

Question	Answer
<p>Could you please inform us if IPAFFS notifications will still be required from the EU?</p>	<p>Yes -the controls that have already been introduced, such as the requirement for pre-notification of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) goods will remain in place.</p>
<p>The ministerial statement indicates that "This new approach will apply equally to goods from the EU and goods from the rest of the world". Can you confirm there will be no immediate change to the controls and checks on SPS goods being imported into GB from ROW, but changes will be implemented under the target operating model from 2023?</p>	<p>Yes -the new approach refers to the publication of a Target Operating Model in the Autumn. This will set out our new regime of border import controls and will aim for the end of 2023 as the revised introduction date for our controls regime which will apply equally to goods from the EU and goods from the Rest of World.</p>
<p>Can we expect a similar delay to CDS - A CDS implementation will have a similar impact at the border?</p>	<p>CDS migration is not affected by the announcement on the delays to controls that were due on 01 July. HMRC listened to external stakeholders and confirmed a phased migration with declarations for Imports moving to CDS by 30 Sept 2022 and Exports by 31 March 2023. CDS will form a key part of our Border Strategy 2025 and Single Trade Window development and you can find up to date information on CDS, including how to migrate and the Trader Dress Rehearsal facility at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/customs-declaration-service</p>
<p>What is the current view in relation to ROI > GB imports with respect to the current situation where no GMRs are required - will this continue indefinitely and how much notice will be given of any change to this situation?</p>	<p>December last year the Government decided to delay the introduction of customs and SPS controls on the importation of goods from the island of Ireland. This was done to ensure that traders in both Ireland and Northern Ireland were not faced with further uncertainty while the Protocol arrangements themselves are still under discussion and is in line with our commitments to “unfettered access” for goods from Northern Ireland. It is important that we help maintain space for the continued negotiations on the Protocol and while deferring the introduction of these controls carries risks, it is right that we continue to keep them under review during negotiations.</p> <p>A goods movement reference is only required if you're moving goods under the</p>

	<p>Common Transit Convention using a Transit Accompanying Document. You can find more information here: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/check-how-to-move-goods-through-ports-that-use-the-goods-vehicle-movement-service</p>
<p>How do you intend to manage trading partners concerns about continued discrimination in favour of EU entities versus other countries. How do you intend to ensure that traders actually get ready for the transformations in the UK border, as opposed to "downing tools" in light of this announcement.</p>	<p>The government has always planned to make major improvements to the UK's border, harnessing the use of data, as part of our Border Strategy and ensuring that our controls are proportionate to risk. We are now faced with a range of new challenges from ongoing supply chain disruption as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and wider cost of living pressures. This has led us to conclude that before we make any further changes to controls we need to implement these improvements together with a proportionate, risk based approach to controls to avoid serious disruption to our critical supply chains and ports. We can do this precisely because we now have the power to decide how we manage our own border. We will focus on designing a border that is fit for the future, exploiting technology and minimising administrative burdens. Our engagement with industry will be built on existing work already taking place, including on the UK Single Trade Window - a new digital gateway that will help traders to more easily move goods. We will target the end of 2023 as the revised introduction date for our controls regime.</p>
<p>Are we still expected to complete the short version of IPAFFS or could this be reviewed?</p>	<p>Yes -existing requirements such as pre-notification on IPAFFS for SPS goods still apply.</p>
<p>Does the new strategy remove the need for BCP infrastructure? Will it be mothballed to 2023 or scrapped?</p>	<p>To support ports in getting ready for the need to conduct customs and biosecurity controls on goods imported from the EU, in July 2020, the Government announced a £705 million funding package for border infrastructure, jobs and technology to ensure that Great</p>

