GB Import controls for China, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Turkey

The information below is taken from guidance issued by Defra to GB certification bodies. We understand GB border controls points have also been informed by Defra of these requirements.

Increased control measures as regards to certain products originating from China, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine and imported from one of these countries or from another third country, are necessary to ensure compliance of products with Retained Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.

Importers are responsible for ensuring any product they want to import into GB adheres to these guidelines.

1. Tracking and identification of all consignments of imported food and feed

Importers should notify the receiving BCP/PHA in line with the guidance provided for the GB Organic Import System and provide a valid Certificate of Inspection (CoI) with each consignment.

Border Control Points in Great Britain must ensure that the control measures described in these guidelines are carried out on all consignments of organic food and feed originating from China, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Turkey and Russian Federation with the following CN-codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter / CN code details</th>
<th>Countries control measures apply to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 10 – Cereals</td>
<td>China, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 11 – Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten. The following CN codes are excluded: 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108 &amp; 1109</td>
<td>China, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 12 – Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder, with the exception of processed products ready for human consumption derived from them. The following CN codes are excluded: 1211, 1212, 1213 &amp; 1214</td>
<td>China, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 23 – Residues and waste from the food industries, prepared animal fodder. The following CN codes are excluded: 2307</td>
<td>China, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN code 0810 9075 – only Goji berries (Lycium barbarum and Lycium chinense) and products processed from them.</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consignments originating from one of these six countries arriving at the GB border from another third country shall also be subject to these guidelines.

Follow this link for further details of the CN Codes: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018R1602&from=EN](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018R1602&from=EN)
2. Border Control Post (BCP) documentation check at point of entry

Operators need to ensure that there is complete documentation for these consignments that can be verified systematically by the BCP including:

a) Certificate of inspection
b) Documents of custom declaration
c) Transport documents
d) Operator and product traceability: verification of names, addresses and valid certification of each operator involved, from farmer(s) to exporter and all operators in between, including traders and sub-contractors.

The BCP will only endorse the Certificate of Inspection, allow these consignments to leave the premises of the first consignees and allow these products to be put on the market as being an organic product when the control measures of these guidelines have been carried out under their responsibility and have been concluded with satisfactory results.

3. Sampling and analysing for presence of pesticide residues each incoming consignment at point of entry

At least 1 representative sample shall be taken of each of these consignments at the point of entry into GB. Sampling shall be done by using the methods described in Retained Regulation No 691/2013 on the sampling methods to be used for official control of feed, and Retained Directive 2002/63/EC establishing methods of sampling for the official control of pesticide residues in and on products of plant and animal origin.

Analysis of these samples for the presence of pesticide residues shall be conducted in a laboratory accredited to the analytical methods used. The analytical methods to be used should cover all the relevant pesticides to be screened for.

The sampling report of each sample must contain the identification of the consignment: lot number and number of the Certificate of Inspection.

When pesticide residues or other irregularities are detected, an investigation shall be started and a notification to the organic operator’s control body and DEFRA shall be made.

4. Action on outcome of test results or other any other irregularities found

Once the operator obtains the test results from the laboratory, it must report them to their Control Body and the relevant Border Control Post for approval to release the product for sale as organic, or where contamination is detected for further action.

When pesticide residues or other irregularities are detected, an investigation shall be started by the operators control body and Defra should be informed.

The CB will not allow any part of the consignment to be marketed as organic pending the satisfactory outcome of a CB-led investigation. The cost of removal and/or redistribution of the consignment will be the responsibility of the operator.