

FOOD AND FEED SAFETY AND HYGIENE COMMON FRAMEWORK UPDATE

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1. Summary

- 1.1 The common frameworks programme is a joint initiative between the UK Government (UKG) and Devolved Administrations (DAs). The aim of the programme is to develop enduring post-transition period agreements on how the four countries of the UK will work together within devolved policy areas where EU law previously created consistent approaches. The common framework agreements will set out working practices at the official level and the Ministerial level.
- 1.2 The food and feed safety and hygiene (FFSH) framework proposals have been jointly developed by officials from the four countries of the UK. The FFSH framework is intended to be agreed and signed up to by Ministers by the end of the transition period (31st December 2020). Before the FFSH framework can be implemented, a review and agreement process to ensure adequate scrutiny and to formally agree to the proposals is required. This process involves a number of steps, including FSA and FSS board discussions and agreement to proposals; scrutiny by parliamentary health committees and, subsequently, provisional endorsement of the proposals by JMC(EN) members. For more information on the framework agreement process, see [Annex B](#).
- 1.3 This paper will:
 - Inform the FSA Board of how the key elements of the FFSH framework proposals align with the strategic objectives for EU transition set by the Board.
 - Set out the proposed role of the FSA Board within the FFSH framework's governance structures and its links to the UKIM proposals.
 - Note the outstanding questions to be addressed and the FSA's approach to these.
- 1.4 The board will be asked to:
 - Confirm it is content that the FFSH framework aligns with the strategic objectives it set for EU transition.
 - Confirm it is content with its proposed role within the FFSH framework's governance.
 - Note the interaction with the UKIM proposals.

- Agree that the FSA should provide advice to Ministers recommending that they provisionally endorse the FFSH framework proposals.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The end of the transition period in December 2020 will see the UK's food and feed safety legislation decoupled from the EU's. To ensure that the UK successfully navigates this change, the four administrations within the UK recognise that they need to collaborate even more effectively than before and formally commit to doing so on an ongoing basis through common frameworks. Common frameworks will set out arrangements for operating and governing a common UK or GB approach¹ to policy development and implementation. A set of jointly developed principles guide the development of common frameworks (see [Annex A](#)).
- 2.2 The development of the FFSH framework has been taken forward as a collaborative project involving food safety officials from all four countries and, where necessary, officials from other UKG and DA departments. The FSA Board has received two updates on the progress and direction of travel of the FFSH framework proposals, in June and December 2019, and was given the opportunity to raise questions and issues for consideration. The FFSH framework proposals have been developed with the board's strategic direction for EU transition in mind.
- 2.3 There are several cross-cutting areas, led by other departments, which must be resolved before the FFSH framework can be finalised. It is not anticipated that major changes will be needed as a result of these cross-cutting issues. Therefore, the Board will not be asked to agree to the framework proposals a second time. If substantial changes are required for any reason, the Board will be given the opportunity to provide its views before the framework is implemented.

