

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

Industry Day- 16.11.2020
Central Europe

Readiness polls are running



Please answer our short
questions

Go to sli.do on your browser
or phone

Use the code #BPDG



Anna Clunes

UK Ambassador to Poland



Stella Jarvis

Director Planning and Assurance
Border and Protocol Delivery Group
(BPDG)

Implications for Businesses who Trade with GB

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

- Particular challenge for SMEs, especially in light of dealing with the impact of COVID
- All businesses who trade between the EU and GB need to prepare **as soon as possible** for the new processes and controls that ***regardless of the outcome of the negotiations*** will apply from 1 Jan 2021

UK Border Infrastructure

Map of intended and potential inland sites
January 2021 and July 2021

1. Intended site location – Ashford Waterbook**
2. Intended site location – Sevington Ashford* **
3. Intended site location – Ebbsfleet Int. Station*
4. Potential site location – Thames Gateway
5. Intended site location – North Weald Airfield**
6. Potential site location – Birmingham
7. Intended site location – Warrington**
8. Potential site location July 2021 – Holyhead
9. Potential site location July 2021 – South Wales
10. Potential site location July 2021 – Dover



● Intended / potential site for Jan 2021

● Potential site for July 2021

*Will also be required for July 2021

** Subject to securing planning permission

- Additional infrastructure is needed to handle transit (CTC) movements from 1 January 2021. Additionally, Border Control Posts will be required in Great Britain for handling SPS checks on goods from the EU from 1 July 2021.
- Where GB ports have the capacity to build on site, they were able to apply for financial support to the Port Infrastructure Fund which closed for applications on 30 October. Where ports do not have the space, HMG are building inland sites.
- Some inland sites are already completed and others are under construction. The final list will be published shortly.

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*Will also be required for July 2021

** Subject to securing planning permission

From January 2021, infrastructure will be available to handle:

- CTC processing – 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.
- ATA Carnet processing – offices to wet stamp ATA Carnets for temporary imports and exports.
- CITES processing – to wet stamp CITES permits accompanying relevant goods.

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Today is for you

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Today's scope

In scope

- Third Country / RoW border procedures
- Customs formalities for imports, exports and transits
- Veterinary and phytosanitary requirements
- Product requirements (e.g. labelling)

Out of scope

- Northern Ireland Protocol
- Anything subject to negotiations

Readiness polls are running

Please answer our short questions

Go to **sli.do** on your browser or phone

Use the code #BPDG



Poll 1

Are you/is your business aware that the end of the transition period will have an impact on the way you trade with the UK?

- a. Yes
- b. No

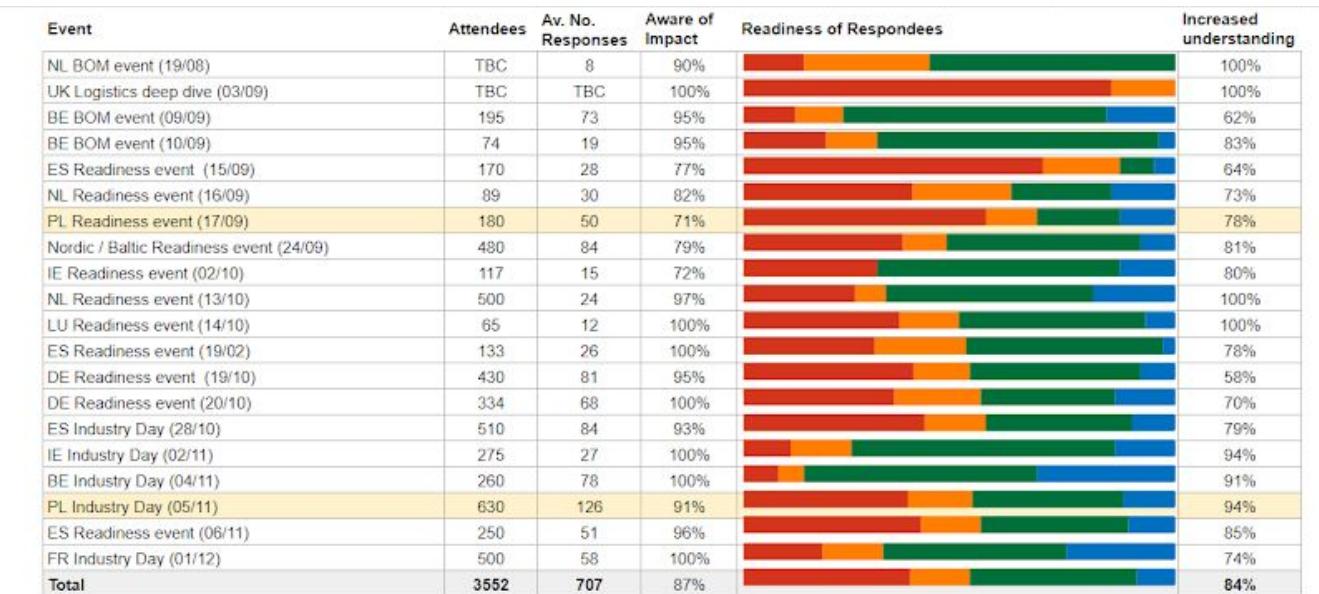


Trader readiness among EU businesses

This is a small sample from recent EU engagement on border readiness events.

