

# Readiness polls are running



**Please answer our short questions**

**Go to [www.sli.do](http://www.sli.do) on your browser or phone**

**Use the code **#BPDG****

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

Industry Day hosted by Nordic-Baltic Network  
and EEA/EFTA countries

09.12.2020



# Judith Gough

## CMG

British Ambassador to  
Sweden





# Stella Jarvis

Director Planning and  
Assurance

Border and Protocol Delivery  
Group (BPDG)

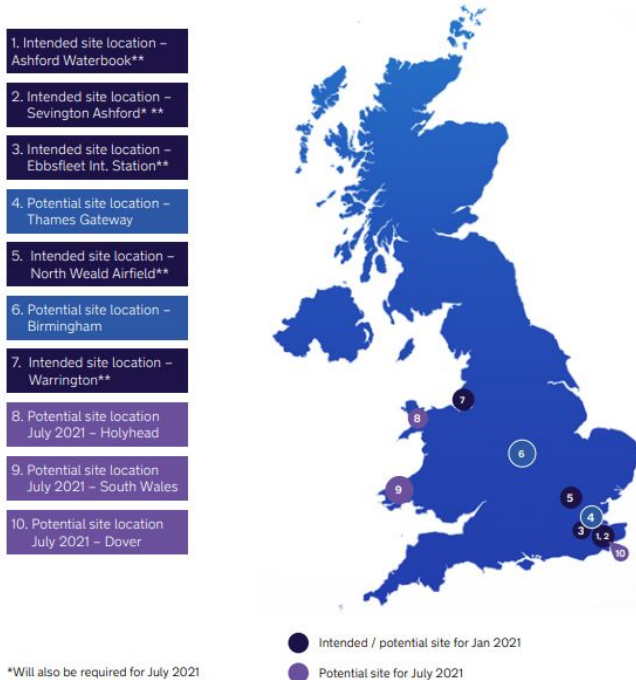
# Implications for businesses who trade with GB

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



\*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 a Port Infrastructure Fund. 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.

# UK Border Infrastructure

**From January 2021, infrastructure will be available to handle:**

- Transit / CTC processing – Offices of Departure and Destination to start and end transit / 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.



# Margaret Whitby

EU Engagement

Border and Protocol Delivery  
Group (BPDG)



# 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

Polls taken at recent EU engagement on border readiness events show the readiness of respondents.

The response response rates, numbers and size of businesses varies at events

## On the next slide:




























**Red:** Unaware of actions required

**Orange:** Aware but not started

**Green:** Some action taken

**Blue:** I am ready

# Trader readiness among EU businesses

Event	Attendees	Av. No. Responses	Aware of Impact	Readiness of Respondees	Increased understanding
BE BOM event (09/09)	195	73	95%		62%
BE BOM event (10/09)	74	19	95%		83%
ES Readiness event (15/09)	170	28	77%		64%
NL Readiness event (16/09)	89	30	82%		73%
PL Readiness event (17/09)	180	50	71%		78%
<b>Nordic / Baltic Readiness event (24/09)</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>79%</b>		<b>81%</b>
IE Readiness event (02/10)	117	15	72%		80%
NL Readiness event (13/10)	500	24	97%		100%
LU Readiness event (14/10)	65	12	100%		100%
ES Readiness event (19/02)	133	26	100%		78%
DE Readiness event (19/10)	430	81	95%		58%
DE Readiness event (20/10)	334	68	100%		70%
ES Industry Day (28/10)	510	84	93%		79%
IE Industry Day (02/11)	275	27	100%		94%
BE Industry Day (04/11)	260	78	100%		91%
PL Industry Day (05/11)	630	126	91%		94%
ES Readiness event (06/11)	250	51	96%		85%
FR Industry Day (12/11)	500	58	100%		74%
Central Europe Industry Day (16/11)	590	76	93%		95%
EU Alcohol sector Readiness event (17/11)	100	25	100%		96%
Italy Industry Day (19/11)	400	55	95%		95%
DE Industry Day (24/11)	340	60	97%		93%
CZ Industry Day (25/11)	390	38	97%		85%
NL Industry Day (26/11)	200	40	100%		88%
WA Industry Day (01/12)	70	13	87%		100%
GR Industry Day (03/12)	220	42	100%		83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3552</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>87%</b>		<b>84%</b>

## 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

At this point it is still uncertain what exactly the trade relationship will be with the United Kingdom after end of the Transition Period.

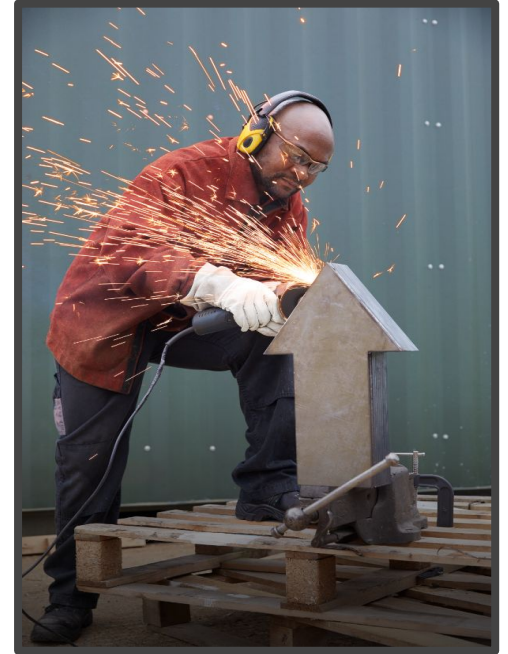
We do know that customs procedures will apply to the trade between the UK and the EU.

