

Regulatory Day 2023

UK Regulatory update | October 2022 – September 2023

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Contents

- Regulated products: additives, flavorings, novel foods
- Labelling
- Gene editing
- Packaging
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Technical updates on raw materials

Additives

Flavourings

Novel foods

Precision breeding organisms
(PBO)



EU is ahead of authorising new additives

Maturity

Established



Driver

Safety & quality



Subject

Additives

Product category

All specified food

One additive **E 960c Rebaudioside M** produced via enzyme modification of steviol glycosides from Stevia approved:

“E 960” (Steviol glycosides) substituted by **E 960a Steviol glycosides from Stevia**; and

E 960c Enzymatically produced steviol glycosides”

- [The Food Additives, Food Flavourings and Novel Foods \(Authorisations\) \(England\) Regulations 2023 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/2023/0000/food-additives-flavourings-novel-foods)

- Came into force on 15 May 2023

- **Transitional measure**

The food additive E 960a Steviol glycosides from Stevia, and any foods containing it, labelled before the end of **14 November 2024** may continue to be labelled as E 960 Steviol glycosides and placed on the market, and used, until stocks are exhausted

UK

UK is behind EU in authorising new flavourings

Maturity

Established



Driver

Safety & quality



Subject

Additives

Product category

Food and drink

Only one flavouring substance approved since October 2022 FL No. 16.127 **3-(1-((3,5- dimethylisoxazol-4- yl)methyl)-1Hpyrazol-4- yl)-1-(3-hydroxybenzyl)imidazolidine-2,4- dione**

Draft opinions discussed by the **Joint Expert Group for Additives and Enzymes and other Regulated Products:**

- Soy legume haemoglobin (shortened to soy leghemoglobin) derived from Pichia pastoris (P. pastoris) as a flavouring precursor for plant-based meat alternatives
- 2-methyl-1-(2-(5-(p-tolyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)piperidin-1-yl)butan-1-one for use as a new flavouring substance
- Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde for use as a new flavouring substance
- Request for the removal of 22 flavouring substances from the Domestic list by UK Flavour Association

[The Food Additives, Food Flavourings and Novel Foods \(Authorisations\) \(England\) Regulations 2023 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

In force since 15 May 2023

UK

EU approved novel food receives approval in the UK as well

Maturity	Established 	Driver	Safety & quality 	Subject	Novel foods application	Product category	Specified foods
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Vitamin D2 mushroom powder is approved novel food

Amendment for specification for **UV-treated baker's yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae)**

Advisory Committee on Novel Foods and Processes evaluated 4 dossiers and published the following positive position papers:

- [Opinion](#) for the authorisation of a **mixture of lacto-N-fucopentaose I (LNFP-I) and 2'-fucosyllactose (2'-FL)**
- [Opinion](#) for the authorisation of **3-fucosyllactose (3-FL)**
- [Opinion](#) for the authorisation of **cetylated fatty acids**
- [Opinion](#) for the authorisation of **Barley Rice Protein**

[The Food Additives, Food Flavourings and Novel Foods \(Authorisations\) \(England\) Regulations 2023 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Comes into force on 15 May 2023

[List of Authorised Regulated Food and Feed Products for Great Britain](#)

UK

Reforming novel food regulatory framework

Maturity

Emerging



Driver

Safety & quality



Subject

Novel foods application

Product category

Specified foods

Key points:

- More available guidance
- Early engagement to support SMEs and start-ups
- Adopting more of a risk-benefit approach for authorisation
- Move to more of a conditional authorisation basis

Next steps:

- First there will be a public consultation
- Expect significant changes of the novel foods regulation in the next few years – more streamlined and faster

[Summary](#) of the Novel food regulatory framework review

UK



Approved gene editing technology is game-changing in innovation and investment in the UK

UK

Maturity	Established 	Driver	Environmental sustainability 	Subject	Genetic engineering	Product category	Food and feed
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- Remove plants and animals in produced through precision breeding technologies from regulatory requirements applicable in England to the environmental release and marketing of GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)
 - Introduce two notification systems: one for precision bred organisms used for research purposes and the other for marketing purposes. The information collected will be published on a public register on GOV.UK
 - Establish a proportionate regulatory system for precision bred animals to ensure animal welfare is safeguarded. FSA will not be introducing changes to the regulations for animals until this system is in place
 - Establish a new science-based authorisation process for food and feed products derived from using precision bred plants and animals
- NEXT STEP:** ACNFP needs to understand the data required to support appropriate safety assessment of a PBO. This information will be used to generate scientific guidance for applicants

