



Λευκωσία, 16 Νοεμβρίου 2020

ΠΡΟΣ: Όλα τα Μέλη

ΑΠΟ: Λεωνίδα Πασχαλίδη, Αναπληρωτή Γενικό Γραμματέα

ΘΕΜΑ: Πληροφόρηση για το Brexit

Κύριοι,

Στα πλαίσια της συνεχούς ενημέρωσης που σας παρέχει το ΚΕΒΕ σε σχέση με το Brexit επισυνάπτουμε δύο πολύ χρήσιμες παρουσιάσεις (στην Αγγλική) που λάβαμε από τη Μόνιμη Αντιπροσωπεία του Ηνωμένου Βασιλείου στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση που αφορούν:

- **τις διαδικασίες που θα ισχύουν στα σύνορα του ΗΒ από την 1^η Ιανουαρίου 2021 και οι οποίες θα αφορούν τις επιχειρήσεις της ΕΕ που διεξάγουν εμπορικές δραστηριότητες με το ΗΒ ασχέτως του αποτελέσματος των διαπραγματεύσεων που διεξάγονται μεταξύ ΕΕ και ΗΒ για τη μελλοντική σχέση των δύο μερών μετά τη λήξη της μεταβατικής περιόδου στο τέλος του 2020**
- **τις νέες ρυθμίσεις που θα αφορούν τα γεωργοκτηνοτροφικά προϊόντα και τα τρόφιμα από την 1^η Ιανουαρίου 2020. Συγκεκριμένα τα φυτά και τα φυτικά προϊόντα, τα ζωντανά ζώα και τα προϊόντα ζωικής προέλευσης, τα ζωντανά θαλασσινά και τα προϊόντα αλιείας, τις σημάσεις των τροφίμων, τα πρότυπα εμπορίας, τις γεωγραφικές ενδείξεις, τα ξύλινα υλικά συσκευασίας, τα χημικά και τα φυτοφάρμακα**

Οι πιο πάνω αλλαγές αποτελούν μέρος των αλλαγών που θα υπάρξουν ως αποτέλεσμα της αποχώρησης του Ηνωμένου Βασιλείου από την τελωνειακή ένωση και την ενιαία αγορά της ΕΕ στις 31 Δεκεμβρίου 2020, ανεξάρτητα από το αποτέλεσμα των διαπραγματεύσεων.

Η πιο πάνω πληροφόρηση εντάσσεται στα πλαίσια της διαρκούς ενημέρωσης που σας παρέχουμε αναφορικά με το Brexit, την οποία θα συνεχίσουμε ενημερώνοντας σας για όλες τις εξελίξεις έτσι που να μπορείτε να προετοιμαστείτε κατάλληλα και να διασφαλίσετε την ομαλότερη δυνατή μετάβαση σας στο νέο καθεστώς που θα ισχύσει από την 1/1/2021 και μετά.

Με εκτίμηση,

Λεωνίδας Πασχαλίδης
Αναπληρωτής Γενικός Γραμματέας

/ΓΒ



UK Government



UK Mission to the
European Union

UKMis Brussels Border Readiness Plenary

10 November 2020

KEEP
BUSINESS
MOVING 

Will Macfarlane

Director Economic and Financial
Affairs

Please send any questions to:

georgia.climpson@fcdo.gov.uk



UK Mission to the
European Union



HMG at the border

30+ Departments and agencies, including



HM Revenue
& Customs



Office for Product
Safety & Standards



Driver & Vehicle
Standards
Agency



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Department
for Transport



Border Force



Home Office



Department
of Health &
Social Care



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

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Implications for Businesses who Trade with GB

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

- Significant challenge for SMEs
- The overall challenge is to ensure businesses prepare **asap** for new arrangements and controls - ***regardless of the outcome of the negotiations***, because border management **will change on 1 Jan 2021**
- Joint responsibility to prepare
- Cooperation is vital
- Preparation needed both in EU and the UK

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 Belgium 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.