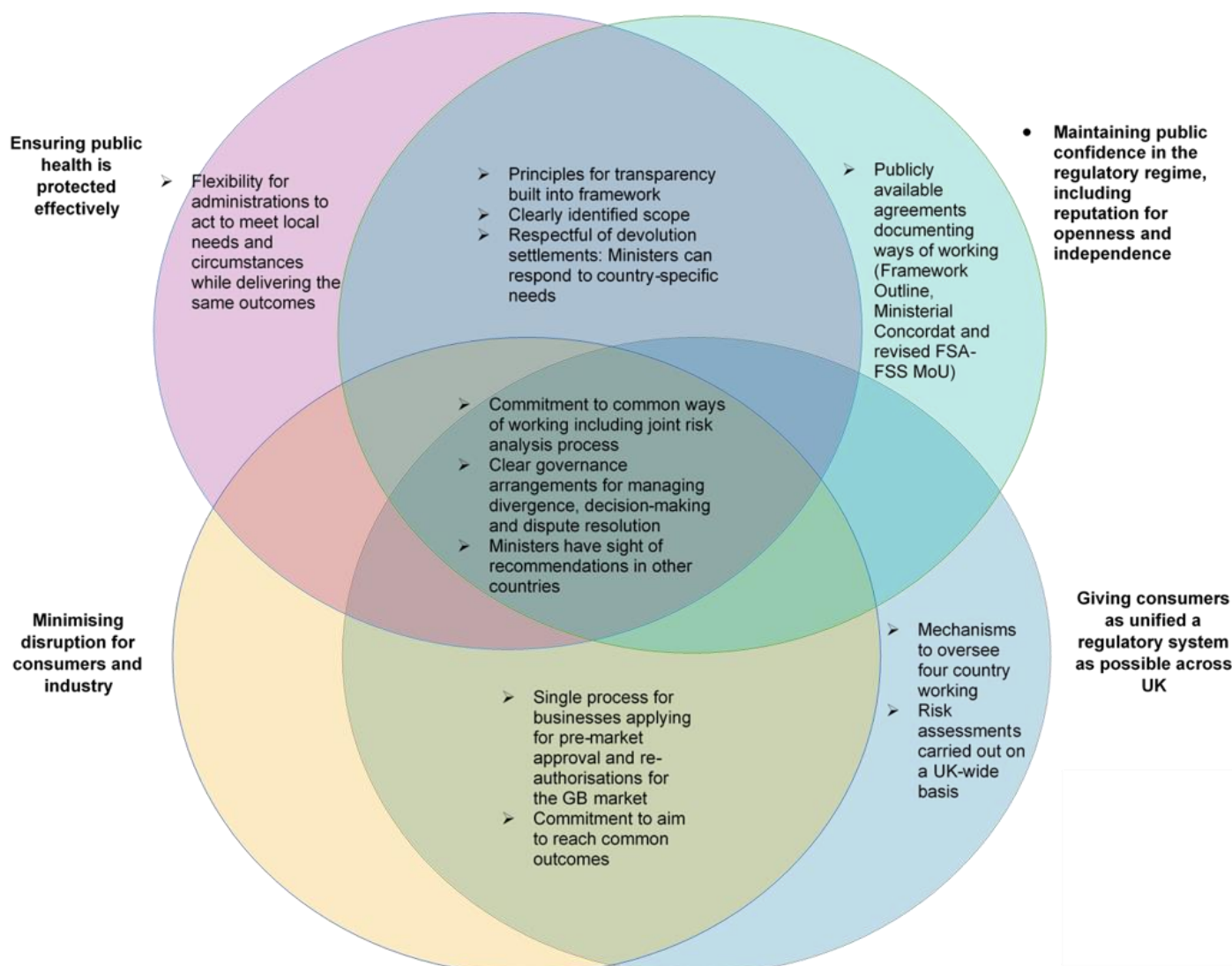
¹ See Paragraph 3.4 for information on the Northern Ireland Protocol and how it will affect the scope of approaches taken.

3. Discussion

FFSH Framework and the FSA Board's Strategic Objectives for EU Transition

3.1 In October 2017, the FSA Board set criteria against which the post-EU transition regulatory regime would be assessed. The FSA Executive has ensured that the FFSH framework proposals meet these key criteria. The FFSH framework will facilitate the delivery of a robust and effective regulatory regime that is as unified as possible for the benefit of UK consumers and the maintenance of public confidence in food, while allowing for evidence-based divergence where this is in the public interest. The table below illustrates in detail how the FFSH framework will achieve this.

Diagram 1: The FFSH Framework and the FSA Board's EU Transition Strategic Objectives



- 3.2 The FFSH framework builds on the significant level of intra-UK collaboration that exists already. Through the framework, Ministers and officials will be committed to working together to maintain common approaches to food and feed safety and hygiene policy, unless there is an evidence-based, public health need for different approaches. The framework will commit all parties to early engagement and collaboration at every stage of policy development, delivered primarily through a shared risk analysis process. The framework aims to minimise disruption to businesses by including a commitment to a shared application point for businesses making regulated product applications. This means that businesses need only make one application to gain authorisations for the Great Britain market. These applications will be assessed through a joint risk assessment process, facilitating common decisions by Ministers and, as a result, simplicity for businesses that operate across the UK.
- 3.3 Through this joint working at all stages, it is likely that across Great Britain, common approaches to food and feed safety and hygiene policy will normally be reached, thereby minimising regulatory complexity, maintaining consumer and business confidence and limiting scope for confusion. However, the FFSH framework will not guarantee that common outcomes on all decisions will be reached: where public health or consumer interests justify different policy recommendations, these may be made to Ministers following discussions by the FSA and FSS boards. Furthermore, even where consistent recommendations are made by the FSA and FSS, Ministers will not be bound to follow this advice. Where this is of concern to one or more party, there is a mechanism for managing disputes. This mechanism will allow Ministers to challenge the approaches taken in other countries if they consider divergent approaches to be inappropriate. A full summary of the FFSH framework proposals is included in [Annex C](#).
- 3.4 The Northern Ireland Protocol will create different circumstances in Northern Ireland from the other three countries. The implementation of the Protocol means that in some instances Northern Ireland will be unable to implement the same food and feed safety policy approaches as the GB countries (England, Scotland and Wales). However, Northern Ireland will continue to play a role in food and feed safety and hygiene policy development under the FFSH framework. Food and feed safety issues will continue to be considered on a four-country basis: officials and Ministers in Northern Ireland will continue to be involved in all stages of policy development and discussions to resolve disputes.

