

PARIS 19TH MARCH
REBECCA HALL- DEPUTY DIRECTOR
BORDER DELIVERY GROUP



HM Government

Preparing the border for Brexit

The Border Delivery Group was established in 2017 to prepare borders for Brexit – Deal or No Deal

Our objective is to ensure the Border works when we leave EU:

- *goods and people flow without disruption*

All HMG departments:

- HMRC (customs), DEFRA (agrifood & animals), Home Office (immigration & passport controls), DfT (transport) + HMT, DCMS, DIT, MHCLG, FSA +++

And working with:

- those operating at the border: ports, airports, carriers, transport, logistics
- Other member states and operators -both sides of the border

What Changes Under No Deal?

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



Latest announcements on GOV.UK

Northern Ireland - Avoiding a hard border in Northern Ireland in a no deal scenario

- [press release](#)
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/avoiding-a-hard-border-in-northern-ireland-in-a-no-deal-scenario>
- [gov.uk page](#)
- <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/eu-exit-avoiding-a-hard-border-in-northern-ireland-in-a-no-deal-scenario>

DIT - Temporary tariff regime for no deal

- [gov.uk page](#)
- <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/eu-exit-avoiding-a-hard-border-in-northern-ireland-in-a-no-deal-scenario>

The NI and DIT written ministerial statement (WMS) will be live on [parliament.uk](#) once available.

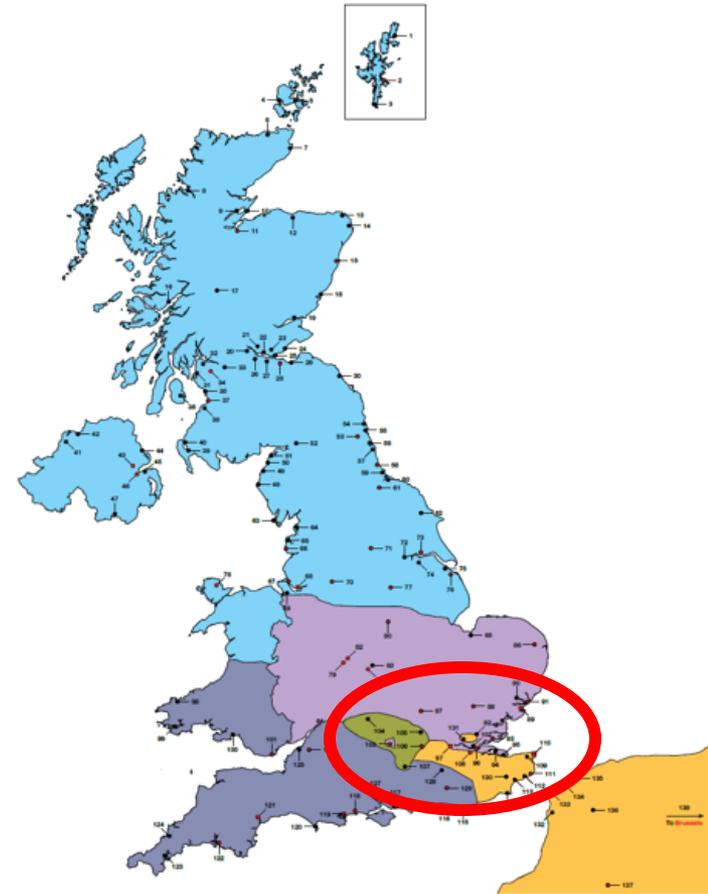
and

The European Commission

Guidance note on Withdrawal of The United Kingdom and Customs Related Matters in case of No deal at <https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/guidance-customs-procedures.pdf>

Biggest border impact: Channel routes

- Implications for all ~135 UK ports and airports
- Biggest impacts - **Roll-on Roll-off (RORO) ports,**
- Impacts on
 - just-in-time and just-in-sequence supply chains integrated between EU and UK
 - Product flows using UK as land bridge to Ireland
 - Medicines and foods
- It's why we must **protect flow**



UK are preparing to manage flow

Information on UK government processes for customs, agri-food and other controls available [@gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)

UK day 1 easements

- Transitional simplified **customs** procedures (TSP) – and time to get ready
- October 2019 - Phasing in of the requirement for **Safety and security** declarations (ENS)
- **Transit** arrangements- TAD scanning at border
- No change to **passport and ID** cards
- Risk based **agrifood controls**: no new controls on EU goods
- Continuation of **existing road haulage permits, licenses, cabotage**



PROCESSES FOR FREIGHT AT THE BORDER (ROLL ON ROLL OFF FOCUS)