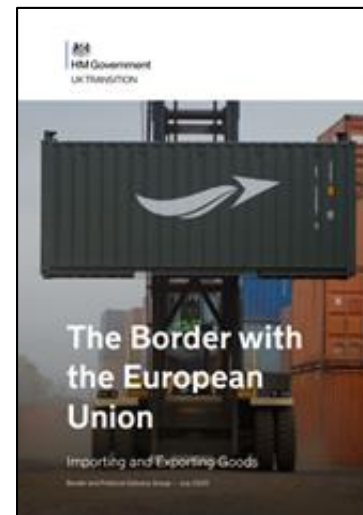
How much time companies will have to spend on customs formalities depends on the individual situation.

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



UK Border Operating Model

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



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 Import Control System (ICS) for accompanied freight

Establish and agree Incoterms and conditions

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

GB traders and hauliers may also wish to plan ahead and 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 they will officially allocate the EORI numbers on the day following the end of the transition period (or later)

UK EORI

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

EU EORI

[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 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

NB: You will need a UK VAT number to be able to take advantage of VAT postponed accounting in the UK

EU to GB imports

1 January 2021

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

1 April 2021

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

1 July 2021

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

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

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

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.

HM Revenue and Customs

Claire Wilson

External Stakeholder Team

Customs, VAT and Excise

Customs

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

Import declarations - 1 January 2021 to 1 July 2021

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

- To facilitate readiness, traders moving **non-controlled** goods to GB will be allowed to declare their goods by making an entry into their own records. Information on what is required as part of that record can be found in the Border Operating Model - 1.1.3
- Businesses will be required to keep records of their imports and submit this information, via a supplementary declaration within 6 months of import and pay the required duty via an approved duty deferment account
- Traders moving **controlled goods** (e.g. excise goods) will need to make a frontier declaration. This declaration can be full, simplified, or a transit declaration depending on the trader's authorisation

EIDR

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

- To facilitate readiness, traders moving **non-controlled** goods to GB will be allowed to declare their goods by making an entry into their own records. Information on what is required as part of that record can be found in the Border Operating Model - 1.1.3
- Customs procedure code
- Declaration unique consignment reference (a reference number that allows you to identify the consignment in your records)
- Purchase and, if available, the sales invoice numbers
- Date and time of entry in records – creating the tax point, which is used for working out VAT payments later
- Any temporary admission, warehousing or temporary storage stock account references
- Warehouse approval number
- Written description of the goods – so they are easy to identify and to decide the correct commodity code to use.
- Customs value
- Quantity of goods – for example, number of packages and items, net mass
- Details of licensing requirements and licence numbers
- Details of any supporting documents, including the serial numbers, where appropriate, needed before the goods can be released
- (If an agent making a declaration on behalf of someone else) details of the person being represented

Export Declarations from 1 January 2021

- Traders exporting goods from GB into the EU will need to submit export declarations for all goods
- Traders will be required to submit Safety and Security information either via a combined export declaration, or a standalone Exit Summary Declaration
- **For excise goods or goods moving under duty suspense only**, if moving the goods through a location that **does not** have systems to automatically communicate to HMRC that the goods have left the country, the trader must provide proof to HMRC **after the goods have left** that the goods have exited GB

Full Customs Controls from 1 July 2021

- Traders will have to make full customs declarations...
- ...Or use simplified procedures if they are authorised to do so

At the point of importation on all goods and pay relevant tariffs

- Safety and Security declarations will be required



Temporary storage and Pre-lodgement

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

- The **temporary storage model** allows goods to be stored for up to 90 days at an HMRC approved temporary storage facility, before a declaration is made and Government officials can carry out any checks before goods are released from the facility
- The **pre-lodgement model** ensures that all declarations are pre-lodged before they board on the EU side - this will maintain flow, especially at high volume RoRo locations

Goods Vehicle Movement Service (GVMS)

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

- Enable declaration references to be linked together so that the person moving the goods (e.g. a haulier) only has to present one single reference (Goods Movement Reference or GMR) at the frontier to prove that their goods have pre-lodged all the necessary declarations
- Allow the linking of the movement of the goods to declarations, enabling the automatic arrival in HMRC systems as soon as goods board so that declarations can be processed en route
- **Automate the Office of Transit function, marking the entry of goods into GB customs territory (this will be available for 1 Jan 2021)**
- Notification of the risking outcome of declarations (i.e. cleared or uncleared) in HMRC systems to be sent to the person in control of the goods)

GVMS - Imports overview from 1 July 2021



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

- Import
- Safety and Security
- CTC Transit

Validate GMR

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

Independently capture or verify the vehicle registration number / trailer or container registration number

Risking carried out by HMG on declarations

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

GVMS - Exports overview from 1 July 2021



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

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

For RoRo, await Permission to Progress to proceed to the port of departure.