Today the paperwork needed to transport goods between the EU and the UK consists of a couple of documents: an invoice and contract of carriage.

From 1.1.21 **at least 9 additional procedures are added**, e.g the certification of the goods, export declaration, the exit of the goods and the requirements needed to then enter the EU, and of course requirements to import goods into GB.

How much time companies will have to spend on customs formalities depends on the individual situation.

BUT.....it all starts with an export declaration



# Basics

- The second iteration of the Border Operating Model was published on the **8th October**.
- There are also step by step [import](#) and [export](#) guides available on **gov.uk**
- The haulier handbook is now available at [Guidance for hauliers](#)

## Checklist

- Establish and agree Incoterms and conditions
- 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)
- GB haulier will also need an EU EORI if they are, for example, the responsible entity for entering ENS data into a MS Import Control System (ICS) for accompanied freight
- Pre-applications can be done now and the numbers activated on 1 Jan or later

Prepare, prepare, prepare

**No documents no transport!**

For goods to leave GB or to arrive in the EU

# 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 checks 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)

# Customs, Transit and Excise update

Flavia Munteanu

HMRC



HM Revenue  
& Customs

KEEP  
BUSINESS  
MOVING 



# 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



# Temporary storage (TS)

From 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021, goods with pre-lodged temporary storage declarations may be imported through border locations in GB without existing customs control systems, and transported to a temporary storage facility in Great Britain provided the **receiving TS facility operators**:

- Are fully inventory-linked
- Ensure the TS declaration dataset for the goods is pre-lodged into their inventory system, and an Inventory Consignment Reference is generated for the consignment – the importer should provide this to the haulier before they leave the EU
- Record the GB port of arrival - this can be included on the inventory system record
- Accept liability for any customs debt for the goods as soon as they arrive in Great Britain
- Receive the goods at the temporary storage facility by the end of the next working day from their arrival into Great Britain
- Update the inventory record upon their arrival at the temporary storage facility and the usual requirements will apply
- Give UK Customs Authorities access to the inventory system to which the pre-lodged temporary storage declaration has been made. This is done through Community Systems Providers (CSP)

# Temporary storage (TS)

From 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021, goods with pre-logged temporary storage declarations may be imported through border locations in GB without existing customs control systems, and transported to a temporary storage facility in Great Britain provided the **receiving TS facility operators**:

- Are fully inventory-linked
- Ensure the TS declaration dataset for the goods is pre-logged into their inventory system, and an Inventory Consignment Reference is generated for the consignment – the importer should provide this to the haulier before they leave the EU
- Record the GB port of arrival - this can be included on the inventory system record
- Accept liability for any customs debt for the goods as soon as they arrive in Great Britain
- Receive the goods at the temporary storage facility by the end of the next working day from their arrival into Great Britain
- Update the inventory record upon their arrival at the temporary storage facility and the usual requirements will apply
- Give UK Customs Authorities access to the inventory system to which the pre-logged temporary storage declaration has been made. This is done through Community Systems Providers (CSP)

# Common Transit Convention

- The CTC allows movement of goods under Duty suspense between EU member states and a number of neighbouring countries. These countries include Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Lichtenstein, FYR Macedonia, Turkey, and Serbia.
- The UK will accede in its own right at the end of the transition period on 01//01/21.
- CTC allows the suspension of customs checks and payments of duties until the goods reach their destination.
- In order to move goods under CTC there are 3 distinct customs functions
  - Office of Departure
  - Office of Transit
  - Office of Destination
- The Office of Departure and Destination functions can be completed at a customs office or an approved location ( known as authorised Consignor/Consignee).
- The Office of Transit functions are a requirement placed on CTC members
  - that must be performed when goods arrive in a new customs territory
  - and must be completed at a customs office upon entry. This could be at or near the Border.

# 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-logged 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)

# Goods Vehicle Movement Service (GVMS)

Hauliers can obtain, complete and submit GMR's in two ways:

- A direct (API) link from software they use into GVMS (GVMS Software APIs – Haulier API)
- An online service (Web Page or User Interface (UI))

## **GVMS Software APIs (Haulier API)**

- Software connecting with GVMS can be written by haulage companies, existing Community Systems Providers (CSPs) or third-parties
- Resources can be found at the HMRC Developer Hub and are open to all after creating an account (follow the link [here](#))
- The APIs are currently in “Alpha” phase meaning software can integrate with them in the ‘testing’ environment

## **An online service (web Page or User Interface (UI))**

- The UI is designed to manage very low volumes of GMR's and each movement is updated manually, and one at a time.
- We would not recommend that the UI is used unless you have low numbers of GMR's.



