

SFA Export Library Market Reports on Food Import Regulations and Standards

Country of Origin	Singapore (SG)
Country of Destination	United Kingdom (UK)
Food Product Category	Meat and Meat Products
Product Code	HS Codes: 0201 – 0210, 1501 – 1503, 1506, 1516, 1518, 1601/02

The information in this document has been compiled and provided by the Singapore Food Agency (SFA). SFA emphasises that importers and exporters have the responsibility to find out the import requirements of destination countries/regions/markets. Exporters are advised to confirm with their importers on the import requirements and eligibility of their product before exporting.

SN	Sub-header	Details
1	Product eligibility / ineligibility	Following the United Kingdom (UK)'s departure from the European Union (EU), foods exported to Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) shall comply with UK regulations. The UK and EU have formally adopted a new Brexit Windsor Framework to alter the policy paper on The Northern Ireland Protocol for the entry of certain agriculture retail food into Northern Ireland from Great Britain. EU import requirements and rules on plant animal health will continue to fully apply in Northern Ireland. Retained EU laws have become assimilated laws, which are not interpreted in line with EU principles of interpretation, with effect from 1 Jan 2024. (1) Fresh meat Fresh meat originating from Singapore cannot be exported to the UK. Fresh meat (chilled or frozen) originating from New Zealand may transit through Singapore to the UK. (2) Meat products Processed meat products containing pork, mutton, beef, and poultry are eligible for export from Singapore to the UK. These products must have undergone a heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container to a F₀ value of three or more. In addition, meat products containing poultry which have undergone the following heat treatment are also eligible: minimum temperature of 70°C which must be reached throughout the meat and/or stomachs, bladders

		and intestines during the processing of meat products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines, or for raw ham, a treatment consisting of natural fermentation and maturation of not less than nine months and resulting in the following characteristics: — A_w value of not more than 0,93, — pH value of not more than 6,0.
2	Importing country authority	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) is the UK Central Competent Authority for international trade in agri-food products. Defra is also the Competent Authority for policy, regulation and assurance related to animal health, animal welfare and plant health controls in England, as well as certain elements of feed and food law such as veterinary residue monitoring and GMOs. Within the UK the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have devolved powers and responsibilities in relation to food, the environment and agriculture including policy, regulation and assurance relating to animal health, animal welfare and plant health controls. Veterinary medicine monitoring is devolved in Northern Ireland. Such relevant bodies are as follows • Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs Department (EERAD) in Wales. • Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) in Northern Ireland. • Agriculture and Rural Economy Directorate (ARE) in Scotland. The Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA) is an executive agency of DEFRA, and also works on behalf of the Scottish and Welsh governments. The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) is responsible to DEFRA and has responsibility for food, farming, fisheries, and forestry in Northern Ireland. The Food Standards Authority (FSA) is the Central Competent Authority for food and feed safety and hygiene in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The Food Standards Scotland (FSS) is the Competent Authority in Scotland for food and feed safety and hygiene.

		The Chemicals Regulation Division (CRD) under Chemicals Regulation Directorate, Health, and Safety Executive (HSE) is responsible for the regulation of pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels).
3	Pre-export approvals by the importing country	Countries The Import of Animals and Animal Products and Approved Countries (Amendment) Regulations 2022 (2022/735) states country-specific import conditions from third country for animal and animal products, along with associated certification requirements. Guidance on Exporting to Great Britain: approved countries for animals and animal products publishes the list of EU and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries and non-EU countries approved to export animals and animal products to Great Britain. Singapore is approved and listed in UK legislation for specific types of animal products. Products The list of non-EU countries approved to export animals and animal products to Great Britain can be viewed here. Singapore is listed as country for - Fresh meat of ungulates (based on Assimilated EU Regulation 206/2010) - Meat products (based on Assimilated EU Decision 2007/777) The following UK legislations lay down requirements for different animal products: - Assimilated EU Regulation 206/2010 governs the import conditions of fresh meat and states that Singapore is permitted to export fresh meat of ungulates originating from New Zealand to Great Britain. - Assimilated EU Decision 2007/777 governs the import conditions of meat products and states that Singapore is permitted to export processed meat to Great Britain. In particular, it lists third countries that are authorised to introduce processed meat products which have undergone the required risk-mitigating heat treatment A, B, C or D for meat products (including various ungulates and poultry) based on the species of origin of the meat. Assimilated EU Regulation 2020/692 supplements rules for entry into the UK and the movement and handling after entry of consignments of certain animals, germinal products, and products of animal origin. Annex XXVI states the risk mitigating treatments for meat products.