[Genetic Technology \(Precision Breeding\) Act 2023](#)

On 23 March 2023 it passed into law, receiving Royal Assent

Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish Parliament not granted legislative consent to the Bill

Technical updates on labelling

Supplements

Alcohol labelling

Allergen

Prepacked food for direct sale



Changes in the nutrients added to food supplements

Maturity

Established



Driver

Safety & quality



Subject

Food supplements

Product category

Food and drink

- Amendments for units for **Copper**: “(µg)” substituted “(mg)”;
for **Zinc** “(µg)” replaced with “(mg)”
 - Transitional time is 10 August 2024
- **Nicotinamide riboside chloride** and **magnesium citrate malate** are added as additional forms of vitamins and minerals used for supplements

- [The Food Supplements and Food for Specific Groups \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2023](#) (legislation.gov.uk)
- [The Food Supplements and Food for Specific Groups \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2023](#) (legislation.gov.uk)

UK

% alc/vol can be used for alcoholic beverages

Maturity

Established



Driver

Safety & quality



Subject

Labelling

Product category

Alcoholic beverages

Labelling provisions

- Enables an alternative indicator “% **alc/vol**” to be used with a figure indicating the actual alcoholic strength of wine and certain other wine sector products
- To require the actual alcoholic strength of wine and certain other wine sector products to be indicated to a figure of **not more than one decimal point**
- Enables wine and certain other wine sector products on the labels of which **two or more wine grape varieties** (or their synonyms) are named to be marketed in England where **95%** of the product (reduced from 100%) has been made from those varieties

[The Alcoholic Beverages \(Amendment\) \(England\) Regulations 2023](#)

In force since 29 March 2023

UK



May contain nuts or peanuts? Allergen guides

UK

Maturity	Established 	Driver	Safety & quality 	Subject	Allergen labelling	Product category	All food and drink
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[FSA Guidance](#) on how and when to apply precautionary allergen labelling commonly seen as “may contain” warnings on food packaging

Use “may contain peanuts” or “may contain tree nuts” rather than the generic “may contain nuts”

Views are also being sought on new guidance that PAL should not be applied for the same allergen that products are also claiming to be “free-from”

Food Standard Scotland published its technical guidance on food allergen labelling and information requirements in May 2023

The [guidance](#) aims to help food businesses follow allergen information labelling rules for food, including drink, **sold prepacked for direct sale (PPDS)**

Food and Drink Federation (FDF) [guidance](#) for food business operators to help them understand the actions they should consider when managing changes that impact the allergen labelling of pre-packaged products

Advice on how to manage **recipe and packaging changes**, adding or removing of allergenic ingredient

Technical updates on packaging & environment

SUP

EPR

Deposit schemes

Deforestation



How you can get ready for the ban of single use plastics?

Maturity

Established



Driver

Environmental sustainability



Subject

Packaging

Product category

Plastics

UK

From 1 October 2023 businesses must no longer supply, sell or offer certain single-use (the item is meant to be used only once for its original purpose) plastic items include plastic plates, trays and bowls, cutlery, ready-to-consume food and drink in polystyrene containers **in England**

What can you do?

- Use up existing stock before 1 October
- Find re-usable alternatives to single-use items
- Use different materials for single-use items

In Scotland ban came into force **on 1 June 2022**

[The United Kingdom Internal Market Act 2020 \(Exclusions from Market Access Principles: Single-Use Plastics\) Regulations 2022](#)

[Guidance](#) on Single-use plastics ban: plates, bowls, trays, containers, cutlery and balloon sticks

[The Environmental Protection \(Single-use Plastic Products\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021](#)

Are you involved in EPR? You will not have to pay any EPR for packaging fees in 2024

Maturity

Emerging



Driver

Environmental sustainability



Subject

Packaging waste

Product category

All packaging

What is Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)?

