the two local authorities concerned. The certifying authority is the one that employs, or otherwise engages, the certifying officer, for that purpose.

19. What laboratories are authorised to conduct analysis?

The analyses set out in the 2019/1793 and 2020/1158 Regulations must be performed by laboratories accredited in accordance with the standard ISO/IEC 17025 on 'General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories'. Laboratories should ensure that the methods used for export testing are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025.

20. Who is authorised to sign and stamp the official certificate? Does it have to be an Official Veterinarian (OV)?

The local authority can designate an authorised certifying officer (who could be different to the sampling officer), referring to the competency framework in the applicable Food or Feed Law Codes of Practice. This person does not have to be an OV.

Examples of persons that may be competent: Food Competent Certifying Officers (FCCOs), Environmental Health Officers, Trading Standards (feed), Food Safety Officers.

Movements from GB-NI specifically

21. Is certification required in order to send HRFNAO from GB to Northern Ireland?

There is a grace period for authorised retail traders (supermarkets and their suppliers) moving HRFNAO from Great Britain to Northern Ireland. Under STAMNI arrangements, Authorised Traders are exempt from certification requirements until at least 1 October 2021.

Registration for that scheme closed on 28 December 2020 and new additions cannot now be considered. If the business is not registered, then the full requirements concerning certification apply. This will also be the case for all businesses moving HRFNAO from Great Britain to Northern Ireland after the end of the grace period.

22. What about HRFNAO going directly from NI to the EU?

Where HRFNAO is sent from Northern Ireland to the EU, this is considered an intra-EU movement from a SPS perspective and the certification and sampling requirements do not apply.

23. Is there any financial assistance available to businesses that move HRFNAO to Northern Ireland, to help with the certification costs?

For movements to Northern Ireland, the grace period exempts authorised traders from the need for certification until 1 October 2021. Where this does not apply (i.e. for businesses that are not registered traders, or for all businesses from 1 October 2021 onwards), support will be available under the Movement Assistance Scheme from 1 April 2021. This means that businesses moving HRFNAO to Northern Ireland should not be charged for the certification service, and the costs incurred by local authorities can be reclaimed from central government instead. Full details are available on the GOV.UK pages [here](#) and [here](#).

24. Which types of HRFNAO are covered by MAS?

a) Products listed in Annex II of Regulation 2019/1793

b) Products originating from countries listed in Annex I of Regulation 2020/1158—those at risk due to radioactive elements following the Chernobyl accident

25. Why has the MAS scheme only been extended to cover these products?

All other HRFNAO products (namely, those that fall under Annex I of Regulation 2019/1793) do not require official certification or lab sampling prior to movement from GB to NI, therefore no certification costs will be incurred.

26. When will the Government start paying for official certificates and laboratory analysis reports for GB-NI movements?

From 1 April 2021, LAs should invoice the Government for these costs.

27. What funds are available for GB-NI movements of HRFNAO?

The Government will reimburse the cost of certification and lab sampling of GB-NI movements of certain types of HRFNAO (please see question 16), against the size of the consignment, directly to the LA. The LA must provide a cost breakdown to support their claims. In some instances, more clarification may be requested before any reimbursement is paid.

28. For how long will the UK Government cover these costs?

Following its successful launch and recent review, MAS will continue to support traders. The Government will continue to monitor the performance of the scheme and will review it again in three months' time, to determine how best to provide ongoing support to traders.

HRFNAO official certificates and lab reports

29. Why is it necessary to provide a certificate in two different languages for completion?

EU regulations require official certificates accompanying the consignment to be in the official EU-recognised language of the certifying authority, port of entry and the destination country (if different from one another). Each version should be completed, with the same information entered in each.

30. How is the unique reference number (URN) generated for the official certificate and to trace samples sent to the laboratory?

Local authorities can generate the URN (required to ensure traceability of samples sent to labs with the returned results and then included as the certificate reference number) according to their own numbering scheme and procedures, but it must be unique to every certificate issued.