Validate GMR

Trigger arrival process and automated departure

Independently capture or verify the vehicle registration number/trailer or container registration number

Receive notification that goods have departed

Excise / VAT

Excise

- From the 1 January 2021, the Rest of World rules will apply to imports and exports of excise goods moving between GB and the EU. Businesses will need to complete customs import and export declarations using the relevant codes for duty paid or suspended goods
- If businesses move duty suspended excise goods to and from a tax warehouse to the place they enter and exit GB they must use the UK version of Excise Movement and Control System (UK EMCS). UK EMCS must also be used to move duty suspended excise goods from UK warehouse to UK warehouse

VAT

- The Government announced at Budget that from 1 January 2021, postponed VAT accounting will be available to VAT registered businesses for imports of goods from all countries, including from the EU
- Postponed accounting allows businesses to account for VAT on the goods they import through their periodic VAT return rather than pay that VAT at (or soon after crossing) the UK border

Empty trucks / returnable packaging

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

For imports (EU-GB)

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

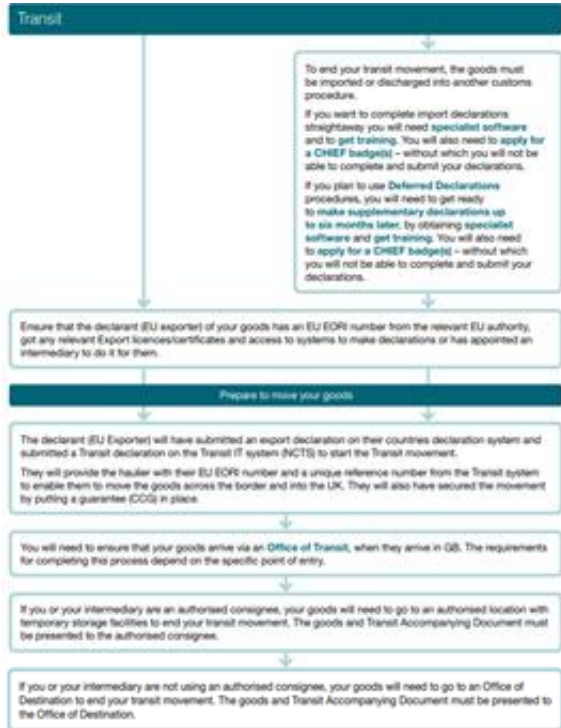
Empty trucks / returnable packaging

For exports (GB-EU)

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

How to import goods from the EU into GB from January 2021 (continued)

TRANSIT



How to import goods from the EU into GB from January 2021 (continued)

TRANSIT

Transit

In order for a transit movement to be ended, the goods must be imported or discharged into another customs procedure. From 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021, in line with the staged approach to customs declarations, there are different options for submitting customs declarations for importing goods:

- For standard (non controlled) goods coming from the EU you can take advantage of **Deferred Declarations** so that you can defer the declaration to HMRC for up to six months from the point of import. You or your intermediary will need to provide your EORI number so that it can be presented at the office of destination.
- For most Controlled goods you can use **Simplified Declaration** procedure. Once you have completed the simplified declaration, you or your intermediary will need to provide the Movement Reference Number (MRN) from CHIEF so that it can be presented at the office of destination.
- Place the goods into another **Customs procedure** (if you want to delay or pay duty at a reduced rate). You or your intermediary will need to provide the MRN from CHIEF if you are not ending the movement on NCTS yourself.
- Complete a full import declaration **Standard import** for your goods to be released into free circulation (if you want to pay the duty straightaway). You or your intermediary will need to provide the MRN from CHIEF if you are not ending the movement on NCTS yourself.