Data sources (e.g. response rates, numbers and size of businesses and event) vary.

Red: Unaware of actions required **Orange:** Aware but not started **Green:** Some action taken **Blue:** I am ready



Poll 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.



Keep business moving

Now: Two formalities of an invoice and a transport document now to move goods between the EU and GB.

1 Jan 21: You will have **at least 9 additional procedures** to take into account, depending on your role in the supply chain.

The UK is adopting a phased approach to import controls for **1 Jan**, **1 April** and **1 July**

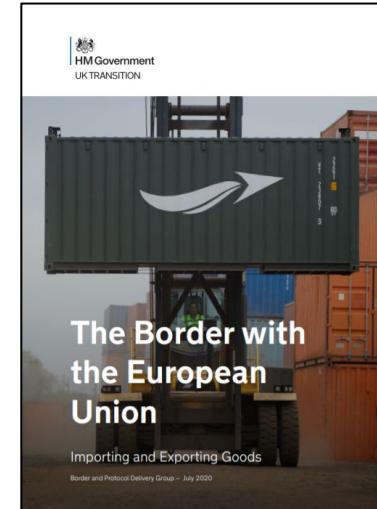
It all starts with an export declaration...



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UK Border Operating Model

- The second iteration of the Border Operating Model was published on the 8th October
- Includes further detail on a number of key policy areas including Goods Vehicle Movement Service (GVMS) and “Check an HGV is Ready to Cross the Border”
- New and improved annexes on passengers, rail and EU border procedures
- There are also step by step [import](#) and [export](#) guides are also available on gov.uk



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)

Basics

EORI numbers

- GB Importers and exporters must have an EORI number issued by the UK
- EU importers and exporters must have an EORI number issued by an EU Member State (EORI numbers issued by UK will not be valid in the EU following the end of the transition period)
- A GB haulier will also need an EU EORI if they are, for example, the responsible entity for entering ENS data into a MS ICS system (accompanied freight)

Establish and agree Incoterms and conditions

- Ensure responsibility for **duties, clearance and dispute resolution** is clear
- Understand your logistics and supply chain including points of entry and exit
- The International Chambers of Commerce publish standard trading terms and conditions iccwbo.org/resources-for-business/incoterms-rules/incoterms-2020/

Basics - Getting an EORI number

EU economic operators not established in the UK **and**;

UK economic operators not established in the EU

from 1 January 2021 may also need a UK or an EU EORI number (respectively) in order to:

- Lodge a customs declaration in that customs territory
- Submit an [Entry Summary Declaration \(ENS\)](#)
- Lodge an [Exit Summary Declaration \(EXS\)](#)
- Lodge a temporary storage declaration in that customs territory
- Act as a carrier for the purposes of transport by sea, inland waterway or air;
- Act as a carrier who is connected to the customs system and wishes to receive any of the notifications provided for in the customs legislation regarding the lodging or amendment of entry summary declaration

Basics - Getting an EORI number

EU traders can apply and get a UK EORI number now

GB traders and hauliers may wish to pre-apply for an EU EORI number ahead of 1st January 2021.

However, some Member States' IT systems are unable to pre-allocate EU EORI numbers to GB traders and hauliers, but they are able to accept applications in advance, and will officially allocate the EORI numbers on the day following the end of the transition period (or later)

UK EORI

Get an **EORI number** issued by the UK if you do not already have one (it starts with GB). It takes five to ten minutes to apply on GOV.UK.

[gov.uk/eori](https://www.gov.uk/eori)

EU EORI

The below link shows the list of National customs websites across the EU:

[Europa : National Customs Websites](https://ec.europa.eu/europa-national-customs-websites_en)



Basics - Established in the UK

A person or business needs to be established in the UK to be able to make use of a number of customs simplifications, e.g. apply for a wide range of customs authorisations and simplifications such as special procedures, AEO authorisation or customs freight simplified procedures (CFSP).

What does “established in the UK” mean?

It can vary for individuals and corporations. 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

Basics - Established in the EU

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

Presentations by UK Government departments



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Flavia Munteanu

HMRC

Customs, VAT and Excise update



HM Revenue
& Customs

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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



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 (GMVS) 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 an Entry in Declarants Records.



Empty trucks / returnable packaging

HMRC's intention is to create legislation to minimise any requirement for declarations on re-usable packaging post transition. Please note this is subject to parliamentary procedures and legislative timetable. We will keep stakeholders updated.

