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BORDER & PROTOCOL DELIVERY GROUP

PREPARING TO TRADE AT THE
END OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD

- 
-  Check
 -  Change
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Who are we?

- The Border and Protocol Delivery Group (BPDG) was established in 2017 to bring together the work of government, working with border industry, to develop a workable operating model for when the UK left the EU.
- We work very closely with border industry as well as business to ensure practical concerns are understood by policy makers and views reflected in our products.
- Initially hosted in HMRC, BPDG now sits in Cabinet Office and reports directly to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (CDL), Rt Hon Michael Gove MP.
- Led by a Director General, BPDG performs a range of functions. This includes overseeing government readiness (including infrastructure and systems), responsibility for the Border Operating Model and cross-government work to support any disruption that occurs at the end of the transition period.
- We also coordinate the government's 2025 vision for the UK border.





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HMG at the border

30+ Departments and agencies including:



HM Revenue
& Customs



Home Office



Driver & Vehicle
Standards
Agency



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Department
for Transport



Border Force



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



Department
of Health &
Social Care



Office for Product
Safety & Standards



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The aim of today

- We have designed the presentation today to give you a detailed overview of the changes that are coming and how this will affect movements in and out of the UK from 1 January 2021. This covers changes to customs, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls and other regimes.
- We are signposting a range of products and key guidance throughout and these links are provided in the presentation. The presentation will be shared after the event and you will be able to use it to get further information and/or discuss processes with your customers or supply chains.
- We will answer as many of your questions as we can at the end of the presentation, and will follow up with the rest after the event. However, we are also keen to hear from you where you think things could be improved so that we can improve information and better support flow at the border.



What is going to change?

- The decision to leave the Single Market and Customs Union means that **customs formalities will apply** to all GB-EU movements from 1 January 2021. This means that if you are selling goods to, or buying goods from the EU, you will have to comply with new processes. These include:
 - Customs declarations;
 - The payment of tariffs, duties and VAT;
 - Compliance with other applicable regimes (for instance if you are moving animal products, certain plants, chemicals or goods covered by international agreements).
- **Even if you are just sending/receiving one package this could apply to you.**



.....continued

- The UK has adopted a pragmatic approach, staging in the introduction of import controls from 1 January 2021 to the end of June, with the full regime in place by 1 July 2021 – although there are actions you still need to take now.
- However, the EU will impose full controls from 1 January 2021. This is important, because any movement of goods between GB and the EU will require action on both sides of the border.
- As such, even if you have done everything you need to, the person or company you are trading with (or their representative), will also need to complete certain processes – otherwise your goods may be held up.



How ready are you?

1. **Which of the following statements best applies to you/your business?**
 - a) I do not know if my business will be impacted at the end of the transition period.
 - b) I know my business will be impacted at the end of the transition period.

2. **Which of the following statements best applies to you/your business?**
 - a) I do not understand what actions I need to take for the end of the transition period.
 - b) I know what actions I need to take; but I have not yet taken any actions.
 - c) I have started to take actions; or plan what I need to do.
 - d) I have taken the actions I need to be ready.

3. **Do you have an Economic Operators Registration and Identification (EORI) Number?**
 - a) Yes
 - b) No



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EU to GB imports

1 January 2021

- Declaration and control for excise and controlled goods (full declaration or CFSP)
- For standard goods, keeping records (EIDR or CFSP) - with a 6 month postponement on the full declaration, based on a self assessment
- 6 month deferred payment
- No safety and security declaration
- Physical check at destination for high risk veterinary and phytosanitary goods

1 April 2021

- Pre-registration for all:
 - Products of animal origin (POAO)
 - High risk food not of animal origin
 - Regulated plants and plant products

1 July 2021

- Safety and security declarations
- Full customs declarations, or use of simplified procedures if authorised to do so and the payment of relevant tariffs at import
- Control of veterinary and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) goods at GB Border Control Posts (BCPs)

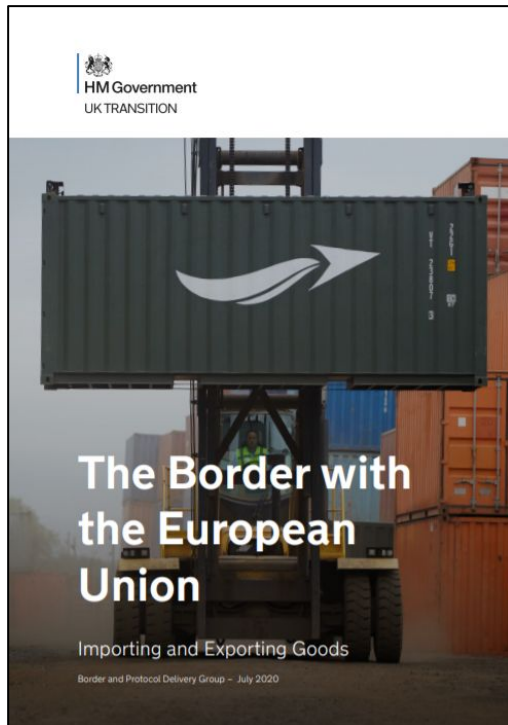


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Where is the detail?