Obligated businesses, depending on their size and the volume of packaging they handle, have to undertake the following activities:

1. **Create an account** using the UK Government's 'Report packaging data' online service
2. **Collect and submit data** on the packaging you supply/import
3. **Pay** applicable fees & costs (e.g. a waste management fee, scheme administrator costs and a charge to the environmental regulator)
4. **Obtain packaging waste recycling notes (PRNs) or packaging waste export recycling notes (PERNs)** to meet their recycling obligations
5. **Submit information** about where packaging has been sold known as 'nation data'

Check: Does your business need to comply with EPR?

1. You have a physical presence in the UK
2. You have an annual UK turnover exceeding £1M
3. You handle more than 25t of packaging materials

UPDATE: EPR packaging fee is deferred for one more year: October 2025

- Producers still need to report packaging data for 2023 from 1 Jan or 1 March 2023
- Enforcement action will not be taken in England or Scotland against producers that fail to register by the registration and data submission deadlines so long as they supply data by 31 May 2024

[The 2023 Packaging Waste Data Reporting Regulations](#) and the 2007 regulations will be revoked by the new Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations and [Guidance](#) on **Extended producer responsibility for packaging: who is affected and what to do**

UK

Deposit Return Scheme (DRS)

Maturity

Emerging



Driver

Environmental sustainability



Subject

Packaging

Product category

All packaging

DRS in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

The scheme is a form of extended producer responsibility, where producers and importers of drinks covered by the scheme will have new legal responsibilities for the management and collection of their empty drink containers for recycling.

The DRS will be an industry-led scheme, while the government will manage the implementation of the DRS in phases.

Scope: Single use drinks containers **in 50ml – 3 litres** across England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Materials: England, Wales and Northern Ireland: Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles; steel and aluminium cans. In Wales glass bottles in addition.

Labelling could include:

- A mark to identify the product as part of a DRS
- An identification marker that can be read by a return point within the scheme (barcode or QR code)

Scottish Deposit Scheme delayed until October 2025

Materials: Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles; steel, aluminium cans and **glass bottles** between **100ml and 3 litres of liquid in volume**.

Responsibilities: You will need to be registered with SEPA (either directly or through a scheme administrator):

- Charge and refund deposits on the drinks they sell
- Arrange for the collection of their empty containers and meet collection targets

1	Government activity up to DMO appointment	End of 2023
2	Set up DMO (deposit management organiser)	Summer 2024
3	DSR roll out	1 October 2025

[Government response](#) Introducing a Deposit Return Scheme for drinks containers, SEPA [Guidance](#) in Scotland



How is the UK tackling illegal deforestation in the supply chain?

What are forest-free commodities?

UK



Defra are currently working towards the publication of implementing regulation which will set out company obligations in detail, few elements are the following:

- A ban on businesses using forest risk commodities (such as soy, pulp and paper, cocoa, palm oil and rubber) that have not been produced in accordance with laws protecting natural forests and other ecosystems from being converted into agricultural land
- An obligation for businesses to conduct due diligence to ensure forest risk commodities which have not been legally produced do not enter supply chains
- Enabling the Government to levy fines and impose other sanctions for violations of either the ban or the due diligence requirements
- Limiting the regulation to large businesses, turnover over 36M

Due Diligence requirements are part of the [Environment Act 2021 Schedule 17 of use of forest risk commodities in commercial activity](#) (in force since 30 September 2022) but now awaiting secondary legislation which is due in 2023. There will be minimum 6 months transitional time, earliest first half of 2024

[Responses](#) for Defra consultation



How is the UK tackling illegal deforestation in the supply chain? What are forest-free commodities?

UK

Maturity	Emerging 	Driver	Safety & quality 	Subject	Due diligence	Product category	Specific raw materials
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Actions	Assessments
Identifying , and obtaining information about that commodity	Where was it grown? What volumes are used in your company?
Assessing the risk that relevant local laws were not complied with in relation to that commodity	Was it grown in an area of active deforestation? Was the land cleared illegally?
Mitigating that risk	Has the commodity verified as legally produced?
Data reporting	Report on actions taken to establish and implement a due diligence system