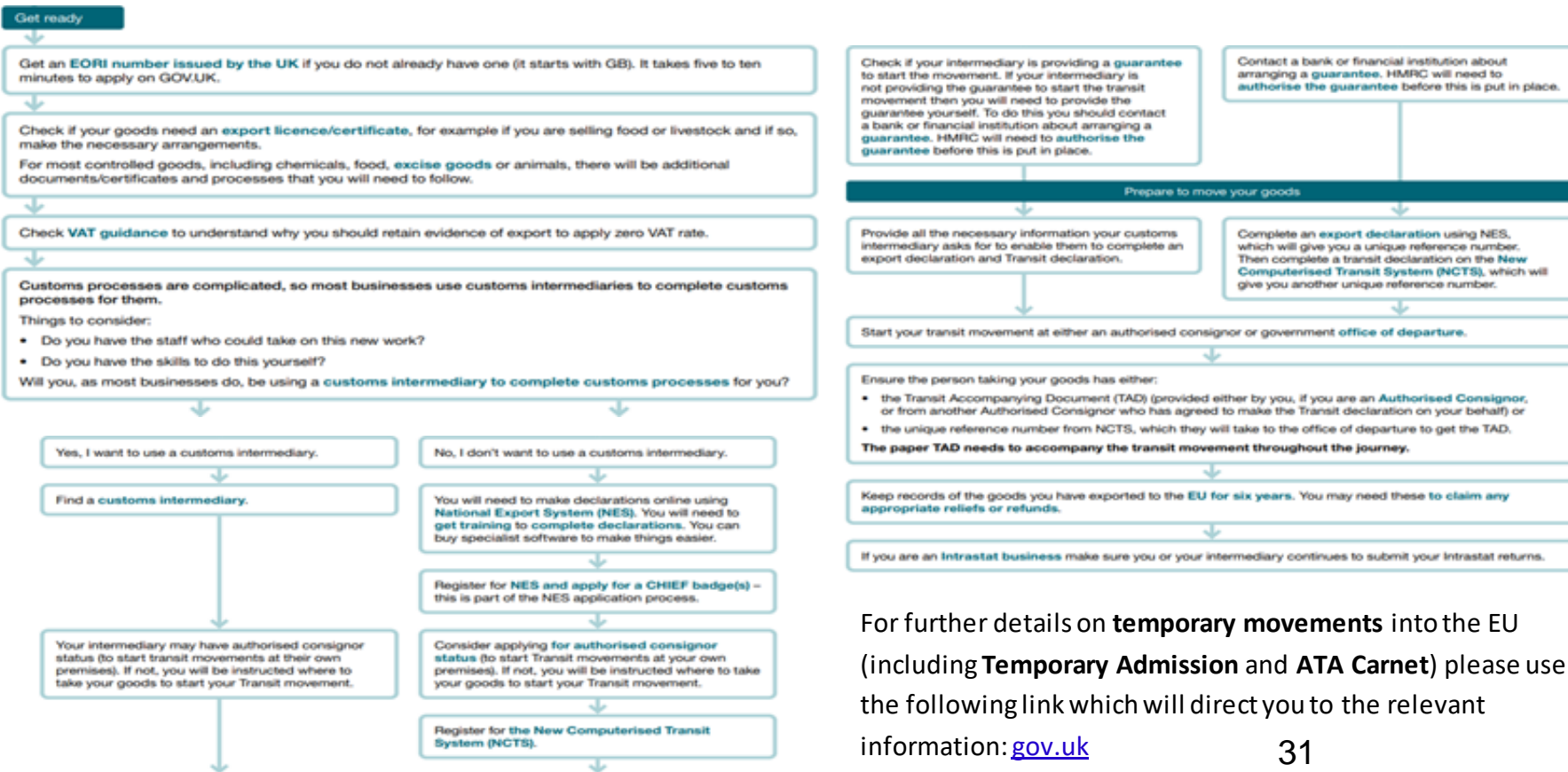
If these processes are not completed by the time the goods arrive at either the authorised consignee or the Office of Destination, the goods must be placed into temporary storage.

If you are an **Intrastat business** make sure you or your intermediary continues to submit your Intrastat returns.