For imports (EU-GB)

- The legislation will allow for re-usable packaging to be declared by conduct or orally removing the need for separate customs declarations for packaging. This will accommodate packaging of varying values and types.
- Without the legislation the packaging would usually need to be declared under Temporary Admission (or expensive packaging might increase overall customs value of an import).
- There will be an import Safety and Security declaration requirement where packing is imported empty once the staged customs period allowing a waiver of Safety and Security declarations ends

Empty trucks / returnable packaging

For exports (GB-EU)

- The legislation will allow if the packing is eligible for Returned Goods Relief this will mean no customs declaration, instead declaration by conduct, regardless of whether they are filled or empty.
- There will be an export Safety and Security declaration requirement if packing arrived empty and is returned filled
- If the packaging has been imported under an oral (or the ability to give an oral) declaration for temporary admission they would be to export by oral declaration.

Q&A

Q&A facilitated by BPDG



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Lee Gunton

DEFRA - Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs

Sanitary & phytosanitary requirements (SPS) and controlled goods update





Introduction to phased approach - EU to GB

- New sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls will apply to goods imported to GB from the EU from 1 January 2021
- These controls will be introduced in stages up to **1 July 2021**, with different controls introduced at each stage for different commodities
- 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 (GB importer action)
- 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 Border Control Post (BCP) with relevant checking facilities from **1 July 2021**



Imports - Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

- Requirement for pre-notification and phytosanitary certificates for 'high priority' plants and plant products from **1 January 2021**
- Sanitary and phytosanitary (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 is [available here on GOV.UK](#).
- The requirement for phytosanitary certificates is extended to all regulated plants and plant products, from **1 April 2021**
- For a list of plants and plant products that do not require SPS certificates, please refer to the GOV.UK website, [available here](#)
- From **1 July 2021**, there will be an increased number of physical and identity checks
- All checks will take place at Border Control Posts (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 must apply for a phytosanitary certificate from the relevant competent authority of the EU country of origin
- GB Importers must 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 be required 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 and physical checks for plants and their products will move to Border Control Posts, either at existing points of entry or at new inland sites



Live Animals and Animal Products - EU to GB

(This includes live aquatic animals and fishery products)

Health certificates

- Requirements for export health certificates (EHCs) will be introduced in phases from January to July 2021
- Health certificates will be substantially the same as existing EU certificates for imports from the rest of the world. You should use existing EU EHCs for guidance on what will be required

1 January 2021:

- Pre-notification and health certificates will be required for live animals. Physical checks for live animals will continue to be carried out at destination
- Products of Animal Origin (POAO) subject to safeguard measures will need pre-notification by the GB importer and the relevant EHC
- GB Importer will supply a unique notification number (UNN) that must be added to the EHC
- Animal by-products (ABPs) will continue with the current requirement to be accompanied by official commercial documentation. High-risk ABPs will require pre-authorisation, and high-risk ABP as well as Category 3 Processed Animal Protein will require pre-notification in advance



Live Animals and Animal Products - EU to GB

1 April 2021:

- All **products of animal origin (POAO)** – for example meat and fish, honey, milk or egg products – will now require the relevant Export Health Certificates (EHCs) and pre-notification by the GB importer using Import of Products Animals Food and Feed System (IPAFFS)
- EU exporters will be required to obtain the relevant EHC and ensure that it travels with the consignment
- GB Import requirements for **live animals, high-risk animal by-products (ABPs) and POAO under safeguard measures** introduced on 1 January 2021 will continue to apply
- New import requirements for low-risk ABPs will not apply until 1 July 2021



Live Animals and Animal Products - EU to GB

1 July 2021:

- All **live animals and products of animal origin (POAO)** will require pre-notification by the GB importer using IPAFFS and must be accompanied by an Export health certificate (EHC). They will need to enter via a Point of Entry with an appropriate **Border Control Post (BCP)** with relevant checking facilities.
- **Animal by-products (ABP)** must be accompanied by an EHC or other official documentation, depending on the ABP commodity being imported. Certain ABP will need to arrive at an established point of entry with an appropriate BCP. For certain ABP, pre-notification by the GB importer will be required
- **ID & physical checks** for animal products will be introduced, which will be carried out at Border Control Posts, either at existing points of entry or at new inland sites
- POAO, germinal products and ABP imported from the EU will be subject to **a minimum level of 1% physical checks**. High-risk live animals will continue to be checked at 100%. Some commodities, such as shellfish and certain ABPs, will be subject to higher minimum check levels.
- During 2021, controls will be reviewed in light of **existing and new trade agreements and any changes in risk status**. Any changes following this review will be introduced after January 2022.



Import of Products Animals Food and Feed System (IPAFFS) - SPS EU to GB

New sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls will apply to goods exported to GB from the EU from 1 January 2021

- IPAFFS will be used by GB importers to pre-notify some SPS imports
- The system is already live and currently being used for the notification of live animals, germinal products and animal by-products (ABP) travelling on Intra Trade Animal Health Certificates (ITAHCs) and commercial documents (DOCOMs) alongside TRACES & TRACES NT
- From 2021, IPAFFS will be used to pre-notify GB officials before goods subject to SPS controls enter the country from the EU in a phased approach starting with live animals, germinal products and ABP



Import of Products Animals Food and Feed System (IPAFFS) - SPS EU to GB

- The IPAFFS system will replace TRACES/TRACES NT (Trade and Control Expert System) in GB
- To support trader readiness and adoption of IPAFFS ahead of the end of transition, a phased migration is planned.