Technical updates on supply chain

Windsor Agreement



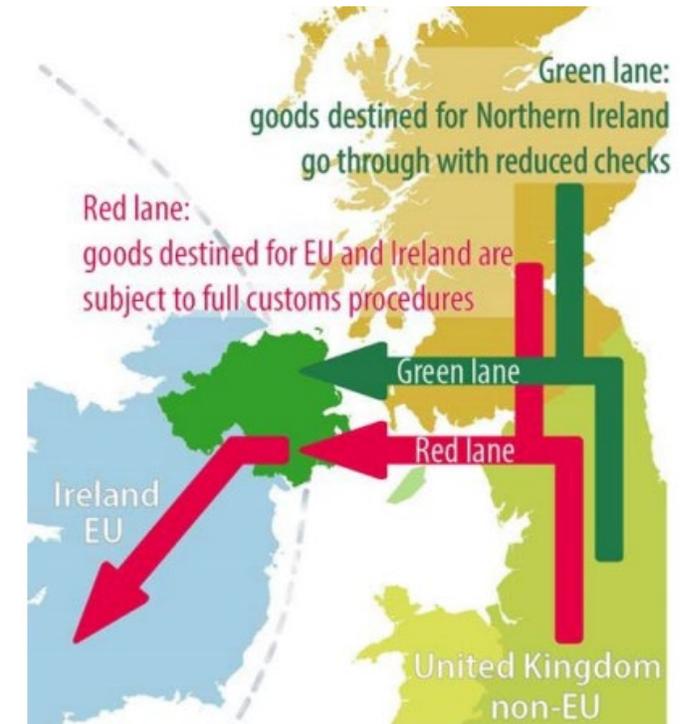


Expedited customs clearance via 'green lane' access for trusted traders of agrifoods into NI, will mean gradual appearance of 'Not for EU' on product labels, boxes and cases across the UK (from October 2023)

UK

Maturity	Established 	Driver	Safety & quality 	Subject	Moving goods between UK and NI	Product category	All food and drink
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- From 1 October 2023, GB businesses will be able to move foods into NI via a 'green lane', established under the Windsor Framework, aimed at reducing customs checks and the potential need for multiple export certificates for single consignments destined for NI from GB
- The scheme (Northern Ireland Retail Movement Scheme / "NIRMS") however, introduces new requirements to label **outer boxes (cases)** and/or **individual product labels** with the words '**Not for EU**', with the aim of preventing the onward movement of 'green lane' goods into the EU single market via NI. The labelling requirements are being introduced in 3 phases, between October 2023 and October 2025:
 - **Phase 1:** October 2023. All meat and some dairy products will need 'Not for EU' on individual product labels **AND** all other products (not individually labelled) must have outer cartons or cases/shrink wraps labelled 'Not for EU', to benefit from green lane access
 - **Phase 2:** October 2024. All milk and dairy moving to NI will need to be individually labelled **AND** all meat and dairy products in GB (England, Scotland and Wales) will need to be individually labelled with the words '**Not for EU**'
 - **Phase 3:** From July 2025. Composite products, fruit, vegetables and fish moving to NI will also need to be individually labelled, as will the same products in GB, with the words '**Not for EU**'



Key references: Food Industry 'Explainer' from uk.gov:
[Policy papers / The Green Lane.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

Windsor Framework measures

Key implementation dates	Measures
1 October 2023	Ban on single use plastics
From 2023	EPR packaging reporting
1 October 2023	Green Lane: All meat & some dairy products individually labelled with 'Not for EU'
1 October 2023	All non-individually labelled products (<i>i.e. everything else</i>), must have words printed on cases/boxes
1 October 2024	Green Lane: all milk and dairy products (including UHT milk) individually labelled with 'Not for EU'
1 July 2025	Green Lane: composite product, fruit, vegetables and fish individually labelled with 'Not for EU'
October 2025	EPR packaging fee
October 2025	Deposit Return Scheme



Questions



Annexes

Guidance on calorie labelling (voluntary)

Health claims

Additives

Novel foods

Target operational model

Packaging

REUL

EU is ahead of authorising new additives

Maturity

Evolving



Driver

Safety & quality



Subject

Additives

Product category

All specified food

The following additive authorisations were discussed

Extension of use of phosphates (E 338–341, E 343, E 450–452) in egg analogue

Extension of use of curcumin (E 100) to a new food category “egg analogues”

