

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

14 October 2020

Luxembourg

KEEP
BUSINESS
MOVING



Agenda

9:00 **Welcome and opening**

1. Cindy Tereba, Director International Affairs, Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce
2. Michel Vanhoonacker, Chairman, Belgian-Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain

09:05 **Word of introduction** - John Marshall, UK Ambassador to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

09:10 **UK Regulations** - Margaret Whitby - Border and Protocol Delivery Group (BPDG)

1. Customs and VAT - Claire Wilson - HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC)
2. Moving controlled goods - Lee Gunton Department of Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
3. Haulier requirements and Traffic Management - Mike Head, Department of Transport (DFT)
4. Data flows - Adam Smith - Department of Culture Media and Sport (DCMS)

10:10 **Questions & Answers**

10:25 **Concluding Remarks**- Margaret Whitby- Border and Protocol Delivery Group

Margaret Whitby

Deputy Head of EU Member
States Engagement

Border Protocol and Delivery
Group (BPDG)

HMG at the border

30+ Departments and agencies



HM Revenue
& Customs



Office for Product
Safety & Standards



Department
for Transport



Department
of Health &
Social Care



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



Driver & Vehicle
Standards
Agency



Border Force



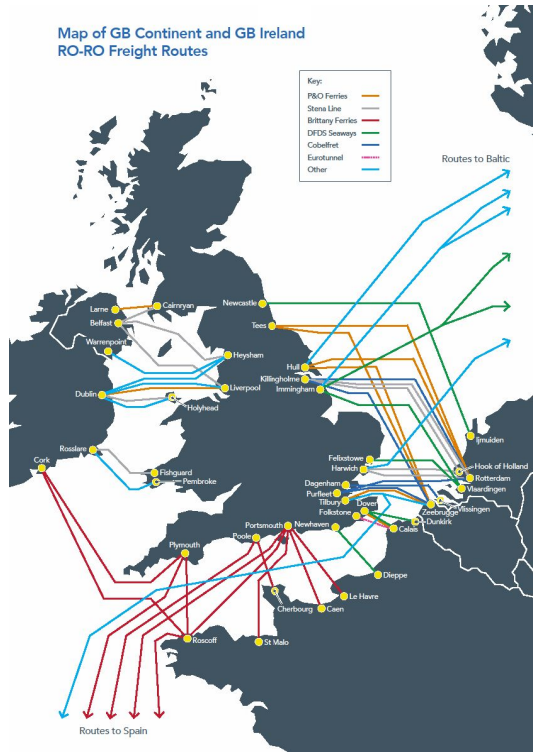
Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Home Office

**KEEP
BUSINESS
MOVING** 

Key Ports and Locations



- There are over **12,000 miles of coastline**
- **70 major ports** and 298,000 square miles of water
- In addition to **58 main airports** and over 3,000 private landing strips
- **95% of all GB goods are moved by sea**, this includes some 4.5 million cars moved through GB ports for export and import in 2016
- The majority of that movement takes place at the short Channel crossings in Kent; in 2018 **more vehicles left Great Britain via the short Channel crossings (56%)** than all of the other port groups combined
- **60% of trade between the EU and the GB** flows through the three key ports (Dover, Eurotunnel and Holyhead)

End of transition period: Scenarios

An agreement is our goal and is still possible. We are looking to negotiate an FTA like Canada's.

If we can't do so we will have a relationship like Australia, like New Zealand or the US. None have an FTA-based trading relationship with the EU, but instead have a number of trade facilitating arrangements in a few key areas.

The actions the business owners (and the public) need to take vary based on their circumstances. There are 'guaranteed changes' required regardless of the outcome of negotiations. Whether we reach an agreement or not, the UK will leave the EU customs area and the single market.

Areas of negotiation and therefore detail not included today, include:

- Northern Ireland Protocol
 - A Trader Support Service (TSS) is available for any business in moving goods between Great Britain (GB) and Northern Ireland, sign up at:
[gov.uk/guidance/trader-support-service](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/trader-support-service)

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



UK intermediaries & customs agents

- The UK Government has introduced a set of measures, including **£50m additional funding** to support the intermediaries sector
- The additional funding will help to fund improved **IT, more training and additional recruitment**, all of which will increase capacity within the sector and build on the success of the grant scheme to date
- A change in **direct representation** rules to remove the financial risk from intermediaries will allow intermediaries (with CFSP) to use their authorisation to act **directly for GB registered** traders without the intermediary becoming jointly liable
- **Intermediaries Task Force** - has been established since Nov 2019 - UK, BE, ES, FR, IE & NL

