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BREXIT 31 OCTOBER 

Get **ready** for Brexit



Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)



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Industry Day – Warsaw

15 October 2019

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Welcome

Jonathan Knott, Ambassador, British Embassy Warsaw

Susannah Simon, Director, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

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Event overview and border priorities

Sue Evans, Border Delivery Group

Plan for the day (AM)

1

Introduction and border priorities

2

Importing and exporting in a no deal Brexit

3

10:15 – 12:15

Businesses: Prepare your business for Brexit

Individual Government presentations on:

- Manufactured goods regulations
- Cross border service provision and recognition of professional qualifications
- Transfer of personal data

10:15 – 12:15

Hauliers: Border Security

Raising awareness to prevent threats and crimes at the UK border.

- Theft prevention
- Illegal immigration
- Smuggling prevention
- Reporting suspicious behaviour

3

12:00 – 13:00 Networking lunch

Plan for the day (PM)

4

13:00 – 16:00 Moving goods between the UK and the EU after Brexit

Individual Government presentations on the end-to-end process for moving goods between the UK and the EU. Each presentation will be followed by a short round of Q&A.

- Procedures for high risk food/feed, animals, plants and other controlled goods (Defra)
- Border Force update
- Industry preparations (Eurotunnel, DFDS and P&O)

5

16:00 Close

Brexit position as at 11 October 2019

- The UK will be leaving the EU on 31 October 2019.
- Leaving the EU with a deal remains the Government's top priority.
- A responsible government must plan for every eventuality, including a no deal scenario
- No deal remains on the table until both the EU, including the European Parliament, and the UK have ratified any deal
- Our aim is to avoid as far as possible the adverse consequences arising from no deal.
- The UK have and will make the necessary preparations needed.
- **UK border priorities – ensuring new controls and processes do not interrupt the flow of goods.**

UK border priorities

UK Government objectives and priorities for the border



Maintaining security



Facilitating the flow of goods (including animals, food and plants) and people



Protection of **revenue and compliance** with standards

UK will maintain security and prioritise flow, ensuring new controls or processes do not interrupt flow of goods.

Mitigations

3 Main Mitigations



Implement Border Readiness checks

- Outbound (pre-border) checks will help to minimise how many unready trucks may cross the Channel.



Improve “trader” readiness

- Improving traders’ awareness of need for registration, authorisation and financial obligation and time this takes.
- Public Information Campaign to “Get ready”



Implement traffic management systems

- This aims to reduce and disperse traffic build up/queues at key outbound RoRo locations.

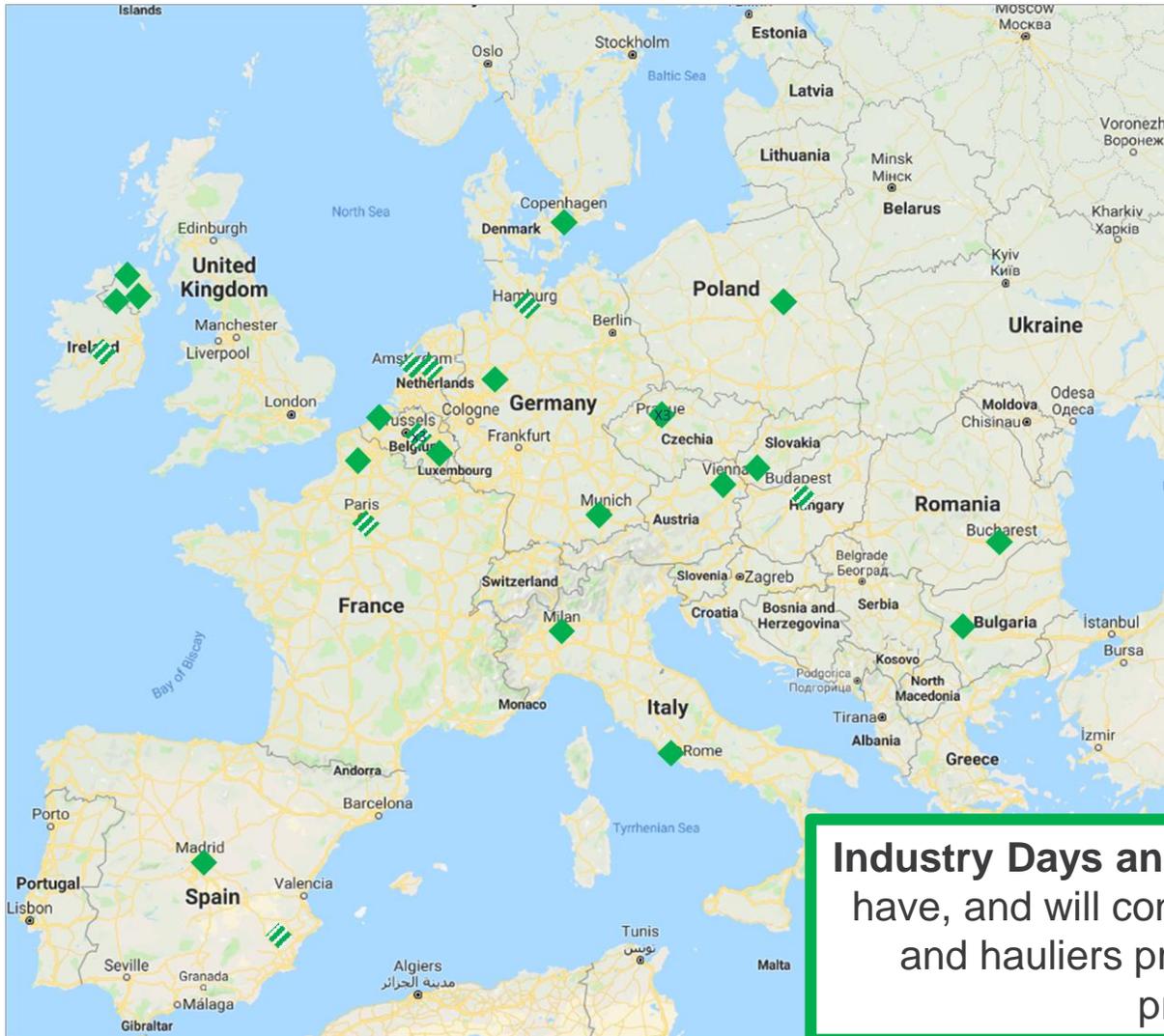
Border Update

- We know that most **EU ports / terminals** are ready and have the infrastructure, resource and IT systems in place.
- **Operational / technical engagement** (wherever possible) - BDG are working with officials and operators / ports in key Member States to iron out practical issues for the border
- **Freight arriving at UK Roll-on-Roll-off ports from the EU** will leave the port and terminals as they do today without the need to stop other than for an exceptional Border Force check which will be conducted off line, away of the flow of traffic.
- **Freight leaving UK ports** will require pre-lodged declarations, and preparations for food and feed commodities which require formalities are done before the truck departs from the depots.

Border Update

- **Trader readiness** is our number 1 concern
- **Risk of disruption for the flow of goods** into and out of the UK because we estimate that up to half of traders will not be ready
- **Unready trucks** – if they manage to travel from the UK and are stopped at the EU border, they will have to be held there (at the traders' cost) until they are cleared
- **Disruption / congestion** - This may cause blockages and queues (or the goods be re-exported back to the UK or destroyed).

Summary of Industry Days



Industry Days and events to date

- Belgium x 2
- Bulgaria
- Slovakia
- Romania
- France x 3
- Spain x 2
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Czech Republic
- Polish x 2

Future dates planned

- Spain
- Poland x 1 (Katowice tomorrow)
- Czech Republic x 2
- Italy x 2
- Denmark
- Austria
- Netherlands
- Belgium

Industry Days and Events across Europe have, and will continue to, support traders and hauliers prepare for UK No Deal processes

Industry Days - Key Points Raised

Below is a high level summary of the key points raised at previous Industry Days:

- EU and UK treatment of goods moving at midnight on 31 October
- Customs – financial securities; groupage consignments; general levels of knowledge of customs procedures; DDP; Incoterms; VAT and excise procedures/ duty free; registration & status in UK & EU27; operationalising the transitional arrangements; operationalising transit – offices of transit, departure and destination
- Tariffs quotas, rules of origin and legislation to underpin
- SPS – evidence of export from the UK
- Product labelling / dual labelling
- Rejected UK exports – destruction / returns to the UK etc
- Traffic management – delays - fresh produce, live animal welfare, driver hours, cabotage, permits, licences
- Pets travel – listed status of UK on D1



Any questions

Contact details for cross government border related questions:
queriesattheborder.EUEXIT@hmrc.gov.uk





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Importing and exporting

Jill Hawkins, HMRC



Prepare for Brexit at gov.uk/brexit

Overview



Currently...

...businesses can move goods freely between the UK and the EU.



In the event of a No Deal...

...business importing and exporting goods within the EU will have to comply with new rules.

HMRC is committed to helping businesses understand these changes and actions they need to take to ensure that they remain compliant and can continue trading in the event of a No Deal EU Exit.

Approach to No Deal

Day 1

- Declarations should be pre-lodged electronically in advance.
- Routine fiscal and other controls and checks undertaken away from the flow of traffic.

Easements

- Transitional Simplified Procedures.
- Intermediaries' liability.
- Guarantee relaxations.
- Entry Summary Declarations for imports.

Long term

UK Government is working on:

- Automated solutions
- Use of technology for smarter borders and sharing more data.