- On 31 January 2020, the UK left the EU and entered the transition period. On 1 January 2021 that transition period will end, and the UK will operate an external border. This means that controls will be placed on the movement of goods between the UK and EU.
- We know that Covid-19 has had a direct impact on business' ability to prepare and so on 12 June, the UK Government **announced that we would adopt a staged introduction to import controls for goods coming from the EU.**
- The detail on how this will work is included in the **Border Operating Model.** The Border Operating Model covers movements between Great Britain (GB) and the EU and not movements under the Northern Ireland Protocol.
- For more information on movements under the Northern Ireland Protocol, please check out our **business guidance.**





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Summary of changes from **1 January 2021**

Exporting from GB to the EU

- From 1 January, UK traders will need to complete an **export declaration** before moving goods to the EU. The person/trader purchasing the goods in the EU will also need to complete an **import declaration** in their country.
- You may also need to apply for specific licences or permits depending on what you are looking to move – for instance, **export health certificates** (for food, etc.) or **phytosanitary certificates** (for plants or seeds, etc.)



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Summary of changes from **1 January 2021**

Importing to GB from the EU

- When importing to the UK, basic customs requirements will need to be complied with, but **you will have up to six months to submit customs declarations** to HMRC for standard goods – this is the majority of goods.
- While applicable tariffs will need to be paid, most traders will be able to defer payments until the customs declaration has been made, giving them time to adjust to the new requirements.
- Safety and Security declarations will also not be required on imports for six months for all goods.



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Summary of changes from **1 July 2021**

- While there are some additional requirements on the import of certain food and high-risk plant products from 1 April, the majority of UK import controls take effect on 1 July 2021.
- From this point, traders moving any goods between the EU and GB will have to make **full declarations** and pay tariffs at the point of importation.
- Full **Safety and Security declarations** will be introduced too.



What steps do I need to follow?

- We have created a range of materials to help you prepare. These include:
 - Step by step guides to **imports** and **exports**.
 - Simple videos to take you through the process of **importing** and **exporting** from 1 January.
 - Process flows have been produced to show the key stages of you are **importing** or **exporting**, with a specific guides to moving **meat, dairy and plant products**.
 - Other materials will be added in the coming weeks and can be found **here**. This page also includes details of other webinars and information on how to get further detailed information from government.

- 1 **Check if you should follow this step by step**
[Show](#)
- 2 **Find out how to declare goods from 1 January 2021**
[Show](#)
- and 3 **Check the new rules for your type of goods**
[Show](#)
- 3 **Make sure you have an EORI number starting with GB**
[Show](#)
- 4 **Check the rate of tax and duty you'll need to pay**
[Show](#)
- 5 **Check if you can make the importing process quicker**
[Show](#)



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Getting started

Preparing to trade at the end of the transition period



The basics - EU EORI numbers

- An EU EORI will be required to submit declarations on the continent. The business you are trading with in the EU will normally be responsible for submitting the declaration to EU customs and so will need an EU EORI number if they don't have one already – if you have regular customers you may wish to check.
- However, if you are going to be responsible for submitting declarations on both sides of the border, you will need both a UK and EU EORI number.
- You can [register for an EU EORI number online](#).



Being registered in the UK or EU

- A person or business needs to be established in the UK or EU to meet a number of customs rules. This includes being able to apply for a wide range of customs authorisations and simplifications such as Special procedures, AEO authorisation or making simplified declarations.
- In the UK, the evidence you may need to provide includes:
 - a certificate of registration issued by the Registrar of Companies
 - details of where staff are employed and the work that they carry out
 - physical premises owned or leased by the business
 - details of contracts, orders or invoices held or issued by the business
 - proof that the business has its own accounts



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Continued...

- EU Establishment means:
 - Must be established in the EU and involved in the operation, could be a freight forwarder or carrier.
 - Must have an EU VAT number
 - UK businesses will need an EU (VAT) registered company to act as an EU exporter or as a representative.
- Further details on being UK established can be found [here](#).



