



HM Government

UK TRANSITION

# Understanding Prohibited and Restricted Goods From Great Britain to Northern Ireland

Prohibitions and restrictions (P&R) are new trade requirements that will apply to certain goods from 1 January 2021. These trade requirements are based in European Union (EU) law and prevent or restrict the movement and import of certain goods from third countries.

As a result, at the end of the transition period on the 31 December 2020, traders moving P&R goods to Northern Ireland (NI) will need to comply with the EU's third country imports regime.

## P&R Definition

P&R goods are those that present an unacceptable level of animal, plant or public health risk. These include but are not limited to:

**Products of animal origin**—raw milk from TB herds, and composite products containing dairy products made from unpasteurised milk

**Animal by-products**—Category 1 and 2, certain category 3, processed animal protein not for human consumption, rendered fats (tallow) not for human consumption, and ungraded eggs

**Fish**—Farmed aquatic animals not ready for human consumption

**Plants and plant products**—Seeds and other propagating material

**Live animals**—Honey bees (colonies and packages), bumblebees—colonies with over 200 workers, day old chicks, and wild harvested live bivalve molluscs from Cat B waters for depuration in the EU

A full description of P&R goods can be found in the table in Appendix I of this document.



## P&R Exemptions

From 1 January 2021, the following P&R meat products can continue to be moved by authorised traders from GB to NI from 1 January. This exemption is for a **period of six months**.

- frozen or chilled minced meat of poultry, ratites and wild game birds
- chilled minced meat from animals other than poultry
- chilled meat preparations
- any unprocessed meat produced from meat initially imported into GB from the EU

The UK government will continue to explore permanent reciprocal arrangements for these goods.

## New Measures for Moving P&R Goods

### Eligible Traders

From the end of the Transition Period on the 31 December 2020, **only authorised traders that are on Defra's authorised traders list** will be eligible to move P&R goods to NI.

Authorised traders are supermarkets and their trusted suppliers. A trusted supplier is one that independently moves its end product from GB to NI, for sale in NI.

For information on authorised traders and how to apply to be on Defra's list, please refer to the GOV.UK website [here](#).

### Your Consignments

As a result of the new trade requirements for P&R goods, there will be changes to the documentation and process that authorised traders will need to follow.

All traders should prepare to provide certification for each consignment of fresh minced meat and meat preparations P&Rs, covered by the Unilateral Declaration, including engaging Official Veterinarians (OVs) to sign the certificates.

You should ensure you have registered on [EHCO](#) (Export Health Certificates Online) and are talking to your OV certifiers on the requirements.

We recognise that it will take time for you to prepare, therefore we propose to introduce this requirement in short stages as follows:



## Required from 1 January to 24 January 2021:

### *P&R Attestation*

- Prior to the movement the of P&R goods, authorised traders must download and complete a **P&R Attestation** form that must be signed by an official in the business
- The original completed P&R Attestation must be accompanied by the list of all goods within the lorry
- All consignments must be sealed at the point of departure, this may be a commercial seal or an official seal

## Required from 25 January to 14 February 2021:

### *P&R Certificate*

- The authorised trader will require a **P&R Certificate**
- The P&R Certificate must be signed by an Official Veterinarian (OV) or competent authority and must accompany the list of all goods within the lorry

## Required from 15 February:

### *EU Certificates*

- Traders will need to use **EU Certificates** signed by an OV

All required forms (i.e. P&R Attestation, P&R Certificate and EU Certificate) will be made available on GOV.UK shortly. For a copy please click [here](#).

We want to reassure businesses that resolving the long-term P&R issues between GB to NI is a priority and we continue to explore options to produce a satisfactory solution. We will provide further clarification on the situation in due course.

For more information on moving P&R goods, please refer to [GOV.UK](#).

Trader Readiness Team | GB-NI Movements & GB-EU Exports Delivery Projects

**Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs**



# Appendix I: Defra's List of SPS Prohibitions and Restrictions

## 1. SPS Prohibitions and Restrictions Under the Grace Period (GB-NI)

On 8 December 2020, the co-chairs of the EU-UK Joint Committee (European Commission Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič and the UK Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Rt Hon Michael Gove) issued a joint statement indicating they have reached agreement on all issues, in particular with regards to the Protocol on Ireland and NI. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster confirmed in an oral statement to Parliament on 9 December that there will be a six-month grace period for chilled meat products moving from GB to NI that would otherwise be affected by P&R.