The Role of the FSA Board in the FFSH Framework's Processes

- 3.5 The FSA Board has an important role to play in setting strategy, informing advice to Ministers, and taking major decisions on the regulatory regime. The

FFSH framework processes recognise the board's role by ensuring Board involvement at several stages.

- 3.6 There are three main points at which the Board's role and framework processes will intersect: assurance, engagement prior to board meetings, and dispute resolution.

Assurance

- 3.7 Assurance for the Board that the framework is functioning effectively and to the satisfaction of all parties, will be provided through:
- The assurance processes for the joint risk analysis process, as already agreed by the FSA and FSS boards;
 - The annual review of the FSA-FSS MoU, which forms one of the three core FFSH framework documents; and
 - The joint annual framework report produced by the Frameworks Management Group (FMG). The FMG is the Deputy Director-level group that will oversee the functioning of the framework.

Engagement

- 3.8 Prior to informing FSA and FSS recommendations to Ministers on issues, both the FSA and FSS boards will always be made aware of the risk management advice provided by the FSA and FSS executives to their respective boards across all four countries. It is proposed that the Chairs (supported by CEOs) should discuss issues in scope of the framework at their regular bilateral meetings before either board considers the issue or takes a decision on its advice to Ministers. This will enable the Chairs to understand any relevant concerns of the other department and provide their respective boards with this information to feed into the boards' discussions on their advice. FSA and FSS executives are also working to ensure that substantial issues are considered by the boards at similar times in order to facilitate the joint development of risk management recommendations, and that there are sufficient opportunities for Chairs to discuss such issues in advance of board discussions.

Disputes

- 3.9 The Board's involvement in disputes under the FFSH framework will be limited to the Chair only (supported by the CEO if required). The FSA Chair will support the resolution of disputes through bilateral meetings with her FSS counterpart. The FSA Board will be informed of the outcome of these meetings. If no resolution on a disagreement is reached at the bilateral Chairs' meeting, it

is expected that this outcome will be made clear to the FSA and FSS boards by their Chairs so that the boards can consider all relevant factors in reaching a decision on their advice.

Outstanding Areas for Resolution

- 3.10 Common frameworks are one element of a wider intergovernmental post-transition approach which aims to enable the four countries of the UK to work together effectively in the post-transition landscape. The FFSH framework proposals will need to align with other, cross-cutting elements of the wider intergovernmental post-transition period approach, once clear outcomes are reached in these areas.
- 3.11 These cross-cutting areas include proposals for managing the UK internal market (UKIM), the review of intergovernmental relations (IGR) and the outcomes of UK-EU FTA negotiations. Work in these cross-cutting areas is still underway, meaning further consideration will be needed by the FSA Executive over the final phases of framework development to take stock of the outcomes reached and any implications for the FFSH framework, and account for these within the FFSH framework agreements if necessary.

UK Internal Market (UKIM)

- 3.12 One key area requiring resolution is how the proposed UKIM approach will dock with FFSH framework processes.
- 3.13 The proposed post-transition period UKIM approach was published by UKG in a White Paper in July. The White Paper proposes a legislative approach to ensuring the free movement of goods and services within the UK after the transition period ends. The legislative approach would commit the four countries of the UK to applying two principles: mutual recognition² and non-discrimination³.
- 3.14 The aim is for the common frameworks and legislative UKIM approach to operate at different levels and thereby provide complete coverage to protect the functioning of the UKIM. The legislative approach would act at the whole-of-economy level, while frameworks would be used to ensure collaborative approaches are taken to developing regulatory approaches in specific policy areas.