For further details on importing goods through **Deferred Declarations** or using **Simplified Declaration procedure** please use the following link which will direct you to the relevant information: [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)

How to export goods from GB into the EU from January 2021

TRANSIT



For further details on **temporary movements** into the EU (including **Temporary Admission** and **ATA Carnet**) please use the following link which will direct you to the relevant information: [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Sanitary & phytosanitary requirements (SPS)

James Sharples

Team Leader – EU Engagement



Agenda

1. The new SPS regime EU to GB
 - Plants and plant products
 - Live animals and products of animal origin
 - Live seafood and fishery products
 - IPAFFS
2. The new SPS regime GB to EU
3. Food Labelling
4. Marketing Standards
5. Geographical Indications
6. Wood Packaging Materials
7. Chemicals
8. Pesticides

Introduction to phased approach - EU to GB

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

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

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

Imports - Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

- Requirement for pre-notification and phytosanitary certificates for 'high priority' plants and plant products from **1 January 2021**
- Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) checks will take place away from the border at places of destination or other approved premises
- An exhaustive list of 'high priority' plants and plant products is [available here on GOV.UK](#).
- The requirement for phytosanitary certificates is extended to all regulated plants and plant products, from **1 April 2021**
- For a list of plants and plant products that do not require SPS certificates, please refer to the GOV.UK website, [available here](#)
- From **1 July 2021**, there will be an increased number of physical and identity checks
- All checks will take place at Border Control Posts (BCPs)

Imports - Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

1 January 2021:

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

Imports - Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

1 April 2021:

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

1 July 2021:

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

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

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

Export Certification Requirements – GB to EU

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

Food Labelling

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](#).
- The UK Government recognises that businesses will need time to adapt to these new labelling rules
- You'll need to make any required labelling changes for goods sold in GB by **30 September 2022**
- Goods sold in NI will continue to follow EU rules for labelling, but you may need to make some labelling changes 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

Placing food from GB on the EU Market

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

Food Labelling

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

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

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

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.

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

Origin labelling in general for goods marketed in NI

- 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'.
- You should label food from and sold in NI as 'UK(NI)' or 'United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)' where EU law requires member state from 1 January 2021.

Origin labelling of specific foods

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

For details of origin labelling of these foods, see our guidance [here](#).

Food Labelling

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

- **Country of origin labelling:** it will be inaccurate to label GB food as origin 'EU'. 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

Marketing Standards

- Marketing standards inspections will continue after the end of the transition period but will be managed to minimise delays at the border and disruption to trade flows.
- If you export these products to the EU from 1 January 2021, you will need to meet the marketing standards requirements for third countries set out in the EU marketing standards regulations, until more information is available.
- If you import these products to GB from the EU, the marketing standards requirements may change. They will be different for each product so check the specific guidance for the product you're importing.
- Goods being moved from GB to NI will have specific marketing standards certification and inspection requirements. Further information will be provided when available.
- There will be no change to the marketing standards requirements for moving goods to GB from NI.
- There will also be no changes to marketing standards requirements for goods moving from NI to the EU, and from the EU to NI.

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

- 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.



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](#)

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

Pesticides

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

 UK Government



UK Mission to the European Union

KEEP
BUSINESS
MOVING 

EU Industry Days 2020

Wednesday 28th October	Spain
Monday 2nd November	Ireland
Wednesday 4th November	Belgium
Thursday 5th November	Poland
Thursday 12th November	France
Monday 16th November	Central Europe
Thursday 19th November	Italy

Tuesday 24th November	Germany
Wednesday 25th November	Czech Republic
Thursday 26th November	Netherlands
Tuesday 1st December	Belgium
Thursday 3rd December	Greece
Wednesday 9th December	Austria
Date TBC	Spain

Agenda

1. The new SPS regime EU to GB
 - Plants and plant products
 - Live animals and products of animal origin
 - Live seafood and fishery products
 - IPAFFS
2. The new SPS regime GB to EU
3. Food Labelling
4. Marketing Standards
5. Geographical Indications
6. Wood Packaging Materials
7. Chemicals
8. Pesticides

Introduction to phased approach - EU to GB

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

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

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

Imports - Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

- Requirement for pre-notification and phytosanitary certificates for 'high priority' plants and plant products from **1 January 2021**
- Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) checks will take place away from the border at places of destination or other approved premises
- An exhaustive list of 'high priority' plants and plant products is [available here on GOV.UK](#).
- The requirement for phytosanitary certificates is extended to all regulated plants and plant products, from **1 April 2021**
- For a list of plants and plant products that do not require SPS certificates, please refer to the GOV.UK website, [available here](#)
- From **1 July 2021**, there will be an increased number of physical and identity checks
- All checks will take place at Border Control Posts (BCPs)

Imports - Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

1 January 2021:

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

Imports - Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

1 April 2021:

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

1 July 2021:

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

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

Export Certification Requirements – GB to EU

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

Food Labelling

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](#).
- The UK Government recognises that businesses will need time to adapt to these new labelling rules
- You'll need to make any required labelling changes for goods sold in GB by **30 September 2022**
- Goods sold in NI will continue to follow EU rules for labelling, but you may need to make some labelling changes 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

Placing food from GB on the EU Market

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

Food Labelling

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

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

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

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.

