

This Annual Report on Official Controls (AROC) for Northern Ireland covers the calendar year from 1 Jan 2020 to 31 December (with the exception of section 1 which covers 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021)

2020 and is based on the Multi- Annual Control Plan for the United Kingdom (UK) April 2019 to March 2023.

DAERA (Department for Agriculture & Environment Northern Ireland) is the Competent Authority for Animal Health and

Animal Welfare Policy, Plant Health Policy and facilitates trade through the delivery and enforcement of sanitary and phytosanitary controls.

The Food Standards Agency Northern Ireland (FSA-NI) is the Central Competent Authority for Food and Feed Hygiene;

DAERA delivers official controls in approved establishments on behalf of FSA-NI in line with a formal Service Level Agreement and agreed procedures detailed in the Manual for Official Controls.

DAERA employs approximately 3000 staff who are located throughout Northern Ireland and is made up of 5 business areas:

- Veterinary Service Animal Health Group (VSAHG) – Deputy Secretary Dr Robert Huey – NI Chief Veterinary Officer
- Central Services and Contingency Planning Group
- Environment, Marine & Fisheries Group (including Northern Ireland Environment Agency)
- Rural Affairs, Forest Service & Estates Transformation (RAFSET)

VSAHG has responsibility for animal health, animal welfare and public health and delivers a holistic service through its

programmes of work. Forest Service Plant Health Division within RAFSET implements plant health policy through delivery of a programme of official controls at points of entry, in registered premises and in open countryside.

The UK left the European Union (EU) on the 31 January 2020 and at the end of the transition period (31 December 2020) Northern Ireland was aligned with EU rules on Sanitary and Phytosanitary eligible goods and animal trade in accordance with the terms of the Northern Ireland Protocol.

With the COVID 10 pandemic the 2020 reporting year presented considerable challenges in ensuring all necessary checks

continued while ensuring staff and were kept safe.

From March 2020 alternative working arrangements were put in place: regular updated guidance to staff including the use of specifically allocated personal protective equipment, announced inspections (to reduce spread of Covid) and remote inspections where possible. Despite this the overall level of checks and compliance remained satisfactory.

## 2. Measures taken to ensure the effective operation of the Multi-Annual National Control Plan, including enforcement action and the results of such measures

Inspection and verification procedures were in place for all SPS programmes of work including a continuum of appropriate enforcement action ranging from administrative warnings, the re-export of commodities through to prosecution. DAERA has a comprehensive internal audit Programme and a VSAHG Welfare enforcement Branch which facilitates prosecutions. All staff performing official control duties were equipped with the requisite legal powers e.g. to enter premises and carry out an inspection/enforcement action, all staff are qualified and underwent regular training updates, all staff were assessed to ensure there is no conflict of interest in performing their duties. Excellent cooperation exists between all the Competent authority programmes delivering Official Controls and regular Contingency exercises were held bringing together representatives from those programmes for epizootic outbreak preparedness.

## 3. Amendments to the Multi-Annual National Control Plan

This Annual Report on Official Controls (AROC) for Northern Ireland covers the calendar year from 1 Jan 2020 to 31 December 2020 and is based on the Multi- Annual Control Plan for the United Kingdom (UK) April 2019 to March 2023. This MANCP was updated in December 2019 to take account of the introduction of the new Official Controls Regulation

(EU) 2017/625 on 14 December 2019, which repealed and replaced Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

This MANCP runs until March 2023.

4. Fees or charges

These can be found at: <http://www.food.gov.uk/northern-ireland>.

AROC TEMPLATE

RT I

PART II

**1. Food and food safety, integrity and wholesomeness at any stage of production, processing and distribution of food, including rules aimed at ensuring fair practices in trade and protecting consumer interests and information, and the manufacture and use of materials and articles intended to come into contact with food**

**1.1 Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved**

**For the reporting period April 2020 – March 2021 the FSA (Central Competent Authority) issued a bespoke survey to District Councils (Competent Authorities) in Northern Ireland (NI) to capture a limited range of data on the District Councils' delivery of official food controls against the FSA's expectations of them during the COVID-19 pandemic, as set out in the FSA's COVID – 19 advice and recovery plan. The FSA's expectations were adjusted during the year in recognition of the challenges District Councils were facing in delivering their statutory food functions whilst adhering to government advice and having to prioritise other COVID-19 related duties. This bespoke approach also reflected the changing business landscape during the pandemic, with multiple new registrations and food provisions being set up across NI to facilitate the production and distribution of food during the unprecedented times. Many existing food businesses closed or changed operations to provide food while complying with local and regional COVID -19 control measures. The 2020/21 data is therefore not comparable with previous year's data for trend analysis purposes. Only a limited range of data was sought from District Councils for reporting period 2020/21, with the aim of obtaining District Councils' delivery against the minimum expectations in the FSA guidance and advice for District Councils in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The guidance enabled District Councils to target their resources at the high-risk establishments while deferring planned interventions for low risk establishments.**

**Data that would normally have been collected from District Councils by FSA as part of the annual monitoring return e.g. the number of enforcement actions achieved or the percentage of food establishments achieving broad compliance or higher, for food hygiene,**

were not collected. During the reporting period interventions by District Councils were undertaken using a hybrid model of remote assessment and on-site visits.

The deferment of planned interventions for low risk establishments also permitted District Councils to focus their resources on EU exit and Northern Ireland Protocol preparations before the end of the transition period. This included the preparation and publication of advice and guidance to food businesses on changes to import requirements, the designation of BCPs and associated point of entry checks. District Councils were also able to train existing staff and recruit and train additional staff in procedures associated with Export Health Certification and Support Health Attestation. A number of food officers were re-deployed to other core District Council functions such as enforcement of COVID-19 control measures within the health and safety function, answering COVID-19 related queries and providing advice and guidance where business models needed to change as a result of the pandemic. Some District Council officers were also redeployed to Track and Trace duties within the Public Health Agency. Food Officers have been providing advice to Food Business Operators as they re-positioned their business as part of the re-opening process in the recovery phases. A small number of staff were also re-deployed to deal with inspections of businesses and domestic properties following localised flooding in August 2020. More detail on resourcing can be found in Section 1.5.