² Mutual recognition is the concept that goods or services produced or marketed lawfully under one regulatory system are presumed to meet equivalent regulatory standards in all other systems. This would allow each nation within the UK to have its own set of regulatory standards while enabling the continued free movement of goods and services within the UKIM.

³ A non-discrimination principle ensures that it is not possible for one regulatory system to introduce rules which specifically discriminates against goods or services from another. For the UK, this will mean ensuring that one country is not discriminating against goods or services from other countries.

- 3.15 It should be noted that the application of mutual recognition could result in Ministers having to accept food and feed products on the market within their remit that the FSA had advised as being unsafe if Ministers in other parts of the UK had taken different decisions. However, the FSA believes that in most cases, the FFSH framework's processes will work effectively to manage regulatory approaches on a four-country basis in such a way as to render the application of mutual recognition within food and feed safety and hygiene largely unproblematic (where common approaches are taken, mutual recognition will not apply).
- 3.16 The application of mutual recognition also has the potential, in unforeseen public health emergencies that are not presently covered by legislation, to limit Ministers' ability to act quickly and effectively. Work is underway to explore mitigating options and ensure the UKIM proposals do not inhibit the FSA's ability to protect consumers from unsafe food.

Review of Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR)

- 3.17 In March 2018, the Prime Minister and First Ministers of Scotland and Wales committed to review and report to Ministers on the existing intergovernmental structures between the UKG and DAs. This was considered necessary to ensure the structures are fit for purpose in light of the UK's exit from the EU. In July 2019, the UK's four administrations agreed draft principles for intergovernmental relations as part of this ongoing review. It will be necessary to take stock of outcomes of the IGR review and its implications for the FFSH framework once conclusions are reached.

UK-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Negotiations

- 3.18 The FFSH framework may need to be updated over the remainder of the year to account for the outcomes of the UK-EU FTA negotiations. It is likely that any amendments will focus on expanding upon the detail of the existing four-country working arrangements set out within the FFSH framework outline.

4. Conclusions

- 4.1 The FFSH framework proposals align with and deliver on the strategic objectives for EU transition the Board set in 2017 to protect public health, maintain consumer confidence, and deliver as unified a regulatory regime as possible with minimal disruption to the benefit of consumer and businesses. There remain outstanding issues to be accounted for during the final phases of framework development, in which the FSA Executive is closely engaged in order to account for final outcomes.

4.2 The Board is invited to discuss the content outlined in this paper and provide its views on the following:

- Whether the Board considers the FFSH framework proposals to appropriately meet its strategic objectives for EU transition.
- Whether the Board considers its proposed role in the framework's governance processes to be appropriate.
- Whether the Board is content for the FSA to provide advice to Ministers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland recommending that they provisionally endorse the FFSH framework proposals.

ANNEX A

JMC(EN) Principles

In October 2017, the Joint Ministerial Committee (European Negotiations) (JMC(EN)) agreed upon principles to guide the work to create common frameworks. The Northern Ireland Executive agreed to the principles in June 2020. These principles are set out below:

1. Common frameworks will be established where they are necessary in order to:

- Enable the functioning of the UK internal market, while acknowledging policy divergence;
- Ensure compliance with international obligations;
- Ensure the UK can negotiate, enter into and implement new trade agreements and international treaties;
- Enable the management of common resources;
- Administer and provide access to justice in cases with a crossborder element;
- Safeguard the security of the UK.

2. Frameworks will respect the devolution settlements and the democratic accountability of the devolved legislatures, and will therefore:

- Be based on established conventions and practices, including that the competence of the devolved institutions will not normally be adjusted without their consent;
- Maintain, as a minimum, equivalent flexibility for tailoring policies to the specific needs of each territory, as is afforded by current EU rules;
- Lead to a significant increase in decision-making powers for the devolved administrations.

3. Frameworks will ensure recognition of the economic and social linkages between Northern Ireland and Ireland and that Northern Ireland will be the only part of the UK which shares a land frontier with the EU. They will also adhere to the Belfast Agreement.