Between 1 January and 1 July 2021, these products will be brought from GB into NI under the following conditions:

- The meat products enter NI through a designated place as defined in point (38) of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council and they are subject to a channelling procedure applicable from the designated place to the destination supermarket in NI
- They are sold exclusively to end consumers in supermarkets located in NI, and they are not to be sold to other operators of the food chain
- They are accompanied by official certificates issued by the UK competent authorities (based on similar models already existing for fresh meat, minced meat and meat preparations)
- They are packed for end consumers, and they bear a label reading "These products from the United Kingdom may not be sold outside Northern Ireland".
- During this period, which will be used by supermarkets in NI to adjust, the UK remains fully aligned to Union law applicable to meat products and listed in Annex 2 to the Protocol on Ireland and NI.

Commodity	Description	Example of commodities affected	Impact of issue
<b>Products of Animal Origin (POAO)</b>			
<b>Chilled minced meat (red meat)</b>	<p>EU prohibition on chilled minced meat of bovine, ovine, caprine, and porcine animals. The frozen requirement for this product exists on the health certificate.</p> <p>Minced meat as defined in Annex I, 1.13 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 means boned meat that has been minced into fragments and contains less than 1% salt.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minced pork meat</li> <li>• Minced beef meat</li> <li>• Minced goat meat</li> <li>• Minced lamb meat</li> <li>• Minced mutton meat</li> </ul>	Exports possible under conditions. Requires compliance documentation.
<b>Chilled meat preparations</b>	<p>EU prohibition applies to meat preparations of bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine animals and poultry. Only frozen (-18°C) commodities may be exported. The frozen requirement for this product exists on the health certificate and in legislation.</p> <p>Meat preparations as defined in Annex I, 1.15 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 means fresh meat, including meat that has been reduced to fragments, which has had foodstuffs, seasonings or additives added to it or which has undergone processes sufficient to modify the internal muscle fibre structure of the meat and thus to eliminate the characteristics of fresh meat.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sausages</li> <li>• Hamburgers</li> <li>• Meatballs</li> <li>• Chicken nuggets</li> <li>• Breaded chicken strips</li> </ul>	Exports possible under conditions. Requires compliance documentation.
<b>Minced meat (poultry)</b>	<p>EU prohibition on chilled and frozen poultry mince. There is no health certificate.</p> <p>Minced meat as defined in Annex I, 1.13 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 means boned meat that has been minced into fragments and contains less than 1% salt.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chilled minced chicken</li> <li>• Frozen minced chicken</li> <li>• Chilled minced turkey</li> <li>• Frozen minced turkey</li> </ul>	Exports possible under conditions. Requires compliance documentation.
<b>Re-export of fresh Meat from EU</b>	Meat imported from the EU cannot be re-exported back to the EU as meat because the EU model certificates have not been drafted with this option.		Exports possible under conditions. Requires compliance documentation.

	<p>EU certification allows the export of fresh meat direct from the UK, but the origin has to be an approved establishment in the UK.</p> <p>Existing model certificates only refers to meat originating in territories listed third country/ies.</p> <p>Certification requires adding the code for the territory/ies where the meat has been obtained. Commission Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 of 12 March 2010 laying down lists of third countries, territories or parts thereof authorised for the introduction into the European Union of certain animals and fresh meat and the veterinary certification requirements. Such Regulation does not list the EU Member States, therefore if originated in the EU the official vets would not be able to include the Code of the Member State of origin. Therefore, whether we have an attestation from the EU or not would be irrelevant as official vets would not have an option to certify such meat in the existing EHCs.</p>		
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## 2. EU List of Prohibited or Restricted Commodities

The EU acquis includes an important number of legal provisions that engage customs to carry out checks in the context of the enforcement of many different policies aiming at the safety and security of the EU. In accordance with Articles 134 and 267 Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 (Union Customs Code) prohibitions and restrictions (P&Rs) may be imposed on imports, exports or goods in transit when they are justified on grounds of:

- public morality, public policy or public security,
- the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants,
- the protection of the environment,
- the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value and
- the protection of industrial and commercial property.