COMMODITY	IPAFFS 'Go Live' EU / EEA countries
Live Animals	Already live
Animal By Products	Already live
Germinal Products	Already live
Products of Animal Origin	1 st April 2021
High Risk Food / Feed not of Animal Origin	1 st April 2021
Plant / Plant Products	From 1 st Feb 2021 (specific date tbc)



Live Animals and Animal Products – GB to EU

- All goods will need to be accompanied by an **Export Health Certificate (EHC)**
- This will need to be obtained by the GB exporter via EHC Online (EHCO) and completed by an Official Veterinarian/Food Competent Certifying Officer verifying that the animals or products meet the health conditions as outlined in EU regulations and listed on the certificate
- For England, Wales and Scotland, exporters can apply for most of 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 the Animal and Plant Health Agency
- Consignments will need to enter the EU via a suitably authorised Border Control Post (BCP). EU importers will need to pre-notify the BCP.
- Certificates for live aquatic animals are not on EHCO [Find an export health certificate](#)



Export Certification Requirements – GB to EU

- From 1st January 2021 EU will require GB exporters to have **export health certificates (EHCs)** and **phytosanitary certificates**.
- The Export Health Certificate Online (EHC Online) service will be used to control the safe export of live animals and products of animal origin (POAO) and apply for EHCs. The system is already live
- Applications for certificates for live aquatic animals are via the Centre for Environment Marine Aquaculture and Science and Marine Scotland.
- An online service will be introduced for the application, processing and issuing of phytosanitary certificates for plants and plant products. The system to apply for **export plant health phytosanitary certificates** for exporting controlled plants and plant products from GB will move to EHC Online.
- Exporters moving sanitary and phytosanitary goods from GB to the EU will need to work with their EU importers to pre-notify the EU authorities using the **TRACES NT system**.



Food Labelling

Placing food on the GB and NI markets

- Guidance on **food and drink labelling changes from 1 January 2021** is [available here](#).
- The UK Government recognises that businesses will need time to adapt to these new labelling rules.
- 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

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 TP has ended
- GB exporters are advised to seek advice from EU importing contacts on the EU's labelling requirements available [here](#)



Food Labelling

Food business operator (FBO) addresses for goods marketed in GB:

The rules have changed: from January 2021 for prepacked food and caseins you will need either:

A UK address: this would be the address of the FBO established in the UK, or if the FBO is not established in the UK it would be the address of the importer of the food.

or

An EU address: this would be the address of the FBO established in the EU, or if the FBO is not established in the EU it would be the address of the importer of the food

From 1 October 2022 you will need a UK address. Where both a UK and an EU address are used, the label will be acceptable at all times.

Pre-packaged food or caseins sold in NI must include a NI or EU FBO address from 1 January 2021. If the FBO is not in NI or EU, include the address of your importer, based in NI or the EU



Food Labelling

Origin labelling in general for goods marketed in GB

Food from and sold in GB can be labelled as 'origin EU' until 30 September 2022. From 1 October 2022, food from GB must not be labelled as 'origin EU'.

Origin labelling in general for goods marketed in NI

Food from GB must not be labelled as origin 'EU' from 1 January 2021. Food from and sold in NI can continue to use 'origin EU' from 1 January 2021.

Origin labelling of specific foods

Some foods will continue to require either the country or countries of origin or the origin to be described using specific other terms, known as origin indicators.

For details of origin labelling of these foods, see our guidance [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
- **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



Geographical Indications (GIs) - The new UK Geographic Origin (GO) schemes

- The UK Government will establish **new UK GI schemes** on 1 January 2021.
- Existing UK GI products, including Scotch Whisky, Welsh Lamb, Cornish Pasties and Lough Neagh Eels, will continue to receive protection in the UK after the transition period.
- The new UK GI logos are available to download on GOV.UK and can be used from 1 January 2021.
- Producers of GIs registered before the end of the transition period, that are required to use the UK GI logos, will have until 1 January 2024. The logos will remain optional for producers outside of GB.
- All UK GIs registered under the EU GI schemes at the end of the transition period to continue to receive protection in the EU.





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](#)

Katharine Malone

Food Standards Agency

Food update



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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 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

Q&A

Q&A facilitated by BPDG

A large, dynamic image of a conveyor belt system in a factory setting. The left side of the image is in motion blur, showing white boxes moving quickly along the belt. The right side is a sharp, red-tinted view of the same scene, creating a sense of speed and industrial activity.