ANNEX B

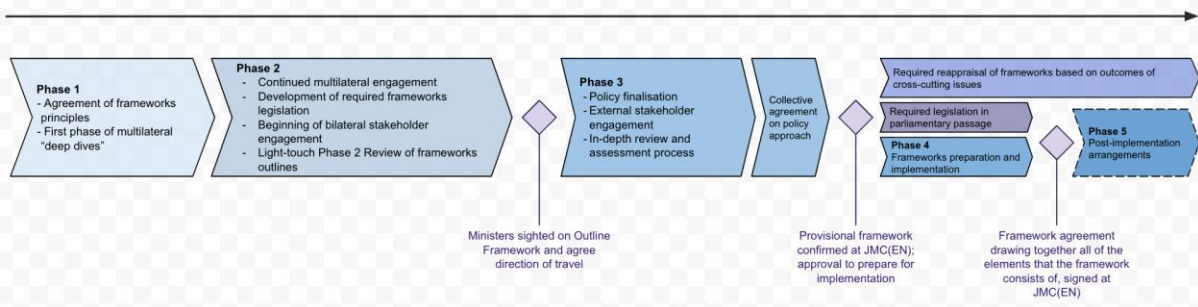
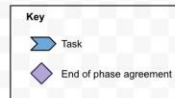
Frameworks Phases and Timings

The Food and Feed Safety and Hygiene framework is currently in Phase 3. Phase 3 culminates in the Phase 3 Review.

- Phase 1 (Principles and proof of concept): First phase of multilateral “deep dives” (consisting of UK Government and devolved administration officials) across the 24 initial priority framework areas, as well as key cross-cutting issues.
- Phase 2 (Policy development): multilateral engagement work to develop framework outlines in each area; development of required frameworks legislation; the beginning of bilateral stakeholder engagement; review and scrutiny of framework outlines. At the end of this phase there will be an outline framework.
- Phase 3 (Review and consultation). This phase consists of policy finalisation, exploration of the interaction between frameworks and other key workstreams (for example, the UK internal market, international obligations etc); informal multilateral stakeholder engagement; and an in-depth review and assessment process. This phase will end with collective confirmation of the policy approach, and a provisional framework endorsed by JMC(EN). For the FFSH framework, the Phase 3 Review will begin following the FSA Board’s discussions on the proposals and agreement that they align with its strategic objectives. This will involve:
 - A detailed review of the FFSH framework proposals by the joint UKG-DA Frameworks Programme Board
 - Parliamentary scrutiny by all four administrations’ parliamentary health committees
 - UKG write-round on proposals
 - Provisional endorsement by the JMC-EN
- Phase 4 (Preparation and implementation): following its JMC-EN endorsement, the framework will move to Phase 4, the final phase prior to implementation, during which officials will work to jointly agree (if required) any changes resulting from the Phase 3 Review process, stakeholder engagement and parliamentary scrutiny, make any adjustments required to account for cross-cutting issues and finalise the agreements in which frameworks will be set out. Phase 4 culminates in the final framework

(drawing together all the elements the framework consists of) being signed at JMC(EN).

- Phase 5 (Post-implementation): Post-implementation arrangements alongside continued required reappraisal of frameworks agreements based on the outcomes of cross-cutting issues.



ANNEX C

Summary of FFSH Framework Proposals

In developing the FFSH framework, officials agreed that the significant amount of intra-UK collaboration and co-operation that already exists across different policy areas provides a good starting point. Existing arrangements will be developed and expanded upon where possible to help fill the functional gaps arising after EU exit that result from the removal of the overarching EU framework, institutions and working arrangements that exist at an EU level now.

Work on cross-cutting issues (such as international trade and the approach to the internal market), led by other departments which are being progressed in parallel, will need to be factored into the FFSH framework. Consideration will also need to be given to funding requirements as there are likely to be resourcing requirements to enable effective functioning of the framework (for example resourcing the development of UK food and feed policy recommendations, supporting Ministerial decision-making and risk assessment). Much of this additional resource would be required in any case to support delivery of FFSH after EU Exit and food safety bodies are already building capacity in risk management and risk assessment. Taking the four-country approach proposed in the framework will ensure that expertise is shared and resource requirements are lower overall across the UK than if the four nations were taking this work forward individually.

Proposals have been developed collaboratively by officials to provide common approaches for undertaking risk assessment, making policy recommendations (for Ministerial decisions), and resolving disputes (further detail contained in sections below).

Scope

The scope of the framework for FFSH will extend only to those policy areas for which responsibility falls to food safety bodies across all four countries (i.e. frameworks for policy areas that fall within other departments' remit at UKG level will be managed by these departments, for example frameworks for general food labelling and food compositional standards is being managed by Defra, and nutrition by DHSC).