Economic Operator Registration Identification (EORI)



You'll need an EORI number that starts with GB to interact with the UK customs system if there's no Brexit deal



If you'll be dealing with EU customs then you'll need an EU EORI number



If you are UK VAT Registered:

- You will be auto-enrolled for an EORI starting GB
- The EORI will include your VAT registration number



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Imports into the UK

HMRC



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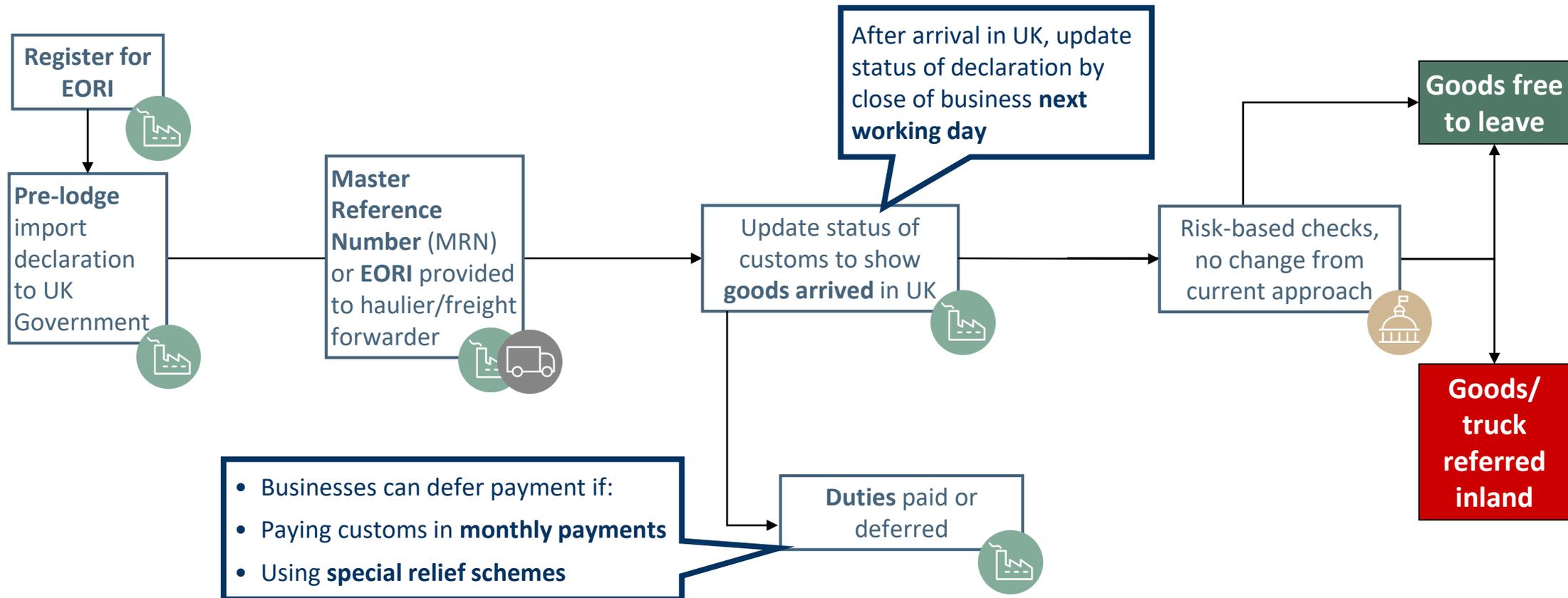
Importing to the UK through RoRo borders on Day 1

CUSTOMS

Pre-border

En route

At UK border



Transitional Simplified Procedures (TSPs)

- Transitional Simplified Procedures will make importing goods easier for the initial period after the UK leaves the EU.
- **Traders registered for TSP will not need to make full customs declarations at the border and will be able to defer paying their customs duties.**

To be eligible, traders must:



Be established in the UK



Have the intention to import goods into the UK from the EU



Have a UK Economic Operator Registration Identification (EORI) number

TSP declaration process



Controlled goods

- The trader submits a simplified frontier declaration and ensures all necessary certificates and licences are available.
- The reference number for this declaration is given to the haulier as proof that required customs formalities have been done.
- On arrival in the UK, the trader updates the declaration to “arrived” before the end of the working day following the crossing.
- This is followed by a supplementary declaration **by the fourth working day of the month** following the arrival of the goods in the UK.
- If the trader is already using this process, they can choose to use it for standard goods as well.

TSP declaration process



Standard goods

- The trader makes a declaration directly in their commercial records.
- The trader will provide the haulier with their EORI number as proof the goods are subject to a TSP process.
- This is followed by a supplementary declaration by the fourth working day of the month following the arrival of the goods in the UK.
- For the first six months supplementary declarations will not be due until the fourth working day in May 2020

Entry summary declarations for imports (Safety & Security)

These slides were created for the industry event in Warsaw, Poland on 15/10/10 and are out of date. For more information please refer to gov.uk.



- The UK will phase in the requirement for entry summary declarations (ENS) on all goods arriving from the EU, Norway and Switzerland over 12 months.
- We are taking this approach to give carriers and hauliers more time to prepare for their obligations.
- The legal requirement to submit an ENS for goods arriving from the EU will come into force from 31st October 2020.
- HMRC will work with businesses to get them ready.

Duty deferment

Current rules

- Traders must have a duty deferment account to use TSP or an agent's Customs Freight Simplified Procedure (CFSP) authorisation:



In practice, this is a direct debit mandate



It allows HMRC to take a monthly payment of duties 15 days after supplementary declaration is made



Guarantees are required in order to defer duty to make monthly payments

Day 1 easements

- Traders will not be required to meet the Customs Comprehensive Guarantee (CCG) criteria when obtaining guarantees.
- Traders can still choose to apply for a CCG, as those with Authorised Economic Operator C status can seek a reduction in the level of guarantee required to defer duty.

Special procedures – Day 1

Current rules: EU rules require a customs comprehensive guarantee (CCG) to obtain a full authorisation for a special procedure.

Day 1 easements

Traders will not be required to meet the CCG criteria nor provide a financial guarantee for:



Inward processing



Outward processing



Temporary admission



Authorised use (a.k.a. end use)



Customs warehousing

Traders still need to meet criteria for the special procedure.

This policy will be monitored, and traders will be given 12 months' notice of changes.



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Exports from the UK

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Prepare for Brexit at gov.uk/brexit

Exporting from the UK through RoRo borders on Day 1

CUSTOMS AND SAFETY/SECURITY

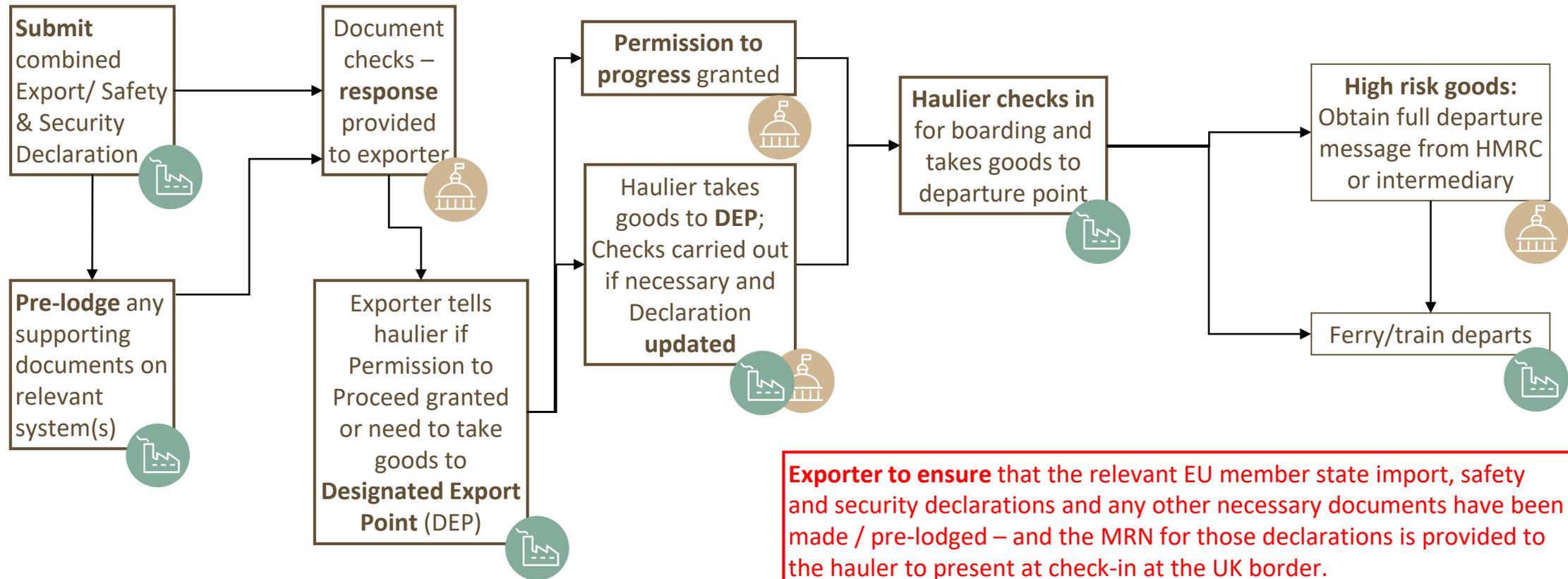
EXPORTS

Pre-departure

Authorised premises/DEP

At UK border

Post border



Exporter to ensure that the relevant EU member state import, safety and security declarations and any other necessary documents have been made / pre-lodged – and the MRN for those declarations is provided to the haulier to present at check-in at the UK border.



Entry summary declarations for exports (Safety & Security)

These slides were created for the industry event in Warsaw, Poland on 15/10/10 and are for the use of the industry. For more information please refer to gov.uk.



Safety & security / ENS information required on export from the UK will continue to be provided as part of the export customs declaration.

We expect that the EU will require a safety & security declaration for imports to the EU, reflecting current rest of the world process.



Empty trucks

Entering/leaving the UK

- For UK customs purposes there will be no requirement to make a customs declaration for empty trucks.

Packaging

- Where an otherwise empty truck contains some packaging no customs declaration will be required and the truck will be treated as empty.
- This applies to:



Empty containers and pallets



Equipment for controlling the temperature inside the container



Internal partition, shelves and similar for stowing goods

- Further details at:
 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/notice-3001-special-procedures-for-the-union-customs-code/annex-c>

Air Freight



- Freight from around the world is regularly transported into and out of the UK using existing EU based customs processes.
- Infrastructure requirements for a Day One No Deal scenario will be minimal in most locations.
- Will utilise existing capacity along with temporary arrangements to meet likely increases in demand for Day One,

TSP can be used for goods imported by Air





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Common Transit Convention (CTC)

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How does the Common Transit Convention (CTC) work?