Doing your homework

- **Tariffs:** The UK is working hard to secure a Canada-style free trade agreement with the EU. If this is not secured by the end of the year, tariffs will apply to certain goods moving between the UK and EU.
- You may want to familiarize yourself with the **tariff regime** and how this will apply to your goods.
- **Incoterms:** You will need to ensure that responsibility for customs checks, duties, verification and release regimes is clear before you trade. For instance, some sale contracts may state that either the buyer or seller are responsible for both export and import declarations – others may share this responsibility.
- The responsibilities of each party are often set out in a sale contract using ‘incoterms’, an international set of trading terms and conditions. Depending on the incoterms agreed, responsibility will switch between parties at different points.
- For more information on Incoterms rules visit the **ICCWBO website**.



What else do I need to consider?

- A number of goods will require additional processes to be undertaken before they can be imported or exported and you may wish to check whether there are any additional controls. For instance:
 - Is what you are buying or selling considered to be a controlled good? – for instance, is it subject to additional duties (such as excise) or covered by international agreements or conventions (such as endangered species)? A full list of controlled goods can be found in Annex C of the **Border Operating Model**.
- Products of animal origin and animal by-products will require export health certificates (EHCs) to be obtained and there are steps you can take now to prepare. More information on how to get an EHC can be found here.



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- If you are not using an intermediary, you may need to pre-register with EU systems such as **REACH** (chemicals) or **TRACES** (foodstuff, etc.) before you can sell. If you are bringing live animals, animal products and high risk food and feed not of animal origin into Great Britain you may need to register with **IPAFFS** too.
- In certain circumstances, for instance in the case of selling some food products to the EU, your premises may also require authorization from the EU to export. More information is available **here**.
- Food products being sold once the UK exits the transition period will also have to be labelled correctly. Full guidance on what is expected can be found **here**.



Making things easier

Customs intermediaries:

- Given the complexity of importing and exporting, you can hire a person or business to deal with customs for you, such as:
 - freight forwarders
 - customs agents or brokers
 - fast parcel operators
- We have produced a **short film** to help you decide whether appointing a customs intermediary would be right for your business. If it is, a **list of customs agents and fast parcel operators** is available on Gov.uk.



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Making things easier

Deferment accounts:

- You, or someone who does the declaration for you, may want to set up a duty deferment account if you are importing into the UK. This will allow you to defer payments of certain duties until a later date.
- Guidance on [whether to set up a duty deferment account](#) is available on Gov.uk.



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Customs, VAT and Excise goods

Preparing to trade at the end of the Transition Period



What will UK customs processes look like?

- The UK will be introducing border controls at the end of transition period in stages - starting with some controls from 1 January 2021 and moving to full controls for all goods from 1 July 2021. This means:
 - We are introducing customs requirements over a period of time and most traders will not have to make import customs declarations in the UK on 1 January 2021.
 - Only traders importing controlled goods (such as excise goods) will be expected to follow full customs requirements from January 2021.
 - The requirement for safety and security declarations on import - Entry Summary Declarations (ENS) – will also be waived for six months



The Common Transit Convention

- The UK will join the **Common Transit Convention** in its own right from 1 January 2021 and will be subject to the requirements of the Convention. From January 2021 EU goods arriving in the UK under transit will need to complete Office of Transit formalities.
- We intend to use a digital model to automate this process, making early use of the Goods Vehicle Movement Service (GVMS) which will support the pre-lodgement model for both imports and exports from July 2021.



UK import requirements January to July 2021

- Traders bringing goods from the EU to the UK will need to declare their goods to customs. Goods must be declared in advance of crossing if moving through a listed RoRo port or a location without existing systems.
- To facilitate readiness, traders moving non-controlled goods to the UK will be allowed to **declare their goods by making an entry into their own records**. Businesses will be required to keep records of their imports and submit this information, via a supplementary declaration within six months of import and pay the required duty via **an approved duty deferment account**.
- Traders moving controlled goods (e.g. excise goods) will need to make a frontier declaration. This declaration can be **full**, **simplified**, or a Transit declaration depending on the trader's authorisation.



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- If the controlled goods are coming via a location without systems that would allow the trader to notify HMRC that goods have been imported, the trader must manually arrive the declaration in HMRC systems (including entry to the **Excise Movement and Control System** for excise duty suspended goods) by the end of the working day following the physical crossing.
- However, we will not be requiring carriers to submit entry summary declarations for Safety & Security.



Entry in declarant's records January - July 2021

- For traders making a record in their own commercial records and later providing a supplementary declaration, the records must contain the following details:
 - The customs procedure code.
 - Declaration unique consignment reference (a reference number that allows you to identify the consignment in your records).
 - Purchase and, if available, the sales invoice numbers.
 - Date & time of entry in records. This creates the tax point, which is used for working out VAT due.
 - Any temporary admission, warehousing or temporary storage stock account references.