The full list is available here: [https://ec.europa.eu/taxation\\_customs/sites/taxation/files/prohibition\\_restriction\\_list\\_customs\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/prohibition_restriction_list_customs_en.pdf)

### 3. Prohibitions and Restrictions Impacting Defra Import and Exports

There are issues, distinct from the EU list of P&R's at customs, that by default prevent or restrict products for trade due to EU law and / or limitations of the EU's export health certificates. These P&R's will prevent or restrict on goods moving from GB to NI.

Commodity	Description		Impact of issue
Products of Animal Origin (POAO)			
<b>Poultry mechanically separated meat &amp; ratite/ game bird MSM</b>	EU prohibition on chilled and frozen mechanically separated poultry meat. There is no health certificate. Mechanically separated meat means the product is obtained by removing meat from flesh bearing bones after boning or from poultry carcasses, using mechanical means. This results in the loss or modification of the muscle fiber structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uncooked chicken slices</li> </ul>	No exports possible of mechanically separated poultry meat.
<b>UK Milk - Raw milk from TB herds</b>	Raw milk from TB infected herds cannot enter EU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Milk from TB infected herds</li> </ul>	No exports of raw milk from TB infected herds.
<b>Milk and milk products not from UK</b>	EU prohibition on the re-export of raw milk imported from the EU or RoW back to the EU.  Milk and milk products (cheese, butter, whey, etc.) must comply with EU EHC.		Re-export of raw milk not possible. Exports of milk and milk products possible with restrictions.
<b>Products using POAO from 3rd Countries which are not EU listed third countries</b>	For POAO from third countries contained in other goods in the UK and re-exported to the EU: Exporters should check with Official Vets that their specific certificates can be issued.  POAO from countries not listed by EU cannot be exported to the EU or imported into UK.		Re-export of products using POAO from listed third countries possible.

<p><b>Ungraded eggs</b></p>	<p>Ungraded eggs are eggs that have not gone into a packing plant, either because they go straight to the food industry, or have yet to go to the packing plant to be graded.</p> <p>Eggs delivered directly to the food industry come directly from the primary producer and are ungraded.</p> <p>Primary producers are unable to be registered establishments for the purposes of SPS certification and there is no model certificate for ungraded eggs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ungraded eggs in shell</li> </ul>	<p>No exports possible of ungraded eggs.</p>
<p><b>All POAO (Online orders delivered direct to customers)</b></p>	<p>POAO goods ordered [typically online] and delivered direct to the customer via Amazon, DPD, ParcelForce, Hermes etc need Export Health Certificates (EHCs) if delivered from GB addresses to EU addresses and the orders are not fulfilled from EU depots. Many such operators are micro-businesses and may not realise that an EHC is needed but even if they do it is unlikely that the EU customer will have the ability to pre-notify an EU BCP which is a pre-requisite for exports.</p>		<p>Exports possible with restrictions.</p>
<p><b>Animal By-Products</b></p> <p><b>Category 1 and Category 2 ABPs</b></p> <p><b>and certain Category 3 ABPs</b></p>	<p>EU prohibition on the export to third countries of animal by-products and derived products destined for incineration or landfill.</p> <p>EU prohibition on the export to third countries of category 1 specified risk material (SRM).</p> <p>EU prohibition on the import and export of all category 1 and 2 animal by-products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carcasses of animals not fit for human consumption</li> <li>• Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption.</li> <li>• Unprocessed animal by products such as manure, feathers and down</li> </ul>	<p>Trade of Category 1 and Category 2 Animal By Products would be largely prohibited.</p> <p>Trade in category 1 SRM material would be prohibited.</p> <p>Trade of some unprocessed category 3 products could also be prohibited.</p>