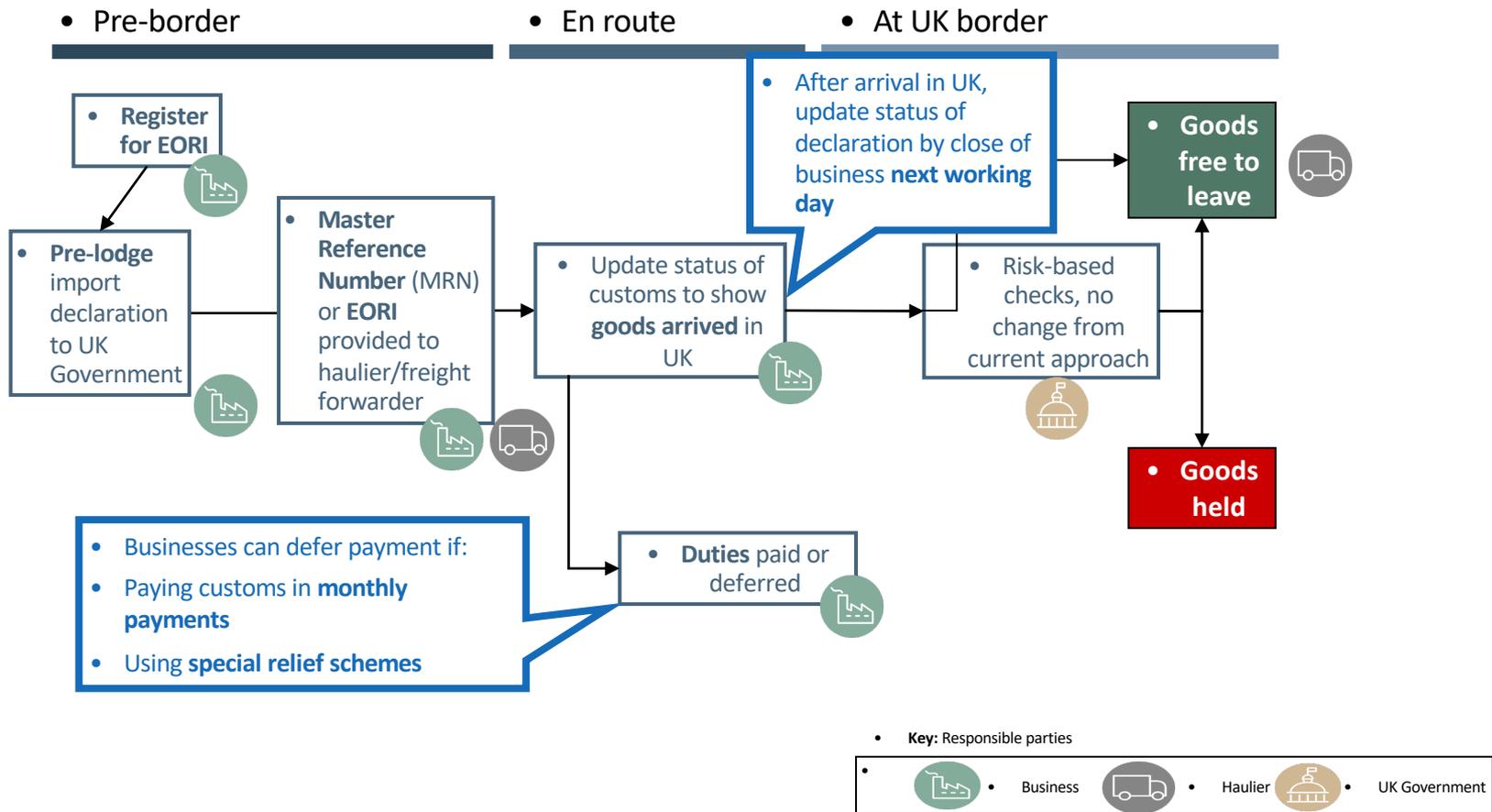
ELLY CROCKFORD

HM REVENUE AND CUSTOMS



Importing goods into the UK through RoRo borders on 'Day 1'

CUSTOMS



Entry Summary Declaration (ENS)

CUSTOMS



In a no deal scenario, the UK will phase in the requirement for entry summary declarations (ENS) on all goods arriving from the EU over 6 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 in Autumn 2019. In the transitional period, HMRC will work with businesses to get them ready.



S&S information required on export will continue to be provided as part of the export customs declaration.



We expect that the EU will require an ENS for UK to EU imports and EU to UK exports.