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- The warehouse approval number.
- Written description of the goods – so they (and the commodity code) are easy to identify.
- Customs value.
- Quantity of goods – for example, number of packages and items, net mass.
- Details of licensing requirements and licence numbers.
- Details of any supporting documents. (If an agent making a declaration on behalf of someone else) details of the person being



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UK export requirements January to July 2021

- Traders exporting goods from the UK into the EU will need to submit **export declarations** for all goods unless you plan to use **simplified procedures**.
- Traders will be required to **submit safety and security information** either via a combined export declaration, or a standalone **Exit Summary Declaration**.



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- If goods are moving via a non-inventory linked location, the Customs declaration will need to be submitted as "arrived" while the goods are at the trader's premises and HMRC will notify the trader automatically of whether the goods have "permission to progress" or need to be taken to a facility for a check.
- If goods are moving through a location with existing inventory systems, the standard Rest of World export model will be followed.
- For excise goods or goods moving under duty suspense only, if moving the goods through a location that does not have systems to automatically communicate to HMRC that the goods have left the country, the trader must provide proof to HMRC after the goods have left that the goods have exited the UK.



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Full UK import controls

- Traders will have to make **full customs declarations** (or use **Simplified procedures** if they are authorised to do so) at the point of importation on all goods and pay relevant tariffs.
- Full **Safety and Security declarations** will be required.
- Further details on customs can be found **here**



Full UK import controls - models

- Border locations can either use the temporary storage model , or the newly developed pre-lodgement model (developed as an alternative for ports that may not have the space and infrastructure to operate temporary storage).
- The Temporary Storage model allows goods to be stored for up to 90 days at a HMRC approved Temporary storage facility, before a declaration is made and HMG carries out any checks before goods are released from the facility.
- The pre-lodgement model ensures that all declarations are pre-lodged before they board on the EU side, this will help to maintain flow.
- HMRC will introduce a new IT system called the Goods Vehicle Movement Service to support the pre-lodgement model for both imports and exports and to facilitate Transit movements.



The Goods Vehicle Movement Service GVMS

- To achieve full customs control on EU goods from July 2021 whilst recognising the practical realities of high-volume EU-facing locations with limited space to physically hold goods, the UK government will introduce a new IT service called the Goods Vehicle Movement Service (GVMS) to support the pre-lodgement model for both imports and exports and to facilitate Transit movements. The GVMS will, by July 2021, allow us to:
 - Enable declaration references to be linked together so that the person moving the goods only has to present one single reference (Goods Movement Reference or GMR) at the frontier to prove that their goods have pre-lodged all the necessary declarations.



Continued...

- Allow the linking of the movement of the goods to declarations, enabling the automatic arrival / departure (where applicable) of goods in HMRC systems so that goods boarding on the EU side can be processed en route.
- Automate the Office of Transit function, marking the entry of goods into the UK customs territory.
- Allow notification of the risking outcome of declarations (i.e. cleared or uncleared) in HMRC systems to be sent to the person in control of the goods by the time they physically arrive in the UK so they know where they need to proceed.
- GVMS will be also available for use as a digital office of transit for goods imported into GB from 1 Jan 2021.



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GVMS - imports from 1 July



Generate a Goods Movement Reference (GMR) for each vehicle from within the GVMS and populate this with unique reference details for all customs declarations:

- Import
- Safety and Security
- CTC Transit

Validate GMR

Trigger automatic arrival or complete Office of Transit function (if applicable) by sending the GMR to HMG.

Independently capture or verify the vehicle registration number, trailer or container registration number.

Risking carried out by HMG on declarations.

Status update notification sent to person in control of the goods before they arrive.



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GVMS - exports from 1 July



Generate a Goods Movement Reference (GMR) for each vehicle from within the GVMS and populate this with unique reference details for all customs declarations:

- Export (containing Safety and Security information)
- CTC Transit
- For RoRo movements, await Permission to Progress before proceeding to the port of departure.

Validate GMR

Trigger arrival process and automated departure

Independently capture or verify the vehicle registration number, trailer or container registration number.

Receive notification that goods have departed.



VAT and EXCISE

- The Government announced at Budget that from 1 January 2021 **postponed VAT accounting** will be available to VAT registered businesses for imports of goods from all countries, including from the EU. Postponed accounting allows businesses to account for VAT on the goods they import through their periodic VAT return rather than pay that VAT at (or soon after crossing) the UK border. On the 1 January 2021, the Rest of World rules will apply to imports and exports of excise goods moving between the UK and the EU.
- Businesses will need to complete customs import and export declarations using the relevant codes for duty paid or suspended goods.
- If businesses move duty suspended excise goods to and from a tax warehouse to the place they enter and exit the UK they must use the UK version of Excise Movement and Control System (UK EMCS).
- UK EMCS must also be used to move duty suspended excise goods from UK warehouse to UK warehouse.