All routine physical inspections related to primary production hygiene, dairy process hygiene and egg hygiene were suspended from 24<sup>th</sup> March 2020. Alternative enforcement strategies were proposed and remote inspections were conducted on the basis of risk assessment. High risk inspections on raw milk premises, registrations of new premises and inspections carried out as a result of negative knowledge becoming available were maintained. From the 08<sup>th</sup> June 2020 physical inspections recommenced but with amended procedures to ensure a Covid-19 safe workplace and in compliance with Government guidelines. The primary concern of the competent authorities is the health, safety and welfare of its staff, business owners and their families. Main changes adopted were in respect of appropriate use of PPE/biosecurity measures and moving to announced inspections so competent authorities were reassured there were no Covid-19 cases or people isolating on premises and that business owners are content that inspections proceed, before staff arrive. Certain work however continued on a remote basis. The development of a 'Milk App' for dairy hygiene inspections has meant that reports are now completed on a tablet and uploaded in real-time to the Milk System database. This has enhanced remote working capabilities. In addition, an outbreak of H5N8 Avian Influenza in commercial poultry premises as well as the uncertainty brought about by the end of the Brexit transition period and the subsequent implementation of the Ireland/Northern Ireland Protocol made 2020-21 an unprecedented year with multiple challenges which continue to be overcome.

During the period from April 2020-March 2021 competent authorities prioritised official controls related to public health and continued to carry out activities related to the ante-mortem and post mortem inspection in establishments which required the continuous or regular presence of staff or representatives of the competent authorities. Covid surges in the community and among slaughterhouse staff led to three instances where production was suspended for deep cleaning of premises. Article 3 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/466 was used for the authorisation of trainee official auxiliaries for specific activities. Food business operator audits of approved slaughterhouses, cutting plants and game handling establishments were postponed for short time due to food business operator concerns regarding the spread of Covid. Postponed audits were rearranged and all were completed according to schedule before the end of the 2020-21 reporting year using a combination of remote document checking and site visits to minimise the amount of onsite time spent by the OV auditor.

<b>1.2 Official controls on operators/establishments</b>		
<b>Approved establishments</b>	<b>Number of establishments</b>	<b>Number of official controls performed</b>
General activity establishments (cold stores, re-wrapping and re-packing establishments, wholesale markets, reefer vessels)	113	
Meat of domestic ungulates	45	51 <sup>1</sup>
Meat from poultry and lagomorphs	23	2 <sup>2</sup>
Meat of farmed game	3	
Wild game meat	3	1
Minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically separated meat (MSM)	70	
Meat products	75	
Live bivalve molluscs	14 <sup>3</sup>	
Fishery products	60	9

<sup>1</sup> 21 full food business operator audits and 3 partial FBO audits were carried out during the period from 1 April 2020 until 31 March 2021. In addition, 27 unannounced inspections were carried out in the same period.

<sup>2</sup> 2 full food business operator audits were carried out during the period from 1 April 2020 until 31 March 2021

<sup>3</sup> Figure provided is the number of establishments approved for purification and/or despatch of live bivalve molluscs. The number of classified shellfish beds are specified below under 'aquaculture'.

Colostrum, raw milk, colostrum-based and dairy products	27 <sup>4</sup>	28
Egg and egg products	67 <sup>5</sup>	
Frogs' legs and snails	0	
Rendered animal fats and greaves	2	
Treated stomach, bladders and intestines	7	
Gelatine	0 <sup>6</sup>	
Collagen		
Highly refined chondroitin sulphate, hyaluronic acid, other hydrolysed cartilage products, chitosan, glucosamine, rennet, isinglass and amino acids (HRP)		
Honey		
Sprouts	1	1

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<sup>4</sup> Includes 7 establishments approved for the production of raw milk under Regulation (EC) 853/2004

<sup>5</sup> Includes 60 egg packing stations approved under Regulation (EC) 853/2004

<sup>6</sup> Two establishments (1 approved slaughterhouse and 1 standalone hide store) are authorised as collection centres for hides for the production of gelatine/collagen

Registered operators/establishments	Number of operators/establishments <sup>7 8</sup>	Number of official controls performed <sup>9</sup>
Growing of crops	60 (registered seed potato producers)	1750
Animal production		
Mixed farming		
Hunting		
Fishing		

<sup>7</sup> The FSA bespoke data capture from NI District Councils for 2020/2021 was limited due to the COVID- 19 pandemic. It did not request the number of food establishments within each specific premise type as listed in table 1.2. The last data set of the number of food establishments under district council responsibility was collected in spring of 2020 for the 2019/2020 financial year. There were 21,627 establishments registered /approved with the District Councils and the data was collected in the form of FSA monitoring categories rather than individual usage categories in Table 1.2. The number of establishments within each monitoring category were as follows: 415 primary producers, 1,252 manufacturers and packers, 49 importers and exporters, 440 distributors and transporters, 3,998 retailers, and 15,473 restaurants and caterers.

<sup>8</sup> The 21,627 establishments registered/approved by District Councils includes a duplication of the figures provided in the rows for approved establishments in Table 1.2, in that it includes the 52 approved establishments which fall under the approval and enforcement responsibility of FSA for food hygiene but are also registered with District Councils as the enforcement authority for food standards; and those establishments which fall under the approval and food hygiene enforcement responsibility of the District Councils.

<sup>9</sup> The 2020/21 FSA bespoke data capture from District Councils did not request the number of official controls specific to the registered establishment category. However, the figures obtained indicate that 88% of planned food hygiene interventions were completed in category A risk rated premises and 76% of planned food hygiene interventions were completed in category B risk rated premises. Also 73% of planned food standards interventions were completed in category A risk rated premises.

Aquaculture <sup>10</sup>	32 <sup>11</sup>	1012 <sup>12</sup>
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables		
Manufacture of vegetable oils and fats		
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products		
Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products		
Manufacture of other food products		
Manufacture of beverages		
Wholesale		
Retail		
Transport and storage		
Food and beverage service activities		

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<sup>10</sup> Aquaculture Definition- The rearing or culture of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms in question beyond the natural capacity of the environment, the organisms remaining the property of a natural or legal person throughout the rearing or culture stage, up to and including harvesting (EC 2792/99).

