

# Border formalities between GB and the EU at the end of the Transition Period

20102020 DBV, BGA and BVE Session

# End of transition period: Scenarios

**Whether we reach an agreement or not, the UK will leave the EU's customs area and the EU's single market. This means that there will be new processes that exporters and importers will have to comply with.**

Today will cover the movement of goods between EU and GB.

We will not be covering the NI Protocol.

# What changes on 1 January 2021?

**Customs, SPS and other controls will apply to all goods moving across the border**

**Areas of discussion in FTA and subject to change include:**

- Permits and licenses for transport
- Tariffs
- Technical barriers to trade

**HMG objectives and priorities for the border:**

- Maintaining security
- Facilitating the flow of goods (including animals, food and plants) and people
- Protection of revenue and compliance with standards

# Implications for Businesses who Trade with the EU

**Significant challenges for all businesses which trade between EU and GB:**

- There are 145,000 GB businesses which only trade with the EU
- Greatest challenge is for SMEs
- The overall challenge is to ensure businesses prepare **asap** for new arrangements and controls - ***regardless of the outcome of the negotiations***, because border management **will change on 1 Jan 2021**. If industry is not prepared, there is a significant risk that :
  - **flow of goods will be affected, delays at the border and to business / supply chains**
  - **if HGVs arrive at EU border, without formalities having been done, they will be held in the terminal and penalties may apply**

# UK intermediaries & customs agents

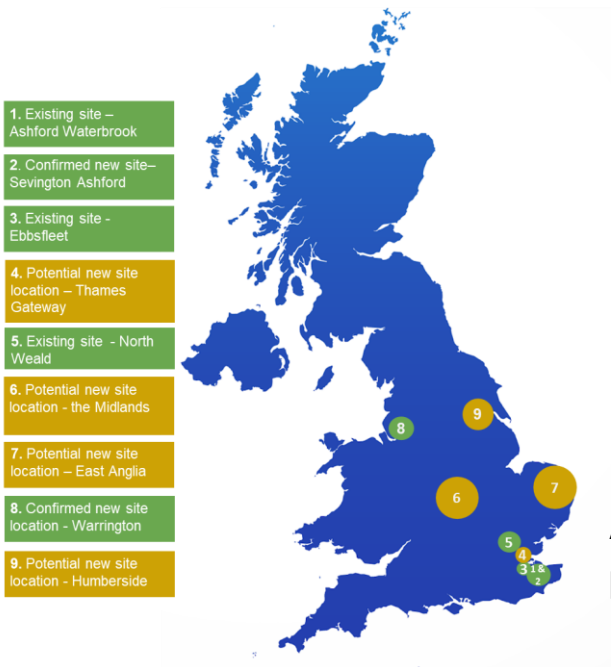
- The UK Government has introduced a set of measures, including £50m additional funding to support the intermediaries sector
- The additional funding will help to fund improved IT, more training and additional recruitment, all of which will increase capacity within the sector and build on the success of the grant scheme to date
- A change in direct representation rules to remove the financial risk from intermediaries will allow intermediaries (with CFSP) to use their authorisation to act **directly for GB registered** traders without the intermediary becoming jointly liable
- Low value bulking for imports allowing parcel operators to continue declaring multiple consignments in a single customs declaration
- Intermediaries Task Force - officials and customs agents from UK, Spain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands meet every month.

# UK Border Infrastructure

- HMG have announced £470m for inland and at-port (includes rail and air) infrastructure with the launch of a £200m for the infrastructure fund.
- The Port Infrastructure Fund (PIF) will provide ports with grants to help build the necessary facilities required to handle new customs procedures at the end of the transition period.
- Where ports have the space and capacity to build on site, we have said that we will support them to do so through the Port Infrastructure Fund, which is now open for applications. Where ports do not have the space, HMG will make inland provisions.
- Engagement is underway with ports and we are speaking to Local Authorities about potential inland sites. Final decisions on all inland sites will be set out in due course.

# UK Border Infrastructure

Map of inland sites for January 2021



For January 2021, infrastructure will be needed to meet the following requirements.

1. CTC processes – Offices of Departure and Destination to start and end CTC movements, including the issue of Transit Accompanying Documents (TADs), and facilities for Office of Transit compliance checks.
2. ATA Carnet processes – offices to wet stamp ATA Carnets for temporary imports and exports.
3. CITES processes – to wet stamp CITES permits accompanying relevant goods.
4. Traffic management processes – lorry holding capacity for use in the event of disruption.

A full list of ports providing such facilities will be published as soon as possible.