	<p>Britain's border systems would be fully operational when the UK exited the EU. The new funding included £470 million to build the port and inland infrastructure needed to ensure compliance with new border procedures and controls, including the £200 million Port Infrastructure Fund and £270 million for inland infrastructure. A number of these facilities are already being used to implement controls brought in at the start of 2022. We will target the end of 2023 as the revised introduction date for our controls regime.</p>
<p>Does the deferral on P & R also include chilled meat preparations (as well as chilled meats?)</p>	<p>Yes -P&R controls on the import of chilled meats from the EU will no longer be introduced from 01 July 2022.</p>
<p>The statement suggests the Single Trade Window will be up and running by the end of 2023 ? How can this be achieved?</p>	<p>We will publish a Target Operating Model in the Autumn that will set out how and when we will introduce an improved global regime of all border import controls. It will be based on a proper assessment of risk, and will harness the power of data and technology. It has always been our intention to use technology and data insight to make border requirements simpler to comply with. We are already working with industry to deliver programmes, such as the UK Single Trade Window, that form part of our Border 2025 strategy: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2025-uk-border-strategy</p>
<p>With regards to medical nutrition, this is good news as it secures integrity of the supply chain. However, as a medical devices supplier we still have concerns over the proposals with regards to the CE directive which will change to UKCA. There has been no response as of yet to the government consultation that took place last year. The clock is ticking, with concern growing within our industry about preparedness and the lack of notified bodies able to grant UKCA marks.</p>	<p>Manufacturers of medical devices can use either the UKCA (UK Conformity Assessed) marking or the CE marking on devices they place on the GB market until 30 June 2023. From 01 July 2023, a UKCA marking will be required in order to place a device on the GB market. For further advice and assistance, please contact the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) at : info@mhra.gov.uk</p>
<p>Do IPAFFS pre-notifications for imports from the EU that came in from Jan 1st still apply?</p>	<p>Yes -existing requirements such as pre-notification on IPAFFS for SPS goods still apply.</p>

<p>Are checks on Organic goods (due on 1st July) also delayed please?</p>	<p>Yes -food and feed certified as organic in the EU will continue to be accepted as organic in Great Britain.</p>
<p>What is the impact of today's announcement on the previous decision to extend staged customs controls for goods moving from ROI and NI to GB. Is it also the case that customs controls will not now be introduced to such movements?</p>	<p>There is currently no change for goods moving from ROI and NI to GB. In December last year, the Government decided to delay the introduction of customs and SPS controls on the importation of goods from the Island of Ireland. This was done to ensure that traders in both Ireland and Northern Ireland were not faced with further uncertainty while the Protocol arrangements themselves are still under discussion and is in line with our commitments to “unfettered access” for goods from Northern Ireland. It is important that we help maintain space for the continued negotiations on the Protocol, so it is right that we continue to keep them under review during negotiations. A further decision on these arrangements will be made shortly.</p>
<p>Will these changes also apply to imports into NI from the UK?</p>	<p>This decision does not affect the Government's position on, or the operation of, the Northern Ireland Protocol. The UK Government is committed to ensuring that goods continue to move from Northern Ireland to Great Britain with as little friction as possible.</p>
<p>Will organic certificates still be required per consignment for EU imports from 01 July 2022?</p>	<p>No-organic products imported from the EU will no longer require a certificate of inspection (COI) from 01 July 2022.</p>
<p>Does this mean we no longer need to create IPAFFS entries until further notice?</p>	<p>No -existing requirements such as pre-notification on IPAFFS for SPS goods still apply.</p>
<p>As a partial aside, with regards to the Single Trade Window - will this require changes to the upcoming CDS datasets already published?</p>	<p>The UK Single Trade Window will provide a single point of entry into UK government systems helping the trader manage declarations more easily. We set out more information on how the Single Trade Window will interact with existing systems and processes in a discussion paper published here: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-single-trade-window-discussion-paper/uk-single-trade-window-policy-discussion-paper</p>