In Scope

The policy areas within FFSH previously harmonised at an EU level where it is agreed by officials that common approaches and arrangements for working together are required are:

- General Food and Feed Law and Hygiene
- Food and Feed Safety Standards
- Official Controls for Food and Feed
- Public Health Controls on Imported Food and Feed

The following changes to the above policy areas are considered in scope and subject to notification processes within the framework but are not subject to the full joint decision-making processes:

- Different requirements are proposed for establishments within one territory placing products on the market solely within the territory of that country (i.e. establishments are based in and supplying the local market only).
- Different requirements are proposed for products produced in and placed on the market solely within the territory of one country (i.e. products are produced and consumed exclusively in the local market only).

Out of Scope

The following areas, where EU legislation currently offers flexibility for the law to be applied in different ways and where there is scope for national measures, are considered out of scope and will not be included within the formal joint policy-making and joint decision-making protocols set out in the framework (though joint notification procedures in place under the FSA-FSS MoU should be continued):

- Enforcement - EU legislation provides flexibility for Member States to develop their own enforcement provisions in certain areas.
- Risk management decisions currently taken at national level in areas where EU legislation permits different approaches.
- Incident management – well developed practical procedures for managing incidents and emergencies are already in place across the UK (while adhering to the broad requirements for incident management outlined in legislation).

Principles

The following principles have been established for the FFSH framework to develop common approaches while respecting and enhancing the devolution settlements and the democratic accountability of the devolved legislatures.

1. The framework for changing UK FFSH legislation should respect the JMC principles, devolved responsibilities and accountability across the UK.
2. The four countries should work together to develop common approaches for ensuring protection of public health and wider consumer interests, with the aim being to have UK food & feed safety and hygiene policy developed and agreed by all four countries.
3. Flexibility should be provided for administrations to act within the framework to meet local needs and circumstances while delivering the same outcomes.
4. Within the framework, all four administrations should have the ability to diverge within their territory (having followed the principles set out in the framework for managing divergence) where differences in risk indicate that this is both necessary and proportionate, and a common approach cannot be agreed.
5. Governance arrangements should be effective and proportionate whilst keeping administrative complexity and burdens to the minimum.

6. The framework should operate transparently: the framework's governance arrangements should be publicly available, and principles for transparency should be built into the framework where appropriate.

Governance and Ways of Working

In addition to agreeing the scope of the framework and the high-level principles, officials have considered the governance and functioning of the framework and have proposed that the framework should include four main components:

Joint Risk Assessment

Risk assessment underpins and informs policy, incident management, enforcement, investigations and product authorisations. Whilst existing UK food safety bodies already have considerable capacity for undertaking certain risk assessment functions in relation to incidents, enforcement and investigations, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) provides risk assessment functions which underpin statutory changes at EU level, including the considerable volume of assessments required for product authorisations and high-risk imports. UK risk assessment capacity is being increased to manage increased demands for UK risk assessment given that EFSA will no longer carry out those functions on behalf of the UK.

A set of principles to govern UK risk assessment have been agreed to ensure risk assessments are responsive to four-country needs. These include generally recognised principles (for example, requiring risk assessments to be independent, free from undue influence and in line with international standards), as well as principles to ensure appropriate four-country involvement at each stage (such as in commissioning and prioritising risk assessment). As is currently the case for most risk assessments, risk assessments should be undertaken on a UK-wide basis (with capacity maintained for non-UK wide risk assessments where appropriate).

Joint Policy Development (Risk Management)

The framework proposals build upon existing mechanisms for consensus-based policy making. Existing four-country working arrangements will be strengthened to ensure that at working level there are four-country policy groups where required to facilitate joint working and development of four-country risk management recommendations across FFSH policy areas within scope the framework.

In addition, officials are developing proposals for a four-country risk management forum that will support delivery of the risk management function. The forum's core functions will be to support the coordination of risk management recommendations to health ministers on non-routine food and feed safety and hygiene matters; provide challenge and assurance that the risk assessment, scientific evidence, and other legitimate factors have been taken into account during the selection of risk management options; and provide assurance that reputational risks and potential risk communication strategies have been considered and taken into account as appropriate.

It is also proposed that appropriate fora (including a Frameworks Management Group made up of senior representatives from UK food safety bodies) should be established to maintain oversight of the framework to ensure its effective functioning and consider any changes required. It will be necessary to review at regular intervals the operation of the framework, report on the framework to the appropriate authorities (JMC(EN), FSA/FSS boards, Ministers etc.) and resolving any working level disputes in the operation of the framework.