		Assimilated EU Decision 2011/163 lays down residue control plans and reports (including residue testing results) to be submitted by third countries to monitor certain substances and residues for each product category in live animals and animal products. Singapore is listed in the Annex. Establishments The list of establishments approved to export animal products to the UK (including Great Britain) can be viewed here. Approved establishments in non-EU countries can be viewed here. Under the country column, select “SG_Singapore.” Some establishments and their corresponding activities in Singapore have been approved under: - Food_Section I_Meat of domestic ungulates, Section III_Meat of farmed game, Section IV_Wild game meat, Section V_Minced meat or meat preparation and mechanically separated meat (MSM), Section VI_Meat products Consignments which originate from non-approved establishments will be rejected by Great Britain border control posts. To be considered for listing by DEFRA, the establishment must meet UK regulations and standards before submitting their form online to SFA, who will then verify before recommending to DEFRA for final decision as stipulated in Annex III of Assimilated EU Regulation 853/2004 (as amended by subsidiary legislation The Food and Feed Hygiene and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments etc) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020). Assimilated EU Regulation 853/2004 lays down specific rules on the hygiene of food of animal origin for food business operators. In particular, Chapter I Article 6 states that the products of animal origin from third countries shall be imported only if the establishments (handling the raw material or processing the finished product) are permitted by the UK competent authority. Assimilated EU Regulation 2017/625 lays down rules for the performance of official controls and other official activities by the UK competent authority. Article 126 states that the consignments of animals and goods (including the use of raw material) from third countries need to comply with relevant requirements. Article 127(3)(e) states that the UK-approved establishments from which animals or goods are exported to the UK must be guaranteed and regulated by the competent authorities of the third country.
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		- Check Guidance on Border Target Operating Mode (BTOM) import risk category and related rules for animal and animal products to be imported from non-EU countries (including Singapore) to Great Britain, and particularly the relevant summary tables, from 30 April 2024. For example, meat and meat products for human consumption – which are considered medium risk for permitted countries – must continue to be pre-notified before arrival, accompanied by model export health certificate, cleared via a BCP, and subject to the published check rates on documentation, identity, and physical checks.
4	Export certificates for food	An Export Health Certificate issued by the Singapore Food Agency (SFA) is required for each consignment. For exports that require an Export Health Certificate, you may forward the import permit / conditions to SFA here. Assimilated EU Regulation 2019/625 adds supplementary requirements for the entry into the UK of consignments of certain animals and goods. In particular, Article 13 states that each consignment of products of animal origin for specific CN codes shall enter the UK only where the consignment is accompanied by an official certificate issued by the competent authority. Such an official certificate shall certify the products meet the following requirements: The meat products have been processed, stored, wrapped, packaged and transported in accordance with the relevant hygiene conditions laid down in Annex II to Assimilated EU Regulation 852/2004 and Section VI of Annex III to Assimilated EU Regulation 853/2004; The products of animal origin have been marked with an identification mark in accordance with Section I of Annex II to Assimilated EU Regulation 853/2004; The meat products meet the relevant hygiene requirements laid down in Section V, Chapter III, of Annex III to Assimilated EU Regulation 853/2004 and the relevant microbiological criteria laid down in Chapter 1 and Chapter 2.1 of Annex I to Assimilated EU Regulation 2073/2005; and Assimilated EU Regulation 2015/1375 lays down specific rules on official controls for <i>Trichinella</i> in meat. The pork meat must be examined and laboratory tested to be negative (as stated in Article 2, Annex I) or have been subject to freezing treatment (as stated in Article 3, Annex II).