# 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

# 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.

- **Can I register for an EORI number in GB without being registered for VAT in GB?**
- Yes, you can register for an EORI number without a GB VAT account. You will need a Government Gateway account, which you can apply for it on: [Get an EORI number - GOV.UK](#)



# 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

# Switzerland

The UK has signed a trade agreement with Switzerland, it will take effect from 1 January 2021.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/summary-of-the-uk-switzerland-trade-agreement>

The aspects of trade that will change as soon as the UK-Switzerland agreement takes effect include

- Tariff rates for bilateral trade in goods between the UK and Switzerland will continue to apply as soon as the agreement takes effect. However, in some cases, the non-preferential applied rates may in fact be lower because of changes in the UK's Most Favoured Nation tariff schedule.
  - Full details at <https://www.gov.uk/get-rules-tariffs-trade-with-uk>
- Goods transited through the EU – and any other country with whom cumulation is applicable – will not be subject to the same restrictions as those in transit through other third countries. For example, you will be able to split a consignment in the EU when exporting goods to Switzerland, provided the goods comprising the consignment have not cleared customs in the EU.
- Businesses will need to fill in a certificate of origin to claim preferential treatment unless permitted to provide an origin declaration,

**KEEP  
BUSINESS  
MOVING**



# EEA/EFTA

The UK has agreed a continuity trade agreement with Norway and Iceland. it will take effect from 1 January 2021.

- Tariff rates for bilateral trade in goods between the UK, Norway and Iceland will continue to apply as soon as the agreement takes effect. However, in some cases, the non-preferential applied rates may in fact be lower because of changes in the UK's Most Favoured Nation tariff schedule. In addition Tariff Rate quotas have been resized reflecting historic trade
  - Full details at <https://www.gov.uk/get-rules-tariffs-trade-with-uk>
- Existing rules of origin will apply. EU content can count as originating as long as processing in the exporting country (UK, Norway or Iceland) goes beyond 'insufficient'. Insufficient processing are very minor activities, such as simply re-packing or sorting.

# Q&A

Facilitated by BPDG

# SPS and controlled goods update

Duncan Lawson

Department for Environment Food  
and Rural Affairs



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs

**KEEP  
BUSINESS  
MOVING** 



# 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')

Q: Can I import plants to multiple addresses on a single PS certificate, or, do I need a separate one for each destination I export to in the UK? - ***Dutch flower seller***

A: The UK Government is releasing guidance about this issue imminently and will broadcast this information when we have it

## 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

# 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 place 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 - 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.

# POAO – Fishery Products – EU to GB

**Imports of most fishery products and live shellfish ready for human consumption will require:**

From **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

From **April 2021:** As above, but

- 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.

From **July 2021:** As above, but

- Entry via an established point of entry with an appropriate border control post

# 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 <sup>st</sup> April 2021
High Risk Food / Feed not of Animal Origin	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021
Plant / Plant Products	From 1 <sup>st</sup> Feb 2021 (specific date tbc)



# EEA/EFTA - SPS Control Harmonisation

## Animal and Animal Product Imports:

- For the import in to GB of animals and animal products where **EEA/EFTA countries are harmonised with EU SPS standards**, phasing of SPS control arrangement will be carried out in line with those for EU countries
- For commodities where EEA/EFTA countries are not harmonised with EU SPS standards, you should expect continuity of current SPS control arrangements from January 2021
- If importing animals and animal products the GB importer will raise a pre-notification. Usually this will be on IPAFFS. Where commodities are imported from a country that is not fully harmonised with EU SPS controls, some notifications may need to be by email to the competent authority

## Plant and plant product imports:

- The processes for importing plants and plant products into GB from the EU outlined in the Border Operating Model apply to **Switzerland and Liechtenstein**, but not **Iceland, Greenland or the Faroe Islands**

# 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](#)

# Live Aquatic Animals - GB to EU

**For live aquatic animals including ornamental fish and live bivalve molluscs not ready for human consumption:**

- Plan with logistics providers to enter the EU through an appropriate **border control post (BCP)** and for the importer to **pre-notify the EU via TRACES NT**
- Ensure that the consignment is accompanied by an **Export Health Certificate (EHC)**; this will need to be secured by the exporter and completed by a Fish Health Inspector verifying that the aquatic animals meet the health conditions as outlined in EU legislation and stipulated on the certificate
- Ensure the GB exporter sends the original **EHC** with the consignment

# POAO - Fishery Products – GB to EU

## Fishery products exports and live shellfish ready for human consumption

- **Plan with logistics providers** to enter the EU through an appropriate **Border Control Post (BCP)** and for the importer to **pre-notify the EU 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 conditions as outlined in EU regulation and stipulated on the certificate
- The GB exporter sends the UK-validated Catch Certificate (created on the digital Fish Export Service) 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

# Export Certification Requirements – GB to EU

- From 1<sup>st</sup> 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

For an overview of the actions food and drink businesses may need to take, visit [here](#)

For food labelling specific guidance, visit [here](#)

## Placing food on the GB and NI markets

- 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 However, the UK Government recognises that businesses will need time to adapt to these new labelling rules
- Your label can contain other information if you need to comply with labelling requirements for another market

## Importing GB food to 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



# Food Labelling

## **Food business operator (FBO) addresses for goods marketed in the UK:**

Until 30 September 2022, you can continue to use an EU, GB or NI address for the FBO on pre-packaged food or caseins sold in GB.

From 1 October 2022, pre-packaged food or caseins sold in GB must include a UK address for the FBO. If the FBO is not in the UK, include the address of your importer, based in the UK.

From 1 January 2021, pre-packaged food or caseins sold in NI must include a NI or EU FBO address. 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

- You may label food from NI and sold in GB as ‘UK(NI)’, ‘United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)’ or ‘UK’.
- Until 30 September 2022, food from and sold in GB can be labelled as ‘origin EU’.
- From 1 October 2022, food from GB must not be labelled as ‘origin EU’.