TSP declaration process

CUSTOMS

The trader submits a simplified frontier declaration before arrival at the border, and ensure all necessary certificates and licences are available:

- The reference number for this declaration is given to the haulier as proof customs formalities have been entered into.
- 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 4th working day of the month following the arrival of the goods in the UK.
- If the trader is already using this process for some goods, they can choose to use it for standard goods as well.

TSP Standard Goods process (EIDR):

- The trader makes a declaration directly to their commercial records when the goods cross the border.
- 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 4th working day of the month following the arrival of the goods in the UK.

Exported goods out of the UK through RoRo borders on 'Day 1'

CUSTOMS AND SAFETY/SECURITY

EXPORTS

Pre-departure

Submit combined Export/ Safety & Security Declaration



Pre-lodge any supporting documents on relevant system(s)



Document checks – **response** provided to exporter



Exporter tells haulier if P2P granted or need to take goods to **Designated Export Point (DEP)**



Authorised premise/DEP

Permission to proceed granted



Haulier takes goods to **DEP**; Checks carried out if necessary and Declaration **updated**



At UK border

Haulier checks in for boarding and takes goods to departure point



Post border

High risk goods: Obtain full departure message from HMRC or intermediary



Ferry/train departs



Exporter to ensure that the relevant transit or EU MS import declaration has also been made / pre-lodged – and the MRN for that declaration is provided in advance to the haulier to present at check-in at the UK border. A separate safety and security declaration will be required.

Key: Responsible parties



Business



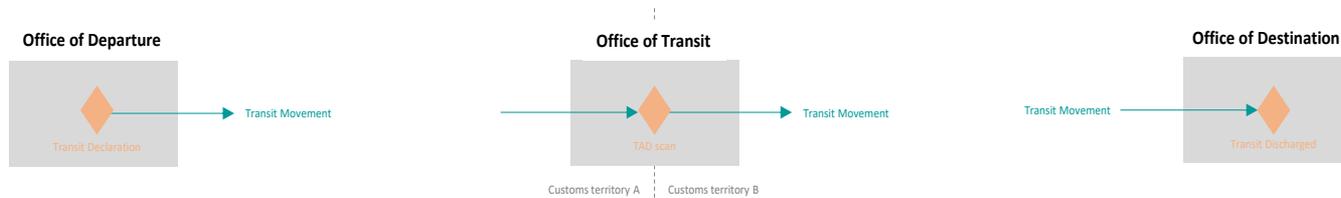
UK Government

Use the information available today and online to help you understand and prepare for the changes at UK borders

Go online to gov.uk for the most up to date information, including:

- **Gov.uk/euexit** landing page: a single location with a streamlined user journey where anyone can find guidance and the most up-to-date information to prepare for EU Exit. Through this, you can access:
 - > **Step-by-step guides:** detailing the actions you need to take to continue to import and export in a no deal scenario
 - > **Technical notices:** policy detail covering a wide range of changes in a no deal scenario.
- **Partnership Pack and communications products:** a pack designed to help you support businesses preparing for day one if we leave the EU without a deal.
 - > This page is currently being updated to include a range of products created by BDG that you can use to raise awareness with your own stakeholders and customers. These include:
 - > **Leaflets:** covering the key changes in a no deal scenario, for a range of industries
 - > **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
- **Weekly bulletin:** email updates covering new information related to EU Exit. To subscribe to the bulletin, email secretariatmailbox.borderplanninggroup@hmrc.gov.uk

Transit and the Common Transit Convention (CTC)



- Transit movements are initiated at the office of departure (under the normal procedure¹).
- This is done by making a transit declaration on the New Computerised Transit System (NCTS).

- When a CTC transit movement enters a new customs territory, it must pass through an office of transit.
- The Transit Accompanying Document (TAD) is entered into NCTS by Border Force officials.

- Transit movements are terminated at the office of destination (under the normal procedure¹).
- A message of notification is sent to the office of departure via the NCTS.

¹ Transit movements can be started and ended at authorised consignor and consignee premises, respectively, under the simplified procedure.

Any questions





Preparing for the UK leaving the EU – Road Haulage





Introduction

- ▶ The Government's priority remains to leave the EU with a deal. This would avoid a no-deal outcome and a cliff-edge
- ▶ As a responsible Government, we are planning for all scenarios including a no-deal and communicating with businesses and citizens
- ▶ No-deal would see the immediate introduction of border and third country controls for UK exports to the EU
- ▶ No deal activities focus on three key areas:
 - ▶ **Communications to drivers and hauliers:** providing clarity on requirements for driving abroad after 29 March
 - ▶ **Contingency plans** to manage disruption to Dover and Eurotunnel
 - ▶ **Maintaining liberalised access** for UK and EU hauliers



Transport goods out of the UK by road: step by step

How to transport goods commercially if you're driving from the UK to or through Europe.