		Assimilated EU Regulation 2020/2235 lays down rules regarding animal health certificates for the entry into the UK. Each export consignment should be accompanied by an appropriate Great Britain model health certificate of the latest updated version for meat and meat products exported to Great Britain. In particular, certain meat products should refer to GBHC352 MP-PROD while certain meat products for transit or storage should refer to GBHC353 MP-PROD-T/S. New Zealand meat transit through Singapore should refer to GBHC072 under Other meat: model health certificates. Exporters may refer to the Guidance: How to complete a health certificate to export to Great Britain to fill in the health certificate.
5	Regulations and standards	In 2018, the UK enacted the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, under which the UK government converted existing EU laws into UK laws (also known as retained EU laws) and incorporates them into the UK legislation framework. In 2023, the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 revoked certain retained EU laws and enabled the restatement, replacement, and updating of certain retained EU laws. UK laws including those originating from the EU can be found here. Interested exporters who wish to export meat and meat products to the UK must meet all their regulations and standards. The following links are provided as a guide: (1) General Principles The Official Controls (Animals, Feed and Food, Plant Health) Regulations 2019 gives UK officials the authority to exercise the function of enforcement and execution in the veterinary and phytosanitary fields for the protection of public health. With the implementation of the Border Target Operating Model since August 2023, The Official Controls (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2024 institutionalise the changes. Only the extra border checks with the EU and Northern Ireland have paused, while existing controls will continue until further notice. The Food Safety Act 1990 provides the framework for all food legislation in the England, Wales and Scotland, while The Food Safety (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 applies in Northern Ireland. This act stipulates violations related to safety, quality, and label, and states the responsibilities of companies that produce, handle, and sell food to ensure consumer safety.

	Assimilated EU Regulation 178/2002 lays down rules for the performance of UK official controls and other official activities by the competent authorities. Assimilated EU Regulation 2017/625 lays down specific rules of the official organization controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption; and on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules. (2) Food Hygiene The Food Safety and Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013, The Food Hygiene (Wales) Regulations 2006, The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006, and The Food Hygiene Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 permit the enforcement of Assimilated EU Hygiene Regulations. Assimilated EU Regulation 852/2004 lays down general rules for food business operators on the hygiene of foodstuffs. This Regulation shall apply to all stages of production, processing, and distribution of food. In particular, Chapter IV Article 10 states the requirements that are relevant to imported food. Assimilated EU Regulation 853/2004 lays down specific rules on the hygiene of foodstuffs of animal origin for food business operators. They shall apply to unprocessed and processed products of animal origin. In particular, Chapter II Article 6 states the obligations of food business operators concerning imported food on products of animal origin. Such products must be imported from third country of dispatch listed and approved by the UK. (3) Microbiological Criteria Assimilated EU Regulation 2073/2005 lays down the microbiological criteria for certain microorganisms and the implementing rules to be complied with by food business operators when implementing the general and specific hygiene measures referred to in Article 4 of Assimilated EU Regulation 852/2004. (4) Contaminants The Contaminants in Food (England) Regulations 2013, The Contaminants in Food (Wales) Regulations 2013, The Contaminants in Food (Scotland) Regulations 2013, and The Contaminants in Food Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013 stipulate the controls on contaminants.
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		Assimilated EU Regulation 1881/2006 sets the maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs. Food with levels of contaminants higher than those specified in the Annex to this Regulation shall not be sold in the market. The maximum levels shall apply to the edible part of food concerned. (5) Veterinary Drug Residues The published Maximum Residue Limits in Great Britain under Guidance on MRL lists the allowed substances, prohibited substances, and out of scope as well as corresponding limits. Assimilated EU Regulation 37/2010 lays down the maximum residue limits for pharmacologically active substances. Table 1 of Annex lists the allowed substances and Table 2 lists the prohibited substances. (6) Pesticide Residues The Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels) (England and Wales) Regulations 2008, The Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels) (Scotland) Regulations 2008, and The Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008 stipulate the controls on pesticide residue. Assimilated EU Regulation 396/2005 establishes the maximum levels of pesticide residues (MRL) in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin or parts covered by Annex I. In particular, Chapter III Article 18 declares the default MRL to be 0.01 mg/kg for those products for which no specific MRL is set out in Annexes II or III or for active substances not listed in Annex IV. The GB MRL statutory Register allows users to search for information on Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) in food products. For more information, see pesticides. (7) Food Additives The Food Additives, Flavourings, Enzymes and Extraction Solvents (England) Regulations 2013, The Food Additives, Flavourings, Enzymes and Extraction Solvents (Wales) Regulations 2013, The Food Additives, Flavourings, Enzymes and Extraction Solvents (Scotland) Regulations 2013, and The Food Additives, Flavourings, Enzymes and Extraction Solvents Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013 stipulate the controls on food additives.
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6	Labelling, packaging and marking requirements	(1) Labelling The Food Information Regulations 2014, The Food Information (Wales) Regulations 2014, The Food Information (Scotland) Regulations 2014, and The Food Information Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014 stipulate the controls on labelling and marking of prepacked food.