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Mike Head

**Local Engagement EU
Transition, Future EU Roads
Relationship**

**Department for Transport
UK traffic management
update**





Commercial Road Transport Negotiations

- In February 2020, the UK and the EU published their negotiating mandate for UK-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations
- The UK document sets out our ambition to ensure UK and EU road transport operators can continue to provide services to, from and through each other's territories, with no quantitative restrictions
- Both the UK and EU agree on the importance of securing unlimited, permit-free rights to access each other's territories
- In addition to point to point (or bilateral transport) and transit, we are open to a discussion of additional rights that would offer economic and environmental benefits. This could include cabotage and cross trade, which offer a commercial and economic benefit to UK hauliers, but also significantly to EU hauliers, who undertake six times more cabotage in the UK than UK hauliers do in the EU
- The Government will communicate arrangements informing EU operators on how to prepare for the end of the transition period in good time. This will cover changes to documentation requirements of types of journeys that can be carried out in the UK



UK traffic management - 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.
- 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>

example those previously envisaged in Kent



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

Further to this we are working with the KRF to update the traffic management plans in Kent at the end of the Transition period.

Hauliers who reach Kent without the correct border paperwork, or who try to circumvent Operation Brock, would face on-the-spot fines of £300.

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BEIS

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

Benedict Lucken

Placing goods on the UK market



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

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Placing goods on GB market from January 2021



New Approach

Goods with a CE-marking may be placed on UK market until 1 January 2022 (longer in some cases).
E.G. Toys, PPE, Machinery



Old Approach

Changes to existing standalone regulation models depend on specific goods.
E.G. Chemicals, Vehicles, Aerospace.



Non-Harmonised Goods

Mutual recognition will no longer apply to non-harmonised goods in GB.
E.G. Foodstuffs, Furniture



Other Goods

There are special rules for some goods including medical devices, construction products, civil explosives and products requiring eco-design and energy labelling.



Placing new approach goods on the market

If you have already placed CE marked goods on the EU or UK market before 1 January 2021, you do not need to take any action for those goods.

Placing CE marked goods on the GB market

- Businesses should take steps to prepare for the upcoming changes to the domestic regime at the earliest opportunity
- CE marked goods that meet EU requirements can continue to be placed on the GB market in most cases until 1 January 2022
- For most new approach goods you will be able to affix the UKCA marking on a label affixed to the product or on accompanying documentation until 1 January 2023



Labelling of new approach goods



- If you self-certify or use an EU Notified Body you can still use the CE marking until 1 January 2022 for goods placed on the GB market (more in some cases)
- You will need to continue to use the CE marking for products placed on the EU market.
- You can place the UKCA and CE marking on the same product if it is destined for both the GB and EU so long as the product meets the rules for both markets



- From the 1 January 2021 new approach products assessed against GB rules by a GB 'Approved Body' will need the UKCA marking
- If you currently self-certify for the CE mark you can also do so for the UKCA mark
- From the 1 January 2021 the essential requirements and standards that can be used to demonstrate compliance to the UKCA marking will be the same as they are now for the CE marking



Conformity assessment of new approach goods

- All UK-based 'notified bodies' will automatically become UK approved bodies from 1 January 2021. You can find details of UK notified bodies on the EU NANDO database or the UKAS website
- UKCA marking will become mandatory for most goods currently requiring the CE mark from 1 January 2022
- If your product requires third-party conformity assessment this will need to be done by a UK-recognised body from 1 January 2022 (in most cases)

Placing new approach goods on the EU market

- From 1 January 2021 mandatory conformity assessments by UK bodies will no longer be recognised in the EU (unless agreed otherwise in negotiations). Businesses should speak to their existing certification bodies to discuss options

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Case studies

Non-short straits

Short Straits



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1. Patricia runs a Staffordshire-based pottery firm, who received an order from Herault, a French restaurant owner in Reims.

2. Patricia has already taken the necessary steps to trade under new requirements (e.g. registering for an EORI number, ensuring compliance with EU labelling and marketing rules).

3. Patricia pre-submits a GB customs and merged S&S export declaration (EAD), and waits for HMG to grant her Permission to Progress (P2P).

4. HMG assesses the declarations, and either grants P2P or asks for the goods to be presented at a designated location for checks before proceeding to port.

In this case, P2P is granted.

5. Herault, the French Importer, who has an EU EORI number, must make French S&S and Customs Import Declarations. This is then communicated to Chris (and / or Chris's firm) by email

6a. Chris is the driver, instructed by his company to pick up the goods from Patricia's warehouse.
6b. When loading the goods, Chris must ensure he receives the relevant Movement Reference Numbers (MRNs).
6c. Chris completes the entry on "Checking the HGV is ready to cross the border" service on gov.uk and receives a Kent Access Permit and sets off for Kent

7. Chris is asked 5 questions at check-in:
1 - Do you have customs documents with a barcode
2 - Are you transporting postal goods or are you empty.
3 - Are you using ATA / TIR carnets.
4 - Are you transporting SPS goods
5 - Are you transporting fish or seafood?