The **CTC allows movement of goods - under duty suspense** - between the 28 EU Member States and the European Free Trade Association countries (Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein) plus Turkey, Republic of North Macedonia and Serbia.

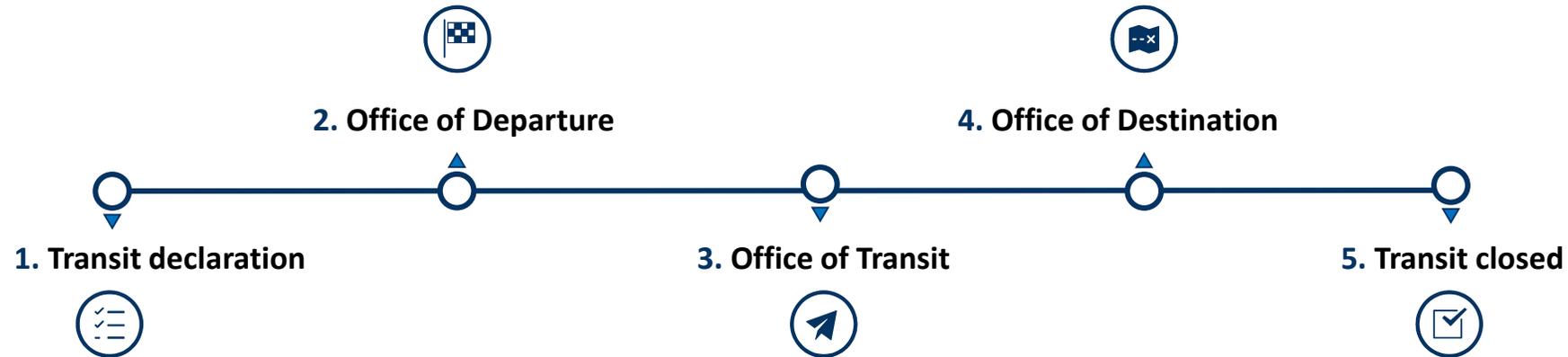


UK has been invited to accede to CTC as a separate contracting party when EU laws cease to apply to the UK (letter of invitation was December 2018).



The requirements to use CTC will remain unchanged. However, as the UK will be outside the EU Customs territory, **traders will need to have a Transit Accompanying Document (TAD) scanned** at the point of entry into the UK or other new customs territory.

Transit and the Common Transit Convention (CTC)



1. The transit declaration is completed (including guarantee) using NCTS (the New Customs Transit System)
2. The goods are presented at the Office of Departure (or Authorised Consignor) and the Transit Accompanying Document (TAD) is printed off presented to the haulier and then the goods are released into transit.
3. At every border crossing into a new customs territory, the TAD and goods are presented at the Office of Transit (OoT functions can only be performed by Customs Officials).
4. At the final destination the goods and TAD are presented at the Office of Destination (or Authorised Consignee).
5. The transit movement is closed, the goods must be declared to another customs regime eg free circulation, temporary storage and the guarantee is released.

The goods are tracked and messages are sent from the various offices using NCTS during the journey.

Transit guarantees

- To make transit movements a trader needs to provide a guarantee for the customs duties suspended during the movement. This can be an individual guarantee for a single movement or a Customs Comprehensive Guarantee (CCG) for multiple movements.
- To hold a CCG, a business needs to:



Satisfy HMRC's
customs/compliance checks



Obtain a guarantee from an
approved financial institution

- An individual guarantee can include a guarantor undertaking from a bank or financial institution and a cash deposit.
- Guarantees can take several weeks to set up, so traders should contact their bank or insurer about this as soon as possible.
- The guarantee requirements are set by the Common Transit Convention.

Simplified transit procedures

Under the CTC, traders can apply for authorisation to use simplified transit procedures. The main types of authorisation are:



Authorised Consignor Status allows traders to declare goods to transit at their premises rather than an Office of Departure. Traders applying for this need to have a CCG.



Authorised Consignee Status allows traders to end transit movements at their premises rather than an Office of Destination. Traders applying for this generally need a temporary storage facility.

HMRC is working to enable traders to be authorised as quickly as possible.



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VAT

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VAT – What's changing

In a no deal scenario, postponed accounting will be introduced for imports from the EU and Rest of World

Low Value Consignment Relief will be abolished, and an online service will collect VAT from businesses for parcels up to £135

We expect EU member states will apply Rest of World rules to the UK for exports and other EU VAT processes



- For exports, businesses will no longer need to complete EC sales lists, but will need to review the rules in individual member states that apply for import VAT
- The UK would stop having access to certain EU VAT IT systems – but a new UK VAT registration number checker will be available

Key actions for businesses

Businesses who trade with the UK need to act now to ensure that they are prepared in the event of a No Deal EU exit.



- Apply for an **EORI number (UK & EU)**
- Consider registering for **TSP if you are established in the UK.**



- Confirm you can complete each **data field** in the declaration.



- Agree responsibilities with your **customs agent and logistics provider** for each part of the process and update your contracts to reflect this.



- Identify **software** for submitting documents, if you do not use a customs agent.



- Consider any exposure to **financial security** needed



Contact details for HMRC Stakeholder team:
externalstakeholders.customs@hmrc.gov.uk





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Preparing for Brexit: manufactured goods regulation

Advice for businesses in the EU

Malte Werner, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial
Strategy

Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)



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Summary

- Overview of key considerations for Polish businesses.
- Regulation of ‘New Approach’ goods in a no deal scenario.
- Regulation of ‘Old Approach’ goods in a no deal scenario.
- Contact details, and further resources.



Key considerations if you make, sell or trade manufactured goods (1)



In a no deal scenario, the UK would fall outside of EU regulatory frameworks. You will need to take action to continue selling many manufactured goods into the UK.

1 Check which regulations apply to your product.

To determine what steps you or others in your supply chain need to take, identify what EU regulations are relevant to you. Think about inputs as well as end products – for example chemicals.

2 Check if you need a new product approval or to transfer/ convert an existing one.



If your business or a subsidiary uses a UK-based conformity assessment body to gain a third-party product approval, you will need a new product approval or to transfer an existing one. In a no deal scenario, the EU will stop recognising UK approvals. The UK will recognise EU approvals immediately after Brexit but action may still be needed for certain goods – such as vehicles.



Key considerations if you make, sell or trade manufactured goods (2)

3

Check if you need a nominated person or another representative to act on your behalf.



UK registered businesses, facilities and nominated persons (i.e. authorised representatives, qualified persons) will no longer count as established in the EU, and vice-versa. These businesses will need to appoint someone to undertake certain tasks in the EU or UK.

4

Speak to your supply chains/ distributors and understand your new legal duties.



Make sure your suppliers understand the actions they need to take. If you distribute UK goods, or have your goods distributed by someone in the UK, you may acquire new legal duties. You may face new UK reporting requirements.



Key considerations if you make, sell or trade manufactured goods (3)

5 Consider what marking/ labelling changes apply to your product



You may need to make changes to the information or regulatory markings that appear on your product, for example to reflect changes to product approvals or new representatives you appoint in the UK.

6 More details on regulatory requirements for UK and EU markets is available on gov.uk.



Check which regulations apply to your product

‘Old Approach’: goods such as cars, medicines, chemicals and aerospace, with standalone models of regulation

‘New Approach’: a common toolkit of regulatory measures covering goods, such as toys and machinery

‘Non-harmonised goods’: subject to national rather than EU-wide product rules

Examples: toys, electronics, machinery, pressure equipment, personal protective equipment, construction products, medical devices, domestic appliances, lifts, pyrotechnic articles and recreational craft



Regulation of ‘New Approach’ Goods



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How does the 'New Approach' work now?



High-level requirements in legislation and use of harmonised standards to achieve compliance.



Conformity with requirements of 'New Approach' legislation shown by use of the CE marking.



In most cases, manufacturers take sole legal responsibility for compliance and can self-declare.



In other cases manufacturers need to use a third party assessment body (a 'Notified Body').



What Brexit means for Polish exporters to the UK: CE marking and UKCA marking for the UK market



New approach goods meeting EU regulations and CE marked can still be sold in the UK for a time-limited period post Brexit



UK will directly recognise conformity assessment carried out by EU notified bodies.



A system of Approved Bodies and a UK database will replace Notified Bodies and the EU NANDO database.



Products assessed against UK rules by a UK 'Approved Body' will need the UKCA marking.



We will consult with EU businesses before making any changes to these arrangements.



CE marking for the EU market



Conformity assessments by UK notified bodies will no longer be recognised in the EU.



Any goods assessed by a UK body cannot be sold in the EU without reassessment by an EU body. This applies to mandatory 3rd party assessment only. Voluntary testing is not impacted.



As an alternative, manufacturers can transfer their files to an EU-recognised body pre-Brexit as long as this is before exit day.



However, most manufacturers of CE marked goods self-declare conformity. This will not be affected.



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Authorised Representatives



Businesses can appoint Authorised Representatives to carry out certain tasks on their behalf.



UK-based Authorised Representatives will no longer be recognised in the EU in the event of a no deal.



Existing Authorised Representatives in an EU country will continue to be recognised in the UK.



New Authorised Representatives will need to be based in the UK to be recognised under UK law.





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Importing and Distributing: Impact of Brexit on Polish distributors and businesses, which buy UK goods or sell EU goods to the UK market



An EU-based distributor of UK goods may become an ‘importer’ – and vice-versa.



Compared to a distributor, importers have a stronger duty to ensure products are compliant.



The importer’s address also often has to be put on the product or its packaging. If you sell EU goods to the UK, your UK importer will be subject to new UK obligations.



18 month transitional period during which UK importers can put information identifying them on an accompanying document – not mirrored by the EU.

Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)



Declarations of conformity: what is required for businesses selling into the UK market



For new approach goods an EU declaration of conformity should be drawn up and available.