31. Which stamp should be used on the official certificate?

The FSA guidance for food export certification stipulates that *‘The standard local authority official stamp can be applied to certificates. Should LAs wish to produce their own official stamp specifically for export certification purposes, the same principles should be followed as for the design of their standard official stamp, i.e. that it should be legible, large enough to read, identify the certifying official, limited in number, not easily reproduceable/falsifiable and could take the form of a watermark on paper. It is up to each LA how much security they build into these.’*

The changes to Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/1793⁶, following an EU review of this legislation, included an update to Article 11 of that Regulation as of 21 April 2021.

The updated Article 11 contains the following guidance on stamps:

- Article 11, point 2: “[...] the official certificate shall bear the signature of the certifying officer and the official stamp”
- Article 11, point 4: “The colour of the signature and of the stamp other than an embossed or watermarked stamp, which are referred to in point (c) of paragraph 2, shall be different to the colour of the printing”

32. If any of the details on the official certificate change, after it has been signed off by the Certifying Officer at the LA in GB, what should be done?

The 2019 Regulation states that “If the consignee, the entry border control post (BCP) or the transport details (that is to say, the means and date) change after the certificate has been issued, the operator responsible for the consignment must advise the competent authority of the Member State of entry. Such a change shall not result in a request for a replacement certificate.”

Therefore, there is no need to update the official certificate itself, but the importer (the operator responsible for the load, and they must have an address in NI/EU) who pre-notifies the consignment through TRACES must:

- notify the BCP (contact details for each BCP will be on TRACES, email is the best method to ensure it is documented) and
- update TRACES with the correct details.

⁶ Changes set out in [Commission Implementing Regulation 2021/608](#)

33. How long are lab analysis results and official certificates valid for?

Official certificates have a maximum validity period of four months from the date of issue; but the lab results must still be valid within this period. Lab results have a maximum validity of 6 months from the date of issue.

For example, if the lab results are already 4 months old, then the official certificate will only be valid for 2 months from that date, as after this point the lab results would be more than 6 months old.

34. Can lab analysis results and official certificates be used more than once?

An official certificate is associated with the consignment moving from GB to NI or the EU and can therefore only be used **once** with that consignment.

Laboratory analysis results *can* in theory be associated with more than one official certificate where a larger parent batch has been sampled. However, it is important to be aware that the EU may find this unacceptable, as the rules for sampling and testing are based on the quantity of product in the consignment. The results could therefore be deemed invalid and the consignment could be rejected or delayed at the BCP, pending an explanation acceptable to the EU customs officials. Therefore, we do not advise taking this approach.

While there may be avenues that can be explored between the business and certifier to make the process more efficient, the safest way of ensuring compliance is to sample and analyse the specific consignment that is to be sent, as per the regulation.

35. If lab analysis has already been conducted for a product imported into GB from the EU, can the sampling results be used again for re-exporting the same product to the EU, or will a new set of analysis need to be done in GB prior to re-export?

The LA in GB will be responsible for conducting a new set of lab sampling and completing a new set of official certification prior to re-exporting the product to the EU.

The legislative basis for this is as follows: Article 10 of the 2019 Regulation states that “Each consignment of food and feed listed in Annex II shall be accompanied by the results of sampling and analyses performed on that consignment by the competent authorities of the third country of origin or of the country where the consignment is consigned from if that country is **different** from the country of origin.”

For example, if lab sampling/ analysis has been conducted in Brazil prior to import into GB, if that product is re-exported from GB to the EU, then the country of consignment (GB) is different from the country of origin (Brazil). Therefore, a new set of sampling will need to be conducted in GB in order for that same product to be re-exported to the EU.

However, if the sampling is done by a GB BCP upon entry into GB, then the country of origin is the same as the country of consignment, and the results from the BCP can

therefore be reused for the onward movement of that product from GB to NI or the EU. This applies provided that the product meets the timescales required (lab results associated with an official certificate must be no more than 6 months old from the date of issue).