# EU to GB imports - a staged approach

## 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)



# It is a joint responsibility to prepare

- The business community must prepare for the additional burdens
- Cooperation between government and logistics is vital to reduce the impact
- Preparation is needed in EU Member States, as well as in GB



# Customs, VAT & Excise update

# Customs

- 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**
- The requirement for Safety and Security declarations on import - Entry Summary Declarations (ENS) will be waived for 6 months
- Traders importing controlled goods (such as excise goods) will be expected to follow full customs requirements from **January 2021**
- The UK will join the Common Transit Convention (CTC) in its own right from **1 January 2021** and will be subject to the requirements of the Convention. Moving to these requirements in stages will therefore not be applicable

# Import declarations - 1 January 2021 to 1 July 2021

Goods must be pre-lodged in advance of crossing if moving through a listed RoRo port or a location without existing systems or use transit CTC)

- To facilitate readiness, traders moving **non-controlled** goods to GB will be allowed to declare their goods by making an entry into their own records. Information on what is required as part of that record can be found in the Border Operating Model - 1.1.3
- Businesses will be required to keep records of their imports and submit this information, via a supplementary declaration within 6 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



# EIDR - information needed

For traders making a record in their own commercial records and later providing a supplementary declaration, the records must contain the following details:

- To facilitate readiness, traders moving **non-controlled** goods to GB will be allowed to declare their goods by making an entry into their own records. Information on what is required as part of that record can be found in the Border Operating Model - 1.1.3
- 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 and time of entry in records – creating the tax point, which is used for working out VAT payments later
- Any temporary admission, warehousing or temporary storage stock account references
- Warehouse approval number
- Written description of the goods – so they are easy to identify and to decide the correct commodity code to use.
- 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, including the serial numbers, where appropriate, needed before the goods can be released
- (If an agent making a declaration on behalf of someone else) details of the person being represented



# Export Declarations from 1 January 2021

- Traders exporting goods from GB into the EU will need to submit export declarations for all goods
- Traders will be required to submit Safety and Security information either via a combined export declaration, or a standalone Exit Summary Declaration
- **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 GB

# Full Customs Controls from 1 July 2021

- 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**

- Safety and Security declarations will be required

# Temporary storage and Pre-lodgement

Border locations can either use the **temporary storage model**, or the newly developed **pre-lodgement model** (developed as an alternative for where border locations may not have the space and infrastructure to operate temporary storage regimes)

- The **temporary storage model** allows goods to be stored for up to 90 days at an HMRC approved temporary storage facility, before a declaration is made and Government officials can carry 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 maintain flow, especially at high volume RoRo locations



# Goods Vehicle Movement Service (GVMS)

Goods Vehicle Movement Service (GVMS) will, by July 2021:

- Enable declaration references to be linked together so that the person moving the goods (e.g. a haulier) 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
- Allow the linking of the movement of the goods to declarations, enabling the automatic arrival in HMRC systems as soon as goods board so that declarations can be processed en route
- **Automate the Office of Transit function, marking the entry of goods into GB customs territory (this will be available for 1 Jan 2021)**
- 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)

# GVMS - Imports overview from 1 July 2021



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

- Import
- Safety and Security
- CTC Transit

Validate GMR

Trigger automatic arrival / 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

# GVMS - Exports overview from 1 July 2021



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

- Export (containing S&S information)
- CTC Transit

For RoRo, await Permission to Progress to proceed 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

# Excise / VAT

## Excise

- From the 1 January 2021, the Rest of World rules will apply to imports and exports of excise goods moving between GB 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 GB 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

## VAT

- 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
- Traders will not be compelled to do so unless they import non-controlled goods and either delay their supplementary customs declarations; or use the Simplified Customs Declarations process, and make Entry in Declarants Records.



# Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and controlled goods - DEFRA

# Introduction

- These slides are intended to aid EU businesses in preparing for the end of the transition period
- The slides contain information on how requirements and processes will change for exporting and importing key Defra commodities to and from GB
- The information is up-to-date as of the day of this presentation but is subject to change

# Introduction to phased approach

- New SPS controls will apply to goods imported to GB from the EU from 1 January 2021
- Some processes and procedures will be introduced in stages up to **1 July 2021** for the import of live animals, animal products, fish and shellfish and their products, plants and plant products and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin

## **Controls will be introduced in stages, and include the requirements for:**

- Import pre-notifications
- Health certification (such as an Export Health Certificate or Phytosanitary Certificate)
- Documentary, identity and physical checks at the border or inland
- Entry via a Point of Entry with an appropriate BCP with relevant checking facilities from **1 July 2021**