## Origin labelling in general for goods marketed in NI

- Where EU law does not require an EU member state to be indicated, food from and sold in NI can continue to use ‘origin EU’ or ‘origin UK’.
- From 1 January 2021, you should label food from and sold in NI as ‘UK(NI)’ or ‘United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)’ where EU law requires member state.

## 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'. Food from NI can continue to use 'origin EU'. Food from NI should be labelled 'UK(NI)' or 'United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)' where EU law requires member state.
- **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 standards
- **The EU emblem:** must not be placed on GB 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:** pre-packaged food and caseins must have an EU or NI address, or an address of the EU or NI importer on the packaging or food label

# Organics – Imports into GB

- All imports from third countries, including the EU, must be accompanied by a GB Certificate of Inspection (Col).
- From 1 January 2021, we will use a paper-based import system for all imports. This is the same system previously used in the EU until 2017.
- This is a temporary solution that will be replaced with an electronic system when available.
- Control Bodies in third countries must continue to endorse the Cols before the consignment leaves the third country. However, transport documentation can be provided after the Col has been endorsed, but it must be received before the consignment can be cleared in GB.
- Importers must ensure that all organic imports from third countries meet the requirements laid out in retained Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008.
- The Col will need to be endorsed when the organic goods arrive either at an appropriate GB border control post (BCP) or by local trading standards. If the consignment needs a physical check or testing, the consignment will need to go to a port that is able to carry out these checks. Further information can be accessed via the Defra step by step guidance.

# Geographical Indications (GIs)

- The UK Government will establish **new UK GI schemes** on 1 January 2021.
- All existing UK products registered under the EU's GI schemes by the end of the transition period will remain protected under the UK GI schemes.
- 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 to adopt the logos. 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.



# Geographical Indications (GIs) – Q&A

## **Q: Will EU products be protected in the UK?**

A: We of course intend to honour our legal obligations under the Withdrawal Agreement.

## **Q: Can I use both the UK and the EU logo on my product?**

A: GI products that are protected under both the UK and EU schemes will be able to use both the UK and EU logos when the product is on sale in the UK. They will also be able to use both logos when the product is on sale in the EU, provided that this is not prohibited by EU regulations.

## **Why is there a 3-year adoption period for the logos?**

**A:** This is based on research that a three year period reasonably allows businesses to incorporate labelling changes within their normal labelling cycles, to the point that the **cost burden reduces by around 95%** (compared with an immediate change requirement). As such a three year adoption period is assessed to have a negligible net business impact.

This proposition was supported by the majority of GI stakeholders in our autumn 2018 public consultation.

# 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](#)

# Timber

- The UK Timber Regulation and UK FLEGT will apply in Great Britain from 1 January 2021.
  - 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
- The European Timber Regulations will apply in Northern Ireland. This means there will be no change in the way the Timber Regulations work if you're importing or exporting timber between the EU EEA and Northern Ireland.

# Chemicals

- GB will replace EU regulations with an independent regulatory framework, **UK REACH** which will come into force on **1 January 2021**
- Both GB and the 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
- Under the Northern Ireland Protocol, the existing EU chemicals regime EU REACH will continue to apply in Northern Ireland. This will mean that there will be no change for NI-based businesses and they can continue trading with the EU/EEA as they already do.

# 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 GB 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



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

Joao Vieira

Food Standards Agency



KEEP  
BUSINESS  
MOVING 

# 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

Details of all HRFNAO products can be found on the website of the UK's Food Standards Agency - [food.gov.uk/business-guidance/importing-products-of-non-animal-origin](https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/importing-products-of-non-animal-origin)

Details of UK BCPs and what they are approved for are available at [gov.uk/government/publications/uk-border-control-posts-animal-and-animal-product-imports](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-border-control-posts-animal-and-animal-product-imports)

# Q&A

Facilitated by BPDG



# UK traffic management update

Asad Saleemi

Department for Transport



Department  
for Transport

KEEP  
BUSINESS  
MOVING 

# 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.

# Q&A

Facilitated by BPDG

# Placing goods on the UK market

Abigail Gambel

Department for Business, Energy  
and Industrial Strategy



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy

**KEEP  
BUSINESS  
MOVING** 

# 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

CE

- 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

UK  
CA

- 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

# Take action to ensure products are market compliant

**If you plan to put goods on both the UK and EU market, you should start preparing now:**

- Contact your notified bodies as soon as possible to understand your options for conformity assessments for the UK and EU markets
- Arrange for separate certificates for the UK and EU markets to be ready well in advance of 1 January 2022. There may be a requirement for a level of re-assessment before the second certificate is issued so you should start planning as soon as possible



# Check your responsibilities for new approach goods

The responsibilities relating to certain categories of economic operators who deal with CE or UKCA marked goods will change from 1 January 2021. Economic operators include manufacturers, importers, distributors and authorised representatives.

- A UK-based distributor of EU goods may become an ‘importer’ – and vice-versa. Compared to distributors, importers have a stronger duty to ensure products are compliant and often must ensure their address is on a product. Review guidance on the responsibilities of importers by searching for ‘placing goods on the GB market’ on gov.uk
- Authorised Representatives for the GB market must be based in GB or NI from 1 January 2021

# Placing old approach goods on the GB market

Equivalent UK regulatory frameworks will be in place for most goods covered under the current ‘old approach’. Some goods with EU product approvals will be subject to light-touch additional requirements. Your business may also need to appoint new UK representatives.