For UKCA marked products – a UK declaration of conformity will be needed.



For CE marked products, an EU declaration will still be needed – even for UK market.



Declarations of conformity may need updating with new Notified Body and/or authorised representative/importer details.



Products already on EU27 market by exit day will not be impacted



Placing on the market refers to each individual product, not a type of products / product line.



Placing refers to the first supply of a good for distribution, consumption or use after the manufacturing stage is completed.



European Commission: placing does not require the physical delivery of a product.



Proof can be a contract of sale, invoice, distribution or shipping documents even if the product has not physically transferred to a member state.



Checklist of actions for new approach goods

- Check whether you need to change your conformity assessment body and/or the conformity marking on your goods.
- Check whether you need to appoint a new Authorised Representative or equivalent in the UK.
- Determine if you or your distributor will become an importer and understand your new legal duties.
- Update your product's labelling and declaration of conformity based on the above actions.



Regulation of 'Old Approach' Goods



How does the ‘Old Approach’ work now?

- Product sectors include aerospace, automotive, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.
- Sector specific regulatory frameworks, with detailed requirements set out in legislation
- National authorities usually oversee performance and granting of approvals.
- Please visit gov.uk/euexit for the latest information.



Arrangements for 'Old Approach' goods in a no deal scenario

	The UK will have its own REACH regime post Brexit for chemicals manufactured in or exported to the UK.
	EC type-approvals no longer automatically accepted for motor vehicles on the UK market – the UK Vehicle Certification Agency (VCA) will issue provisional UK type approvals.
	Medicines with a 'centralised' authorisation will be given a UK authorisation.
	In various areas (cosmetics, chemicals, medicines) – companies may need to appoint new UK representatives.
	Exact arrangements will depend on specific goods – lots of guidance available on GOV.UK.



Automotive: Checklist of actions for selling into the UK

- Motor vehicles to be placed on the UK market will need to convert their existing EC type-approvals to UK type-approval by applying to VCA for a provisional UK type-approval, valid for two years.
- New vehicle approvals will require VCA-issued UK type-approval after Brexit day (subject to new legislation).
- For manufacturers with valid EC type-approval post-Brexit: duplicate testing is not required, but manufacturers will need to supply documentary evidence to prove compliance.
- Read the detailed guidance on [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk).



UK REACH: checklist of actions to maintain UK market access

- Those with ‘grandfathered’ UK held EU REACH registrations would need to open an account on the new UK REACH IT system and provide some basic information in the first 120 days after Exit.
- If their EU/EEA supplier does not appoint a UK Only Representative, UK downstream users will need to notify their continued use of substances covered by an EU held registration within 180 days.
- Both of these groups are then able within 2 years to provide the full technical information appropriate to their tonnage band to ensure continued use after that time.

Note – For continued EU market access, any EU REACH registrations held by a UK entity will need to be transferred to an EU entity.



Where to find more information



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Further guidance is available at the following link:

[Placing manufactured goods on the UK market after Brexit](#)

www.gov.uk/guidance/placing-manufactured-goods-on-the-uk-market-if-theres-no-brexit-deal

If you are unsure of what guidance is relevant to you or if you have general queries relating to the regulation of manufactured goods, please don't hesitate to email:
goodsregulation@beis.gov.uk



Contacts details:

Sector	Contact(s)
New Approach goods	Goodsregulation@beis.gov.uk
Chemicals	General Brexit enquires: EU-exitchemicals@hse.gov.uk Biocides: biocidesenquiries@hse.gov.uk CLP: ukreachca@hse.gov.uk PIC: ukdna@hse.gov.uk
Automotive	VCA: UKTA@vca.gov.uk DfT: IVS.ENQUIRIES@dft.gov.uk
Medical devices	devices.regulatory@mhra.gov.uk



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Preparing for Brexit: Services

Advice for businesses in the EU: Services

Susannah Simon, Liam Izod and Adam Barnes, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)

Trade in services if the UK leaves the EU without a deal

What would change

Today, the UK and EU trade +£120B of services partly based on

- our membership of the Single Market
- mutual recognition of qualifications
- visa-free business travel

If the UK leaves without a deal, businesses will face new barriers to trade in services and investment, and will need to take steps to mitigate them

The UK will maintain liberal market access and business travel, but will insist professional qualifications are equivalent

In the EU, market access and recognition of qualifications is expected to be more difficult, and will vary between Member States for the UK

What this would mean for you

If you export services to the UK

- Check what, if any, new barriers you may face
- Check if your professional qualifications will be recognised as equivalent
- Check if you will need to take steps to continue to send data to the UK

If you import services from the UK

- Check if your provider will face any additional barriers to serving you
- Check if your provider will remain qualified in your local market

We will cover three topics



Market access

Liberal access to the UK but
varying access across EU



Recognition of qualifications

Reciprocal recognition ends



Business travel

No visas expected for
some short-term visits

Please visit gov.uk/brexit for full information

Prepare for Brexit at gov.uk/brexit



UK services market will remain accessible but the EU's will vary

Businesses and professionals providing cross-border services in the UK or the EU will no longer be covered by the EU Services Directive. UK businesses providing services through a branch or subsidiary will no longer benefit from treaty rights on freedom of establishment and will be regarded as originating from a 'third country'.

EU → UK

EEA businesses can expect minimal additional barriers to access the UK market:

- The UK does not apply any nationality restrictions to owners or managers of UK companies
- Companies that operate in the UK are currently subject to the overseas company regime
- Businesses already established in the UK will face minor changes in the administrative regime
- Those looking to invest in the UK are not expected to face new barriers

UK → EU

Member States may impose additional legal, regulatory and administrative barriers, which will vary by sector and country and may include:

- Additional requirements for those providing services remotely
- Nationality or residency requirements for individuals who own, manage or direct a company or other asset
- Limits on the total amount of equity that non-EU or non-EEA nationals may hold
- Requirements to hold an EU-recognised qualification to supply a service or direct a company

Check the detailed guidance [Providing services including those of a qualified professional after Brexit](#) and your local regulators for restrictions on UK services

Prepare for Brexit at gov.uk/brexit



Mutual recognition of professional qualifications will stop

If the UK leaves the EU without a deal, there will be no system of mutual recognition of professional qualifications between the EU and the UK.

- EU → UK** UK will introduce a new system for the recognition of EEA and Swiss professional qualifications
- Recognition decisions made before Brexit will not be affected
 - Applications in progress before Brexit will follow pre-Brexit rules as far as possible
 - UK regulators will be required to recognise EU, EEA and Swiss qualifications which are of an equivalent standard to UK qualifications
- UK → EU** Professionals with UK qualifications will no longer be able to rely on EU law to guarantee a route to recognition and should check the policies of specific Member States
- This may affect you, your employees or your service providers
 - Recognition decisions made on UK qualifications before Brexit are not affected

Check the detailed guidance [Providing services including those of a qualified professional after Brexit](#) and your regulators for restrictions on UK services

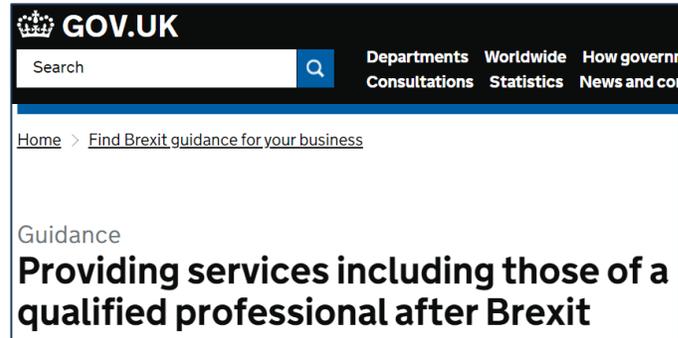
No changes expected for short-term travel to UK but check rules in EU

Short-term travel to the UK will remain largely unchanged until a new immigration system is in place from 2021. Rules will vary in each Member State.

- EU → UK** • In the short-term, EU citizens arriving after 31 October 2019 will still be able to come to the UK as they do now, and border crossing arrangements will not change
- UK → EU** • UK citizens should ensure their passport is less than 10 years old and has at least 6 months validity on the day of travel
- The EU will allow UK citizens to travel to the EU for 90 days in any 180 days for business meetings, training, sports and cultural events, and short-term study
- If you are undertaking activity outside of these areas or intend to stay for more than 90 days in any 180-day period, you should check in the country you are travelling to whether you will need a visa, work permit or other documentation

Use the signposting information on gov.uk and check with your local immigration authorities for more information on UK to EU business travel

Further information is available



Providing services after Brexit



There may be other issues not addressed in this material In some areas, policy content is still being developed

Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)





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BREXIT **31 OCTOBER** 

Preparing for Brexit: Data

Advice for businesses in the EU: Transfer of personal data

Ben Gallagher



Prepare for Brexit at gov.uk/brexit

Border Delivery Group
Industry Day

Data flows

- The ability to collect, share and process data is **crucial for the economy and public sector organisations**
- Cross-border data flows are the basis of today's digitised economies; they are important to **individuals and businesses** of all sizes and sectors
- In the last 10 years, global flows in goods, Foreign Direct Investment and data have raised world GDP by more than 10%; data flows account for a larger share of this growth than trade in goods, **contributing \$2.8 trillion to the world economy (McKinsey 2016)¹**



Many businesses rely on the transfer of personal data

1

Trading goods

- Addresses in delivery details
- Bank accounts in order details

2

Trading services

- Personnel files in outsourced HR, accounts, back office functions
- Names and addresses of partners and resellers

3

European operations

- Intra-company transfers of customer details
- Intra-company transfers of HR personnel detail

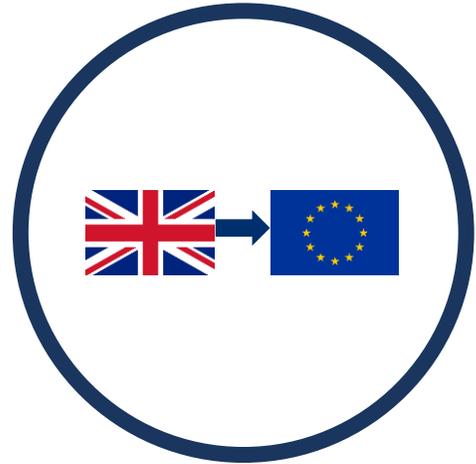
Data transfers between the UK and EU

- Today the transfer of personal data between the UK and the rest of the EU is governed by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Law Enforcement Directive (LED).
- When the UK leaves the EU, we will become a third country. The EU has an established mechanism to allow the free flow of personal data to third countries, called adequacy decisions.
- It is critical that the UK's adequacy assessment process commences as soon as possible to **minimise the risk of disruption to data flows** - the UK stands ready.
- When the UK leaves the EU there will be no immediate change to the UK's data protection standards. We have already passed legislation to ensure that after Brexit the GDPR will be brought into UK law and the Information Commissioner will remain the UK's independent supervisory authority on data protection.