Blue microalgae extract or blue Galdieria extract for use as a new food additive/colour

Glycolipids (E 246) **Nagardo** as food additive by LANXESS Deutschland GmbH

Steviol glycosides (E 960) from stevia leaf extract from fermentation

Steviol Glycosides produced by *Yarrowia lipolytica*

Joint Expert Group for Additives and Enzymes and other Regulated Products

UK

List of Novel Food applications in the UK

UK

Maturity	Evolving 	Driver	Safety & quality 	Subject	Novel foods	Product category	Specified foods
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Novel foods	Applicant
Pasteurised Akkermansia muciniphila	A-Mansia Biotech S.A.
Fermented Pea and Rice Protein (Pea and rice protein fermented by shiitake mycelia)	MycoTechnology, Inc.
Schizochytrium sp. oil rich in DHA and EPA	DSM Nutritional Products Ltd (Switzerland)
Clostridium butyricum TO-A	TOA Biopharma Co. Ltd.
Acheta domesticus (house cricket)	Woven Network CiC
Esterified Propoxylated Glycerol	Epogee, LLC
DMB® (Dried Miracle Berry)	Medicinal Gardens SL
Nicotinamide Riboside Chloride	NutraSteward
Fermotein™	The Protein Brewery B.V
Corn protein	Cargill R&D Centre Europe BV

Novel foods	Applicant
Solein® microbial protein from Xanthobacter sp.	Solay Foods Oy
Krill Protein Hydrolysate	Aker BioMarine Antarctic AS
Lacto-N-neotetraose (LNnT), 2'-Fucosyllactose (2'-FL), Lacto-N-tetraose (LNT)	Glycom A/S
Fy Protein™	The Fynder Group, Inc. D/B/A Nature's Fynd
Tetradenia riparia (traditional food application)- rejected	Super Bio Boost Ltd.
Dry cacaofruit cascara (Theobroma cacao L.)	Cabosse Naturals N.V.
3'-Sialyllactose sodium salt, 6'-Sialyllactose sodium salt and 2'-Fucosyllactose	Kyowa Hakko Bio Co.

Can Morus alba (white mulberry) leaf extract assist healthy blood glucose levels?

Maturity	Established 	Driver	Health & wellness 	Subject	Health claims	Product category	Food
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Applicant	Committee
Certain claimed effect	Considers that the food, M. alba leaf extract, is not sufficiently characterised in relation to the proposed claimed effect
Proposed target population is type 2 diabetes mellitus patients	Considers that health claims should be intended for the general (healthy) population
Literature review	Unclear on the methods used in the literature review

[Scientific opinion from the UK Nutrition and Health Claims Committee \(UKNHCC\)](#) for the substantiation of an Article 14(1)(a) disease risk reduction health claim: Morus alba leaf extract and blood glucose levels

The cause and effect relationship cannot be established between the consumption of M. alba leaf extract and the claimed effect

UK

Consultation on new improvement notices for claims

Maturity

Established



Driver

Health & wellness



Subject

Health claims

Product category

Food

- Comments [invited](#) on proposed legislative reforms for nutrition and health claims on food
- Consultation proposing changes in relation to nutrition labelling, composition, and standards (NLCS) retained EU law. The consultation sets out 2 proposals:
 - Reforming nutrition and health claims enforcement in England by introducing an improvement notice regime
 - Removing redundant tertiary legislation that approved or rejected health claims

Consultation deadline:
31 October 2023

UK



Restriction of the placement and price promotion of products high in fat, sugar and salt

WALES

Maturity	Emerging 	Driver	Health & wellness 	Subject	Placement and promotion	Product category	HFSS products
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- This will include volume-based promotions, such as multi-buys and restrictions on where products high in fat, sugar or salt can be displayed, such as at the end of aisles
- Products that are high in fat, sugar or salt tend to be more heavily promoted and given higher prominence in stores. This encourages unplanned impulse buys, with people buying, consuming, and spending more on unhealthy foods than they intended, and whilst the legislation will not apply to all high fat, sugar and salt products, it will target food and drinks that contribute most to obesity
- A consultation on enforcement measures will be taken forward later this year