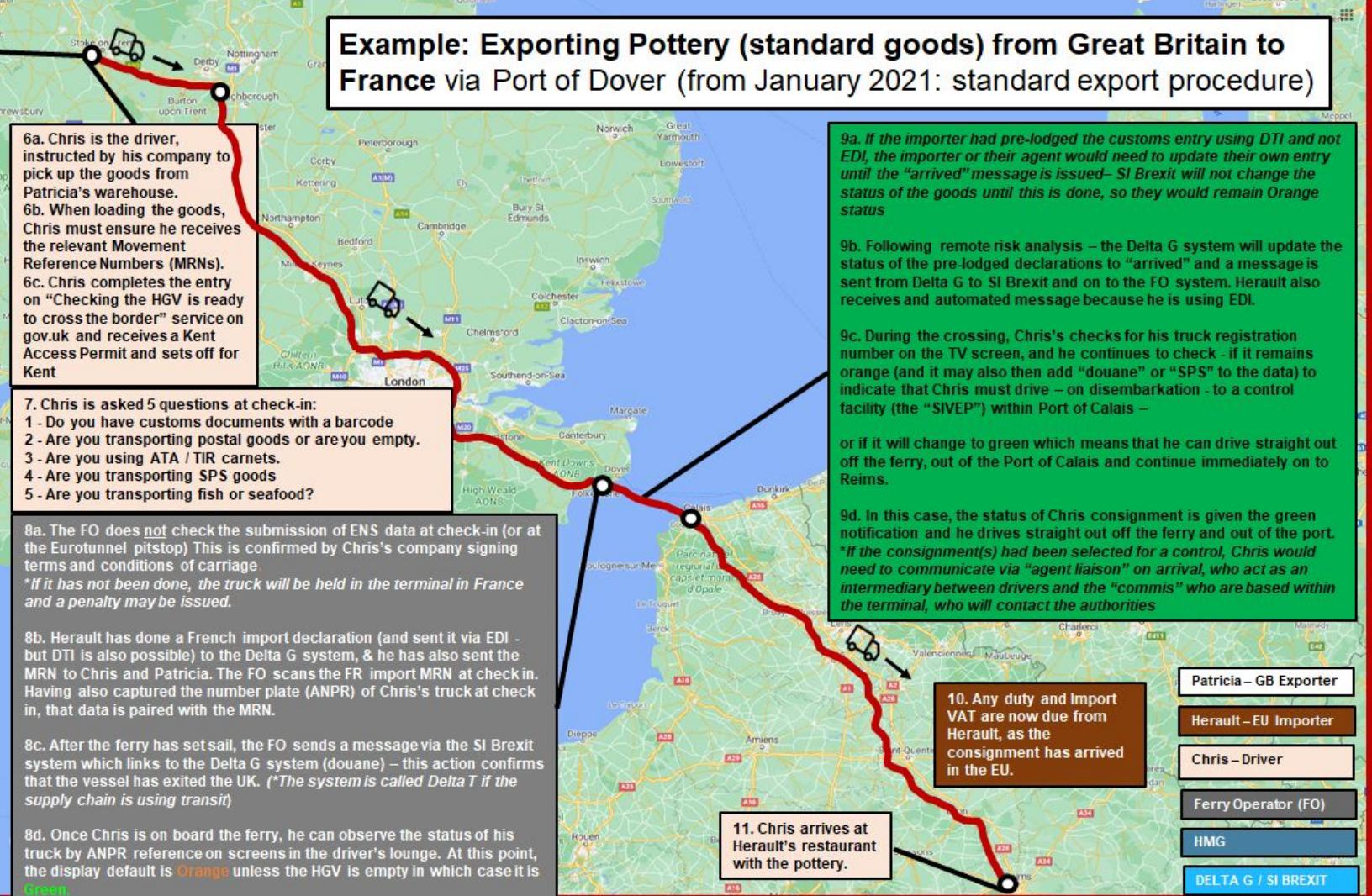
8a. The FO does not check the submission of ENS data at check-in (or at the Eurotunnel pitstop) This is confirmed by Chris's company signing terms and conditions of carriage.
**If it has not been done, the truck will be held in the terminal in France and a penalty may be issued.*

8b. Herault has done a French import declaration (and sent it via EDI - but DTI is also possible) to the Delta G system, & he has also sent the MRN to Chris and Patricia. The FO scans the FR import MRN at check in. Having also captured the number plate (ANPR) of Chris's truck at check in, that data is paired with the MRN.

8c. After the ferry has set sail, the FO sends a message via the SI Brexit system which links to the Delta G system (douane) – this action confirms that the vessel has exited the UK. (**The system is called Delta T if the supply chain is using transit*)

8d. Once Chris is on board the ferry, he can observe the status of his truck by ANPR reference on screens in the driver's lounge. At this point, the display default is Orange unless the HGV is empty in which case it is Green.