<sup>11</sup> This figure includes 5 wild fishery classified beds in NI

<sup>12</sup> This figure includes official controls taken from 5 wild fishery classified beds in NI

Others	3,132 <sup>13</sup>	1,668
	<b>Number of establishments</b>	<b>Number of official controls performed</b>
Establishments producing food contact materials <sup>14</sup>		

<b>1.3 Official controls requiring the continuous or regular presence of staff or representatives of the competent authorities on operators' premises</b>			
<b>Types of operators' premises</b>	<b>Number of establishments</b>	<b>Number of official controls performed (number of carcasses or weight in tonnes)</b>	<b>Rejections</b>
Meat of domestic ungulates — slaughterhouses	13	2,819,076	13,886
Meat from poultry and lagomorphs — slaughterhouses	5	124,809,360	2,117,339
Meat of farmed game — slaughterhouses	0	0	

<sup>13</sup> Dairy farms registered as primary producers under Regulation (EC) 852/2004

<sup>14</sup> Establishments producing food contact materials are under District Council enforcement responsibility. The FSA bespoke data capture from NI District Councils for 2020/2021 was limited due to the COVID- 19 pandemic. It did not request the number of food contact material establishments specifically. The last data set of the number of food establishments under district council responsibility was collected in spring of 2020 for the 2019/2020 financial year. This data was collected in the form of FSA monitoring categories rather than individual usage categories in Table 1.2.

Wild game meat — Game-handling establishments	2	1236	0
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<b>1.4 Official controls on products/goods by horizontal rule and food category<sup>15</sup></b>										
<b>By horizontal rule By food category</b>	<b>Microbiological criteria<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Pesticides in food</b>	<b>Contaminants in food<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Residues of veterinary medicinal products in food</b>	<b>Labelling, nutritional and health</b>	<b>Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in food</b>	<b>Improvement agents (additives, enzymes, flavourings, processi</b>	<b>Irradiation</b>	<b>Contamination by/migration of food contact materials</b>	<b>Others<sup>20</sup></b>

<sup>15</sup> NI District Council data is not captured in the specific format which would enable completion of this table. However, from the data that was captured by the District Councils and subsequently obtained by FSA using the bespoke data capture system the following can be confirmed in footnote 16 to 20 below.

<sup>16</sup> During the period from April 2020 to March 2021 a total of 3,169 official samples were taken by District Councils in NI for microbiological examination (pathogens and indicator organisms). In addition, in compliance with Article 35 of Regulation 2019/627, DAERA verified sampling under the process hygiene criteria specified in Regulation 2073/2005 (2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 2.1.5) for Salmonella species and process hygiene criteria (2.1.9) for Campylobacter species.

<sup>17</sup> During the period from April 2020 to March 2021 a total of 59 'other contamination' (contamination, radioactivity, undesirables) official samples were taken by District Councils in NI.

<sup>20</sup> During the period from April 2020 to March 2021 a total of 34 'other' official samples (i.e. samples not included in the other specified categories) were taken by District Councils in NI. In addition, during the period from April 2020 to March 2021, 1,256 Official Control samples of pig meat and 378 wildlife surveillance samples were submitted by DAERA for Trichinella testing.

					claims 18		ng aids) 19			
1. Dairy products				648						
2. Dairy alternatives										
3. Fats and oils and fat and oil emulsions										
4. Edible ices										
5. Fruit and vegetables										
6. Confectionery										
7. Cereals and cereal products										
8. Bakery wares										

<sup>18</sup> During the period from April 2020 to March 2021 a total of 690 'labelling and presentation' official samples were taken by District Councils in NI.

<sup>19</sup> During the period from April 2020 to March 2021 a total of 946 'composition' (additives, composition, constituent, nutritional component, and substitution) official samples were taken by District Councils in NI.



<b><i>Gelatine, collagen and HRP*</i></b>										
<b>12. Fish and fisheries products</b>				14						
<b><i>Live bivalve molluscs*</i></b>	2 <sup>21</sup>		7							
<b><i>Fishery products*</i></b>				14						
<b>13. Eggs and egg products</b>				522						
<b>14. Sugar, syrups, honey and table-top sweeteners</b>										
<b>15. Salts, spices, soups, sauces, salads and protein products</b>										

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<sup>21</sup> Microbiological samples taken for Class A and Seasonal Class A production area to ensure product meets microbiological criteria as per 2073/2005

<p>16. Foods intended for particular nutritional uses as defined by Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup></p>										
<p>17. Beverages</p>										
<p><b><i>Non-alcoholic beverages*</i></b></p>										
<p><b><i>Alcoholic beverages, including alcohol-free and low-alcohol counterparts*</i></b></p>										
<p>18. Ready-to-eat savouries and snacks</p>										
<p>19. Desserts excluding products</p>										

covered in categories 1, 3 and 4										
<b>20</b> Food supplements as defined in point (a) of Article 2 of Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(2)</sup> excluding food supplements for infants and young children										
<b>21.</b> Processed foods not covered by categories 1 to 17, excluding foods for infants and young children										
<b>22.</b> Others – foods not covered by categories 1 to 21										

<b>Food contact materials</b>										
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<b>1.5</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>
<p>During the period from 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021, 1,936 new food businesses were registered by District Councils. As at 31 March 2021 a total of 20,798 businesses had been categorised by District Councils according to risk under the food establishment hygiene intervention rating scheme (category A being the highest risk category and Category E being the lowest risk category)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 of these were Category A</li> <li>• 340 of these were Category B</li> <li>• 3,519 of these were Category C</li> <li>• 7,065 of these were Category D</li> <li>• 8,560 of these were Category E</li> <li>• 1,299 of these were unrated and 2,304 businesses were deemed to be outside the programme.</li> </ul> <p>Resources (DC) - There was a total compliment of 95.4 FTE Authorised Officers allocated for deployment by District Councils at the start of the reporting period. During that period 86.3% of that compliment were occupied on activities related directly to food hygiene and food standards.</p> <p>Audits of Food Business Operator (meat) - During the reporting period a total of 23 full audits and 3 partial audits of approved slaughterhouses, cutting plants and game handling establishments were scheduled. These were mostly completed by site visit however a hybrid model of remote assessment and on-site visits were used where necessary to minimise OV auditor time spend on site for Covid reasons. All audit outcomes were in the 'good' category. Two outcomes demonstrated improvement from the previous audit and 21 outcomes were the same as previous. In addition, 36 unannounced inspections were planned of which 27 were completed to schedule.</p> <p>Resources (DAERA VPHP) - all animals and birds presented for slaughter for the food chain received ante mortem and post mortem inspection. In addition to the existing compliment of official auxiliaries, a total of 59 trainee official auxiliaries were authorised under Article 3 of Commission Implementing Regulation 2020/466 to carry out post mortem inspection activities based on their competence. These staff played a vital support role to ensure official controls in approved slaughterhouses and cutting plants remained in place and effective despite a number of Covid outbreaks.</p>	