- The new [Law](#), which will be introduced in 2024 and will be rolled out across Wales by 2025, builds on the commitment to improve diets and help prevent obesity by restricting the ways foods high in fat, sugar or salt can be promoted
- Publication date 27 June 2023



Voluntary calorie indication for foods sold in restaurants

SCOTLAND

Maturity	Established 	Driver	Health & wellness 	Subject	Health claims	Product category	Food
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The [guidance](#) is aimed at food businesses that operate in Scotland who want to provide calorie information voluntarily

The key principles:

- Information is clearly and prominently displayed at the point of choice
- Per portion/item
- Average daily calorie requirement information

Food Standard Scotland Guidance for food businesses on voluntary calorie labelling – published in May 2023

Is UK setting limits for contaminants?

Maturity

Evolving



Driver

Safety & quality



Subject

Contaminant

Product category

All food and drink

Any businesses throughout the cereal supply chain (oat, wheat, barley) from field to retail level can submit data on the **levels of T-2 and HT-2 toxin** so that these contaminants can be reviewed, and consumer exposure assessed through our risk analysis process

Emphasis placed on gathering data on cereals both pre- and post-cleaning/dehulling and finished products including, where possible, data that spans multiple years to reflect any annual variability of T-2/HT-2 levels

[Call](#) for data: T-2 and HT-2 toxins in food
Deadline 31 October 2023

UK

Are you involved in EPR? You will not have to pay any EPR for packaging fees in 2024

UK

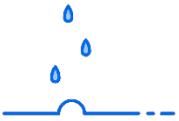
Maturity	Emerging 	Driver	Environmental sustainability 	Subject	Packaging waste	Product category	All packaging
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Small company	Large company
Annual turnover is between £1 million and £2 million and you're responsible for supplying or importing more than 25 tonnes of empty packaging or packaged goods in the UK Your annual turnover is over £1 million and you're responsible for supplying or importing between 25 tonnes and 50 tonnes of empty packaging or packaged goods in the UK	Annual turnover of £2 million or more You're responsible for supplying or importing more than 50 tonnes of empty packaging or packaged goods in the UK
Record data about all the empty packaging and packaged goods you supply or import in the UK from either 1 January 2023 or 1 March 2023	Record data about the empty packaging and packaged goods you supply or import in the UK from either 1 January 2023 or 1 March 2023
Create an account for your organisation from January 2024	Create an account for your organisation even if you joined a compliance scheme to submit data
Pay a charge to the environmental regulator from 2024	Pay a waste management fee Pay scheme administrator costs Pay a charge to the environmental regulator Get PRNs or PERNs to meet your recycling obligations
Report data about empty packaging and packaged goods you supplied or imported by 1 April 2024	Report data about empty packaging and packaged goods you supplied or imported every 6 months For the period January to June 2023, report data before 1 October 2023 For the period July to December 2023, report data before 1 April 2024 Regulatory Position Statement: No legal enforcement will be made if data submitted by 31 May 2014

[The 2023 Packaging Waste Data Reporting Regulations](#) and the 2007 regulations will be revoked by the new Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations and [Guidance](#) on **Extended producer responsibility for packaging: who is affected and what to do**



Guidance on packaging data

Maturity	Emerging 	Driver	Environmental sustainability 
Subject	Packaging	Product category	All

Guidance on example file for packaging data

- A [guidance](#) on example files has been published, showing how to structure data when packaging data under extended producer responsibility for packaging

Publication Date: 8 August 2023

UK

Guidance on packaging data

Maturity	Emerging 	Driver	Environmental sustainability 
Subject	Packaging	Product category	All

[Guidance](#) on what to collect for extended producer responsibility

The data you collect must include the following categories:

- Packaging activity – this is how you supplied the packaging
- Packaging type – for example, if the packaging is household or non-household
- Packaging class – whether the packaging is primary, secondary, shipment or tertiary
- Packaging material and weight

Publication Date: 16 August 2023

UK new border controls: What is your product the import risk category under TOM?