**Chemicals:** The UK will have its own REACH regime post exit. For EU companies exporting to UK, you will need a ‘UK Only Representative’ to register chemicals under UK REACH, or your downstream customer in the UK will need to register.



**Aerospace:** The UK’s Civil Aviation Authority currently oversees most aspects of civil aviation safety in the UK and will take on some additional functions from EASA after the transition period. The CAA will continue to recognise EASA approvals in effect on 31 December 2020 for a period of two years unless they expire sooner.



**Automotive:** EC type approvals will no longer be automatically accepted for motor vehicles on the GB market. The UK Vehicle Certification Agency (VCA) will issue provisional GB type approvals.



**Medicines:** Medicines with a “centralised” European Medicines Agency authorisation will be given a UK authorisation unless companies opt out.

# Regulation of Manufactured Goods

From the 1 January 2021 the essential requirements and standards that can be used to demonstrate compliance will be the same as they are now. However, there may be other changes you need to make. Separate guidance for specific sectors can be found on GOV.UK.

Check:

- Which regulations apply to your product
- If you need a new product approval and begin the process as soon as possible
- If you need to appoint a new authorised representative to act on your behalf
- Your supply chains / distributors and understand new legal duties
- What marking / labelling changes apply to your product

# Q&A

Facilitated by BPDG

# Data adequacy

Nigel Hickson

Department for Digital, Culture,  
Media and Sport



Department for  
Digital, Culture,  
Media & Sport

KEEP  
BUSINESS  
MOVING 



# Introduction

## Data Adequacy - overview

- The European Commission uses data adequacy decisions to determine whether a third country offers a level of data protection that is essentially equivalent to the EU's
- A positive decision will allow data to flow freely from the EU to the UK without further safeguards after the end of the year

## Importance of data flows

- Continuing the free flow of personal data is an important objective for both the EU and UK. Data is recognised as a priority in the Initial Provisions of the Political Declaration
- It underpins nearly every aspect of our modern life - governments, organisations, and citizens across the EU and the UK rely on the free flow of personal data for their livelihoods and safety

# Data Adequacy - process

## Data Adequacy - process

- The adequacy process involves the European Commission assessing the UK's data protection frameworks to assure that we are at least “essentially equivalent” to EU standards

# Progress in talks

- We are currently in talks with the Commission to secure positive adequacy decisions under both the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Law Enforcement Directive (LED), before the end of the transition period.
- We are working constructively with the Commission to secure data adequacy by the end of the transition period and are making steady progress.
- Formal talks began in March and we see no reason why the process cannot be completed by the end of 2020.
- However, the process is controlled by the Commission, and we are realistic about the increasingly challenging timelines for completion.



# ‘No Adequacy’ preparedness

- The UK will take sensible steps to prepare for a situation where decisions are not in place by the end of the transition period
- In such a scenario businesses and other organisations would be able to use alternative legal mechanisms to continue to transfer personal data

# Q&A

Facilitated by BPDG

# Mobility: People (Entry and Temporary Stay)

Catriona Reilly and Zoe Pruce


Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy

KEEP  
BUSINESS  
MOVING 

# Cross-Border Mobility: Business Travel and Temporary Work

<p><b>Short term business visitors</b> Short-term and short notice visits, usually for less than 90 days in a 180 day period</p>	<p><b>Intra-corporate transfers</b> Transfers to a subsidiary/branch of the same company in a different country</p>	
<p><b>Contractual service suppliers</b> People carrying out contracts to supply a service to a client in another country, where one company is contracted to do work for another</p>	<p><b>Independent professionals</b> Self-employed people hired for services in another country</p>	
	<p><b>Investors</b> People who move temporarily to invest on behalf of a company</p>	<p><b>KEEP BUSINESS MOVING</b> </p>

# Business travel to the UK

## What do I need to do when travelling to the UK?

- Business travellers from the EU, EEA and Switzerland may need to apply for a visa before travelling to the UK from 1 January 2021.
- While any provisions under a UK-EU FTA agreement are still subject to further negotiations, EU nationals under UK domestic rules will be able to travel to the UK for short-stays of up to 6 months without a visa, when undertaking specific activities.
- A specific list of visa-free permitted activities for short-stay EU nationals can be found on GOV.UK (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/immigration-rules/immigration-rules-appendix-visitor-permitted-activities>).
- This includes business meetings, attending conferences, but also some after sales, cultural, legal and entertainment services.
- For stays longer than 6 months, or when undertaking other activities not included in the visitor rules, a visa may be required. EU, EEA and Swiss nationals can apply for through the UK's Points-Based System.

**Check before you travel: search for 'Visitor Immigration Rules' on GOV.UK**





# Business travel to the EU, EEA and Switzerland

## What do I need to do when travelling to the EU?

- Business travellers from the UK may need to apply for a visa, work permit or other documentation before travelling to the EU, EEA or Switzerland from 1 January 2021.
- UK nationals will be able to travel visa-free to the Schengen Area for short-term visits (up to 90 days in 180) for a limited number of business activities. These are likely to include business meetings and attending conferences.
- Some Member States allow additional permitted activities as part of their domestic immigration systems for short-term visits. You will need to check the guidance of the Member State you are visiting to find out which activities require a visa or work permit, and which do not.
- If you plan to stay longer than 90 in 180 days or are carrying out activities not included in a Member State's visa-waiver list, you may need a visa, work permit or other documentation.
- We advise you to check the rules of the relevant Member State to find out if you need to apply.