Example: Exporting Pottery (standard goods) from Great Britain to France via Port of Dover (from January 2021: standard export procedure)



Patricia - GB Exporter

Herault - EU Importer

Chris - Driver

Ferry Operator (FO)

HMG

DELTA G / SI BREXIT

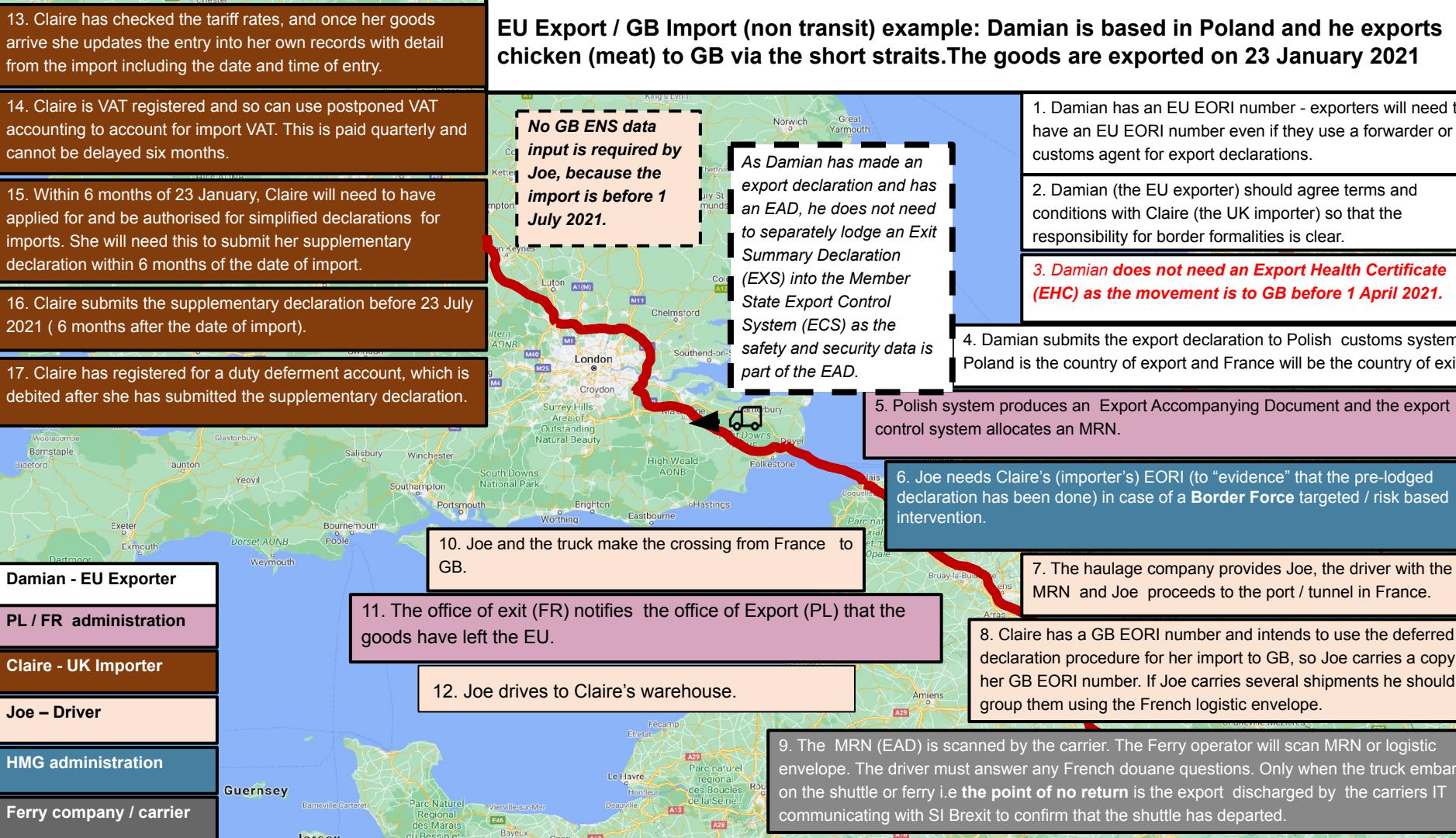
Product of Animal Origin Case Studies EU-GB

Margaret Whitby

Border & Protocol
Delivery Group



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15. Claire has checked the tariff rates, and once her goods arrive she updates the entry into her own records with detail from the import including the date and time of entry.

16. Claire is VAT registered and so can use postponed VAT accounting to account for import VAT. This is paid quarterly and cannot be delayed six months.

17. Within 6 months of import , Claire will need to have applied for and be authorised for simplified declarations for imports. She will need this to submit her supplementary declaration within 6 months of the date of import.

18. Claire submits the supplementary declaration before 23 October 2021 (6 months after the date of import).

19. Claire has registered for a duty deferment account, which is debited after she has submitted the supplementary declaration.

EU Export / GB Import (non transit) example: Damian is based in Poland and he exports chicken (meat) to GB via the short straits.The goods are exported on 23 April 2021

Damian - EU Exporter

PL / FR administration

Claire - UK Importer

Joe – Driver

HMG administration

Ferry company / carrier

No GB ENS data input is required by Joe, because the import is before 1 July 2021.

As Damian has made a export declaration and has an EAD, he does not need to separately lodge an Exit Summary Declaration (EXS) into the Member State Export Control System (ECS) as the safety and security data is part of the EAD.