<p>I don't understand what "<i>Not just another delay</i>" means? When will we have any controls on imports - not clear?</p>	<p>The government has always planned to make major improvements to the UK's border, harnessing the use of data, as part of our Border Strategy and ensuring that our controls are proportionate to risk. We are now faced with a range of new challenges from ongoing supply chain disruption as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and wider cost of living pressures. This has led us to conclude that before we make any further changes to controls we need to implement these improvements together with a proportionate, risk based approach to controls to avoid serious disruption to our critical supply chains and ports. We can do this precisely because we now have the power to decide how we manage our own border. We will target the end of 2023 as the revised introduction date for our controls regime.</p>
<p>Any updates to medicines?</p>	<p>From 01 January 2022, imports of all products of animal origin (POAO), certain animal by-products (ABP), regulated plants and plant products have required pre-notification via IPAFFS (Imports of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System) and this remains in place. However, if a medicinal product has a licence under medicine legislation issued by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) or Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD), or a CE mark, then the product is exempt from this requirement. This also applies to products that are not finished medicines, as finished medicines are not subject to SPS controls. The controls which were planned for introduction from July 2022 such as the requirement for SPS checks on EU imports, will no longer be introduced.</p>
<p>Will the Target Operating Model include more than just the delayed import procedures? Will there be a vision of future border strategy?</p>	<p>We will publish a Target Operating Model in the Autumn that will set out our new regime of border import controls and will target the end of 2023 as the revised introduction date for our controls regime. The Target Operating Model will be based on a proper assessment of risk, with a proportionate, risk-based and technologically advanced approach to controls. This includes the Single Trade Window which will start to be delivered from 2023, the creation of an Ecosystem of Trust between government and industry, and other transformational projects as</p>

	part of our 2025 Borders Strategy.
The statement says: " <i>A requirement for further health certification and SPS checks for EU imports will not be introduced</i> " -does this mean at any time?	No further import controls on EU goods will be introduced this year. We will publish a Target Operating Model in the Autumn that will set out our new regime of border import controls and will target the end of 2023 as the revised introduction date for our controls regime.
Is this going to be reviewed at the end of 2022?	We will publish a Target Operating Model in the Autumn that will set out our new regime of border import controls.
Are certificates for organics also pushed back?	No-organic products imported from the EU will no longer require a certificate of inspection (COI) from 01 July 2022.
Hi, do you know when you will be able to share the draft legislation to make these changes, so we can check it covers everything we need?	We will publish a Target Operating Model in the Autumn that will set out how and when we will introduce an improved global regime of border import controls. The new Target Operating Model will be based on a better assessment of risk and will harness the power of data and technology. We will be engaging with industry throughout the process and will share further details when we have it.
Are entry summary declarations (EXS) still required from July?	No - there is no longer a requirement for entry summary (ENS) safety and security declarations on EU imports from 01 July 2022.
Does this also relate to goods containing POAO and IPAFFS notifications and Export Health certificates?	There will no longer be a requirement for checks of POAO imports from the EU into GB from 01 July 2022 and also no requirement for Export Health Certificates from 01 July 2022. However, existing requirements introduced on 01 January 2022 such as the pre-notification on IPAFFS for SPS goods will still apply.
There are SPS products that require pre-notification IPAFFS entries starting from July. Is this postponed as well?	Defra still require pre-notification of SPS imports into the IPAFFS system which has been mandatory since 01 January 2022.

<p>The question I will be asked by Members will be regarding compensation/ not just for infrastructure but employing staff etc who are in all probability not required. This will inevitably lead to questions regarding redundancy payments etc.</p>	<p>We will continue to work with ports, individual Port Health Authorities and local stakeholders to understand the implications of this decision and to address any issues or concerns you may have.</p>
<p>Will this have any particular impact on import / export of medicinal products?</p>	<p>The decision taken yesterday only relates to import controls. The import controls that have already been introduced since 01 January 2021 will remain in place. No further import controls will be introduced this year.</p>
<p>What about West Coast ports?</p>	<p>This announcement does not apply to movements on West Coast ports because movements between the Island of Ireland/Northern Ireland and GB are not covered by this decision. This is because in December last year, the Government decided to delay the introduction of customs and SPS controls on the importation of goods from the Island of Ireland. This was done to ensure that traders in both Ireland and Northern Ireland were not faced with further uncertainty while the Protocol arrangements themselves are still under discussion and is in line with our commitments to “unfettered access” for goods from Northern Ireland. It is important that we help maintain space for the continued negotiations on the Protocol, so it is right that we continue to keep them under review during negotiations. A further decision on these arrangements will be made shortly.</p>
<p>Impact of today's announcement on Irish Sea goods transit?</p>	<p>This decision does not affect the Government’s position on, or the operation of, the Northern Ireland Protocol. The UK Government is committed to ensuring that goods continue to move from Northern Ireland to Great Britain with as little friction as possible. From 1 January 2021, all goods in free circulation in Northern Ireland moving directly from Northern Ireland to Great Britain qualify for unfettered access so long as they are not moved for an avoidance purpose. There are some limited exceptions for goods subject to international obligations binding on the UK and the EU – such as the movement of endangered species – or goods under a customs special procedure. In December last year the Government decided to delay the</p>