UK Border Infrastructure



UK Border Infrastructure

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

UK Border Infrastructure

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



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

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

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

UK Border Infrastructure

Keep business moving

The reason for preparing for the end of the transition period is the significant changes in trade between the EU and GB. For those who have not traded outside the EU before, this simple example might help:

- If you currently move goods to/from GB/EU, you only need an invoice and a transport order because with those papers you are able to book a ticket or contract on a RoRo service
- After the end of the transition period, it all starts with a **export declaration**
- Then when you arrive at the port or terminal, a departure message needs to be sent to customs authorities etc etc.
- GB will take a phased approach to **import** declarations and a waiver for entry summary declarations from **1 January 2021 until 30 June 2021** and **Transit** can be used from **1 January 2021** but an export declaration will be required and an EU import or transit declaration + a ENS entry will be required from 1.1.21

Keep business moving

NB: apart from the simple 2 formalities of an invoice and a transport document now to move goods between the EU and GB, you will have **at least 9 additional procedures** to take into account, depending on your role in the supply chain



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.



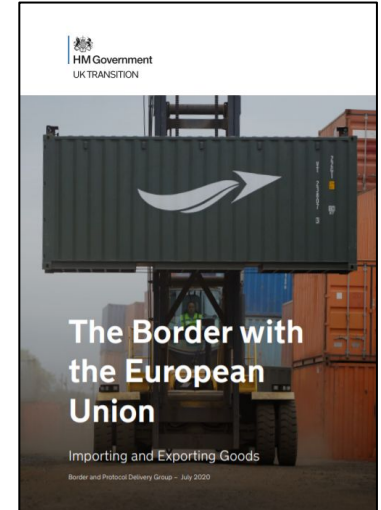
It is a joint responsibility to prepare

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



UK Border Operating Model

- The UK Border Operating Model was first published on 13th July 2020 - the full document is available on [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)
- The model includes an annex which covers EU border procedures for imports and exports
- Step by step [import](#) and [export](#) guides are also available on [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)
- The second iteration of the Border Operating Model was published on the 8th October and includes further detail on a number of key policy areas. BPDG are also focussed on including as much information as possible regarding infrastructure arrangements and are working closely with departments.



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 Terms and Conditions

- Ensure responsibility for **duties, clearance and dispute resolution** is clear
- The International Chambers of Commerce publish standard trading terms and conditions [iccwbo.org/resources-for-business/incoterms-rules/incoterms-2020/](https://www.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](#)



Basics - Established in the UK

A person or business needs to be established in the UK to be able to meet a number of customs rules, 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 UK

Further details on being UK established can be found on [gov.uk/guidance/check-if-youre-established-in-the-uk-or-eu-for-customs](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/check-if-youre-established-in-the-uk-or-eu-for-customs)

[Who should register for UK VAT](#) provides advice on Non Established Taxable Person (NETP) status

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

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)

Presentations by UK Government departments



HM Revenue
& Customs

Claire Wilson

External stakeholder team

Her Majesty's Revenue and
Customs (HMRC)

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-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)

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 be compelled to use postponed accounting if 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

Lee Gunton

Borders Framework and Strategy

Department for Environment,
Food and Rural Affairs

Introduction

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

Introduction to phased approach

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Export Goods Requirements for the SPS regime

- Traders will need to complete an export health certificate (EHC) for each type of animal or animal product exported from GB, certificates for live aquatic animals are issued by CEFAS and Marine Scotland respectively
- EHCO (Export Health Certificate Online) service will be used to control the safe export of live animals, products of animal origin (POAO), bees, endangered species, plants and plant products.
- The system allows exporters to complete export health certificate (EHC) and phytosanitary certificate (PC) forms online
- The system is already live and is being rolled out to replace the largely manual RoW EHC processes. After the transition period the EU will require GB exporters to have EHCs and phytosanitary certificates

Export Goods Requirements for the SPS regime

- The EHCO system will also be enhanced to produce **export plant health phytosanitary certificates** for exporting controlled plants and plant products from GB
- Exporters moving SPS goods from GB to the EU will need to work with their import partners based in the EU to pre-notify the EU authorities using the **TRACES NT system** which is operated by the European Commission

Imports -Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

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

Imports -Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

1 January 2021:

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

Imports - Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

1 April 2021:

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

1 July 2021:

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

Plants and Plant Products: FAQs

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

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

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

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

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

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

Live Animals and Animal products

This includes live aquatic animals and fishery products

1 January 2021:

- Pre-notification and health certificates will be required for **100% of live animals**
- **Physical checks** for live animals will be at similar levels to those currently required for EU imports, and will be carried out at destination
- **Animal by-products (ABPs)** will continue with the current requirement to be accompanied by official commercial documentation, and high-risk ABPs will require pre-notification