Data transfers in No Deal

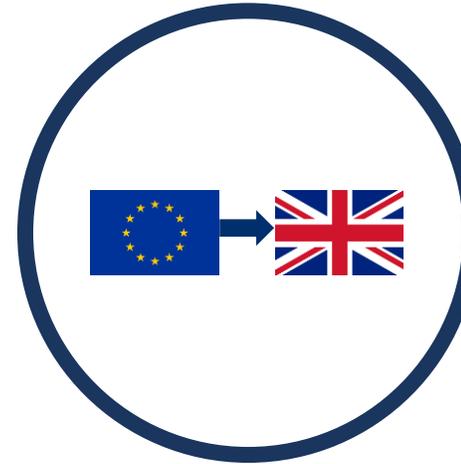
We will discuss data transfers both to and from the UK



From the UK to the EU

The UK does not intend to impose additional requirements on transfers of personal data from the **UK to the EU**.

Personal data can continue to flow freely as it does now.



From the EU to the UK

The European Commission's current position is not to put in place a similar arrangement for EU to UK personal data transfers. Therefore EU business will need to implement alternative transfer mechanisms.

What do you need to do to prepare?

- Find out if your organisation transfers personal data to the UK.
- If so, consult the European Data Protection Board guidance for EU organisations on data transfers under the GDPR in a No Deal.
- You can also consult guidance from the European Commission that was published in September 2019.
- The UK government and UK data protection regulator - the Information Commissioner's Office - have also issued guidance for UK organisations to plan accordingly.



Further information is available

- **European Data Protection Board** (https://edpb.europa.eu/our-work-tools/our-documents/drugo/information-note-data-transfers-under-gdpr-event-no-deal-brexit_en)
- **European Commission checklist and factsheet for no deal readiness** - https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/brexit-preparedness-communications-checklist_v3_en.pdf **and** https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/factsheet-preparing-withdrawal-brexit-preparedness-web_en.pdf
- **UK's Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)** (<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/data-protection-and-brexit/data-protection-if-there-s-no-brexit-deal/>)
- **ICO SCC tool kit** (<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/data-protection-self-assessment/>)
- **UK Government** (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-personal-data-after-brexit>)
- **Your Domestic Data Protection Authority**





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Additional information

Sue Evans, Border Delivery Group

Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)

Your next steps on GOV.UK/BREXIT

- 1 Visit the Get ready for Brexit check at gov.uk/get-ready-brexit-check and review the information tailored to your business.
- 2 Sign up to email alerts about EU exit on GOV.UK: [Brexit email alerts](#).

Additional information

Available products

- A public information campaign and associated communication products have been made available to include a range of materials that can be used to raise awareness with your own stakeholders and customers. These include:
 - **Videos** covering the key changes and additional requirements, including short clips designed for social media and deep dive videos into key topics such as importing and exporting
 - **Sector specific webinars**
 - **Dedicated email address for queries** set up by **Border Delivery Group (BDG)** for questions about the border, queriesattheborder.euexit@hmrc.gov.uk
 - **Frequently Asked Questions** product which will be shared with you following today's event.
 - **Brexit imports and exports helpline**

Additional information: Webinars

Presentations will include information on border preparedness, customs procedures at the border and relevant sector-specific content. Participants are invited to attend the webinar most relevant to their sector, from:

- Agriculture and Foods (Agri-foods)
- Chemicals
- Automotive
- Hauliers/logistics
- Life sciences
- Non-specific/general traders

How to register for the webinars:

Visit borderdeliverygroup.eventbrite.com and choose the webinar you find most appropriate and register to confirm your attendance. Dates for further weeks are continuously being added. Access to relevant material and the arrangements for submission of questions in advance of the webinar itself will be provided to registered participants.

Additional information: HMRC



Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number mythbuster



[Download](#)



How to goods from the EU into the UK through import roll on roll off (RoRo) locations after



[Download](#)



Simple trader checklist to get ready for Brexit



[Download](#)



How to export goods into the EU through roll on roll off (RoRo) locations after Brexit



[Download](#)

Additional information: DfT



Transporting goods between the UK and EU in a no-deal Brexit: guidance for hauliers



[Download](#)



How to move goods through RORO locations in a no deal Brexit: EU to UK and UK to EU



[Download](#)

Additional information: Sector specific



Flowchart for exporting chemicals to the EU after Brexit



[Download](#)



Flowchart for exporting meat and dairy to the EU after Brexit



[Download](#)



Flowchart for exporting live animals to the EU after Brexit



[Download](#)

Brexit Imports and Exports Helpline

The EU Exit Import and Export Helpline is a cross government initiative to provide a single point of enquiry for queries relating to moving goods across the UK border following the UK's exit from the European Union.

Telephone: 0300 3301 331

Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm BST

What sort of queries are covered by the Helpline?

- Requirements of the trader (customs declarations, export health certificates, controlled goods licenses/permits)
- Requirements of the haulier (trailer registration, international driving permits)
- Other pre-requisites to trade (Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number)
- Import easements (Transitional Simplified Procedures)

What sort of queries are not covered by the Helpline?

- Any queries relating to goods moving between Ireland and Northern Ireland as these are subject to different procedures. Guidance covering this can be found on Gov.uk

Where can I learn more?

- <https://www.gov.uk/contact-brexit-import-export-helpline>





HM Government

Moving goods between the UK and the EU after Brexit

15 October 2019

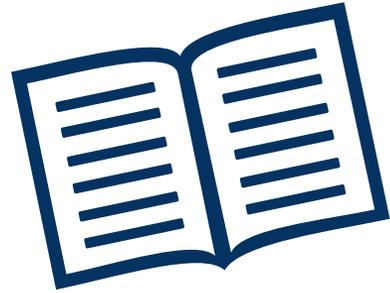


Department for Transport

Transport requirements in a no deal Brexit

Prepare your business now to ensure you, your customers and suppliers are ready for EU Exit

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*“The UK wants to explore options for **reciprocal** access for road hauliers and passenger road transport operators, and arrangements for private motoring” - UK White Paper, July 2018*

*“The Parties should ensure **comparable market access** for freight and passenger road transport operators [...] Parties should consider complementary arrangements to address travel by private motorists”*

- Political Declaration, November 2018



Prepare your business now to ensure you, your customers and suppliers are ready for EU Exit

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- The UK put in place domestic laws to **reciprocate** the EU Regulation on basic road connectivity (2019/501):
 - current rights will be maintained for EU hauliers and bus operators
 - This includes cabotage and cross-trade
- **Transport documentation** for EU hauliers will remain the same with no new documents or processes.
- The UK Government has confirmed it will:
 - Recognise driver and transport manager Certificate of Professional Competence (CPC)
 - Recognise EU issued driving licences – you will not need an International Driving Permit (IDP)
 - Recognise EU Community licence – you will not need an ECMT permit to access the UK
- The UK meets all the requirements to remain part of the Green Card Free Circulation Area, however should the EU not make the decision to confirm this, you will require either a Green Card or other proof of Insurance. If you have different policies for your trailer and vehicle, please bring proof of insurance for each.



Prepare your business now to ensure you, your customers and suppliers are ready for EU Exit

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Drivers Hours

- Department for Transport is able to respond rapidly to urgent situations by temporarily relaxing the drivers' hours rules where it is in the public interest to do so.
- The details, including the scope of the relaxation, are determined on a case-by-case basis following close engagement with affected industry sectors.
- In the past this facility has been made use of during roads disruption caused by events such as adverse weather conditions and disruption to cross-Channel traffic.

Driver CPC

- The EU has indicated that UK-issued CPC will not be recognised for employment in the EU.
- Holders of a UK Driver CPC who are currently working for an EU company may want to exchange their UK CPC for an EU CPC before Exit Day.
- Exchanging CPC in this way will have no effect on a driver's ability to work in the UK because the UK will continue to recognise EU-issued CPC.



Helping hauliers understand if they are ready to cross the border in to the EU

These slides were created for the industry event in Warsaw, Poland on 15/10/10 and are for the dissemination of information. For more information please refer to gov.uk.

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Pop ups

- About 100 in Great Britain
- Another 50 in the EU
- Handing out copies of the haulier pocket guide
- Multilingual service

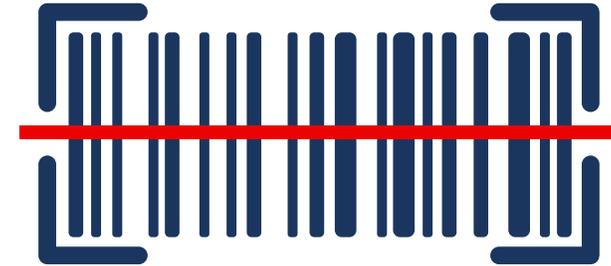
Helping hauliers understand if they are ready to cross the border in to the EU

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Border Readiness Checks

- Travel Documents – **Passport or ID**
- Customs documents – **the Movement Reference Number form either the Transit Accompanying Document or the French Import Document, an ATA carnet or a TiR Carnet**
 - **Nothing needed for empty HGVs or those carrying mail**
- Specialist documents based on the goods being carried
 - **Phytosanitary Certificate for plants and plant based goods**
 - **Export Health Certificate for animal products**
 - **Export licences for chemicals, drugs, waste**



Managing HGV traffic in Kent (Operation Brock)

Operation Brock is the suite of multi-agency contingency measures planned to allow non-port traffic to continue to use the M20 in both directions when HGVs are stored on the coast-bound carriageway, and other areas in Kent.