	<p>introduction of customs and SPS controls on the importation of goods from the island of Ireland. This was done to ensure that traders in both Ireland and Northern Ireland were not faced with further uncertainty while the Protocol arrangements themselves are still under discussion and is in line with our commitments to “unfettered access” for goods from Northern Ireland. It is important that we help maintain space for the continued negotiations on the Protocol, so it is right that we continue to keep them under review during negotiations. A further decision on these arrangements will be made shortly.</p>
<p>May we ask if this increases the emphasis on the ecosystem of trust pilots?</p>	<p>Yes -as set out in the 2025 UK Border Strategy, the Government is looking to use data, technology and trusted relationships to deliver robust upstream compliance which would allow processes to be moved away from the frontier and facilitate improved flow of goods. This Ecosystem of Trust concept will be delivered in partnership with users of the border and the border industry to develop a world leading technology enabled border.</p>
<p>Assume this applies to controls for animals for the pet trade, e.g. ornamental fish?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>It was suggested almost two years ago that checks on imported goods were at the discretion of the UK government. Very disappointing that it has taken this long for the Government to wake up to the reality. A lot of time, effort and money has been invested to get to where we currently are.</p>	<p>We want to ensure that businesses and their customers are supported through ongoing supply chain disruption and cost of living pressures. It would not be right to make changes at the moment that could inadvertently create further risks within critical supply chains.</p>
<p>Will the planned implementation date for CDS and the decommissioning of CHIEF still continue, or will these planned dates also be updated?</p>	<p>CDS migration is not affected by the announcement on delays to controls that were due on July 1st. HMRC listened to external stakeholders and have confirmed a phased migration with declarations for Imports moving to CDS by 30 Sept 2022 and Exports by 31 March 2023. CDS will form a key part of our Border Strategy 2025 and Single Trade Window development and you can find up to date information on CDS, including how to migrate and the Trader Dress Rehearsal facility at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/customs-declaration-service</p>

<p>So not introducing pre-notification documentation for goods from Ireland?</p>	<p>Yes - In December last year the Government decided to delay the introduction of customs and SPS controls on the importation of goods from the island of Ireland. This was done to ensure that traders in both Ireland and Northern Ireland were not faced with further uncertainty while the Protocol arrangements themselves are still under discussion and is in line with our commitments to “unfettered access” for goods from Northern Ireland. It is important that we help maintain space for the continued negotiations on the Protocol, so it is right that we continue to keep them under review during negotiations. A further decision on these arrangements will be made shortly.</p>
<p>There are tech solutions using invoices being considered in parts of the government which are struggling for funding confirmation. How to join up?</p>	<p>Please email border.enquiries@cabinetoffice.gov.uk</p>
<p>There are no further controls on EU imports this year and there will (hopefully) be a change for all in 2024. But what happens in 2023?</p>	<p>We will publish a Target Operating Model in the Autumn that will set out how and when we will introduce an improved global regime of border import controls. This new regime will apply equally to goods from the EU and goods from the Rest of the World. It will be based on a proper assessment of risk, and will harness the power of data and technology. This includes the Single Trade Window which will start to be delivered from 2023, the creation of an Ecosystem of Trust between Government and industry, and other transformational projects as part of our 2025 Borders Strategy. We will target the end 2023 as the revised introduction date for our controls regime.</p>
<p>How does this fit in with Government strategy on Intellectual Property (IP) exhaustion?</p>	<p>The government has completed an initial analysis of the recent consultation which can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/uks-future-exhaustion-of-intellectual-property-rights-regime/the-uks-future-regime-for-the-exhaustion-of-ip-rights.</p> <p>Unfortunately, there is not enough data available to understand the economic impact of any of the alternatives to the current UK</p>