The Common Transit Convention

Background

- The UK has successfully negotiated membership of the CTC after the end of the Transition Period.
- The CTC is a customs facilitation that allows movement of goods - under duty suspense - between EU member states and the European Free Trade Association countries (Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein) plus Turkey, Republic of North Macedonia and Serbia.

Benefits

- CTC is a streamlined customs facilitation that allows for the free movement of goods across international borders. It enables you to move customs formalities away from the border, and suspend duty until goods reach their end destination.



Continued

- Traders need to scan a Transit Accompanying Document (TAD) at a Transit Office at the point of entry into a new Customs territory, which for imports will be at the UK border, and for exports at the border of the European Union as a separate Customs territory.
- CTC also provides cash flow benefits to business and aids trade flow at points of entry, and reduces administrative burdens by removing the need for additional import/export declarations when transiting across multiple customs territories.
- **UK offices where movements under the Community and Common Transit procedures can start and end** can be found on gov.uk.



Additional facilitations to trade

- Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) status is an internationally recognised quality mark that shows your business's role in the international supply chain is secure and has customs control procedures that meet UK and EU standards.
- **You can apply for either AEOC or AEOS (customs simplification) or you can apply for both.**
- **AEOC (customs simplification):** If you hold this status, you could benefit from:
 - a faster application process for customs simplifications and authorisations.
 - a reduction or waiver of comprehensive guarantees.
 - a 70% reduction in a business's deferment account guarantee.
 - a notification waiver when making entries into a declarant's records.
 - moving goods in temporary storage between different member states.
 - your consignments receiving priority treatment for customs controls.
 - a lower risk score which may reduce the number of checks customs carry out on your documents and goods.



Continued

- **AEOS (security and safety):** If you hold this status, you could benefit from:
 - a lower risk score which may reduce the number of checks customs carry out on your documents and goods.
 - your consignments receiving priority treatment for customs controls.
 - reduced declaration requirements for entry and exit summary declarations for countries outside the UK and EU.
 - reciprocal arrangements and mutual recognition with countries outside the EU.
- **To apply for AEO a business must:**
 - be a legal entity
 - be established in the UK or an EU member state
 - be actively involved in customs operations and international trade
 - have an Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number



Continued

- Anyone involved in the international supply chain that carries out customs related activities in the UK or EU can apply for AEO status, regardless of the size of your business. This includes:
 - manufacturers
 - exporters
 - freight forwarders
 - warehouse keepers
 - customs agents
 - carriers
 - importers
 - port operators
 - secure freight parking operatives
 - airline loaders
- You are still eligible to apply if you use the services of an agent for your customs matters.



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Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Controls

Preparing to trade at the end of the transition period



A staged introduction of UK SPS import controls

1 JANUARY 2021:

- All traders importing live animals and high-risk plants and plant products will be required to pre-notify the UK authorities of imports to the UK and obtain health documentation from the outset.
- Imports of high-risk animal by-products (ABP) will also need pre-notification.
- Documentary checks will be carried out remotely, and physical checks of high-risk goods will take place at destination or other authorised premises.

1 APRIL 2021:

- Products of animal origin and regulated plants and plant products added to the list of commodities that will require pre-notification and relevant health documentation.

1 JUNE 2021:

- For SPS commodities there will be an increase in physical checks and the taking of samples.
- Checks for animals, plants and their products will now take place at GB Border Control Posts.



How do you pre-notify?

IPAFFS

- Importers will need to use IPAFFS (Import of Products Animals Food and Feed System) in order to submit import pre-notifications for goods subject to Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) controls. IPAFFS will be used to pre-notify relevant authorities of SPS goods entering GB, replacing **TRACES**. The system is live and being used for the **DOCOM** and **ITAHC** certificates needed for the movement of certain live animals. Find out **how to register for IPAFFS** on gov.uk.
- Pre-notification will be required for imports from the EU in line with the staged introduction of controls in 2021, starting with live animals and high-risk animal by-products (ABP) from 1 January 2021. From 1 April 2021, this will extend to cover movements of high-risk food and feed not of animal origin (HRFNAO) and products of animal origin (POAO).



Pre-notification times

- For movements of live animals, importers will need to submit import pre-notifications via the domestic notification system (IPAFFS) at least one working day in advance of the goods' arrival at the point of entry.
- For plants and plant products, importers will need to submit import notifications at least four working hours prior to arrival for Roll-On Roll-Off and air movements, or at least one working day prior to arrival by all other modes of transport – along with the phytosanitary certificate.
- Pre-authorisation by Defra/APHA of ABP prior to any imports taking place may also be required.