Target operational model (TOM) applies to live animals and animal products imported from EU and EFTA states into GB

- Find the TOM risk categories for the commodities and follow the sanitary and phytosanitary rules for the categories
- Three key elements: New global risk-based approach, simplified and digitised health certificates and trust

Commodities	TOM risk categories
Live animals, bees, germinal products incl. hatching eggs	High
POAO that are shelf stable at ambient temperature	Low (if it meets listeria criteria)
Composite products	Low (composite products currently exempted from official controls under Article 6 of Commission Decision 2007/275/EC will continue to be fully exempt and will not be placed in the low TOM risk category)
Milk for human consumption, dairy products which contain raw milk	Medium
Non-raw dairy products	Low

The final border Target Operating Model (TOM) [published](#) and to find risk category for imported goods use [commodity search](#)

[Final Border Target Operating Model gov.uk version.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

[Collection](#) of **Model health certificates for exports of live animals and animal products to Great Britain**

- **31 January 2023:** introduction of health certification on imports of medium risk animal products, plants, plant products and high-risk food (and feed) of non-animal origin from the EU
- **30 April 2024:** introduction of documentary and risk-based identity and physical checks products as above
- **31 October 2024:** safety and security declarations for imports from EU and other territories will come into force

UK new border controls:

What is your product the import risk category under TOM?

Maturity	Established 	Driver	Safety & quality 	Subject	Import	Product category	All food
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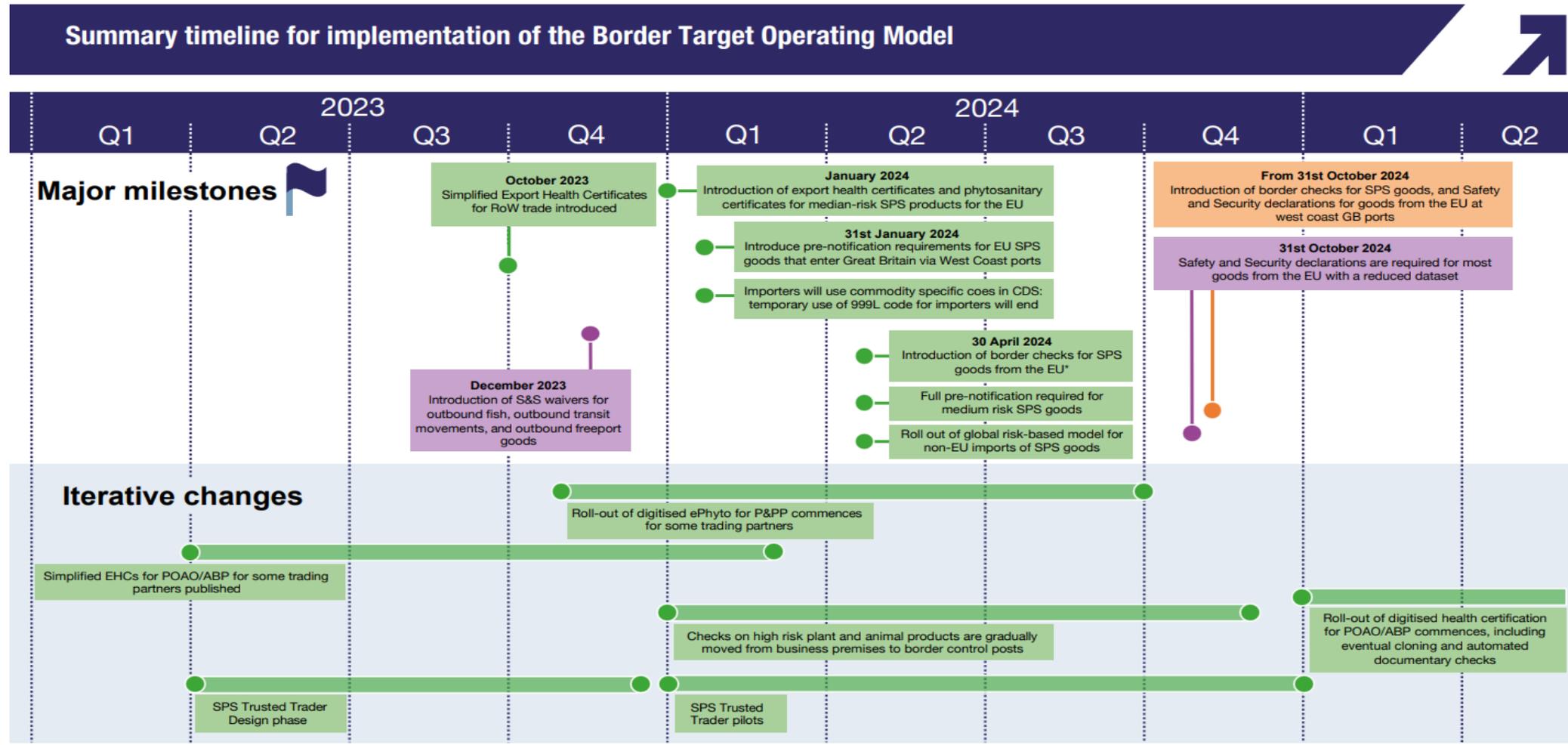
	Low risk	Medium risk	High risk
Notification	Notify authorities before the goods arrive in Great Britain using import of products, animals, food and feed system (IPAFFS)		
Health certificate	No need a health certificate	The consignment must have a health certificate issued by the competent authority in the country where the goods originate from 31 October or an official importer declaration (where applicable).	The consignment must have a health certificate issued by the competent authority in the country where the goods originate
Other documents	Consignments must come with a commercial document from the supplier	If you are importing a medium-risk ABP, but there's currently no health certificate for your goods, you will require a commercial document	
Changes in operation in future	Some animal by-products currently need a facilitation letter to import from the EU . From 31 October 2023 you'll no longer need a facilitation letter	From 31 January 2024 products in the medium TOM risk category may be subject to physical import checks	Physical checks are already carried out