# Import of Products Animals Food and Feed System (IPAFFS) - SPS

**New SPS controls will apply to goods imported to GB from the EU from 1 January 2021**

- IPAFFS will be used by GB importers to pre-notify Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) imports
- The system is live and being used for the DOCOM and ITAHC certificates needed for the movement of certain live animals
- From 2021, IPAFFS will be used to pre-notify UK officials before goods subject to SPS controls enter the country from the EU



# Import of Products Animals Food and Feed System (IPAFFS) - SPS

- The system will replace TRACES in GB
- Pre-notification will be required for imports from the EU in line with the staged introduction of controls in 2021, starting with:
  - Live animals, high risk animal by-products and high-priority plants from **1st January 2021**
  - HRFNAO and POAO from **1st April 2021**
- To support trader readiness and adoption of IPAFFS ahead of the end of transition, a phased migration is planned from the end of October 2020

# Export Goods Requirements for the SPS regime

- Traders will need to complete an export health certificate (EHC) for each type of animal or animal product exported from GB, certificates for live aquatic animals are issued by CEFAS and Marine Scotland respectively
- 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

# Export Goods Requirements for the SPS regime

- The EHCO system will also be enhanced to produce **export plant health phytosanitary certificates** for exporting controlled plants and plant products from GB
- Exporters moving SPS goods from GB to the 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

# Imports -Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

- Requirement for pre-notification and phytosanitary certificates for 'high priority' plants and plant products from **1 January 2021**
- SPS checks will take place away from the border at places of destination or other approved premises
- An exhaustive list of 'high priority' plants and plant products will be made available on GOV.UK shortly
- The requirement for pre-notification and phytosanitary certificates is extended to all regulated plants and plant products, from **1 April 2021**
  - A full list of regulated plants and plant products will be made available on GOV.UK in due course
- From **1 July 2021**, there will be an increased number of physical and identity checks
  - All checks will take place at BCPs

# Imports -Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

## 1 January 2021:

- Pre-notification and phytosanitary certificates will be required for 'high-priority' plants/products
- Documentary checks will be carried out remotely
- Physical checks will be carried out on 'high-priority' will take place at destination or other authorised premises
- EU Exporters will need to apply for a phytosanitary certificate from the relevant competent authority of the EU country of origin
- Importers will need to submit import notifications prior to arrival, along with the phytosanitary certificate.
- Checks will be carried out by Plant Health and Seed Inspectors (PHSI) from the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) and the Forestry Commission (FC) in England and Wales, and the Scottish Government in Scotland

# Imports - Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

## 1 April 2021:

- All regulated plants and plant products will require pre-notification and to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (i.e. not only those categorised as 'high-priority')

## 1 July 2021:

- Physical checks for plants/products increase
- Commodities subject to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls will need to enter via a Point of Entry with an appropriate Border Control Post (BCP)
- All ID & physical checks for plants and their products will move to Border Control Posts, either at existing points of entry or at new inland sites

# Plants and Plant Products: FAQs

**What do physical checks actually look like for these goods? Will every good be checked, or a sample from a consignment of goods?**

- Most physical checks on high priority plants and plant products from the EU will take away from the border initially, and will be based on an assessment of risks
- Plants and plant products will be physically checked by examining the contents of consignments to ensure there is no evidence of the presence of harmful plant pests and diseases

**Will importers incur any additional charges because of these new checks?**

- Fees will be applied for checks on EU imports, as is the case for imports from non-EU countries now

**Will this also mean any changes to imports from countries outside the EU?**

- For plants and plant products, a common import regime will ultimately apply to all third countries, so any changes will apply equally to EU and non-EU countries

# Live Animals and Animal products

**This includes live aquatic animals and fishery 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
- **Animal by-products (ABPs)** will continue with the current requirement to be accompanied by official commercial documentation, and high-risk ABPs will require pre-notification



# Live Animals and Animal products

## 1 April 2021:

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

## 1 July 2021:

- Live animal and animal products will...
  - Need to enter via a Point of Entry with an appropriate Border Control Post (BCP) with relevant checking facilities
  - Require pre-notification using IPAFFS and must be accompanied by an EHC
- ID and physical checks for animal products will be introduced, which will move to Border Control Posts, either at existing points of entry or at new inland sites

# Live Animals and Animal products

## From GB to EU

- 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/Certifying Officer verifying that the animals meet the health conditions as outlined in EU regulation and stipulated on the certificate
- For England and Wales, 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
- Certificates for live aquatic animals are not on EHCO  
[Find an export health certificate - GOV.UK](#)

# Chemicals

- The UK will replace EU regulations with an independent regulatory framework, **UK REACH** which will come into force on **1 January 2021**
- 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
- **For Exports to GB:** For many chemical shipments, there will be minimal impact at points of entry because regulatory control takes place away from the border
- **For Imports 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