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

Origin labelling in general for goods marketed in NI

- 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'.
- You should label food from and sold in NI as 'UK(NI)' or 'United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)' where EU law requires member state from 1 January 2021.

Origin labelling of specific foods

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

For details of origin labelling of these foods, see our guidance [here](#).

Food Labelling

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

- **Country of origin labelling:** it will be inaccurate to label GB food as origin 'EU'. 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

Marketing Standards

- Marketing standards inspections will continue after the end of the transition period but will be managed to minimise delays at the border and disruption to trade flows.
- If you export these products to the EU from 1 January 2021, you will need to meet the marketing standards requirements for third countries set out in the EU marketing standards regulations, until more information is available.
- If you import these products to GB from the EU, the marketing standards requirements may change. They will be different for each product so check the specific guidance for the product you're importing.
- Goods being moved from GB to NI will have specific marketing standards certification and inspection requirements. Further information will be provided when available.
- There will be no change to the marketing standards requirements for moving goods to GB from NI.
- There will also be no changes to marketing standards requirements for goods moving from NI to the EU, and from the EU to NI.

Marketing Standards

- Marketing standards inspections will continue after the end of the transition period but will be managed to minimise delays at the border and disruption to trade flows.
- If you export these products to the EU from 1 January 2021, you will need to meet the marketing standards requirements for third countries set out in the EU marketing standards regulations, until more information is available.
- If you import these products to GB from the EU, the marketing standards requirements may change. They will be different for each product so check the specific guidance for the product you're importing.
- Goods being moved from GB to NI will have specific marketing standards certification and inspection requirements. Further information will be provided when available.
- There will be no change to the marketing standards requirements for moving goods to GB from NI.
- There will also be no changes to marketing standards requirements for goods moving from NI to the EU, and from the EU to NI.

Marketing Standards – Wine

Imports from the EU to GB

- VI-1 certificates will not be required for EU wine imported into GB from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021.

Exports from GB to the EU

- The UK is no longer a member of the EU and will be classed as a third country from 1 January 2021.
- Consignments of wine exported from GB to the EU will be subject to EU third country requirements for wine, which include having an EU VI-1.
- GB exporters will need to apply for a VI-1 certificate from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Guidance on how you can apply for an EU VI-1 will be published on GOV.UK.
- There are some situations where you do not need a VI-1 to export wine from GB to the EU, read more [here](#).

For further information on the import and export processes for wine, visit [here](#).

Marketing Standards – Fruit and Vegetables

Imports from the EU to GB

- If you import fruit and vegetables from the EU into GB, marketing standards processes at UK borders will change from 1 January 2021.
- Imports should be accompanied by an EU Certificate of Conformity issued by the exporting member state.
- A small sample of imports from the EU will be selected for checks to ensure they're complying with GB marketing standards.
- The process for EU Member States to request GB Approved Inspection Services (AIS) status will be published before 1 January 2023.

Exports from GB to the EU

- You should prepare for the third country import requirements in the EU marketing standards regulations if you export fruit and vegetables from GB to the EU from 1 January 2021.
- The UK has applied to the EU for Approved Inspection Service status.
- For further information on the import and export processes for fruit and vegetables, please refer to the guidance [here](#).

Marketing Standards – Poultry Meat

Imports from the EU to GB

- To ensure there is no disruption to import trade on 1 January 2021, marketing standards for poultry meat imported into GB from the EU will not change straight away.
- EU poultry meat with farming or chilling methods will not need third country listing or an EU competent authority certificate until 1 January 2022.
- The process for EU member states to apply for third country listing will be published in 2021.

Exports from GB to the EU

- The UK is no longer a member of the EU and from 1 January 2021 will be classed as a third country.
- If you export poultry meat to the EU from GB from 1 January 2021, you should prepare for the third country import requirements in the EU marketing standards regulations.