**Check before you travel: search for 'Visit Europe from 1 January' on GOV.UK**

# Business travel to the UK: Check Requirements

**What do I need to do ahead of time as an EU national travelling to the UK?**

You should take these steps as soon as possible ahead of business travel to the UK from January 2021:

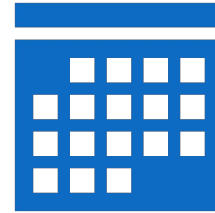


Check if you need a visa or other documentation to travel for business purposes

**Check before you travel: search for 'Visa Immigration rules' on GOV.UK**



If you need to apply for a visa – do so ahead of time, before you travel



Check your passport is valid for at least 6 months before you travel

# Q&A facilitated by BPDG



# Case studies

Margaret Whitby, BPDG

# Case study 1 - exporting auto-parts (standard goods) from the EU to Great Britain via Eurotunnel / short straits (from January 2021) non-transit

6a Emma has an EORI number and has already provided it to Joe. She has checked the tariff rates, and once her goods arrive she makes the entry into her own records (EIDR) with detail from the import including the date and time of entry of the goods.

13. Emma 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.

14. Within 6 months of date of import, Emma needs to have applied for and be authorised to use Customs Freight Simplified Procedures (CFSP) to make her supplementary declaration

15. Emma submits the supplementary declaration before July 2021 (6 months after the import date).

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

8. Joe only needs importer's EORI (to "evidence" that the pre-logged import declaration has been done) if asked as part of a Border Force targeted / risk based intervention at Coquelles.

1. Felix has an EU EORI number and has agreed incoterms and conditions for the sale to Emma) so that the responsibility for border formalities is clear.

2. Felix pre-logs the export declaration via the DELTA-G system which produces an Export Accompanying Document (EAD) which is also a merged EXS safety and security declaration into the Export Control System (ECS) \*if the movement starts in another Member State the EAD should be raised there, if not the EU exporter or their agent will need TVA registration in France or they will have to use a fiscal representative.

3. The Movement Reference Number (MRN) is then generated by DELTA G (French customs system) from the EAD.

4. Emma has arranged collection of the goods from Felix with her haulage firm.

5. Felix provides Joe with the EAD / MRN. **\*If Joe carries several consignments, Felix will combine them into a single MRN using the SI Brexit "logistics envelope".**

6. Emma 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.

7. Joe transports the consignments to the Eurotunnel Coquelles terminal

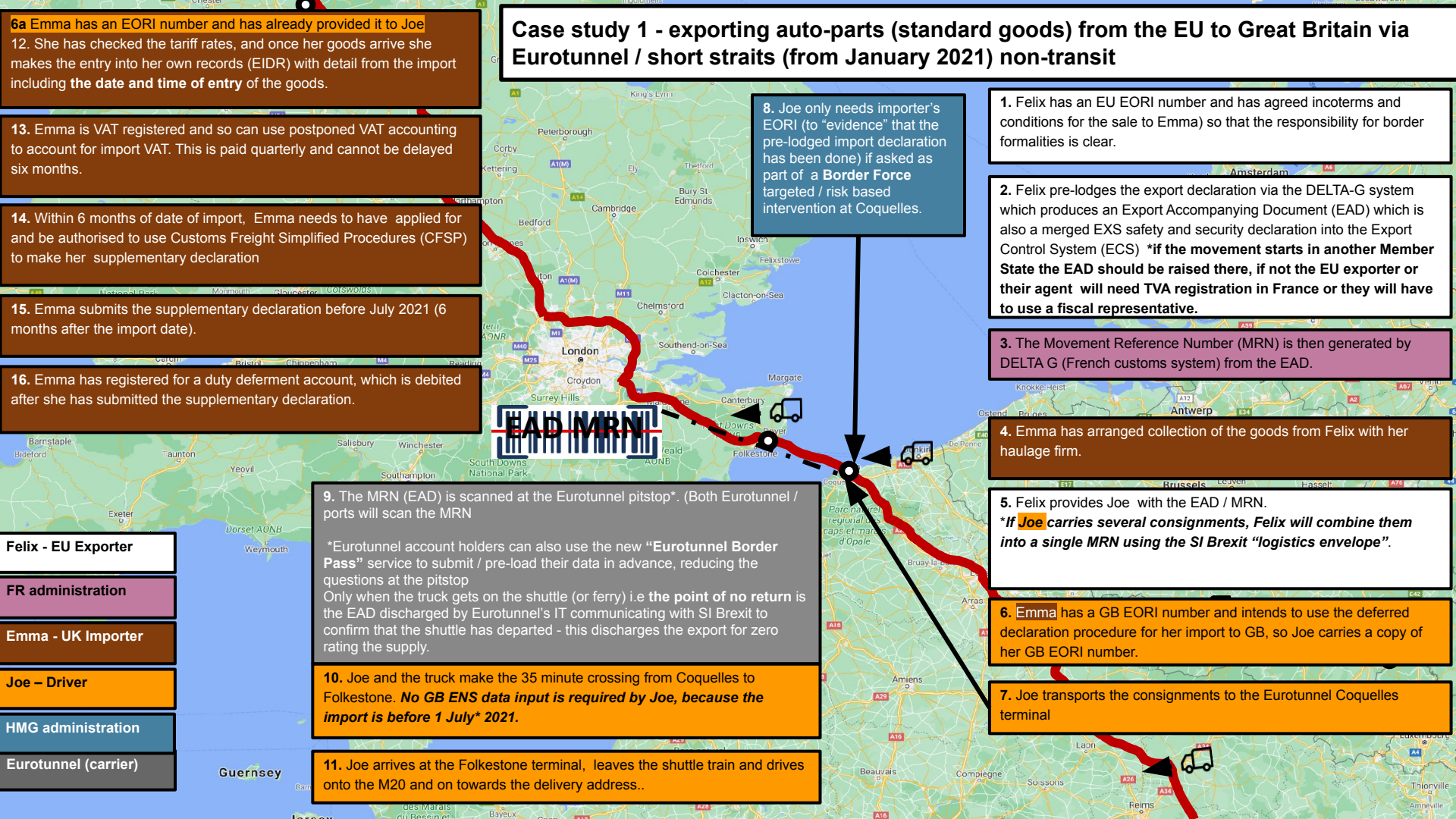
9. The MRN (EAD) is scanned at the Eurotunnel pitstop\*. (Both Eurotunnel / ports will scan the MRN