Live Animals and Animal products

1 April 2021:

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

1 July 2021:

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

Live Animals and Animal products

From GB to EU

- All goods will need to be accompanied by an **Export Health Certificate (EHC)**
- This will need to be secured by the exporter from APHA and completed by an Official Veterinarian/Certifying Officer verifying that the animals meet the health conditions as outlined in EU regulation and stipulated on the certificate
- For England and Wales, exporters can apply for their health certificates on **EHC Online (EHCO)** and further information on EHCs can be found [here](#)
- EHCO is a new digital online application service for EHCs that has been developed by DEFRA and APHA
- Certificates for live aquatic animals are not on EHCO
[Find an export health certificate - GOV.UK](#)

Chemicals

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

Chemicals

Actions for EU businesses - access to the GB market:

Option 1:

Your GB customer will register the substance under UK REACH. A 'notification' provision is available for your UK downstream users to ensure continuity of supply at the end of the Transition Period

Option 2:

The EEA exporter can register the substance under UK REACH using a UK-based entity. Either a GB based Only Representative or an affiliate GB importer

Timber

- The UK is committed to tackling illegal through the UK Timber Regulations and FLEGT
- Operators, those 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

Food Labelling

Placing food on the GB market

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

Food Labelling

Placing food from GB on the EU Market

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

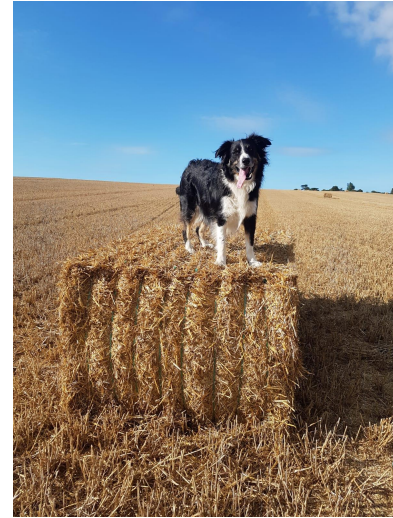
Food Labelling

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

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

Pet travel - EU pets travelling to GB

- Entry requirements **from the EU to the GB** will not change
- Pets will require a microchip, up-to-date rabies vaccinations and dogs will need a tapeworm treatment if they are not travelling from a tapeworm-free country
- GB will continue to accept EU-issued Pet Passports
- EU pets returning from GB will also need a rabies blood test and to enter the EU via a Travellers Point of Entry



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



Commercial Road Transport Negotiations

- 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



Additional actions for hauliers/freight forwarders

- Apply for an **EU EORI** number if required to fulfill border formalities such as ENS data submissions into Import Control Systems (ICS)
- Hauliers need to ensure that their drivers have the correct documentation, for example an international driving permit (IDP) may be required to drive in some countries. More information will be provided on GOV.UK as the requirements are clarified.

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 is significant delays
- Updating road layouts to reflect potential changes to the Operation Brock plans

UK traffic management - Operation Brock

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.

Additional actions for hauliers/freight forwarders

- Review **receiving & processing data** for Safety & Security Declarations, including:
 - How to receive data from clients
 - When, how and where to submit ENS data into MS Import Control Systems (ICS)
 - How to provide drivers with correct & timely information (e.g. A paper TAD, and MRN and / or GB and / or EU EORI number)
- If transporting goods out of the UK via Kent, use the “**Check that a HGV is ready to cross the border**” platform to access a Kent Access Permit (KAP)

Check an HGV is ready to cross the border

- For 1.1.2021, HMG are developing a ‘border readiness’ checking tool called “**Check than an HGV is ready to cross the border**” on gov.uk
 - for outbound GB-EU freight (HGV) vehicles prior to their travel to the GB port or terminal.
 - enables those using the service to check that they have the correct EU documentation in place at the point of goods being collected, and to self-certify that a vehicle is ‘border ready’
 - designed to reduce the volume of unready HGVs that travel to RoRo ports and the Eurotunnel terminal (i.e. without having submitted the relevant documentation or making the necessary preparations for the range of EU import controls)
- Where an HGV is deemed ‘border ready’ the service will grant a Kent Access Permit which allows the HGV permission to travel to the port or terminal, while HGVs that are not border ready would be advised not to travel until the missing documentation had been obtained

Adam Smith

Head of Engagement, EU Data
Adequacy Hub

Department of Culture, Media and
Sport

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 adequacy decisions by the end of 2020, and the process is moving forward at pace
- Formal talks between the UK and the EU on data adequacy assessments began on 11 March and the next round is tentatively scheduled for 15th October
- We fully expect to conclude the process by the end of the transition period

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

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/data-protection-at-the-end-of-the-transition-period/>

Prepare, prepare, prepare

- The reason for preparing for the end of the transition period (TP) is the significant changes in trade between EU and non-EU country
- For those not actually trading outside the EU, this example might help
- Reminder - If you currently move goods between the UK from the EU, you only need an invoice and transport order...with those papers you are able to book a ticket for a ferry or Le Shuttle train

After the end of the TP, it all starts with an **export declaration** with customs at the country of exporter / consignor.