	<p>until provision is made in ABP implementing Regulation (EC) No. 142/2011 (only provisions for certain material have been made to date).</p> <p>EU prohibition on untreated and unprocessed animal by-products entering or transiting the EU (e.g. feathers, manure).</p> <p>Treated or processed APB is allowed from listed countries.</p>		
<p><b>Animal By-Products</b></p> <p><b>Processed animal protein (PAP) not for human consumption</b></p>	<p>The EU requires mammalian PAP to be processed through Method 1 (pressure sterilisation), in accordance with AB-P Regulations (EU) 142/2011 and (EC) 1069/2009.</p> <p>This method is not required for manufacturing these products in the EU and for intra EU trade. UK rendering plants have been allowed to use processing Methods (4 or 7) as a member state.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carcasses of animals not fit for human consumption.</li> <li>• Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption.</li> <li>• Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding</li> </ul>	<p>Not exportable unless compliant with processing method.</p>
<p><b>Animal By-Products</b></p> <p><b>Rendered fats (tallow) not for human consumption</b></p>	<p>EU requires tallow for non-feed use to have a marker- glycerol triheptanolate (GTH) – added so that the rendered fats can be tested to make sure they are not being illegally diverted into the feed chain, in accordance with AB-P Regulations (EU) 142/2011 and (EC) 1069/2009.</p> <p>UK exporters, when supplying its EU biodiesel customers will have to provide separate transport, storage and offloading facilities to prevent contamination with non-GTH marked products.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rendered fats not for human consumption</li> </ul>	<p>Not exportable unless compliant with processing method.</p>

Fish			
<b>Wild harvested live bivalve molluscs from Cat B waters for depuration in EU</b>	<p>While exports of live bivalve molluscs (LBM) from aquaculture sites and exports of depurated LBMs can continue at the end of the Transition Period, exports of wild harvested live bivalve molluscs (LBM) from Cat B waters for depuration in the EU will temporarily not be possible, as once the transition period has ended there is no EHC suitable for them.</p> <p>A revised aquaculture certificate is expected to come into force from 21 April 2021, which will allow this trade to take place from third countries into the EU. Exports of LBMs from Class B/C waters from Aquaculture Production Businesses, which are intended to go for relaying or depuration (purification) in the EU, can continue to be exported to the EU.</p> <p>They will need to be accompanied by a specific Export Health Certificate: “Model animal health certificate for the import into the European Union of aquaculture animals for farming, relaying, put and take fisheries and open ornamental facilities”. This certificate is limited to LBMs sourced from aquaculture establishments.</p> <p>This will also not apply to the export of LBMs from Class A waters (which can continue under POAO EHC).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Live Bivalve Molluscs from Class B waters</li> </ul>	<p>Under the EU rules regarding movements of animals from third countries, as the UK will be classed from 1 January 2021, GB businesses that export, or intend to export, wild-caught Class B/C LBMs will be unable to do so from 1 January until the introduction of the relevant certificate, expected on 21 April 2021.</p>
<b>Live bivalve molluscs and fishery products from aquaculture (directly landed)</b>	<p>Direct landings of fresh fishery products into the EU without the need for an EHC from registered fishing vessels are permitted under EU regulations. It is not possible to direct land Live Bivalve Molluscs or unprocessed fish from</p>		<p>Certain vessels currently directly landing LBM and aquaculture salmon will be unable to continue current trade patterns and need to land in GB and obtain a health certificate to export.</p>

	aquaculture sources, however. These need to be landed in GB and certified for export.		
Plants, plant products and other regulated articles			
<b>List of plant &amp; plant products and other regulated articles (Inc. soil and growing medium, wood packaging material and used vehicles and machinery) subject to new controls</b>	New controls on export to the EU for most regulated plant health material. Only 5 tropical fruit are uncontrolled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• plants for planting</li> <li>• timber</li> <li>• fruit, vegetables</li> <li>• seeds</li> <li>• wood packing material</li> <li>• soil and growing medium (if supporting plant vitality)</li> </ul>	<p>Most plants, plant products and other regulated articles will be subject to new EU plant health controls, including the need for phytosanitary certification and the need to meet special requirements, as well as checks on arrival.</p> <p>Wood packing material will need to comply with ISPM 15.</p>
<b>Used vehicles and machinery which cannot meet new EU requirements</b>	New controls on exports of certain types of used vehicles and machinery will apply.		Exports still possible but with new requirements including pre-notification, phytosanitary certification and checks (Minimum of 5% of imports) at the border.
<b>Plant health prohibitions</b>	<p>Requires EU to make the UK an exception to its prohibitions on specific commodities from third countries. The main example is the prohibition on the import of potatoes, both seed and ware.</p> <p>(Seed potatoes are doubly impacted, by the plant health restriction and by seeds equivalence).</p> <p>Full list of prohibitions available at <a href="https://www.gov.uk">GOV.UK</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed and ware potatoes</li> </ul>	<p>Prevents export of prohibited commodities to the EU.</p> <p>Please note: We are in discussion with the commission on the position of ware potatoes to see if this prohibition can be lifted for 1 January 2021.</p>