In relation to official controls regarding primary production hygiene, dairy hygiene and egg hygiene and during the period from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 there were:

- 931 planned hygiene inspections and 540 unplanned hygiene inspections of dairy farms were completed of which 321 required follow up visits (categorisation of outcomes as follows, 1012 good, 447 generally satisfactory, 12 Improvement necessary and 0 Urgent improvement necessary)
- 52 planned hygiene inspections of liquid milk supply of which 33 were completed due to Covid restrictions.
- 24 planned hygiene inspections of establishments approved for the supply of raw drinking milk of which 19 were completed
- 71 planned hygiene inspections of egg establishments of which 65 were completed
- 1148 planned and 9 unplanned hygiene inspections of registered primary production holdings of which 980 were completed. 36 inspections took place at premises approved under a third party assurance scheme and the remaining 944 took place at premises not approved under a third party assurance scheme.

In addition, a total of 245 official control samples were taken in these sectors (106 pasteurised milk, 120 raw drinking milk and 19 water)

1.6 Non-compliances <sup>22</sup>	Actions/measures	
<b>Non-compliances of operators/establishments</b>		

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<sup>22</sup> The data populated in table 1.6 is in relation to FSA approved establishments only. The FSA bespoke data capture from District Councils for 2020/2021, did not capture data on non-compliances and enforcement actions. However, data that was captured provides that a total of 655 complaints were investigated by District Councils which related specifically to the hygiene of food premises. Please note that no data is available on the percentage of these complaints which were substantiated following investigation.

	<b>Detected during official controls performed</b>	<b>Total number of controlled operators/establishments*</b>	<b>Number of controlled operators/establishments where non-compliances were detected*</b>	<b>Administrative</b>	<b>Judicial</b>
Approved establishments					
General activity establishments (cold stores, re-wrapping and re-packing establishments, wholesale markets, reefer vessels)		107			0
Meat of domestic ungulates	11	40	7	11	
Meat from poultry and lagomorphs	0	22	0	0	
Meat of farmed game	0	3	0	0	
Wild game meat	0	3	0	0	
Minced meat, meat preparations and MSM		67			
Meat products		72			
Live bivalve molluscs		14			

Fishery products		61			
Colostrum, raw milk, colostrum-based and dairy products		25			
Egg and egg products	6	61			
Frogs' legs and snails		0			
Rendered animal fats and greaves		2			
Treated stomach, bladders and intestines		8			
Gelatine		0			
Collagen		0			
HRP		0			
Honey					
Sprouts					
Registered operators/establishments					
Growing of crops					
Animal production					

Mixed farming				
Hunting				
Fishing				
Aquaculture		32 <sup>23</sup>	1	
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables				
Manufacture of vegetable oils and fats				
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products				
Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products				
Manufacture of other food products				
Manufacture of beverages				
Wholesale				
Retail				
Transport and storage				

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<sup>23</sup> This figure includes 5 wild fishery classified beds in NI

Food and beverage service activities									
Others									
Establishments producing food contact materials									
<b>Non-compliances of food<sup>24</sup></b>								<b>Actions/measures</b>	
	<b>Non-compliances detected during official controls performed</b>							<b>Administra tive</b>	<b>Judic ial</b>
	<b>Microbiolo gical criteria</b>	<b>Pestici des in food</b>	<b>Contamin ants in food</b>	<b>Residu es of veteri nary medici nal produc ts in food</b>	<b>Labelling, nutritional and health claims</b>	<b>Improvem ent agents (additives, enzymes, flavouring s, processin g aids)</b>	<b>Othe rs</b>		
1.Dairy products				0					

<sup>24</sup> The FSA bespoke data capture from NI District Councils for 2020/2021, did not capture data on non-compliances and enforcement actions. However, data that was captured provides that a total of 718 complaints were investigated by District Councils which related specifically to food. Please note that no data is available on the percentage of these complaints which were substantiated following investigation.

2 Dairy . alternatives									
3.Fats and oils and fat and oil emulsions									
4.Edible ices									
5 Fruit and . vegetables									
6 Confection . ery									
7.Cereals and cereal products									
8.Bakery wares									
9.Fresh meat				28					
<i>Domestic ungulates*</i>			1	28					







18 Ready-to-eat savouries and snacks									
19 Desserts excluding products covered in categories 1, 3 and 4									
20 Food supplements as defined in point (a) of Article 2 of Directive 2002/46/EC excluding food supplements for infants and young children									

21 Processed foods not covered by categories 1 to 17, excluding foods for infants and young children										
22 Others – foods not covered by categories 1 to 21										
<b>Non-compliances related to horizontal rules<sup>25</sup></b>							<b>Actions/measures</b>			
	<b>Non-compliances detected during official controls performed</b>						<b>Administrative</b>	<b>Judicial</b>		
GMOs in food:										
Unauthorised GMOs										
Labelling of GMOs										

<sup>25</sup> The FSA bespoke data capture from NI District Councils for 2020/2021, did not capture data on non-compliances and enforcement actions.

Irradiation			
Novel foods			
Food contact materials			
Fraudulent and deceptive practices			

<b>1.7</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>
<p>On-site visits to establishments where there was not a permanent presence by officials from the competent authority were greatly reduced due to COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <p>In approved slaughterhouses, cutting plants and game handling establishments where regular or continuous presence is required, there were 19 instances of written enforcement during routine activities spread over seven slaughterhouses and two cutting plants.</p> <p>The non-compliances were detected in the areas of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HACCP based procedures (4)</li> <li>• Hygienic production of meat (4)</li> <li>• Specified risk material (3)</li> <li>• Cleaning (3)</li> <li>• Maintenance (2)</li> <li>• Welfare of animals at time of killing (1)</li> <li>• Identification marking (1)</li> <li>• Traceability (1).</li> </ul>	

In addition, 11 instances were detected during unannounced visits, one was detected at antemortem inspection, five were detected at post mortem inspection, two were detected during verification of food business operator (FBO) procedures.