	<p>regime. As a result, it has not been possible to make a decision based on the criteria originally intended. However, the government remains committed to exploring the opportunities which might come from a change to the regime. Further development of the policy framework needs to happen before reconsidering the evidence and making a decision on the future exhaustion of the IP rights regime. We do not currently have a timeframe for a decision, but we will provide a further update to stakeholders and businesses in due course.</p>
<p>Does this mark a shift in Government approach to importing more food and produce less in the UK?</p>	<p>No -The government has always planned to make major improvements to the UK's border, harnessing the use of data, as part of our Border Strategy and ensuring that our checks are proportionate to risk. We are now faced with a range of new challenges from -an ongoing supply chain disruption as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and wider cost of living pressures. This has led us to conclude that before we make any further changes to controls we need to implement these improvements together with a proportionate, risk based approach to checks to avoid serious disruption to our critical supply chains and ports.</p>
<p>Do we have special deadlines for the upcoming changes? It was only mentioned at the end of 2023.</p>	<p>We will publish a Target Operating Model in the Autumn that will set out how and when we will introduce an improved global regime of border import controls. This new regime will apply equally to goods from the EU and goods from the Rest of the World. It will be based on a proper assessment of risk, and will harness the power of data and technology. This includes the Single Trade Window which will start to be delivered from 2023, the creation of an Ecosystem of Trust between Government and industry, and other transformational projects as part of our 2025 Borders Strategy. We will target the end of 2023 as the revised introduction date for our controls regime.</p>
<p>Is there a plan to encourage the EU to relax their controls on UK exports of food to the EU?</p>	<p>Leaving the EU has given us a unique opportunity to take back control of our borders in order to boost trade while protecting the security of people and the health of our environment - we will design a global import controls regime that is</p>

	<p>simple, efficient and effective and which is best suited to our own needs. We will harness the benefits of digitalisation, make best use of data and adopt the latest technology to ensure we maintain and enhance our world class biosecurity standards. We will work with our trading partners, encouraging them to reciprocate, so that UK exporters can enjoy the same benefits.</p>
<p>If we are going to improve the whole system to electronically link details of all imports and exporters, is it a wish that import/export companies like ourselves will be able to drill down from documents such as the Postponed VAT report down to the import/export entry held by HMRC?</p>	<p>It has always been our intention to use technology and data insight to make border requirements simpler to comply with. We are already working with industry to deliver programmes, such as the UK Single Trade Window, to deliver this ambition.</p>
<p>Would the sanitary certificate ever be put in place? Would it be at the end at the TCA agreement in 2027?</p>	<p>The government has always planned to make major improvements to the UK's border, harnessing the use of data, as part of our Border Strategy and ensuring that our controls are proportionate to risk. We are now faced with a range of new challenges from ongoing supply chain disruption as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and wider cost of living pressures. This has led us to conclude that before we make any further changes to controls we need to implement these improvements together with a proportionate, risk based approach to controls to avoid serious disruption to our critical supply chains and ports. We can do this precisely because we now have the power to decide how we manage our own border. We will target the end of 2023 as the revised introduction date for our controls regime.</p>
<p>Will the rule change the Rx Medicine shipment and regulation between England and NI?</p>	<p>No -this decision does not affect the Government's position on, or the operation of, the Northern Ireland Protocol. The UK Government is committed to ensuring that goods continue to move from Northern Ireland to Great Britain with as little friction as possible. Since 1 January 2021, all goods in free circulation in Northern Ireland moving directly from Northern Ireland to Great Britain qualify for unfettered access so long as they are not moved for an avoidance purpose. There are some limited exceptions for goods subject to international obligations binding on the UK and the</p>