\*Eurotunnel account holders can also use the new "Eurotunnel Border Pass" service to submit / pre-load their data in advance, reducing the questions at the pitstop  
Only when the truck gets on the shuttle (or ferry) i.e the point of no return is the EAD discharged by Eurotunnel's IT communicating with SI Brexit to confirm that the shuttle has departed - this discharges the export for zero rating the supply.

10. Joe and the truck make the 35 minute crossing from Coquelles to Folkestone. **No GB ENS data input is required by Joe, because the import is before 1 July\* 2021.**

11. Joe arrives at the Folkestone terminal, leaves the shuttle train and drives onto the M20 and on towards the delivery address..

- Felix - EU Exporter
- FR administration
- Emma - UK Importer
- Joe - Driver
- HMG administration
- Eurotunnel (carrier)



## Case study 2 - exporting lamb (meat) - GB - EU via ferry from Port of Dover at January 2021 - using transit

1. Luke sells lamb for export to the EU. He has a GB EORI number. Luke premises is listed as an authorised establishment by the UK and EU Competent Authorities. The meat has a GB health identification mark. Luke has spoken with his logistics provider, **Bill** to discuss the BCP / SIVEP in the Port of Calais and has arranged with **SIVEP** for the goods to arrive. \*BCP open 24/7 for POAO

2. Luke has applied via the new EHC-on line system for an Export Health Certificate (EHC) and downloaded the form from TRACES to send to the APHA & the consignments are made available for inspection

3. UK International Trade Centre check application on-line with destination export requirements. CA dispatch the EHC on EHC-O, and the certifier receives a notification on their dashboard. Meat passes inspection by CA - and is stamped to generate the EHC which is signed by the CA.

4a. Luke receives original signed EHC from UK CA. He sends a scanned copy of it to **Alex** and gives the original signed EHC to **Bill**.

5a. Luke appoints Bill's firm to move the goods using transit/CTC. Bill is an authorised consignor and has a transit guarantee in place, and he is also providing the transport.  
5b. Bill pre-logs a combined export and safety and security declaration (EXS) into CHIEF generating an EAD.  
5c. Bill starts the transit movement, gets the LRN from NCTS. He also includes his pre-notification number in box 44 of the TAD. NCTS validates and sets the TAD and the transit movement can start. The MRN is produced and the paper TAD with the MRN on it is given to Bill. **The paper TAD with the MRN on it must be given to Bill to be carried physically with the consignment**

6. Bill holds an EU EORI number and has therefore made the ENS entry into the French Import Control System (ICS) using an EDI / ICS service within two hours of the arrival of the ferry. He has now received P2P / departure message from CHIEF, and the export is discharged. Bill is an existing FO customer and has signed the terms and conditions of carriage. He has completed the "checking HGV ready" and a Kent Access Permit has been issued and he sets off for Port of Dover

**Luke - Exporter**

**Bill - authorised consignor and transport**

**Alex - authorised consignee**

**UK Competent Authority (CA)**

Ferry operator (FO)

**BCP / SIVEP / FR controls**

7a. The TAD barcode is scanned at the ferry check-in at Dover and Bill also confirms he is transporting meat and is informed that the status of the consignment will be default "**orange - douane**" and he may need to take the consignment to the BCP / SIVEP in the Port of Calais. At check-in, the number plate (ANPR) of Bill's truck is captured and that data is paired with the MRN of his TAD. Bill boards the ferry, watches the screens in the drivers lounge and the ferry departs.

7b. FO sends the message to SI Brexit 10 mins after the ferry has departed. The DELTA T will check in TRACES if there is a valid EHC. DELTA T continually checks the status in TRACES until the arrival of the Ferry.

7c. The consignment is selected for SPS control and the status on the ferry lounge TV screens changes to "**orange - SIVEP**"

4b. Alex has submitted the Common Health Entry Document (CHED) - pre-notification at least one working day in advance of the arrival of the meat - to TRACES NT

4c. Having received the scanned EHC back from Luke, Alex uploads it to TRACES NT the scanned signed EHC.