Other SPS systems

- EHCO (Export Health Certificate Online) service will be used to control the safe export of live animals, products of animal origin (POAO), bees, endangered species, plants and plant products. The system allows exporters to complete export health certificate (EHC) and phytosanitary certificate (PC) forms online.
- The system is already live and is being rolled out to replace the largely manual RoW EHC processes. After the transition period the EU will require GB exporters to have EHCs and phytosanitary certificates, these will be applied for using EHCO.
- From 1st Jan 2021, for England and Wales, traders will be able to apply for their health and phytosanitary certificates on EHCO.



Continued

- Traders will need to complete an export health certificate (EHC) for each type of animal or animal product exported from the UK.
- The system will also be enhanced to produce export plant health phytosanitary certificates for exporting controlled plants and plant products from the UK.
- Exporters moving SPS goods from the UK to EU will need to work with their import partners based in the EU to pre-notify the EU authorities using the **TRACES NT system**, which is operated by the European Commission



Importing plant and plant products to the UK

What to expect

- There is a requirement for pre-notification and phytosanitary certificates for ‘high-priority’ plants and plant products from January 2021. However, SPS checks will take place away from the border at places of destination or other approved premises to begin with. Plants and plant products in this category include:
 - all plants for planting;
 - ware potatoes;
 - some seed;
 - some timber; and
 - used agricultural/forestry machinery.



Importing plant and plant products to the UK

- In addition, for solid fuel wood not otherwise regulated, pre-notification will be required but a phytosanitary certificate will not. **An exhaustive list of 'high-priority' plants and plant products** is available on GOV.UK.
- The requirement for pre-notification and phytosanitary certificates is extended to all regulated plants and plant products (i.e. not just those categorised as high-priority) from April 2021. A full list of regulated plants and plant products is available on GOV.UK
- From July 2021, there will be an increased number of physical and identity checks, with goods being required to enter GB via a point of entry with an appropriate Border Control Post in order to undergo checks.



Importing live animals and animal products

1 JANUARY 2021

- Pre-notification and health certificates will be required for 100% of live animals.
- Physical checks for live animals will be at similar levels to those currently required for EU imports, and will be carried out at destination.

1 APRIL 2021

- All products of animal origin (POAO) – for example meat, honey, milk or egg products - will also require pre-notification and the relevant health documentation.

1 JULY 2021

- Pre-notification and health certification will be required for all imports of regulated ABPs.
- ID & physical checks for animal products will be introduced.
- All animals and animal products will need to enter via a Point of Entry with an appropriate Border Control Post (BCP) with relevant checking facilities.
- All ID & physical checks for animals and animal products will move to Border Control Posts, either at existing points of entry or at new inland sites.



Exporting live animals and animal products

January 2021

- All goods will need to be accompanied by an Export Health Certificate (EHC); this will need to be secured by the exporter from APHA and completed by an Official Veterinarian/Inspector, verifying that the animals/products meet the health requirements of the country of destination as outlined in EU regulation and stipulated on the certificate.
- Exporters can apply for their health certificates on EHC Online (EHCO) and further information on EHCs can be found [here](#).
- EHCO is a new digital online application service for EHCs that has been developed by Defra and APHA.



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- Plan with logistics providers to enter the EU through an appropriate Border Control Post.
- For movements of endangered species listed under CITES, obtain any necessary CITES permits before shipment of specimens; exit the UK through a CITES-designated Point of Entry (PoE), and enter the EU via a CITES-designated PoE, where applicable.



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EU requirements

Preparing to trade at the end of the transition period



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Importing fishery products to the UK

1 January 2021

- Catch certificates and other IUU documents will be required and subject to risk-based documentary checks.
- The GB importer will need to send these to the importing competent authority (e.g Port Health Authorities) prior to arrival.
- Exempt species are detailed in Annex I of the IUU Regulation



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April 2021

- Goods to be accompanied by an export health certificate (EHC), which will be subject to documentary checks.
- Import pre-notifications submitted by the GB importer in advance of arrival using IPAFFS.

July 2021

- Entry via an established point of entry with an appropriate Border Control Post.



Exporting fishery products to the EU

Fishery products and shellfish

- For fishery products exports and live shellfish ready for human consumption, you should plan with logistics providers to enter the EU through an appropriate Border Control Post (BCP) and for the importer to pre-notify the EU of the goods' arrival via TRACES NT.
- The GB exporter must ensure the consignment is accompanied by an Export Health Certificate (EHC). This needs to be completed by a local authority Food Competent Certifying Officer, verifying the products meet the health requirements of the country of destination as outlined in EU regulation and stipulated on the certificate.



Continued...

- The GB exporter sends the UK-validated Catch Certificate and a copy of the EHC to the EU importer. (Catch Certificate exemptions for farmed/freshwater fish/shellfish and some molluscs).
- Direct landings of fresh fish by UK-flagged vessels do not need EHCs but will have to complete Catch Certificates and other notifications prior to landing, where required.
- Direct landings of processed fish must be in a port with an appropriate Border Control Post (BCP) for fish and presented to the BCP with a Captain's certificate.