[Show all](#)

- 1 Apply for operator licences and permits**
[Show](#)
- 2 Make sure your driver is eligible to drive abroad**
[Show](#)
- 3 Check the rules for the goods you're carrying**
[Show](#)
- 4 Find out what documents your driver needs to carry**
[Show](#)

Communications to hauliers

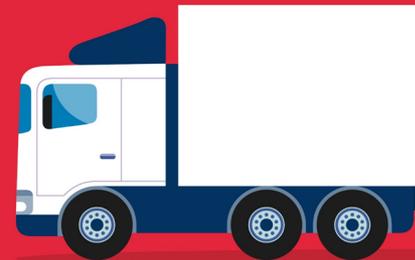


HM Government

UK LEAVES
THE EU 29.03.19

Commercial Drivers: You will need new paperwork from your importer/exporter to be able to operate if the UK leaves the EU without a deal

Visit gov.uk/euexithauliers





Contingency plans to manage disruption to Dover and Eurotunnel

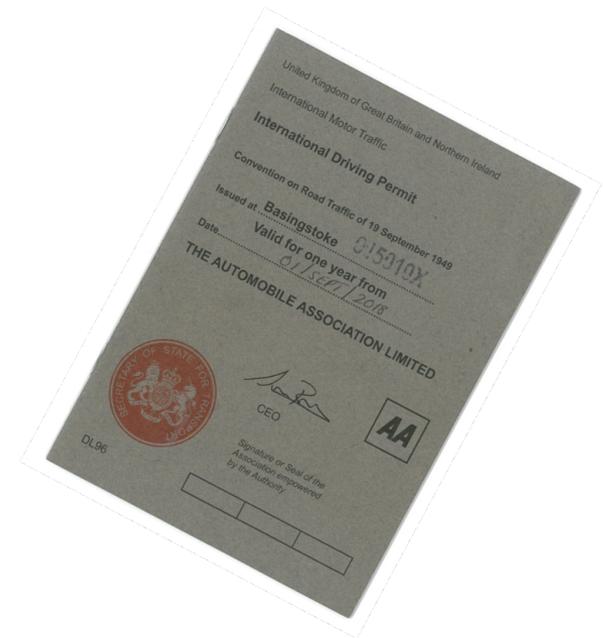
- ▶ Leaving the EU with no deal could lead to potential significant disruption at the Port of Dover and Eurotunnel due to enhanced customs checks in France and passport checks in the UK
- ▶ Operation Brock may be activated if there are significant delays at the border between Dover and Calais.
- ▶ Plans include a traffic management system on the M20 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.
- ▶ **Benefits**
 - ▶ Collective stacking capacity for HGVs.
 - ▶ Keeps M20 open and traffic flowing.





Maintaining liberalised access for UK hauliers

- ▶ **For UK hauliers:** The European Commission legislation would govern UK hauliers access to the EU for nine months after Brexit. This offers UK hauliers basic point to point and transit movements plus limited cabotage and cross trade.
- ▶ This means most movements can be done without the need for an ECMT permit.
- ▶ The EU legislation has now been agreed by the European Parliament and will be finalised by Council of Ministers on 19 March.
- ▶ UK hauliers will need some new driver and vehicle documentation if there is no deal:
 - ▶ **International Driving Permits** to ensure GB driving licences will continue to be recognised
 - ▶ **Certificates of Professional Competence** to recognise qualifications
 - ▶ **Insurance Green Card** for vehicle and trailer





Maintaining liberalised access for EU hauliers

- ▶ **For EU hauliers:** The EU legislation is based on the principle of reciprocity and the UK is, as a starting point, maintaining EU hauliers' existing levels of access to the UK market. This includes cabotage (three movements in seven days).
- ▶ On exit day - even in the event of a no deal, EU hauliers will be able to access the UK as they do now - this includes transit (i.e. using the land bridge) and cabotage (as is now so 3 movements in 7 days). EU hauliers would not need an ECMT permit to access the UK.
- ▶ To maintain the smooth haulage process, the UK is recognising:
 - ▶ EU issued Community Licences
 - ▶ EU issued driving licences - no need to obtain an IDP to drive in the UK
 - ▶ EU Certificate of Professional Competence (CPC) for both the driver and the transport operator
- ▶ We are also providing continuity arrangements for private motorists



Further information

- ▶ Technical Notices
- ▶ www.gov.uk/euexithauliers
- ▶ Register for updates on gov.uk and DVSA email alerts:

DVSA email alerts <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/dvsa-email-alerts>

Gov.uk Road Freight email alerts <https://www.gov.uk/email-signup/?topic=/transport/road-freight>



Any questions?