Compliance was achieved in all cases without the need for judicial action.

During audits of food business operators (approved slaughterhouses, cutting plants and game handling establishments) a total of 260 minor non-compliances were detected across 20 establishments. There were no major or critical non-compliances detected.

NB: For the purposes of the FBO audit process

A minor non-compliance is defined as:

Not likely to compromise public health (including food safety) or animal health or welfare or lead to the handling of unsafe or unsuitable food. A minor non-compliance is an isolated low risk situation and does not compromise achieving control measures of the food safety program i.e. overall the food safety program is still effective in controlling the food safety hazards. When viewed collectively a number of related minor non compliances may represent a major non-compliance.

A major non-compliance is defined as

Likely to compromise public health (including food safety) or animal health or welfare or may lead to the production and handling of unsafe or unsuitable food if no remedial action is taken. When viewed collectively a number of related major non compliances may represent a critical non-compliance.

Critical non-compliance is defined as:

Contravention poses an imminent and serious risk to public health (including food safety) or animal health and welfare

In relation to official controls regarding primary production hygiene, dairy hygiene and egg hygiene

During the period from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 there were:

- 931 planned hygiene inspections and 540 unplanned hygiene inspections of dairy farms were completed of which 321 required follow up visits (categorisation of outcomes as follows, 1012 good, 447 generally satisfactory, 12 Improvement necessary and 0 Urgent improvement necessary).

- 52 planned hygiene inspections of liquid milk supply of which 33 were completed due to Covid restrictions. A total of 190 letters were issued across the liquid milk supply chain for non-compliance
  - 24 planned hygiene inspections of establishments approved for the supply of raw drinking milk of which 19 were completed.
  - 71 planned hygiene inspections of egg establishments of which 65 were completed. Six enforcement letters were issued for non-compliance.
  - 1148 planned and 9 unplanned hygiene inspections of registered primary production holdings of which 980 were completed. 36 inspections took place at premises approved under a third party assurance scheme and the remaining 944 took place at premises not approved under a third party assurance scheme. Two administrative letters were issued for non-compliance.
- In addition, a total of 245 official control samples were taken in these sectors (106 pasteurised milk, 120 raw drinking milk and 19 water). 8 of these samples were found to be non-compliant.

\* Member States may choose to fill in, or leave blank, the text boxes or cells marked with an asterisk (\*)

## 2. Deliberate release into the environment of GMOs for the purpose of food and feed production

<b>2.1</b>	<b>Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved</b>	
N/A – No GM crops approved for cultivation in Northern Ireland		

<b>2.2 Official controls</b>		
		<b>Number of official controls performed</b>
<b>Commercial cultivation of GMOs for the purpose of food and feed production (Part C of Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(3)</sup>)</b>		0
<b>Experimental releases of GMOs related to food and feed (Part B of Directive 2001/18/EC)</b>		0

<b>Seeds and vegetative propagating material for the purpose of food and feed production</b>	0
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<b>2.3</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>

<b>2.4</b>	<b>Non-compliances</b>			Actions/measures	
	<b>Detected during official controls performed</b>	<b>Total number of controlled operators*</b>	<b>Number of controlled operators where non-compliances were detected*</b>	<b>Administrative</b>	<b>Judicial</b>
<b>1.</b> Commercial cultivation of GMOs for the purpose of food and feed production	0				
<b>2.</b> Experimental releases of GMOs related to food and feed	0				
<b>3.</b> Seeds and vegetative propagating material for the purpose of food and feed production	0				
<b>3.1</b> Unauthorised GMOs in seeds and vegetative propagating material	0				
<b>3.2</b> Labelling of GMOs in seeds and vegetative propagating material	0				

Fraudulent and deceptive practices
0

<b>2.5</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>

\* Member States may choose to fill in, or leave blank, the text boxes or cells marked with an asterisk (\*).

**3. Feed and feed safety at any stage of production, processing and distribution of feed and the use of feed, including rules aimed at ensuring fair practices in trade and protecting consumer health, interests and information**

<b>3.1</b>	<b>Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved</b>

<b>3.2</b>	<b>Official controls</b>	
	<b>By establishments</b>	
		<b>Number of establishments</b>
		<b>Number of official controls performed</b>
Establishments approved in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(4)</sup>	64	Audits 18 Samples 897
<i>Primary producers approved in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005*</i>	66	Audits 22

Establishments registered in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, with the exclusion of primary production	481	Audits 49
<i>Primary producers registered in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 and complying with provisions in Annex I to that Regulation*</i>	21	Audits 6
Operators (farmers) using feed	26,000	1011 inspections
Operators manufacturing and/or trading medicated feedingstuffs	111	Audits 37
<b>By horizontal rule</b>		<b>Number of official controls performed</b>
Labelling of feed		106
Traceability of feed		95
Additives in feed (Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(5)</sup> )		3 audits 23 samples
Undesirable substances in feed (Article 2 of Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(6)</sup> )		159 samples
Prohibited materials in feed (Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(7)</sup> )		0
Medicated feedingstuffs (Council Directive 90/167/EEC <sup>(8)</sup> )		11 samples

Pesticides in feed	70 samples
GMOs in feed	3 samples

<b>3.3</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>

<b>3.4 Non-compliances</b>				Actions/measures	
<b>By establishment</b>	<b>Detected during official controls performed</b>	<b>Total number of controlled establishments*</b>	<b>Number of controlled establishments where non-compliances were detected*</b>	<b>Administrative</b>	<b>Judicial</b>
Establishments approved in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005	4 audits 6 samples			4 6	
<i>Primary producers approved in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005*</i>	7 audits			7	

	1 audit			1	
Establishments registered in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, with the exclusion of primary production	12			12	
<i>Primary producers registered in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 and complying with provisions in Annex I to that Regulation*</i>	4			4	
Operators (farmers) using feed	42			42	
Operators manufacturing and/or trading medicated feedingstuffs	11			11	
<b>By horizontal rule</b>	<b>Number of non-compliances found</b>			<b>Administrative</b>	<b>Judicial</b>
Product non-compliance: Labelling/traceability of feed placed/to be placed on the market	9 (traceability)			9	
Product non-compliance: Safety of feed placed/to be placed on the market	1			1	
Additives in feed (Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003)	5			5	
Undesirable substances in feed (Article 2 of Directive 2002/32/EC)	1			1	

Prohibited materials in feed (Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 767/2009)	0	0	
Medicated feedingstuffs (Council Directive 90/167/EEC)	0	0	
Pesticides in feed	3	3	
Unauthorised GMOs in feed	0	0	
Labelling of GMOs in feed	0	0	
Fraudulent and deceptive practices			

<b>3.5</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>	

\* Member States may choose to fill in, or leave blank, the text boxes or cells marked with an asterisk (\*).