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Importing high-risk food and feed not of animal origin (HRFNAO)

1 January 2021

- No new import requirements on Rest of World (RoW) HRFNAO imported into the EU and then exported to GB.
- RoW HRFNAO transiting through EU to GB must be pre-notified via IPAFFS and enter GB via a point of entry with an appropriate Border Control Post and be subject to import checks.
- For RoW HRFNAO direct imports into GB - only change is pre-notification via IPAF



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Continued...

1 April 2021

- All HRFNAO on EU market exported to GB to be pre-notified on IPAFFS.
- HRFNAO from EU continues to enter GB via any entry point.
- HRFNAO from EU not subject to any import checks.

1 July 2021

- All HRFNAO from the EU must enter GB via a point of entry with an appropriate Border Control Post with relevant approval having first been pre-notified to that Border Control post via IPAFFS.
- HRFNAO consignments from the EU will be subject to import checks at the frequencies specified in legislation.



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Food labeling

Selling food in GB

- Guidance on food and drink labelling changes from 1 January 2021 is **[available here.](#)**
- You'll need to make any required labelling changes for goods sold in GB by 30 September 2022
- Goods sold in NI will continue to follow EU rules for labelling, but you may need to make some labelling changes.
- Your label can contain other information if you need to comply with labelling requirements for another market.



Continued...

- The European Commission issued advice in its notice to stakeholders, Withdrawal of the UK and EU food law, on the changes required to food labels for the EU market.
- Based on this notice, UK businesses will need to make the required changes to food labels in order to place food on the EU market as soon as the Transition Period has ended.
- GB exporters are advised to seek advice from EU importing contacts on the EU's labelling requirements available [here](#).



Moving chemicals

- The UK will replace EU regulations with an independent regulatory framework, **UK REACH** which will come into force on 1 January 2021. The EU will continue to use the **EU REACH** system.
- Both the UK and EU will operate REACH frameworks, but the two systems will not be linked in any way. As such, businesses will need to take steps to ensure regulatory requirements are fulfilled on both sides of the channel in order to maintain continuity of supply chains.
 - Movements to the UK: For many chemical shipments, there will be minimal impact at points of entry because regulatory control takes place away from the border.
 - Movements to the EU: There are additional requirements for exporters, namely appointing an EU-based Only Representative to maintain access to the EU market, but these do not take place at the border.



Continued...

Actions for EU suppliers

- In order to continue to be able to export to the UK after 1 January 2021, EU suppliers will have two options:
 - Option 1: Their UK customer will register the substance under UK REACH. A 'notification' provision is available for UK downstream users to ensure continuity of supply at the end of the Transition Period.
 - Option 2: The EEA exporter can register the substance under UK REACH using a UK-based entity. Either a UK-based Only Representative or an affiliate UK importer.



Moving endangered species

Cities

- The UK will continue to comply with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- Species and controls covered are listed under one of four annexes to the Wildlife Trade Regulations.
- Most CITES listed specimens will need to be accompanied by valid CITES documents, from the **UK Management Authority**, the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)
- Details on applying for a permit and general guidance are available online **here**.



Continued...

- You will need to import CITES specimens through a CITES-designated Point of Entry/Exit (PoEs).
- The list of designated PoEs can be found [here](#).
- Species listed under CITES may also be subject to SPS controls.
- Exporting a controlled species from GB without a permit is a criminal offence. Contravening this could result in a 7-year prison sentence and unlimited fine



Other regimes

Timber

- The UK is committed to tackling illegal timber through the UK Timber Regulations and Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT).
- Operators placing timber on the EU market for the first time will have to exercise due diligence on timber from GB and the rest of the world under the European Timber Regulations.
- Operators placing timber on the GB market will have to exercise due diligence on timber from the EU and the rest of the world under the UK Timber Regulations. To do this they will require supply chain information from EU sellers.



Continued...


Wood packaging material

- From 1 January 2021 all wood packaging material moving between GB and the EU must meet **ISPM15 international standards** by undergoing heat treatment and marking.
- This includes pallets, crates, boxes, cable drums, spools and dunnage.
- Wood packaging material may be subject to official checks either upon or after entry to the EU.
- As there will be no immediate change to the biosecurity threat of wood packaging material originating from the EU at the end of the Transition Period, the UK will maintain its current risk-based checking regime for EU wood packaging material.
- More information can be found on the **[gov.uk website here](#)**.



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End to end assurance

A man with a beard and glasses, wearing a light grey short-sleeved shirt, is leaning over a white table in a large industrial warehouse. He is looking at a silver laptop. On the table next to the laptop is a yellow hard hat and some papers. In the background, there are large stacks of orange and yellow coils of material, possibly cables or hoses, and industrial machinery. The warehouse has a high ceiling with exposed steel beams and fluorescent lights.