# Chemicals

## Actions for EU businesses - access to the GB market:

### Option 1:

Your GB customer will register the substance under UK REACH. A 'notification' provision is available for your 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 GB based Only Representative or an affiliate GB importer

# Pesticides

- We will introduce a new independent pesticides regulatory regime in GB from 1 January 2021
- Existing active substance approvals, Plant Protection Product (PPP) authorisations and Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) in place will continue to be valid
- Applicants will need to apply for new registrations under both the GB and EU regimes to gain access to both markets
- Applicants, authorisation holders and approval holders can be based anywhere in the world, as was the case under the EU pesticides regime
- Under the terms of the Northern Ireland Protocol, the EU pesticides regime will continue to apply in Northern Ireland after the end of the Transition Period, in essentially the same way as during the Transition Period

# Food Labelling

## Placing food on the GB market

- Current guidance on food and drink labelling changes required from 1 January 2021 is available on the gov.uk website and this will be updated when further information is available [here](#)
- Businesses placing goods on the NI market will need to comply with the labelling requirements set out in the legislation made applicable in Northern Ireland
- The UK Government is considering a period of adjustment from the end of the Transition Period for labelling changes for food placed on the GB market

# Food Labelling

## Placing food from GB on the EU Market

- 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](#)

# Food Labelling

**For UK food placed on the EU Market, at the end of the Transition Period, the following changes will take effect immediately:**

- **Country of Origin Labelling:** it will be inaccurate to label GB food as origin 'EU'.
- **The EU organic logo:** belongs to the EU Commission and cannot be used from 1 January 2021 unless your control body is authorised by the EU to certify UK goods for export to the EU, or the UK and the EU agree to recognise each other's standard
- **The EU emblem:** must not be placed on UK produced goods except where the ongoing use of the emblem after exit day has been authorised by the EU
- **GB Products of animal origin:** exported to the EU27 must carry the 'GB' or full country name 'United Kingdom' on the health and identification marks. For guidance see the Food Standards Agency [food.gov.uk](https://www.food.gov.uk)
- **Food Business Operator addresses:** on the label of prepacked food or caseins placed on the EU market, a GB address for the FBO or importer will not meet EU rules





# Import requirements for High-risk food and feed not of animal origin (HRFNAO)

There will be a phased introduction of import controls for EU high-risk food from the EU post the Transition Period.

## January 2021

- No new import requirements on EU origin HRFNAO imported into GB
- No new import requirements on RoW HRFNAO imported into the EU and then exported into GB
- RoW HRFNAO transiting through EU to GB must be pre-notified on IPAFFS, enter GB via BCP and be subject to import checks
- RoW HRFNAO direct imports into GB only change is pre-notification via IPAFFS

# Import requirements for High-risk food and feed not of animal origin (HRFNAO)

**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

# Import requirements for High-risk food and feed not of animal origin (HRFNAO)

**July 2021**

- All HRFNAO from the EU must enter GB via BCP with relevant approval having first been pre-notified to that BCP via IPAFFS
- HRFNAO Consignments from the EU will be subject to import checks at the frequencies specified in legislation

**CHECK.  
PREPARE.  
KEEP MOVING.**

# Keep business moving

[Gov.uk/transition](https://www.gov.uk/transition) landing page is a single location with a streamlined user journey where you can find guidance and the most up-to-date information to prepare for the end of the transition period.

You can find:

- Step-by-step guides: detailing the actions you need to take to continue to import and export in a no deal scenario
- Border Operating Model: the policy detail
- Engagement events in UK and in EU27
- Communications products: to help you support businesses preparing for 1 Jan 2021

# Keep business moving

6 immediate actions to prepare for **goods exiting GB and entering the EU** at the end of the transition period:

- Register for an EORI number with the UK and an EU EORI number if you need one
- If exporting, the export declaration and S&S declaration is merged
- If using transit, make sure the TAD is activated before your goods get to the GB exit point and that transporter is given the paper TAD to present at the border.
- Import / S&S data entry into the EU – if you are not using transit, your haulier will also be required to present the MRN of a EU Member States importation & separate Safety & Security
- Agree responsibilities with your customs agent and/or logistics provider

### Useful links:

- <https://www.gov.uk/transition>
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-border-operating-model>

### Step by step guides to importing and exporting:

- [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/910155/How to import goods from the EU into GB from January 2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/910155/How_to_import_goods_from_the_EU_into_GB_from_January_2021.pdf)
- [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/910156/How to export goods from GB into the EU from January 2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/910156/How_to_export_goods_from_GB_into_the_EU_from_January_2021.pdf)

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