	<p>EU – such as the movement of endangered species – or goods under a customs special procedure. In December last year the Government decided to delay the introduction of customs and SPS controls on the importation of goods from the island of Ireland. This was done to ensure that traders in both Ireland and Northern Ireland were not faced with further uncertainty while the Protocol arrangements themselves are still under discussion and is in line with our commitments to “unfettered access” for goods from Northern Ireland. It is important that we help maintain space for the continued negotiations on the Protocol so, it is right that we continue to keep them under review during negotiations. A further decision on these arrangements will be made shortly.</p>
<p>Does this statement impact the requirements of the Northern Ireland Protocol and can we expect any further changes in relation to the protocol (I am asking specifically in relation to medicines)</p>	<p>This decision does not affect the Government’s position on, or the operation of, the Northern Ireland Protocol. The UK Government is committed to ensuring that goods continue to move from Northern Ireland to Great Britain with as little friction as possible. Since 1 January 2021, all goods in free circulation in Northern Ireland moving directly from Northern Ireland to Great Britain qualify for unfettered access so long as they are not moved for an avoidance purpose. There are some limited exceptions for goods subject to international obligations binding on the UK and the EU – such as the movement of endangered species – or goods under a customs special procedure. In December last year the Government decided to delay the introduction of customs and SPS controls on the importation of goods from the island of Ireland. This was done to ensure that traders in both Ireland and Northern Ireland were not faced with further uncertainty while the Protocol arrangements themselves are still under discussion and is in line with our commitments to “unfettered access” for goods from Northern Ireland. It is important that we help maintain space for the continued negotiations on the Protocol so, it is right that we continue to keep them under review during negotiations. A further decision on these arrangements will be made shortly.</p>
<p>Technology in terms of electronic certification is key for both our imports and</p>	<p>We will set out in more detail in the Target Operating Model but our new approach</p>

<p>our exports. Can you comment on commitments to introducing full electronic certification for exports to the EU? For meat we need imports and exports to ensure carcass balance.</p>	<p>to controls will aim to create a seamless new 'digital' border, where technologies and real-time data will cut queues and smooth trade. This new approach will ensure that we implement controls in a way which supports businesses.</p>
<p>Impact of announcement on GB to NI trade?</p>	<p>This decision does not affect the Government's position on, or the operation of, the Northern Ireland Protocol. The UK Government is committed to ensuring that goods continue to move from Northern Ireland to Great Britain with as little friction as possible. Since 1 January 2021, all goods in free circulation in Northern Ireland moving directly from Northern Ireland to Great Britain qualify for unfettered access so long as they are not moved for an avoidance purpose. There are some limited exceptions for goods subject to international obligations binding on the UK and the EU – such as the movement of endangered species – or goods under a customs special procedure. In December last year the Government decided to delay the introduction of customs and SPS controls on the importation of goods from the island of Ireland. This was done to ensure that traders in both Ireland and Northern Ireland were not faced with further uncertainty while the Protocol arrangements themselves are still under discussion and is in line with our commitments to “unfettered access” for goods from Northern Ireland. It is important that we help maintain space for the continued negotiations on the Protocol so, it is right that we continue to keep them under review during negotiations. A further decision on these arrangements will be made shortly.</p>
<p>So what controls are you putting in place for Farmers that the food standards of meat coming in is the same level as our Farmers have to go through?</p>	<p>From 1 January 2021, the UK has put in place strict biosecurity controls on the highest risk imports of animals, animal by-products, plants and plant products from the EU. These controls on the highest risk goods will remain in place and we will still be able to respond to changes in biosecurity risk. The UK government is working towards a global risk-based biosecurity regime for all imports, which harnesses the benefits of digitisation, makes the best use of available data and the latest technology to ensure we maintain and enhance our world class biosecurity standards. We also have established mechanisms in place to stop products from</p>

	<p>being exported to GB from areas with a known pest or disease outbreak. We can also use safeguarding measures to protect our biosecurity where we have particular concerns and evidence about pest or disease risk. Given we have close alignment and strong knowledge of the EU rules, we can continue to have a higher degree of confidence in biosecurity associated with those imports as compared to the rest of the world. We still have powers to check and seize non-compliant products and deal with any pest or disease risk identified.</p>
<p>When are you expecting to give out the new guidelines for 2023?</p>	<p>We will publish a Target Operating Model in the Autumn that will set out how and when we will introduce an improved global regime of all border import controls. It will be based on a proper assessment of risk, and will harness the power of data and technology. We will target the end of 2023 as the revised introduction date for our controls regime.</p>
<p>Could you confirm that the new system will look potentially different from the current system?</p>	<p>We will publish a Target Operating Model in the Autumn that will set out how and when we will introduce an improved global regime of all border import controls. It will be based on a proper assessment of risk, and will harness the power of data and technology.</p>
<p>What level of engagement can industry expect on the development of the Target Operating Model?</p>	<p>We will publish a Target Operating Model in the Autumn that will set out how and when we will introduce an improved global regime of border import controls. The new Target Operating Model will be based on a better assessment of risk and will harness the power of data and technology. We will be engaging with industry throughout the process.</p>
<p>No need for us to tell the EU companies to prepare for Export Health Certificates etc as we are doing to the EU right now? The message is: "<i>Just stop preparations</i>", right?</p>	<p>We recognise some businesses, both in the UK and EU, have taken time to prepare but we want to minimise disruption to industry in the long term and ensure we are supporting supply chains and minimising the risk of disruption at ports. We will engage with businesses in both the UK and EU on the future implementation of controls to ensure that any future controls are implemented in the most streamlined way harnessing the power of technology and minimising burdens on business. This</p>