Preparing to trade at the end of the transition period



What to establish

- It is the trader's responsibility to make customs declarations and provide the correct documents and reference numbers to the person or company that will be responsible for getting the goods across the border. This can be done directly or via a third party.
- Before trading, there are a number of things that may need to be established depending on your role in the supply chain:
 - Is the exporter registered in the country of export and do they (or someone operating on their behalf) have the relevant EORI number to make an export declaration if necessary?
 - Does the exporter require any specific authorisations to move the goods into another customs territory – for instance, the production of certain food products?



Continued....

- Is the importer registered in the country of import and do they (or someone operating on their behalf) have the relevant EORI number to make an important declaration?
- What Incoterms will apply to the movement? This will determine who is responsible for each stage.
- Will the importer and/or exporter be using an intermediary?
- Are additional certificates or licences required and if so, who is required to obtain them? Some can take up to two weeks to obtain and require specialists to sign them off.



Before shipping

Who needs to do what

- Before shipping the goods, there are a number of things that may need to be established depending on your role in the supply chain:
 - Have the relevant licences or certificates been obtained? For instance, Export Health Certificates.
 - Establish the way the goods will move. For instance, will this be a simple movement using a pre-lodgement model or will it make use of the Common transit Convention?
 - Has the exporter (or their agent) submitted an export declaration? This will produce either an:
 - Export Accompanying Document (EAD);
 - Transit Accompanying Document (TAD);
 - Movement Reference Number (MRN); or
 - a combined Transit (Security) Accompanying Document (TSAD).



Before shipping

- Ensure that the EU importer, or intermediary on their behalf, has pre-notified EU authorities that the good are coming if required. This could be for food products or other controlled goods.
- Has the importer (or their agent) pre-lodged an import declaration? This will produce either a:
 - Transit Accompanying Document (TAD);
 - Movement Reference Number (MRN); or
 - a combined Transit (Security) Accompanying Document (TSAD).



Interacting with EU ports

Different regimes

- In France, The SI Brexit system is designed to prioritise fluidity of freight in and out of all French border locations. The SI Brexit system is an interface between the carriers at French Ports and the Eurotunnel terminals and the French customs declaration service. The “envelope” function within SI Brexit allows traders and hauliers to consolidate multiple consignments under a single “declaration” and allow the haulier to present one single MRN.
- In the Netherlands, participation in Portbase is mandatory by all ferry terminals and most shortsea terminals. You will not have access to the terminals without digitally pre-notified customs documents. Importers can register via the [Portbase website](#). A step by step guide on how to submit Documentation can be found [here](#).



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UK traffic management

Preparing to trade at the end of the transition period



Check an HGV is ready to cross the border

- The UK Government is developing a new web service, known as “Check an HGV is Ready to Cross the Border” (the Service) for the Roll on Roll off (RoRo) Freight Industry.
- The Service will be introduced for RoRo freight leaving GB for the EU and will help ensure that only vehicles carrying the correct customs and import/export documentation for the EU’s import controls travel to the ports.
- The UK Government intends to make the use of the web service a legal requirement for HGVs over 7.5 tonnes that are intending to travel outbound from GB via the Port of Dover or Eurotunnel. This means that the service will issue a Kent Access Permit digitally for every HGV for which the required information has been successfully provided.



Continue...

- We are now sharing a link to the demo site for 'Check an HGV is Ready to Cross the Border. This demo is to let freight industry users see how the service will look, what questions it will ask, and what information it will provide.
- Please note that permits generated from the preview site will not be valid for use when travelling to Port of Dover or Eurotunnel. While the demo closely resembles the service that will go live on gov.uk, the questions for determining an HGV's border readiness are not exhaustive and are meant only to support an assessment of readiness for EU import controls.
- The demo site can be found at **<https://check-an-hgv-is-ready-to-cross-the-border-demo.fbplatform.co.uk>**



Operation Brock

- In 2019 the Government, with the help of Kent Resilience Forum, developed and implemented Operation Brock to manage HGV traffic and deal with any potential disruptions at the Short Straits.
- This was supported by 3 statutory instruments.
- As the risk of disruption may occur again at the end of the 2020 EU transition period, HMG are proposing the following changes to the legislation:
- Extending the sunset clauses in the legislation to the end of October 2021;



HM Government

UK TRANSITION



Continued...

- Making the use of the 'Check an HGV is ready to cross the border' service mandatory for all HGVs travelling into Kent;
- Prioritising live and fresh seafood and day-old chicks through the Operation Brock queues if there are significant delays; and
- Updating road layouts to reflect potential changes to the Operation Brock plans.