The queuing system only applies to lorries heading to mainland Europe from Kent. All other drivers should check conditions before setting out and, if they're crossing the channel, check with their service operator for updates.

Further information can be found on <https://highwaysengland.co.uk/OperationBrock/>



Phase 1

In the event of excessive disruption to services across the English Channel, improved holding capacity in the Port of Dover and Eurotunnel, as well as on the A20 approach to the port (Dover TAP), would be used.

Phase 2

If phase 1 capacity is reached, we will start queuing Europe bound lorries that are 7.5 tonnes and over on the coast bound section of the M20 between junction 8 and 9 with cars and other vehicles using a contraflow on the London-bound carriageway.

Phase 3

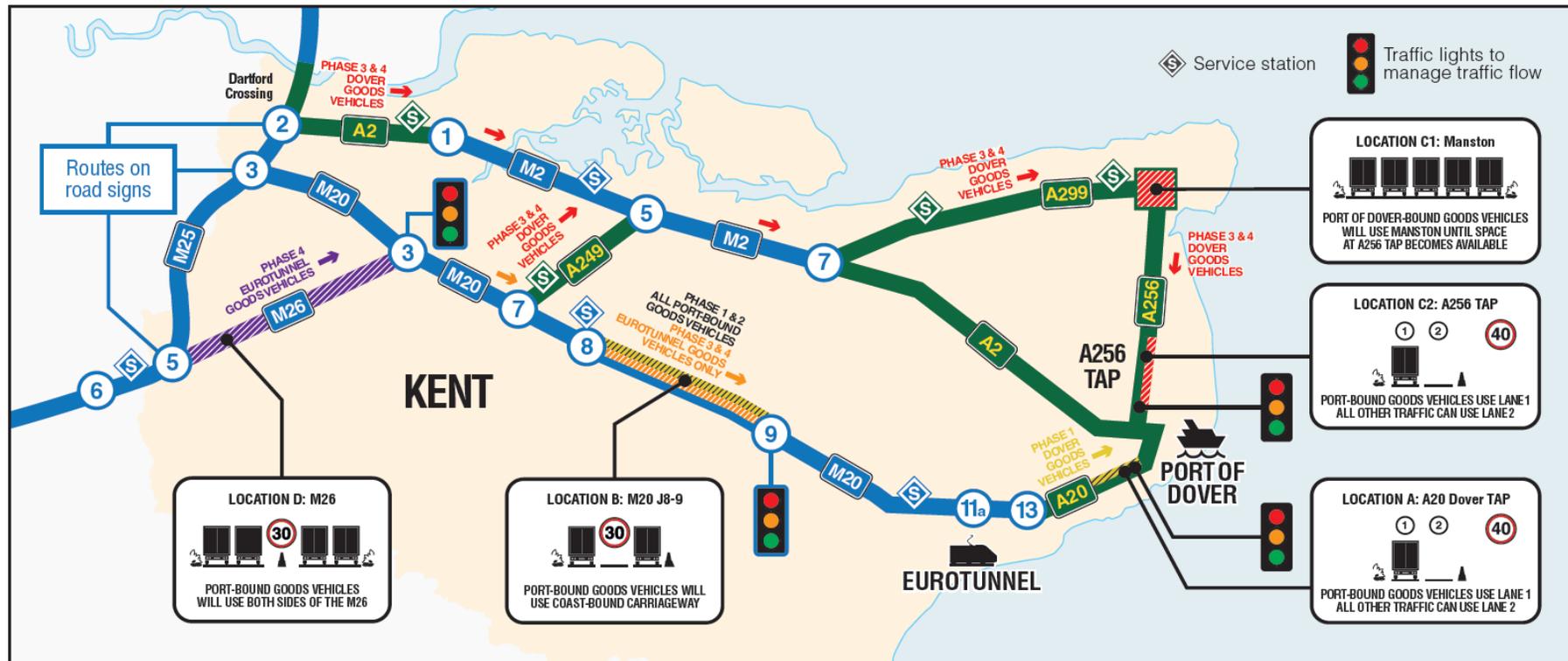
If phase 2 becomes full, lorries heading for Port of Dover will be directed to Manston Airfield, while the M20 is used to hold traffic for Eurotunnel. Traffic lights on the A256 after Manston Airfield will help to manage traffic travelling to the port.

Phase 4

If the M20 holding area and Manston becomes full, the M26 could be used to hold additional lorries heading for Eurotunnel.

Managing HGV traffic in Kent

PHASE	ALL EUROPE-BOUND GOODS VEHICLES (7.5 TONNES AND OVER) GOING TO PORT OF DOVER	ALL EUROPE-BOUND GOODS VEHICLES (7.5 TONNES AND OVER) GOING TO EUROTUNNEL
1	Drivers must use A20 Dover Traffic Access Protocol (TAP) (Location A)	Drivers can use any available route
2	Drivers must use M20 junction 8-9 coast-bound carriageway (Location B)	Drivers must use M20 junction 8-9 coast-bound carriageway (Location B)
3	Drivers must use Manston and A256 TAP (Locations C1 and C2)	Drivers must use M20 junction 8-9 coast-bound carriageway (Location B)
4	Drivers must use Manston and A256 TAP (Locations C1 and C2)	Drivers must use M26 (Location D) and only move to M20 junction 8-9 when directed (Location B)







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UK Border Force Update

Doug McLellan, Border Force EU Exit Team

Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)

Resourcing

- We have received funding for up to an additional 1,000 staff to cover Border Security and Operations. (Approximately 500 officers are being recruited to enable Border Force to process and carry out checks on goods moving under transit procedures (the 'Common Transit Convention'), and further officers will be recruited to perform a wide range of frontline and support roles).
- This follows the recruitment of around 900 officers in 2018/19 to prepare for Brexit and provide wider operational resilience. This includes a brand new Readiness Task Force (RTF) of c.300 officers. This multi-disciplinary team is available to deploy across the UK at short notice to deal with emerging issues and peaks in demand.
- In the event that the UK leaves the EU without a deal, this additional resource will be predominantly used to respond to the uplift in customs compliance and transit activity as EU goods will become subject to additional customs controls.
- As part of Border Force's preparations, more than 5,500 officers have already received bespoke training to ensure they are able to respond to a no deal Brexit.
- To prepare all BF Officers for Day 1, a comprehensive set of training and operational guidance about process changes has been rolled out through face-to-face training to all frontline officers across the 5 regions and support teams.

UK Border Force operational changes

'No Deal' at RoRo Ports

- Border Force is committed to managing control processes in a way which will minimise delays or issues for the flow of trucks through RoRo ports.
- **Safety & Security:** Any vehicle and consignment may be subject to checks at the border, as they currently are for security purposes, under an intelligence-led, risk-based approach. Such checks will continue.
- Border Force will not be systematically stopping vehicles as they disembark to ensure they have completed the correct customs declaration.
- No need to stop unless pulled out of the flow by Border Force at its selection points. As far as is possible regulatory and fiscal checks will be conducted at locations away from the port.

UK Border Force: Passport Controls

- EU citizens will enter the UK as they do now, using their passport or national identity card. They will be able to use eGates if they are travelling on a biometric passport, and they will not face routine intentions testing.
- EU citizens will be subject to security checks, as now, but will face tougher UK rules on criminality and conduct committed after Brexit.
- The UK will also be phasing out the use of EEA national identity cards for travel to the UK. This will happen during 2020 and more details will be provided in due course. We recognise that some people will need to apply for a passport and that sufficient notice will be required to enable them to do so.
- EU nationals currently resident in the UK should register now for EU Settled Status to confirm their right of residence beyond 31st October. Those with 5 or more years residence will be granted permanent status immediately. Those with less than 5 years will be granted pre-settled status which can be converted to settled status once 5 years residence is completed.
- In the short-term EEA and Swiss citizens moving to the UK after a no deal Brexit on 31 October 2019 will still be able to start work and study as now. However, to remain in the UK after 2020, they will be able to apply for European Temporary Leave to Remain which will last three years.

UK Border Force improvements in port security

However the UK leaves the EU, Border Force will continue to work closely with French law enforcement partners to ensure security on the short straits crossings. This work has included:

- Increased searching for clandestines at Calais, Dunkerque and Coquelles.
- Improved perimeter security with CCTV and the creation of safe zones for queueing freight at Calais, Dunkerque and Coquelles.
- Improved lighting on the A16 and A26 approaches to the ports.
- Opening of a joint control centre bringing together French and UK border officials working together to improve the exchange of operational information.
- Border Force is also closely engaged with the Belgian and Dutch port operators to improve their security, supplying detection technology, CCTV and fencing to some ports.
- The strongest deterrent to clandestines is a properly secured vehicle. Hauliers are strongly recommended to refer to the UK's Civil Penalty code of practice at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/civil-penalty-code-of-practice-prevention-of-clandestine-entrants>





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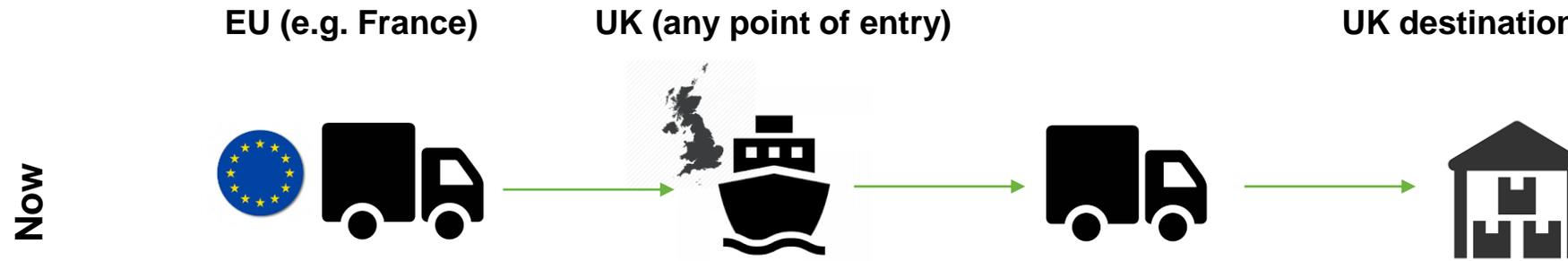
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Sanitary & Phytosanitary Requirements (SPS)