UK



UK new border controls: What is your product the import risk category under TOM?

UK



Key
S&S changes SPS changes Cross Cutting changes * Except at west coast GB ports

[Final Border Target Operating Model.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Impact of Ultra-processed foods on health

Maturity

Emerging



Driver

Health & wellness



Subject

Health impact

Product category

All foods

Statement on processed and ultra-processed foods:

- Evaluates existing classification systems of processed foods, including ultra-processed foods (UPF) and the NOVA classification
- Evaluates the suitability and methods to apply food processing definitions as a dietary exposure
- Considers the availability and quality of evidence associating different forms or levels of food processing with health outcomes

Future recommendation:

- Further assessment and development of an (ultra-) processed foods classification system that can reliably be applied to estimate consumption of processed foods in the UK
- Good-quality studies that consider the benefits of consuming products with minimal processing in comparison with existing UK dietary recommendations and/or other dietary patterns for which there is evidence of beneficial health outcomes
- Assessing any role of food additives or other processing methods in observed associations between (ultra-) processed foods and health

The position [statement](#) by Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition (SACN) on the current available evidence on processed foods

UK

The end of a beginning? Status of REUL

Maturity

Established



Driver

Safety & quality



Subject

Regulations

Product category

All food and drink

- In 2018, the UK Parliament passed the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 which in effect 'copied' almost all EU law and 'pasted' it into UK law- retained EU law
- Revocation and Reform Bill 2022 had sunset clause **31 December 2023** to revoke or replace all EU-derived subordinate legislation (but not primary legislation) and retained direct EU legislation
- By amendment in May 2023 "sunset" date was removed and only the REUL specified in the revocation [Schedule](#) to the Bill will be revoked at the end of the year. REUL not specified in the Schedule will be retained on the statute book
- Following regulations listed in the Schedule:
 - Food (Revision of Penalties) Regulations 1982 (S.I. 1982/1727)
 - Food (Revision of Penalties) Regulations 1985 (S.I. 1985/67)
 - Meat (Enhanced Enforcement Powers) (England) Regulations 2000 (S.I. 2000/225)
 - Meat (Disease Control) (England) Regulations 2000 (S.I.2000/2215)
 - Food Enzymes Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/3235) Regulation 10
 - Food Additives (England) Regulations 2009 (S.I.2009/3238)
 - Foodstuffs Suitable for People Intolerant to Gluten (England) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 2010/2281)
 - Flavourings in Food (England) Regulations 2010 (S.I.2010/2817)

Initially, Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Bill on 22 September 2022

[Amendment, Retained EU Law \(Revocation and Reform\) Act 2023](#)

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Dashboard of retained EU law was created by the Government which is available [Retained EU Law dashboard](#) where relevant food legislations can be seen

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