9a. All goods undergo document inspection  
All goods undergo identity checks  
The rate of inspection is set by the EU rules  
BCP / SIVEP may hold goods whilst tests take place  
*The lamb is not selected for further laboratory tests.*  
BCP / SIVEP updates TRACES NT with outcome of inspection and approval by CA is also required prior to release.

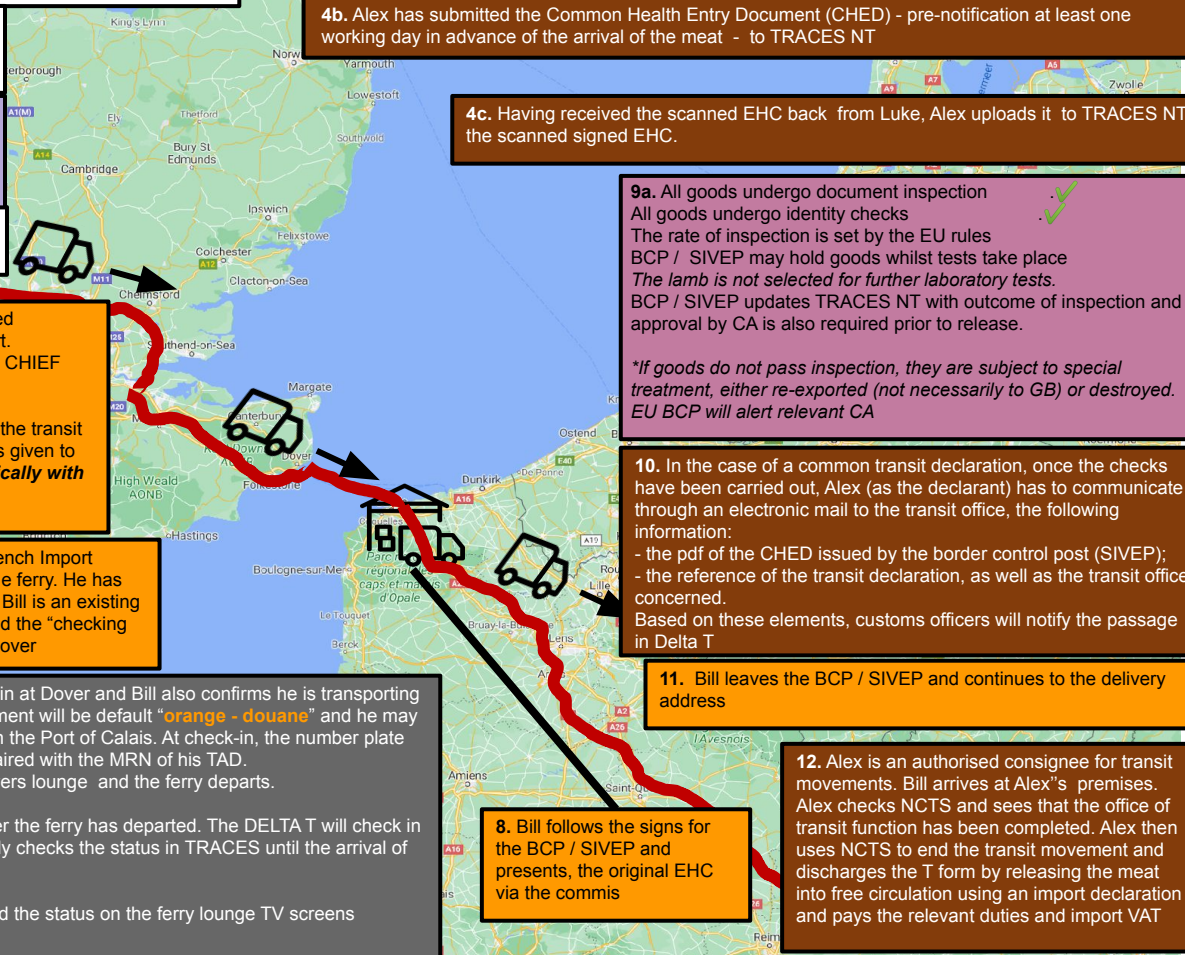
*\*If goods do not pass inspection, they are subject to special treatment, either re-exported (not necessarily to GB) or destroyed. EU BCP will alert relevant CA*

10. In the case of a common transit declaration, once the checks have been carried out, Alex (as the declarant) has to communicate through an electronic mail to the transit office, the following information:  
- the pdf of the CHED issued by the border control post (SIVEP);  
- the reference of the transit declaration, as well as the transit office concerned.  
Based on these elements, customs officers will notify the passage in Delta T

11. Bill leaves the BCP / SIVEP and continues to the delivery address

8. Bill follows the signs for the BCP / SIVEP and presents, the original EHC via the commis

12. Alex is an authorised consignee for transit movements. Bill arrives at Alex's premises. Alex checks NCTS and sees that the office of transit function has been completed. Alex then uses NCTS to end the transit movement and discharges the T form by releasing the meat into free circulation using an import declaration and pays the relevant duties and import VAT





# Keep business moving

Plenary session

Border and Protocol  
Delivery Group

KEEP  
BUSINESS  
MOVING 

## 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>

## Guides to importing and exporting and for hauliers:

- [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)
- <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/transporting-goods-between-great-britain-and-the-eu-from-1-january-2021-guidance-for-hauliers>