John Furzer, Food Standards Agency

Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)

EU origin high risk food/feed exported from the EU to UK



- Product enters into UK freely and is placed on the UK market

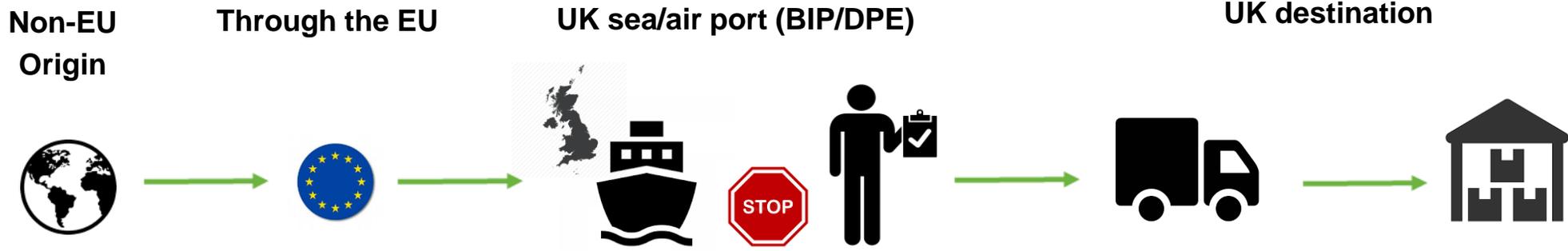


From Day 1, there will be no change to the current requirements, with any future controls being risk based and proportionate. From 31st January 2020, FSA will require that the trader pre-notifies high risk food and feed for surveillance purposes.

Non-EU High-Risk Food and Feed moving through the EU to the UK

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Non-EU to UK via the EU



- For Non-EU high-risk food and feed consignments, the trader will be required to enter those products into the UK via a UK BIP/DPE for checks to be carried out (as 3rd country process).

- List of UK DPEs at:
 - <https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/port-designations>

Note: If the goods are imported directly into the EU where the relevant import controls are undertaken, there will be no requirement to enter the UK via a UK BIP/DPE. This means the consignments will be able to enter the UK via **any** entry point.

Pre-notification of EU High-Risk Food and Feed

What

- EU originated high-risk food or feed
- Non-EU high-risk food/feed imported directly into the EU but destined for UK

Why

- Due to loss of access to EU systems
- Ensure the continued protection to UK consumers from imported food

When

- Requirement will come into effect during a No Deal scenario

For surveillance purposes only and there will be no controls on such products

More information:

Food and feed products not of animal origin that are considered as high-risk:

www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/imports-exports



Any questions





Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Robin Manning and Joe James, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Exporting animals, products of animal origin and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin to the UK

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Exports from the EU

- There will be **no additional controls or checks at the border for live animals and products of animal origin (POAO) and high risk food and feed NOAO.**
- In the event of a no deal Brexit, the UK will no longer have access to the EU's import system TRACES (Trade Control and Expert System). Initially, the UK's new Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS) will not be used to notify of EU exports and you must instead use the **IV66 form** to notify UK authorities.

A step by step process for importing to the UK can be found on gov.uk by searching [Importing animals, animal products and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin if there's a no-deal Brexit.](#)



Exporting animals, products of animal origin and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin to the UK

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Exports from a non-EU country transiting through the EU to the UK

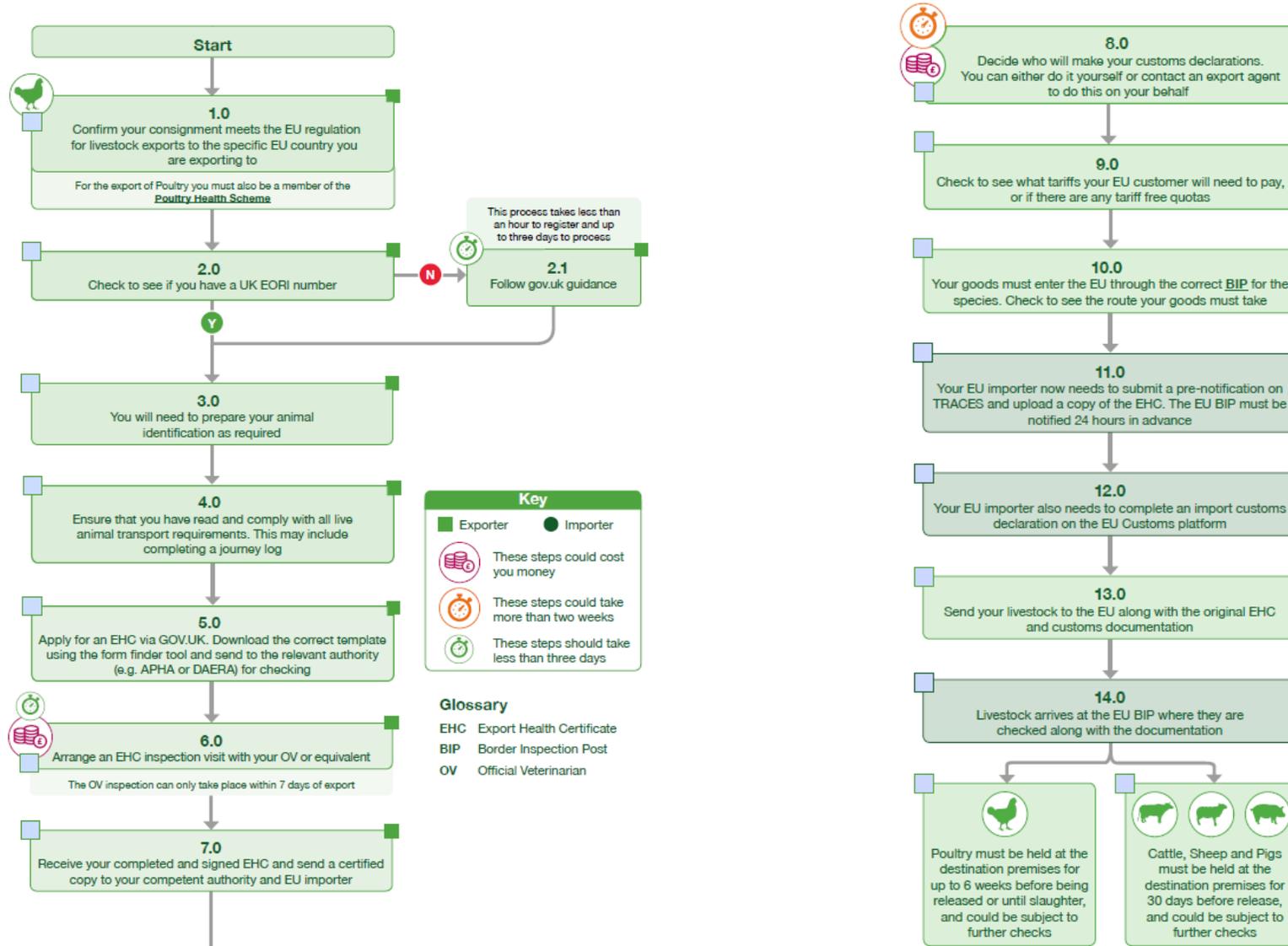
- For exports of POAO (Products of Animal Origin) and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin, you must use IPAFFS and get your consignment checked at a UK BIP (Border Inspection Post) or DPE (Designated Point of Entry).
- For exports of live animals, germplasm and animal by-products you may enter the UK through any UK port as long as full veterinary checks have been carried out at a recognised EU BIP and a valid CVED has been sent to APHA.

Exports to the UK from a non-EU country

- You will need to use IPAFFS.
- You must continue to export high-risk food or feed of non-animal origin into the UK through a DPE.
- You must continue to export live animals, germplasm, POAOs and ABP into the UK through a UK BIP.
- You must use IPAFFS to notify the UK BIP at least one working day before your consignment is due to arrive.

A step by step process for importing to the UK can be found on gov.uk by searching [Importing animals, animal products and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin if there's a no-deal Brexit](#).

Process Map - Farmers and Livestock Importers to the EU



Exporting plants and plant products to the UK

Exports from the EU

- If there's a no-deal Brexit the majority of plants and plant products (including fruit, vegetables and cut flowers) exported from the EU will **continue to enter the UK freely**.
- If the goods you export across the UK-EU border are currently managed under **the EU plant passport regime or CITES**, you will need to provide a phytosanitary certificate (PC) or CITES permit.
- The UK importer will need to be registered on the PEACH system if in England or Wales, or register with the relevant plant health authority if in Scotland or Northern Ireland. The UK importer must pre-notify the UK authorities about the goods being imported across the UK-EU border. For goods entering in England or Wales **use the PEACH system**. For goods entering in Scotland or Northern Ireland, notify via email.

Exports from a non-EU country transiting through the EU to the UK

- Plants and plant products that come from third countries via the EU without plant health checks by an EU member state, will be treated as third-country imports.
- All third-country plant health regulated material arriving in the UK via RoRo terminals requiring checks will have to go to a plant health approved facility for inspection. If a plant health approved facility is not available then these goods cannot enter at RoRo terminals and will need to enter at non-RoRo terminals for full checks to take place
- Third-country regulated material arriving at non-RoRo ports will be checked at the border as currently.

More information on the export of plants or plant products, including the registration and notification processes, can be found on gov.uk by searching: [*Importing and exporting plants and plant products if there's a no-deal Brexit*](#).

