



## Additional requirements for fishery products and live bivalve molluscs

Following January 2021, most imports of marine-caught fish and some shellfish need to be accompanied by a Catch Certificate (and other relevant Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing documentary requirements). Checks on these documents take place from January 2021.

In line with rules for Products of Animal Origin (POAO), imports of **fishery products and live bivalve molluscs** are subject to pre-notification requirements following January 2022 – see **Section 1.2.3**.

**Direct landings of marine-caught fish, shellfish and their products** are subject to requirements as listed below.

**Live aquatic animals for aquaculture and ornamental purposes** are subject to separate import controls as detailed in **Section 1.2.3**.

### Requirements for all fishery products and live bivalve molluscs

Most imports of marine-caught fish and some shellfish will need a validated Catch Certificate (or other relevant IUU documentation) to be sent to the importing competent authority prior to the goods' arrival as per requirements introduced in January 2021.

Imports of non-marine-caught fish (e.g. farmed fish/shellfish, freshwater fish) and certain exempt marine species (e.g. mussels, cockles, oysters, scallops, fish fry or larvae) are not subject to Catch Certificate requirements.

Requirements for live aquatic animals for aquaculture and ornamental purposes are outlined elsewhere in this document.

### Requirements for fishery products and live bivalve molluscs for human consumption

In line with rules for animal products, import requirements now apply to EU fishery products and live bivalve molluscs following January 2022. Importers should note that where intended for direct human consumption, live animals are treated as products and not as live animals, such as live lobsters or molluscs moving directly to the final consumer. General guidance on products that are classed as POAO can be found [online](#).

Following January 2022, there will also be new requirements for importers to submit pre-notifications for fishery products via IPAFFS in advance of the goods' arrival (as per rules for POAO).

### Requirements for direct landings of marine-caught fish by EU-registered fishing vessels

EU-registered fishing vessels intending to land their catch directly into GB must land into an appropriately designated port in line with IUU fishing rules and the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) convention. Details can be found [online](#).

Vessels must also provide at least four hours' notice to UK authorities for fresh fish (72 hours otherwise) and submit:

- A prior notification document;
- A pre-landing declaration;
- A validated Catch Certificate for the fish that is being landed; and
- the required NEAFC Port State Control forms (PSC1 or PSC2).

If a vessel is over 12m in length it must also correctly complete and submit its electronic logbook in accordance with EU regulations.

Fresh fish may be landed without a health certificate, but products from food-approved vessels must be landed under a Captain's certificate and pre-notified by the importer via IPAFFS.

Further details are available [online](#).

### Additional requirements for endangered species listed under CITES

Imports of food products or live animals listed in the CITES, EUWTR or UKWTR annexes, such as caviar from the Sturgeon family, will also need to meet CITES-related requirements as detailed for CITES goods in 1.2.2. These include the requirement for relevant EUWTR export permits from the country of departure and UKWTR import permits issued by APHA.

### Systems

The importer will need to register for IPAFFS [online](#).

### Locations of checks

The requirement for fishery products and live bivalve molluscs to be accompanied by a health certificate or other official documentation, and entry through an established point of entry with an appropriate Border Control Post to undergo identity or physical checks at the border will now not be introduced on 01 July 2022. Catch certificates and other IUU documents (e.g. processing statements and evidence of storage) will, however, be subject to checks from January 2022.

All Catch Certificates will need to be checked and authorised prior to landing. These checks are carried out away from the border.

Following January 2021, direct landings of marine-caught fish, which are subject to the NEAFC convention, will need to be landed at a designated GB port as listed by the NEAFC. The ports into which EU-registered fishing vessels directly land fish and fishery products will also need to be designated for IUU purposes.

5% is the IUU regulation benchmark for port inspection of third country vessels (which would include EU vessels). This is determined by species of fish caught, previous catch behaviour and/or country flag.

Further details are available [online](#).