Answering your questions

Q1: What document will we have to establish for shipping goods from Lux to UK ?

- To exit the EU the haulier should have the MRN for an Export Accompanying Document (EAD) or if using Transit the MRN produced when the Transit Accompanying Document (TAD) is activated in the Transit system (NCTS). If there is no customs declaration with the safety and security data included, a separate Exit summary declaration (EXS) has to be submitted.
- Certificates or licences will be required to export certain goods and types of products.
- To import goods to GB the haulier will need to have the MRN for the import declaration or Transit movement or the importers EORI number if they are using staged import controls.
- From 1 July 2021 an entry summary declaration will be required for imports to GB.

Q5: We heard about a pre lodging process for exports to the UK, Where can we find more about this process and information that will need to be provided and in which format?

Covered in the presentation

Q6: Can a service (such as a Recruitment service) be delivered from the UK to Luxembourg from the 1st January 2021? & if they have a registered company in Luxembourg or must they be physically present in the EU to deliver the service?

From EU Readiness guides: In order to access the Union market, UK service providers and professionals established in the United Kingdom will need to demonstrate compliance with any rules, procedures and/or authorisations that cover the provision of services in the EU by foreign nationals and/or companies outside the EU. Those requirements are frequently set out in national regimes. EU service providers and professionals established in the Union and operating in the United Kingdom will need to demonstrate compliance with all relevant UK rules.

Q7: I would like to understand the administrative and tax changes for the importation of materials / equipment made in UK to Luxembourg.

Exports from UK covered in the presentation. EU Import requirements such as customs declarations, safety and security requirements and certificates or licenses for approved goods and taxes will be published in EU guidance. We have added a guide to EU procedures aimed at UK importers and exporters to the Border Operating Model (Annexes A and B).

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/925140/BordersOpModel.pdf

Q8: Wooden packaging needs to be treated for insects after Brexit. Will this also be the case for wooden products such as staircases which are brought in from the EU?

Wood from the EU that is manufactured and/or processed such as wooden staircases are not regulated for plant health purposes, so would not require a PC, advance notification or treatment for insects.

Wood Packaging Material

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures 15 (ISPM 15) sets out measures required to reduce the risk of the introduction and spread of pests associated with wood packaging material (WPM). For the UK, this requires all WPM moving between the UK and third countries to be treated and marked.

At the end of the transition period, all WPM moving from the GB to the EU and from the EU to the GB must meet ISPM15 international standards by undergoing heat treatment and marking. As there will be no immediate change to the WPM biosecurity threat as a result of the UK leaving the EU, the UK will continue to take a risk-based approach to checks on WPM as we do now.

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.

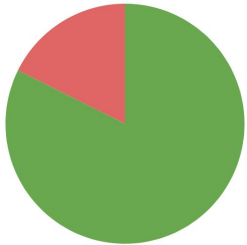
- Yes
- No



Poll results from September / early Oct events

Poll 1 - Aware of Impact

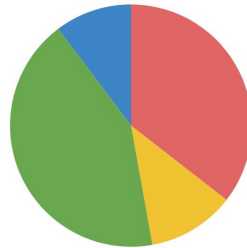
Are you/is your business aware that the end of the transition period will have an impact on the way you trade with the UK?



● Aware of impact of change (Actual) ● Not aware of impact of change (Actual)

Poll 2- Readiness

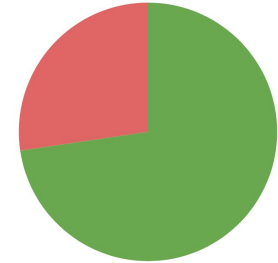
Which of the following statements best applies to you/your business?



● Don't understand action needed ● I know but not done it
● Have taken or planned action ● I'm ready

Poll 3 - Better understanding

Has your awareness increased as a result of today?



Keep business moving

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

You can find:

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

Keep business moving

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

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

Useful links:

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

Step by step guides to importing and exporting:

- https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/910155/How_to_import_goods_from_the_EU_into_GB_from_January_2021.pdf
- https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/910156/How_to_export_goods_from_GB_into_the_EU_from_January_2021.pdf