#### 4. Animal health requirements

<b>4.1</b>	<b>Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved</b>	

<b>4.2 Official controls</b>				
	<b>Number of holdings/establishments</b>	<b>Number of official controls performed</b>	<b>Number of animals registered</b> (at the beginning of the reporting period or other national reference date for animal statistics)	<b>Number of animals checked</b>
<b>Identification and registration of bovine animals</b>	21,579	892	1,549,825	97,051
<b>Identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals</b>	12,645	488	1,260,252	73,513
<b>Approved assembly centres (bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine, equine)</b>	Bovine – 14 Ovine – 10 Porcine – 4 Mixed Bovine/Ovine – 15	8 visits to EAC's conducted		

	Mixed Bovine/Porcine – 1 Mixed Ovine/Caprine - 1	
<b>Approved dealers (bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine)</b>	N/A – No approved dealers	N/A
<b>Control posts (Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/97 <sup>(9)</sup>)</b>	3	0
<b>Approved bodies, institutes and centres (Council Directive 92/65/EEC <sup>(10)</sup>)</b>		
<b>Establishments approved for EU trade of poultry and hatching eggs</b>		
<b>Bird quarantine establishments</b>		
<b>Approved aquaculture establishments:</b>	95	271
<b><i>Approved fish aquaculture establishments*</i></b>	47	107
<b><i>Approved live bivalve molluscs aquaculture establishments*</i></b>	46	164
<b><i>Approved crustacean aquaculture establishments*</i></b>	1	0
<b>Authorised aquaculture animals processing establishments</b>	1	0
<b>Semen collection centres:</b>		

<i>Bovine*</i>			
<i>Porcine*</i>			
<i>Ovine/caprine*</i>			
<i>Equine*</i>			
<b>Semen storage centres:</b>			
<i>Bovine*</i>			
<i>Ovine/caprine*</i>			
<i>Equine*</i>			
<b>Embryo collection/production teams:</b>			
<i>Bovine*</i>			
<i>Porcine*</i>			
<i>Ovine/caprine*</i>			
<i>Equine*</i>			

<b>4.3</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>	
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There are no approved dealers in Northern Ireland

These 3 establishments, although approved as Control Posts, were not used as Control Posts in 2020.

4.4 Non-compliances		Actions/measures							
	Number of holdings/establishments with non-compliances	Administrative	Judicial	Restriction of movements of individual animals		Restriction of movements of all animals		Destruction of animals	
				Affected animals	Affected holdings	Affected animals	Affected holdings	Affected animals	Affected holdings
Identification and registration of bovine animals	261	923	4	799	62	1,648	17	22	5
Identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals	336	6		NONE					
Approved assembly centres (bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine, equine)	0 non-compliances								
Approved dealers (bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine)	N/A – No approved dealers	N/A							

<b>Control posts (Regulation (EC) No 1255/97)</b>	0	N/A
<b>Approved bodies, institutes and centres (Directive 92/65/EEC)</b>		
<b>Establishments approved for EU trade of poultry and hatching eggs</b>		
<b>Bird quarantine establishments</b>		
<b>Approved aquaculture establishments:</b>	0	0
<b><i>Approved fish aquaculture establishments*</i></b>	0	0
<b><i>Approved live bivalve molluscs aquaculture establishments*</i></b>	0	0
<b><i>Approved crustacean aquaculture establishments*</i></b>	0	0

<b>Authorised aquaculture animals processing establishments</b>	0	0
<b>Semen collection centres:</b>		
<i>Bovine*</i>		
<i>Porcine*</i>		
<i>Ovine/caprine*</i>		
<i>Equine*</i>		
<b>Semen storage centres:</b>		
<i>Bovine*</i>		
<i>Ovine/caprine*</i>		
<i>Equine*</i>		
<b>Embryo collection/production teams:</b>		
<i>Bovine*</i>		

<b>Porcine*</b>				
<b>Ovine/caprine*</b>				
<b>Equine*</b>				
Fraudulent and deceptive practices				
O Control Posts				

<b>4.5</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>	
There are no approved dealers in Northern Ireland.		

\* Member States may choose to fill in, or leave blank, the text boxes or cells marked with an asterisk (\*).

#### 5. Prevention and minimisation of risks to human and animal health arising from animal by-products and derived products

<b>5.1</b>	<b>Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved</b>	
Satisfactory		

<b>5.2</b>	<b>Official controls</b>	
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<b>By establishment/plant</b>	<b>Number of establishments/plants</b>	<b>Number of official controls performed</b>
Establishments or plants approved in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(11)</sup>	181	130
Establishments or plants registered in accordance with Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009	524	43
<b>By horizontal rule</b>		<b>Number of official controls performed</b>
Labelling and traceability of animal by-products/derived products		

<b>5.3</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>	

<b>5.4 Non-compliances</b>				<b>Actions/measures</b>	
<b>By establishments/plants</b>	<b>Detected during official controls performed</b>	<b>Total number of controlled establishments/plants*</b>	<b>Number of controlled establishments/plants where non-compliances were detected*</b>	<b>Administrative</b>	<b>Judicial</b>

Establishments or plants approved in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009	7	181	6	7	
Establishments or plants registered in accordance with Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009	1	524	1	1	
<b>By horizontal rule</b>	<b>Number of non-compliances found</b>			<b>Administrative</b>	<b>Judicial</b>
Product non-compliance: labelling and traceability of animal by-products/derived products:	0				
<i>Categories 1 and 2*</i>	0				
<i>Category 3*</i>	0				
Product non-compliance: safety of animal by-products/derived products:	0				
<i>Categories 1 and 2*</i>	0				
<i>Category 3*</i>	0				
Fraudulent and deceptive practices					
nil					

<b>5.5</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>

\* Member States may choose to fill in, or leave blank, the text boxes or cells marked with an asterisk (\*).