<b>Re-export of third country hops</b>	EU hops legislation does not set out a process for the export of third country consignments that are routed through another third country. Our interpretation of the legal provisions is, therefore, that this re-export trade would be prohibited after the end of the transition period.		No exports are possible.
<b>Live Animals</b>			
<b>Honey bees - colonies and packages</b>	EU rules only permit third countries to export queens and 20 attendant worker bees to the EU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Honey bees</li> </ul>	Exports may continue but with restrictions.
<b>Bumblebees - colonies with over 200 workers</b>	EU rules only permit third countries to export containers containing a maximum of 200 bumble bees, bred in a controlled environment within a recognised establishment (however we have no known bumblebee breeders).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bumblebees</li> </ul>	Technical prohibition with lack of breeder register.
<b>Transport conditions for live animals</b>	EU requires the means of transport to have been cleansed and disinfected prior to loading and for animals to be treated in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) 1/2005 at the time of loading to ensure they are fit to travel.		Exports can continue with restrictions.
<b>Export of animals to the EU that were originally imported from Rol</b>	EU requires the animals to have been resident in the exporting country for a period prior to slaughter (e.g. 3 months in the case of live animals).		Exports can continue with restrictions.
<b>Non-harmonised animals including reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates and their genetic material – pupae e.g. butterfly pupae, leaf cutter ants</b>	These commodities will be subject to individual national rules - will need to be agreed with individual MS - must be cleared via a BCP.		Exports can continue based on agreements with individual MS.

<b>Other</b>			
<b>Trichinella testing</b>	<p>Commission Regulation 206/2010 states that as a Third country the UK must be listed as applying controlled housing conditions (CHC) to avoid full testing for trichinella from 1 January. Products can only be exported frozen unless 100% testing is completed.</p> <p>The main controlled housing requirements are contained in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1375.</p>		Exports of pork products will not be possible without full testing unless exported frozen.
<b>Animal By-Products</b>  <b>Apiculture products for use in apiculture (honey, wax, and propolis for use in beekeeping)</b>	<p>The EHC under AB-P Implementing Regulation (EU) 142/2011 requires UK notification process for a particular disease (acariosis).</p> <p>Regulation includes processing requirements for apiculture products.</p>		Exports can continue with restrictions.
<b>Mushrooms and berries (under Chernobyl checks)</b>	<p>Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1158 of 5 August 2020 on the conditions governing imports of food and feed originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.</p> <p>Food must not exceed the maximum permitted radioactive level of 600 Bq/kg in terms of caesium-137. Pre-export laboratory testing and certification for listed products (uncultivated mushrooms and berries of the genus vaccinium) is required.</p>		Exports possible but with extra restrictions including pre-export testing and export certificates.

<b>Honey for human consumption</b>	EU needs to approve UK management plan to grant access to market as a 3rd country for POAO and the UK's National Residue Monitoring plan.		Exports possible but dependent on the UK being listed by the EU as a third country for POAO, and the EU approving the National Residue Monitoring plan.
<b>Non-harmonised Goods</b>	Individual member states have standards for third country imports which are waived for member states. These will apply to UK goods at the point of exit. Exporters need to liaise with their customers and EU member states.		Exports can continue based on agreements with individual MS.
<b>Composite products</b>	The Export Health Certificate for Composite Products requires any dairy product within a chilled or frozen composite product to have undergone specific treatment equivalent to the process of pasteurisation (e.g. heat treatment to a specific temperature, sterilisation or ultra-high temperature treatment). It doesn't matter what quantity of the dairy product is in the overall composite product (this is different if the composite is shelf stable where the requirement only applies if the dairy product is over 50% of the whole).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lasagne</li> </ul>	No exports possible of chilled or frozen composite products containing dairy products made from unpasteurised milk.



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