	Assimilated EU Regulation 1169/2011 establishes food labelling requirements. Chapter IV Section 1 Article 9 states the list of mandatory particulars to be included in the food label. Article 13 states the presentation of mandatory particulars which include font size. Section 2 Article 26 states that the country of origin or place of provenance must be indicated for meat falling within the Combined Nomenclature codes as listed in Annex XI. Section 3 Article 30 states the content of the mandatory nutrition declaration to be included in the food label. Food Standards Agency has published food allergen labelling and information requirements technical guidance: summary along with updated industry guidance issued for food allergen information in the out-of-home sector. Food & Drink Federation has published guidance on allergen-free and vegan claims and guidance on change management of allergen information along with guidance on allergen recall prevention for prepacked food products. Assimilated EU Regulation 1924/2006 establishes the harmonized requirements on use of nutrition and health claims on foods. Assimilated EU Regulation 432/2012 establishes a list of permitted health claims made on foods. The Great Britain nutrition and health claims (NHC) register which should be used in conjunction with the Guidance on nutrition and health claims on foods allows user to check for information on all authorised and rejected nutrition and health claims. The Weights and Measures (Packaged Goods) Regulations 2006 establishes the requirements on tolerable negative error range for net content, as well as the minimum height of words or figures. DEFRA has consulted on proposals to introduce fairer food labelling to provide consumers with clearer information on where food comes from and how it is produced. DEFRA continues to seek views on proposals to improve production labelling for both domestic and imported fresh pork, chicken, and eggs. (2) Packaging materials The Materials and Articles in Contact with Food (England) Regulations 2012, The Materials and Articles in Contact with Food (Wales) Regulations 2012, The Materials and Articles in Contact with Food (Scotland) Regulations 2012, and The Materials and Articles in Contact with Food Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 stipulate controls on food packaging materials. FSA has advised business not to use abandoned environmental
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		plastic, including ocean bound plastic, in food packaging. There are plans to ban Bisphenol A (BPA) in food packaging. Assimilated EU Regulation 1935/2004 stipulates the requirements for materials and articles, including active and intelligent food contact materials, which in their finished state are intended to be or already in contact with food. In particular, Article 5 states that specific measures may be adopted or amended for the groups of materials and articles listed in Annex I. Such specific measures include but are not limited to the following: - Assimilated EU Regulation 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food, - Assimilated EU Regulation 282/2008 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods, - Assimilated EU Regulation 1895/2005 on the restriction of use of certain epoxy derivatives in materials and articles intended to come into contact with food, - Assimilated EU Directive 2007/42/EC of relating to materials and articles made of regenerated cellulose film intended to come into contact with foodstuffs, - Assimilated EU Directive 94/62/EC lays down measures aimed at preventing the production of packaging waste and as additional fundamental principles at recovering packaging waste, and - Assimilated EU Directive 84/500/EEC on the approximation of laws relating to ceramic articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. (3) Identification marking Assimilated EU Regulation 853/2004 lays down specific rules on the hygiene of foodstuffs of animal origin for food business operators. In particular, Article 5 states that products of animal origin must be affixed with identification marks in compliance with Section 1 of Annex II.
7	Other information	Import Information for Live Animals and Animal Products The first point of contact for enquiries related to imports of animal products should be Animal and Plant Health Agency imports@apha.gov.uk. Import Information Notes (IINs) are available in this collection. Statutory guidance on clarifying information for imports of animal products and Statutory guidance on general

		information for imports of products of animal origin for human consumption should be read alongside relevant IIN. For imports into Great Britain, importers should refer to the collection of Guidance on importing and exporting live animals or animal products and particularly the Guidance on importing live animals, animal products and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin from non-EU countries to Great Britain. Importers should refer to the Guidance on import of products, animals and feed system (IPAFFS) to notify enforcement authorities about imports to Great Britain. Importers should also import from EU and EFTA countries approved to export animals and animal products to Great Britain. Other Import Information For more information on the taxes related to the import of food, please see the following: Import, export and customs for businesses: detailed information UK Integrated Online Tariff Northern Ireland Online Tariff For more information on the procedures related to the import of food, please see the following: Import, export and distribution of food (see Services, as well as Guidance and regulation) Business guidance on imports and exports Importing Animal Origin Food and Feed Products (POAO) For more information on the guidance related to the import of regulated products, please see the following: Regulated products application guidance Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Contact Points DEFRA trade secretariat TradeSecretariat@defra.gov.uk serves as the UK centralised contact point for all queries relating to trade agreement implementation in agri-food sectors across animal health, plant health and food and feed safety.
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