Wood Packaging Materials (WPM)

- Third country rules will apply on WPM exports to the EU as well as imports to the UK.
- Solid wood packaging must have treatment and marking of the wood packaging to meet ISPM15 standards.
- Checks on WPM will continue to be carried out in the UK on a risk-targeted basis only.

Food Labelling: selling food in the UK

In the event of a no-deal Brexit, the UK will have a **21-month transition period** for labelling changes. For some labelling changes, legislation will provide a 21 month transition period, for others a pragmatic approach to enforcement will apply for a maximum period of 21 months.

Labelling changes apply to:

- EU emblem
- Country of Origin Labelling
- Food Business Operator (FBO) address
- EU organics logo
- Health and identification marks for Products of Animal Origin
- EU GI logo
- Markings on eggs

More information on labelling changes can be found on gov.uk by searching: *Food and drink labelling changes if there's a no-deal Brexit*.

*Selling food in the EU: The EU Commission issued advice in its updated notice, **Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU food law and EU rules on quality schemes***, 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 export to the EU from day one.*

*https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/eu_food_law_en.pdf

EU Exports to the UK: Organic products

EU Exports to the UK

- The UK will accept organic food and feed from the EU without a Certificate of Inspection (COI) **until 1 January 2021**.
- Products from the EU will still need to meet the organic requirements.
- They will also need to meet the importing requirements for the type of commodity e.g. plants.
- The UK will lose access to the EU system TRACES NT for importing goods.
- Third country imports will still require a Certificate of Inspection. This will be a paper-based UK Certificate of Inspection which mirrors the system in place in the EU 24 months ago. These must be signed and stamped by the third country control body and by the PHA/ Local Trading Standards when the goods enter the UK.



The UK's temporary tariff regime

In October, the Government confirmed that **the policy announced in March will remain largely the same**, with exceptional changes affecting HGVs, bioethanol and clothing imports.

Tariffs and quotas have been maintained in a few sectors to address areas likely to be particularly exposed to adjustment costs if they were to be liberalised immediately.

- This includes some agricultural goods that have been historically protected by high EU tariffs such as Beef.
- This would be a temporary policy that would apply for up to 12 months, and only in the event that the UK leaves the EU without a deal.
- In the event of a no deal exit 88% of current imports by value would be eligible for tariff free access to the UK market.
- Tariffs would also be retained for a set of goods where preferential access to the UK market is important for developing countries. This includes products such as cocoa.

The temporary tariff schedule can be found on GOV.UK at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/temporary-tariff-regime-updated>.

No Deal Chemicals: UK REACH Transitional Measures

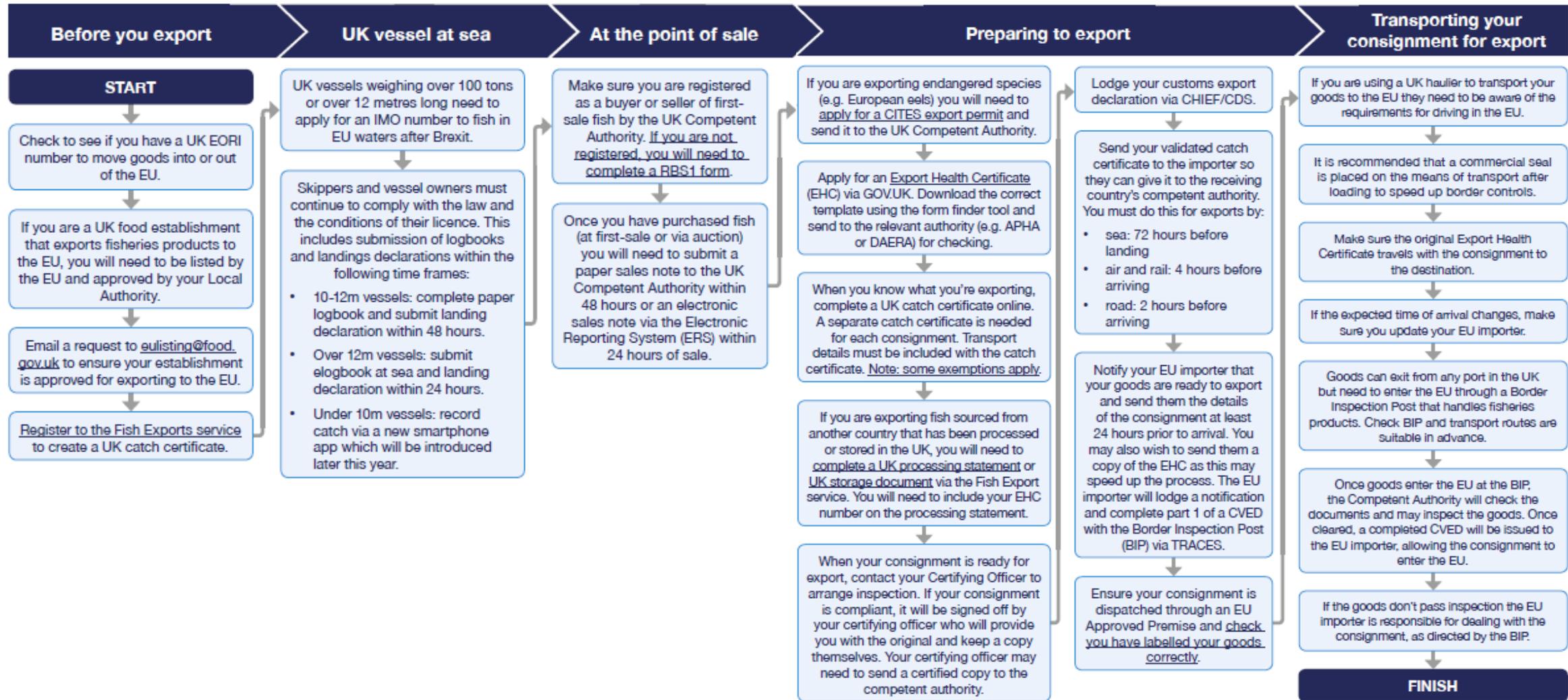
- To minimise cost to industry and disruption to supply chains the UK Government will ensure all existing REACH registrations either UK-held or for imported substances (from EEA/EU) would continue to be valid for UK trade at the point of exit.
- We will provide:
 - Existing UK-held EU REACH registrants **120 days** to provide UK authorities with some basic information.
 - All importers of substances from EU based registrants **180 days** to provide UK authorities with some basic information.
 - **2 years** after the point of exit for full registrations to be completed.
- More information is available through our guidance at:
<https://www.hse.gov.uk/brexit/reach.htm> and REACH-IT@defra.gov.uk



Further topics

- Fish and fishery products
- Timber
- Pet travel
- Trade agreements – visit <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-trade-agreements-with-non-eu-countries-in-a-no-deal-brexit>

Process Map: Seafood Exporters







HM Government

These slides were created for the industry event in Warsaw, Poland on 15/10/10 and are not for further dissemination. For more information please refer to gov.uk.

BREXIT 31 OCTOBER 

Border Delivery Group

Sue Evans

Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)

Your next steps on GOV.UK/BREXIT

- 1 Visit the Get ready for Brexit check at gov.uk/get-ready-brexit-check and review the information tailored to your business.
- 2 Sign up to email alerts about EU exit on GOV.UK: [Brexit email alerts](#).

Additional information

Available products

- A public information campaign and associated communication products have been made available to include a range of materials that can be used to raise awareness with your own stakeholders and customers. These include:
 - **Videos** covering the key changes and additional requirements, including short clips designed for social media and deep dive videos into key topics such as importing and exporting
 - **Sector specific webinars**
 - **Dedicated email address for queries** set up by **Border Delivery Group (BDG)** for questions about the border, queriesattheborder.euexit@hmrc.gov.uk
 - **Frequently Asked Questions** product which will be shared with you following today's event.
 - **Brexit imports and exports helpline**

Additional information: Webinars

Presentations will include information on border preparedness, customs procedures at the border and relevant sector-specific content. Participants are invited to attend the webinar most relevant to their sector, from:

- Agriculture and Foods (Agri-foods)
- Chemicals
- Automotive
- Hauliers/logistics
- Life sciences
- Non-specific/general traders

How to register for the webinars:

Visit borderdeliverygroup.eventbrite.com and choose the webinar you find most appropriate and register to confirm your attendance. Dates for further weeks are continuously being added. Access to relevant material and the arrangements for submission of questions in advance of the webinar itself will be provided to registered participants.

We have special webinars on traffic management taking place on 17 and 24 October. Please register at borderdeliverygroup.eventbrite.com.

Additional information: HMRC



Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number mythbuster



[Download](#)



How to import goods from the EU into the UK through roll on roll off (RoRo) locations after Brexit



[Download](#)



Simple trader checklist to get ready for Brexit



[Download](#)



How to export goods into the EU through roll on roll off (RoRo) locations after Brexit



[Download](#)

Additional information: DfT



Transporting goods between the UK and EU in a no-deal Brexit: guidance for hauliers



[Download](#)



How to move goods through RORO locations in a no deal Brexit: EU to UK and UK to EU



[Download](#)

Additional information: Sector specific



Flowchart for exporting chemicals to the EU after Brexit



[Download](#)



Flowchart for exporting meat and dairy to the EU after Brexit



[Download](#)



Flowchart for exporting live animals to the EU after Brexit



[Download](#)

Brexit Imports and Exports Helpline

The EU Exit Import and Export Helpline is a cross government initiative to provide a single point of enquiry for queries relating to moving goods across the UK border following the UK's exit from the European Union.

Telephone: 0300 3301 331

Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm BST

What sort of queries are covered by the Helpline?

- Requirements of the trader (customs declarations, export health certificates, controlled goods licenses/permits)
- Requirements of the haulier (trailer registration, international driving permits)
- Other pre-requisites to trade (Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number)
- Import easements (Transitional Simplified Procedures)

What sort of queries are not covered by the Helpline?

- Any queries relating to goods moving between Ireland and Northern Ireland as these are subject to different procedures. Guidance covering this can be found on Gov.uk

Where can I learn more?

- <https://www.gov.uk/contact-brexit-import-export-helpline>