## 6. Welfare requirements for animals

<b>6.1</b>	<b>Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved</b>
<p>Overall there is a high level of compliance with welfare requirements for animals. There is a 93% compliance rate at on farm welfare inspections and over 99% compliance rate for welfare of animals in transport.</p> <p>In NI, any farm animal non-compliances are referred to the Area Based Schemes Payment Agency and notice or cover letter served. Non-compliances in transport also receive a notice. Serious incidents in all cases are referred for investigation with a view to prosecution and we also have the option to suspend / revoke transporter authorisations in cases of persistent offenders.</p>	

<b>6.2 Animal welfare on farms (Council Directive 98/58/EC <sup>(12)</sup> )</b>						
Animals kept for farming purposes (animal category)	Number of production sites	Number of official controls performed	Non-compliances		Actions/measures	
			<i>Total number of controlled production sites*</i>	Number of controlled production sites where non- compliances	Administrative	Judicial

				<b>were detected</b>		
Pigs (as defined in the Council Directive 2008/120/EC <sup>(13)</sup> )	1142	45		5	11	0
Laying hens (as defined in the Council Directive 1999/74/EC <sup>(14)</sup> )	392	341		1	1	
Chickens (as defined in the Council Directive 2007/43/EC <sup>(15)</sup> )	533	12		0	0	
Calves (as defined in the Council Directive 2008/119/EC <sup>(16)</sup> )	16783	188		23	15	
Other (specify) Cattle (except Calves)	21909	248		33	35	
Sheep	17872	150		12	21	
Goats	996	18		0	0	
Ratites	11	0		0	0	
Ducks	1321	0		0	0	
Geese	613	0		0	0	

Turkeys	472	2		0	0	
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### 6.3 Analysis and action plan for animal welfare on farms

N.B. The number of Administrative Actions taken includes notices / letters issued in relation to inspections which may have multiple actions on each NI classify the outcomes of inspections as A, B or C in accordance with Commission Decision 2006/778/EC. Non-compliances scored as C are therefore considered the most serious. In 2020, non-compliances occurred most frequently in categories inspection, buildings and accommodation, feed, water and other substances and staffing and were mostly relating to cattle / calves and sheep. There has been a decrease in the number of production sites inspected in 2020 compared to the previous year. This reflects a reduction in some routine inspections while Covid 19 restrictions were in place. There has also been a reduction in the number of most serious breaches (scored C) which reflects actions taken against main offenders.

Training sessions are held annually to refresh staff knowledge and train new staff. Following inspections, a notice is issued providing details of any non-compliance and the action needed to reach compliance. Follow up inspections are carried out to ensure compliance. Farmers can also avail of codes of practice relating to the welfare of farmed animals and these are under review. In cases where non-compliances related to persistent offenders, evidence is gathered and cases compiled with a view to prosecution. This process takes some time but is done with the aim of reducing serious non-compliance.

### 6.4 Animal welfare during transport (Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 <sup>(17)</sup> )

Protection of animals during transport (by species)	Number of official controls performed	Number and category of non-compliances						Actions/measures	
		1 Fitness of animals	2 Transport practices, space allowance, height	3 Means of transport	4 Water, feed, journey and resting times	5 Documents	6 Other	Administrative	Judicial
Bovine	1479	32	0	4	0	5	1	55	10

Porcine animals	254	6	1	0	0	0	0	12
Ovine/caprine	1561	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Equidae	367	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Poultry	21412*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	233	8	3	5	1	5	0	13
Other (mixed)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### 6.5 Analysis and action plan for animal welfare during transport

The number of inspections carried out in 2020 has decreased slightly from 2019, as has the number of non-compliances. Overall, the number of non-compliances is less than 1% of the total inspections carried out. There is an increase in the number of non-compliances in relation to canines and DAERA are working closely with other agencies to address this.

Training sessions are conducted to refresh staff knowledge and train new staff. Following inspections, a notice is issued providing details of any non-compliance and the action needed to reach compliance. A large amount of guidance is available for transporters on the DAERA website. In cases of serious non-compliance, evidence is gathered and cases compiled with a view to prosecution with the aim of reducing serious non-compliance. In cases where non-compliances related to persistent offenders, evidence is gathered and cases compiled with a view to suspend Transporter Authorisation.

#### 6.6 Animal welfare at the time of killing (Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 <sup>(18)</sup>)

In Food Standards Agency Approved Establishments in Northern Ireland all operatives slaughtering animals are trained in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1099/2009 requirements. Certificates of Competence (CoCs) are issued by DAERA and operatives undergo regular on-site monitoring checks by Official Veterinarians. In 2020 DAERA issued 120 temporary Certificates of Competence and 22 Certificates of Competence.

<b>6.7</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>	

\* Member States may choose to fill in, or leave blank, the text boxes or cells marked with an asterisk (\*).

## 7. Protective measures against pests of plants

<b>7.1</b>	<b>Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved</b>	
<p>Overall there is a high level of compliance with the EU Phytosanitary requirements to ensure regulated material is free from Union quarantine pests and regulated non-quarantine pests. Discrepancies in documentary evidence to support CHEDPP is mitigated through discrepancies being identified in the required pre-notification period for regulated plants and plant products. There were no findings of quarantine pests or goods that required any form of treatment.</p>		

<b>7.2</b>	<b>Official controls</b>		
<p>A programme of documentary, identify and physical checks was introduced to meet SPS requirements for regulated plants and plant products. Contingency arrangements to address findings of quarantine pests are maintained and updated.</p>		<b>Number of operators</b>	<b>Number of official controls performed</b>
<b>Operators authorised to issue plant passports</b>		147	1221

<b>Operators authorised to apply the mark (wood packaging material, wood or other objects)</b>	16	32
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<b>7.3</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>	
Official controls include registration inspections and growing season inspections.		