	<p>is about not adding unnecessary burdens onto traders and consumers when it is in our gift not to do so. We have had regular engagement with Member States (MS) on their progress to obtain sufficient certifier capacity to deal with the import controls. We recognise the time and resources MS have devoted to recruit and train staff. We also recognise that businesses, both in the UK and EU, have taken time to prepare but we want to minimise disruption to industry in the long term and ensure we are supporting supply chains and ports. We will engage with MS and businesses in both the UK and EU on the future implementation of controls to ensure that any future controls are implemented in the most streamlined way harnessing the power of technology and minimising burdens on business.</p>
<p>If there are not going to be any SPS controls for at least 18 months, why is there still a need to pre-notify shipments on IPAFFS?</p>	<p>All existing requirements introduced on 01 January 2022 such as the need for customs declarations and the pre-notification on IPAFFS for SPS goods still apply.</p>
<p>Will the November changes also be shelved for now?</p>	<p>Yes -No further import controls (01 July, 01 September and 01 November) on EU goods will be introduced this year.</p>
<p>What impact does delaying import controls have on the UK's biosecurity?</p>	<p>From 01 January 2021, the UK has put in place strict biosecurity controls on the highest risk imports of animals, animal by-products, plants and plant products from the EU. These controls on the highest risk goods will remain in place and we will still be able to respond to changes in biosecurity risk.</p> <p>The UK government is working towards a global risk-based biosecurity regime for all imports, which harnesses the benefits of digitisation, makes the best use of available data and the latest technology to ensure we maintain and enhance our world class biosecurity standards.</p> <p>We also have established mechanisms in place to stop product from being exported to GB from areas with a known pest or disease outbreak.</p> <p>We can also use safeguarding measures to protect our biosecurity where we have particular concerns and evidence about pest or disease risk.</p>

	<p>Given we have close alignment and strong knowledge of the EU rules, we can continue to have a higher degree of confidence in biosecurity associated with those imports (as compared to the rest of the world).</p> <p>We still have powers to check and seize non-compliant products and deal with any pest or disease risk identified.</p>
<p>Are we able to respond to a disease outbreak?</p>	<p>We have powers to deal with non-complaint goods and those that pose a biosecurity risk.</p> <p>We have established mechanisms in place to stop products from being exported to GB from areas with a known pest or disease risk.</p> <p>We can also use safeguarding measures to protect our biosecurity where we have particular concerns and evidence about pest or disease risk.</p> <p>We still have powers to check and seize non-compliant products and deal with any pest or disease risk identified.</p>
<p>The government has spoken about being a world leader when it comes to borders – this is surely hampering that?</p>	<p>The UK government is working towards a global risk-based biosecurity regime for all imports, which harnesses the benefits of digitisation, makes the best use of available data and the latest technology to ensure we maintain and enhance our world class biosecurity standards.</p>
<p>Surely this places us well behind the curve when compared to our trading partners – many of whom have stricter import checks in place? Why are we not keeping pace with them?</p>	<p>Leaving the EU has given us a unique opportunity to take back control of our borders in order to boost trade while protecting the security of people and the health of our environment - we will design a global import controls regime that is simple, efficient and effective and which is best suited to our own needs. We will harness the benefits of digitalisation, make best use of data and adopt the latest technology to ensure we maintain and enhance our world class biosecurity standards. We will work with our trading partners, encouraging them to reciprocate, so that UK exporters can enjoy the same benefits.</p>