Marketing Standards – Poultry Meat Continued

- GB exports bearing one or more of these farming or chilling method marks (optional indications) must have a poultry meat optional indications certificate from a GB competent authority from 1 January 2021. These poultry meat optional indications certificates will be issued by:
 - The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in England and Wales
 - The Scottish government in Scotland
- For exports of poultry meat from GB to the EU, you will also need to get an export health certificate.
- Poultry meat, along with all products of animal origin, should enter the EU through a Border Control Post (BCP).
- For further information on the import and export processes for poultry meat, please refer the guidance [here](#).

Marketing Standards – Eggs

Imports from the EU to GB

- To ensure there is no disruption to trade on 1 January 2021, you can continue to import eggs into GB from the EU from 1 January 2021.
- Guidance on egg marking will be published [here](#) when available.

Exports from GB to the EU

- If you export eggs from GB to the EU from 1 January 2021, you should prepare for the third country import requirements in the EU marketing standards regulations.
- When exporting eggs and egg products, they should enter the EU via a Border Control Post, accompanied by a signed export health certificate.
- The UK has applied to the EU to carry out an assessment called an ‘evaluation of equivalence’ for egg marketing standards. Guidance on egg marking will be published [here](#) when the ‘equivalence’ decision is made.
- The UK has also applied for EU third country listing for products of animal origin (POAO) to allow exports, including eggs, to continue to the EU.
- For further information on the import and export processes for eggs, please refer the GOV.UK guidance [here](#).

Marketing Standards – Hatching Eggs and Chicks

Imports from the EU to GB

- If you are importing hatching eggs and chicks to GB from the EU, there will be changes to the information you need to provide from 1 January 2021. Please see [specific guidance here](#) for information on how to mark individual hatching eggs, packs of hatching eggs and packs of chicks, after 1 January 2021.

Exports from GB to the EU

- If you export hatching eggs and chicks to the EU from 1 January 2021, you should prepare for the third country import requirements in the EU marketing standards regulations.
- The EU will only accept GB exports of packs of chicks where the individual chicks are from the same sender and country of origin. Chicks must be packed by species, type and category of poultry. Each pack must contain one species, category and type of poultry from the same establishment.
- Please see [specific guidance here](#) for information on how to mark individual hatching eggs, packs of hatching eggs and packs of chicks, after 1 January 2021.

Marketing Standards – Beef and Veal

Imports from the EU to GB

- From 1 January 2021, the EU will have to tell Defra who their competent authorities are for beef and veal labelling and provide a list of approved establishments so businesses can continue to export beef and veal (from animals slaughtered at under 12 months of age) to GB.
- Details of the EU's competent authorities and approved operators will be published when available.
- There will be no new certification rules for beef and veal imported to GB from the EU.

Exports from GB to the EU

- The UK is no longer a member of the EU and from 1 January 2021, will be classed as a third country.
- The UK has applied to the EU to be a listed third country to allow exports to the EU to continue from 1 January 2021.
- If the EU lists the UK there will be no change to the process if you export beef and veal (from animals aged under 12 months at the time of slaughter) from GB to the EU.

For further information on the import and export processes for beef & veal, please refer the GOV.UK guidance [here](#).

Marketing Standards – Hop and Hop Products

Imports from the EU to GB

- To ensure there is no disruption to trade, hops and hop products imported into GB from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021 must continue to be accompanied by one of the following documents:
 1. EU Attestation of Equivalence issued by an authorised agency listed in [Annex I of EC Regulation 1295/2008](#)
 2. EU certificate from EU member states only, issued by an approved certification centre
- All imports from a third country will require a GB Attestation of Equivalence from 1 July 2021. The process for GB Attestation of Equivalence requirements and listing will be published on GOV.UK in early 2021.

Exports from GB to the EU

- The UK is no longer a member of the EU and from 1 January 2021 will be classed as a third country.
- You'll need to comply with EU third country import requirements to export hops and hop products from GB to the EU from 1 January 2021. To do this you'll need to apply for an EU Attestation of Equivalence from the Rural Payments Agency (RPA).

Marketing Standards – Hop and Hop Products Continued

- The UK government has applied to the EU to list the RPA as the UK agency authorised to issue EU Attestations of Equivalence.
- For further information on the import and export processes, please refer the GOV.UK guidance [here](#).

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

- 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.



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](#)

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

Pesticides

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