36. How long do lab results take to turn around?

This will vary depending on LA capacity to conduct sampling and lab capacity to conduct analysis, but to err on the side of caution, it would be advisable to plan for at least a week from the point of sampling by the LA to having received the results back from the lab.

37. Can one CHED-D cover multiple HRFNAO official certificates?

No, a separate CHED is required for each official certificate issued.

38. Who should keep the original official certificates?

The original certificates should be provided to the business that is exporting, as they are required to accompany the consignment. A copy of each certificate should be retained for local authority records.

39. For how long should Local Authorities retain copies of official certificates?

There is no minimum time limit for copies of official certificates to be retained in the UK as they are produced only to meet EU regulatory requirements, however local authorities should keep copies of certificates issued for at least the duration of their validity in case queries arise, or for longer if there are business needs to do so (noting Data Protection requirements will apply). Records can be stored physically or electronically.

To note: Defra wishes to build up a complete picture of HRFNAO exports per local authority, including the type of commodity, amount, despatch, port of entry and arrival destinations. Local authorities may therefore be approached for this information, which can be extracted from the official certificates, at semi-regular intervals.

Miscellaneous

40. Do I have to apply a separate label to each individual packet within a larger box, or can I just use one label per box?

What is important is that the label matches the product that is presented to the Environmental Health Officer or whoever is inspecting the product. Otherwise, if there is a significant mismatch between the label and what is in the container, this will cause delays at the point of entry into the destination country.

41. Does each small packet within a larger box need a unique reference number on it?

Provided that all the items in the larger box are identical, a unique reference number is not required for each individual packet within the box: it is sufficient that the box itself has one unique reference number on it which covers all the items inside. Article 9 (2) of Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/1793 states *'Each individual bag or packaging form of the consignment shall be identified with that identification code.'* Following this, Article 9 (3) states, *'By way of derogation from paragraph 2, in case of consignments of food and feed listed in Annex II due to the risk of contamination by mycotoxins and where the packaging is combining several small packages, it is not necessary for the identification code of the consignment to be mentioned individually on all the separate small packages as long as it is mentioned at least on the package combining these small packages.'* To note that the term 'small packages' is not defined, so this is left open to the officer's interpretation.

42. How would a BCP know which products on any given lorry are subject to HRFNAO controls and which are not? Do I have to provide evidence of products being exempt from HRFNAO requirements?

Sampling at BCPs is random. If a product is detained on suspicion of being or containing a HRFNAO subject to controls, the haulier will need to provide evidence to demonstrate otherwise.

This said, a general statement cannot be applied to every BCP, as each BCP is a separate competent authority in itself and may apply different requirements from others.

Useful links

For any further queries on HRFNAO movements from GB to NI or the EU, please refer to the following links and resources:

- [GOV.UK guidance on moving HRFNAO from GB to NI or to the EU](#)
- [Process map for moving HRFNAO from GB to NI or the EU from 1 January 2021](#)
- [Official certificates for HRFNAO](#)
- Relevant legislation which covers HRFNAO: EU Implementing Regulations [2019/1793](#) and [2020/1158](#).
- [Defra notes for guidance on completing HRFNAO official certification](#)
- [FSA step-by-step guide to moving HRFNAO from GB to NI](#)
- [Movement Assistance Scheme \(MAS\) – for GB-NI movements](#)
- [FSA webpage on HRFNAO, including GB-NI movements of certain HRFNAO products](#)
- [FSA guidance on registering on TRACES NT & create a CHED-D](#) (pre-notification required for HRFNAO) + [YouTube video](#)
- [FSA's HRFNAO Webinar](#)
- [FSA webpage on Plastic Kitchenware from China](#)
- HRFNAO exports mailbox: SPS.HRFNAO@defra.gov.uk

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We work closely with our 33 agencies and arm's length bodies on our ambition to make our air purer, our water cleaner, our land greener and our food more sustainable. Our mission is to restore and enhance the environment for the next generation, and to leave the environment in a better state than we found it.



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