Joint Decision-Making Mechanisms

The framework sets out governance arrangements for how Ministers will take decisions for their countries based on recommendations from food safety bodies (as jointly agreed by officials across the UK through the risk analysis process) in areas within scope of the framework. While Ministers will ultimately retain the right to take individual decisions for their country, for areas within scope of the framework a consensus should first be sought on the approaches to take, and efforts made to resolve any disputes. For Ministerial decision making it is proposed that:

- Where timelines are prescribed in retained EU law, decision-making processes should operate to these.
- Officials should seek decisions from Ministers at approximately the same time
- Where Ministers do not agree on the shared recommendation made by food safety bodies (either for a common approach or divergent approaches across the UK) the Ministerial dispute resolution mechanism can be engaged see if a consensus can be reached by Ministers.
- Ministers' responses to recommendations should be managed and tracked, and policy officials in each of the four countries should share information on respective Ministers' responses to recommendations.

When recommendations are made to Ministers by food safety bodies, Ministers will be made aware of the recommendations being made in all four countries (whether for common or divergent approaches). Officials will then provide an explanation of the underpinning rationale for the recommendations, including an explanation as to why the specific approaches are considered to be appropriate. The evidence supporting any recommendation (either for common or divergent approaches) will have been generated through the risk analysis process in which all four countries will participate.

Dispute Prevention and Dispute Resolution Processes

In practice, disputes on FFSH are very unlikely to be escalated to senior officials or Ministers as these should be resolved through policy processes. However, it is still necessary to ensure that we have agreed comprehensive dispute resolution arrangements as part of the framework itself. The proposed dispute resolution process will map out how disputes should be escalated and handled internally between the food safety bodies before eventually being escalated to Ministerial level. Ultimately if the dispute resolution processes do not provide a resolution it will be referred to the JMC dispute resolution process, however, this should be a last resort.

The framework proposes that, when disputes do arise, they should be handled with adherence to a set of agreed principles:

- Commitment to evidence-based decision-making
- Transparency (auditable, open to scrutiny)
- Timely resolution (meeting deadlines for actions/stages)
- Compliance (with process and outcome)

At official level, if a dispute arises relating to a policy recommendation, it would be referred to a four-country Directors group. This group is an ad-hoc group called together only when disputes need to be resolved. The group should consist of the relevant Directors from across the food safety bodies and representatives from other departments if required. It is proposed that when a dispute is escalated, the bilateral meeting of FSA and FSS Chairs (supported by CEOs) should be used as the forum for discussing the dispute. If a dispute arises around the functioning of the framework itself, then it should be referred to the Food and Feed Safety Frameworks Management group, which will consist of senior officials from food safety bodies in all parts of the UK and will have responsibility for overseeing the functioning of the framework.

In rare instances where Ministers do not reach unanimous agreement on a joint recommendation from food safety bodies, and in instances where officials cannot agree an approach (having attempted to reach agreement through the officials' dispute avoidance and resolution process), then the Ministers' dispute avoidance and resolution mechanism will be used to resolve the dispute and reach agreement on appropriate approaches. In either of these situations, disputes should be handled with adherence to the same principles as the officials' dispute avoidance and resolution process.

If a dispute is escalated to Ministers or if Ministers cannot agree to proceed with the approaches recommended by food safety bodies having reviewed the evidence, officials will provide assistance to Ministers in seeking resolution as requested and providing further advice to Ministers for consideration. If the dispute could not be resolved during these stages, Ministers would meet in person to discuss the issue. If resolution could still not be reached, the issue would be escalated to the JMC process (though it is considered that disputes would very rarely be escalated to this level).

Framework Agreements

The FFSH framework will consist of three publicly available, interlinked, non-legislative documents which together will outline the four-country approach to developing and managing FFSH policy on a four-country basis after the transition period. These documents are:

- The framework outline: the formal, structured template provided by the central departments managing the programme to document the framework proposals in detail.

- A four-government concordat: The non-legislative agreement signed by UKG and DA Ministers at JMC(EN) confirming their agreement to the FFSH framework's proposals and their roles within it.
- The revised FSA-FSS MoU: the existing official-level agreement updated to include changes and additional details of the FSA's and FSS' collaborative working approach after the transition period ends.

After the end of the transition period, the intention is to examine whether there are any areas where additional legislation may be beneficial for ensuring the food safety bodies can implement changes to retained FFSH legislation efficiently.