<b>7.4</b>	<b>Non-compliances</b>	<b>Actions/measures</b>				
		<b>Detected during official controls performed</b>	<b>Total number of controlled operators*</b>	<b>Number of controlled operators where non-compliances were detected*</b>	<b>Administrative</b>	<b>Judicial</b>
	<b>Operators authorised to issue plant passports</b>	9	68	7	Corrective action taken by the operator	
	<b>Operators authorised to apply the mark (wood packaging material, wood or other objects)</b>	Nil return	Nil return	Nil return	Not applicable	
Fraudulent and deceptive practices						

<b>7.5</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>	
Corrective action was taken by operators to resolve non-compliances identified during official controls		

\* Member States may choose to fill in, or leave blank, the text boxes or cells marked with an asterisk (\*).

**8. Requirements for the placing on the market and use of plant protection products and the sustainable use of pesticides, with the exception of pesticides application equipment**

<b>8.1</b>	<b>Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved</b>	
No cases of non-compliance found in area reported on – please see comments at 8.3 and 8.5 for details		

<b>8.2</b>	<b>Official controls</b>		
	<b>On marketing of plant protection products (PPPs)</b>	<b>Number of operators</b>	<b>Number of official controls performed</b>
	Entry points		
	Manufacturers/formulators		
	Packers/re-packers/re-labellers		
	Distributors/wholesalers/retailers — professional and/or amateur use PPPs		
	Storage depots/transport operators/logistics companies		

Authorisation/parallel trade permit holder		
Others		
<b>On use of PPPs and sustainable use of pesticides</b>	<b>Number of operators</b>	<b>Number of official controls performed</b>
Agricultural users		
<i>Applicants under the EU Basic Payment Scheme or Rural Development schemes, subject to Cross Compliance (CC) controls*</i>	24,186	54
<i>Agriculture users outside the scope of CC controls*</i>		
Other professional users		
<i>Industrial use e.g. railways, roads*</i>		
<i>Seed treatment operators*</i>		
<i>Spray contractors/service providers*</i>		
<i>Forestry*</i>		
<i>Non-agricultural areas (golf courses/other public areas) *</i>		
Others		

<b>8.3</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>	
Information on marketing of PPP's not available, Official Controls not yet in place. Some Cross Compliance data available and inserted above		

<b>8.4</b>	<b>Non-compliances</b>			<b>Actions/measures</b>		
	<b>On marketing of PPPs</b>	<b>Detected during official controls performed</b>	<b>Total number of controlled operators*</b>	<b>Number of controlled operators where non-compliances were detected*</b>	<b>Administrative</b>	<b>Judicial</b>
	Entry points					
	Manufacturers/formulators					
	Packers/re-packers/re-labellers					
	Distributors/wholesalers/retailers — professional and/or amateur use PPPs					
	Storage depots/transport operators/logistics companies					
	Authorisation/parallel trade permit holder					
	Others					

On use of PPPs and sustainable use of pesticides	Detected during official controls performed	<i>Total number of controlled operators*</i>	<i>Number of controlled operators where non-compliances were detected*</i>	Administrative	Judicial
Agricultural users					
<i>Applicants under the EU Basic Payment Scheme or Rural Development schemes, subject to Cross Compliance (CC) controls*</i>		24,186	0	N/A	
<i>Agriculture users outside the scope of CC controls*</i>					
Other professional users					
<i>Industrial use e.g. railways, roads*</i>					
<i>Seed treatment operators*</i>					
<i>Spray contractors/service providers*</i>					
<i>Forestry*</i>					
<i>Non-agricultural areas (golf courses/other public areas)*</i>					
Others					
Fraudulent and deceptive practices					

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<b>8.5</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>
<p>As the Official Controls (Plant Protection Products) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2020 only came into operation on 31/12/2020, we do not have our Official Controls programme in place yet. We are not currently in a position to provide a return, other than Cross Compliance figures. We will have minimal data to submit for 2021 and 2022. Full data should be available for 2023 providing our OCR for plant protection products is fully implemented by the end of 2022 and we have resources in place to carry out the work.</p>	

\* Member States may choose to fill in, or leave blank, the text boxes or cells marked with an asterisk (\*).

## 9. Organic production and labelling of organic products

<b>9.1</b>	<b>Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved</b>
<p>In accordance with Article 92f of Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 <sup>(19)</sup> (as read in conjunction with the first correlation table in Annex V to Regulation (EU) 2017/625), Member States are required to ensure that their multi-annual national control plans referred to in Article 109(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 cover the supervision of controls performed on the organic production in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 and to include the specific data on that supervision, hereinafter referred to as 'the organic data', in the annual report referred to in Article 113(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625. The organic data are required to cover the topics listed in Annex XIIIb to Regulation (EC) No 889/2008. The organic data are required to be based on information on the controls performed by the control bodies and/or control authorities and on audits performed by the competent authority. The data are required to be presented according to the respective templates provided for in Annex XIIIb and Annex XIIIc to Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.</p>	
<b>9.3</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>

\* Member States may choose to fill in, or leave, the text boxes or cells marked with an asterisk (\*).

**10. Use and labelling of protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed**

<b>10.1</b>	<b>Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved</b>	
Inspection reports are made to Defra as the competent authority on these matters – the data below was provided by Defra. The cyclical nature of verification means that there were no reported inspection results for 2020. No compliance issues were recorded that would result in harm to human or animal wellbeing or mislead the consumer.		

<b>10.2</b>	<b>Official controls</b>	
		<b>Number of official controls performed</b>
	<b>Pre-market</b>	0
	<b>Conventional market</b>	0
	<b>Electronic commerce</b>	0

<b>10.3</b>	<b>Comment box*</b>	
The cyclical nature of verification means that there were no reported inspection results for 2020.		

10.4	Non-compliances			Actions/measures		
		Detected during official controls performed	Total number of controlled operators	Number of controlled operators where non-compliances were detected	Administrative	Judicial
	Pre-market	0	0	0	0	0
	Conventional market	0	0	0	0	
	Electronic commerce	0	0	0	0	
Fraudulent and deceptive practices						
0						

10.5	Comment box*
No compliance issues were recorded that would result in harm to human or animal wellbeing or mislead the consumer.	