10. The MRN (EAD) is scanned by the carrier. The Ferry operator will scan MRN or logistic envelope. The driver must answer any French douane questions. Only when the truck embarks on the shuttle or ferry i.e the point of no return is the export discharged by the carriers IT communicating with SI Brexit to confirm that the shuttle has departed.

11. Joe and the truck make the crossing from France to GB.

12. The office of exit (FR) notifies the office of Export (PL) that the goods have left the EU.

13. The documents are checked remotely and the consignment is not stopped for checks.

14. Joe drives to Claire's warehouse.

1. Damian has an EU EORI number - exporters will need to have an EU EORI number even if they use a forwarder or customs agent for export declarations.

2. Damian (the EU exporter) should agree terms and conditions with Claire (the UK importer) so that the responsibility for border formalities is clear.

3. Damian applies for an Export Health Certificate (EHC). Polish official vet inspects goods and issues an EHC. Damian sends an electronic copy of the EHC to Claire.

4. Damian submits the export declaration to Polish customs system. Poland is the country of export and France will be the country of exit.

5. Polish system produces an Export Accompanying Document and the export control system allocates an MRN.

6. Joe needs Claire's (importer's) EORI (to "evidence" that the pre-lodged declaration has been done) in case of a Border Force targeted / risk based intervention in GB He also needs the original EHC.

7. Claire has registered on the UK IPAFFS system, submitted the pre-notification of the import and uploaded the electronic copy of the EHC.

8. Damian provides Joe, the driver with the original EHC .The haulage company provides Joe, the driver with the MRN and Joe proceeds to the port / tunnel in France.

9. Claire has a GB EORI number and intends to use the deferred declaration procedure for her import to GB, so Joe carries a copy of her GB EORI number. If Joe carries several shipments he should group them using the French logistic envelope.

13. GMR and EHCs checked remotely. If the goods are selected by customs or the Port Health Authority Joe would have to stop at the BCP. In this example the consignment is not selected for a control.

14. Joe drives to Claire's warehouse.

54. Clare has checked the tariff rates

16. Claire is VAT registered and so can use postponed VAT accounting to account for import VAT. This is paid quarterly and cannot be delayed six months.

17. Claire notes she will need to submit her supplementary declaration by the fourth working day of the month after the date of Import.

18. Claire submits the supplementary declaration before 5 August 2021.

19. Claire has registered for a duty deferment account, which is debited after she has submitted the supplementary declaration.

EU Export / GB Import (non transit) example: Damian is based in Poland and he exports chicken (meat) to GB via the short straits. The goods are exported on 23 July 2021

Damian - EU Exporter

PL / FR administration

Claire - UK Importer

Joe – Driver

HMG administration

Ferry company / carrier

9. Joe's firm submits an entry summary declaration (ENS) into S & S GB system. Joe's firm enters the vehicle details, ERN references and ENS reference to GVMS which generates a GMR, they can add any updates up to departure.

10. The MRN (EAD) is scanned by the carrier. The Ferry operator will scan MRN or logistic envelope. The driver must answer any French douane questions. Only when the truck embarks on the shuttle or ferry i.e **the point of no return** is the export discharged by the carriers IT communicating with SI Brexit to confirm that the shuttle has departed.

11. Joe makes the crossing from France to GB ensuring that the / point of entry has a BCP that deals with poultry (CN code 0207).

12. The office of exit (FR) notifies the office of Export (PL) that the goods have left the EU.

1. Damian has an EU EORI number - exporters will need to have an EU EORI number even if they use a forwarder or customs agent for export declarations.

2. Damian (the EU exporter) should agree terms and conditions with Claire (the UK importer) so that the responsibility for border formalities is clear.

3. Damian applies for an Export Health Certificate (EHC). Irish official vet inspects goods and issues an EHC. Damian sends an electronic copy of the EHC to Claire.

4. Damian submits the export declaration to Polish customs system. Poland is the country of export and France will be the country of exit.

5. Polish system produces an Export Accompanying Document and the export control system allocates an MRN.

6. Claire has registered on the UK IPAFFS system, submitted the pre-notification of the import and uploaded the electronic copy of the EHC.

7. Damian provides Joe, the driver with the original EHC. The haulage company provides Joe, the driver with the MRN and Joe proceeds to the port / tunnel in France.

8. Claire has a GB EORI number and has been approved for simplified procedures (CFSP) she submits a simplified declaration on the CHIEF system which issues an Entry Reference Number (ERN). Claire provides the ERN to Joe's firm.

Keep business moving

Plenary session

Margaret Whitby

Border and Protocol
Delivery Group



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Poll 3

Following the webinar, I have a better understanding of UK border procedures and the action that needs to be taken by the end of the transition period and I will share this detail with my customers or members of my business organisation.

- Yes
- No



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
- Pre-apply 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

Keep business moving

Useful links:

- [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.
- <https://www.gov.uk/eubusiness>
- <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/910156/How_to_export_goods_from_GB_into_the_EU_from_January_2021.pdf

Further Questions: BPDG.enquiries@cabinetoffice.gov.uk