Email: jonathan.marshall@dft.gov.uk



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

No Deal EU Exit

Food and drink

19th March 2019

Danielle Lehane and Craig Mathieson, Defra



Forestry Commission
England



Environment
Agency

Agenda

1. Welcome and overview of current situation

2. EU Exit – No Deal – Changes and Messages:

1. Animals and animal products
2. Plants and plant products
3. Organics
4. Food labelling

3. Questions and close

Welcome and overview of current situation

Leaving the EU with a deal is the government's top priority. However, a responsible government must plan for every eventuality, including a no deal scenario.

If the UK leaves the EU without a deal on 29 March, there will be changes that affect food and drink business.



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Food & Rural Affairs

Importing and exporting animals and animal products

Prepare for changes at the UK border in a no deal scenario

Imports animals and animal products from the EU to the UK

Messages - EU businesses

Goods from EU to UK



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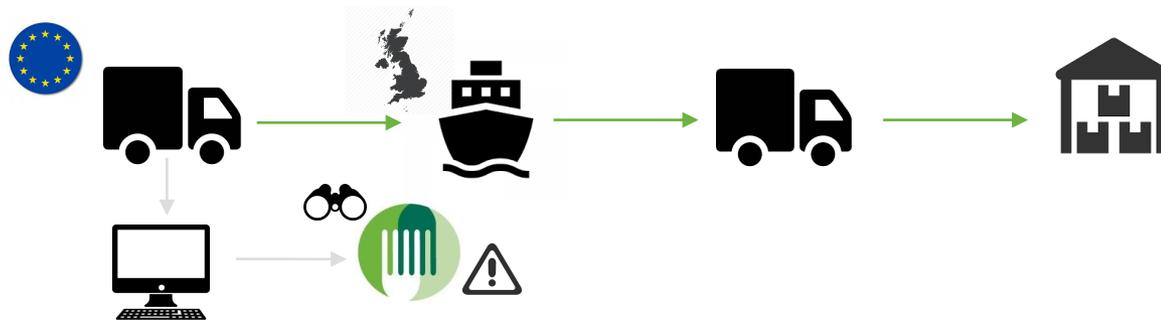
UK DESTINATION

Now



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

Post Brexit



Importer notifies UK (FSA) in advance (from June 2019), of intention to import High-Risk food and feed. Product enters into UK freely and is placed on the UK market.

Imports animals and animal products from the non-EU to the UK

Messages - EU businesses

Goods from non-EU (third country)



Importer notifies UK (BIP/DPE), using TRACES, of any high risk category product prior to it arriving at the UK. Specified checks are carried out before it can proceed and be placed on the UK market.



As before Exit but Importer will be required to use the TRACES replacement system, in the event of a non negotiated exit.

Non-EU high-risk food and feed moving through the EU to the UK



For non-EU high-risk food and feed consignments, the importer will be required to send those products to a UK BIP/DPE for checks to be carried out (as third country process).

***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.

If the UK leaves the EU without a deal,

Imports to the UK from the EU

1. Animal products imported to the UK from the EU will be able to enter the UK without additional requirements for an initial period
2. However, for live animals and certain animal products, UK importers will need to send information electronically to the competent authorities through a different process. This will apply to:
 - live animals, germplasm or equines requiring a health certificate or travelling under official documentation (DOCOMs)
 - animal products from EU countries with disease outbreak safeguards measures
 - live animals that do not require a health certificate or official documentation (but are required under the Trade in Animals and Related Products regulations (TARP) to be notified).

Imports to the UK from third countries

1. UK importers will not be able to use TRACES (Trade Control and Expert System) to notify the UK authorities about an import.

When importing live animals and certain products specified on the previous slide:



Check what **documents** are required for the goods you import across the EU-UK border and how to apply for them (e.g. Export Health Certificate)



Pre-notify the UK authorities about the goods you import across the EU-UK border at least 24 hours prior to arrival



Plan with logistics provider for travel to a UK Point of Entry that has the facilities for live animals



Check the **systems** (e.g. UK import system, IPAFFS or online forms) you need to use and prepare your business to do so

In the event of a No Deal,

1. In order to export animals and animal products the EU will require the UK to be a listed third country. The UK government has applied for this status and is confident that the UK meets the animal health requirements for listing
2. To export animals, animal products, fish, shellfish, crustaceans or fishery products from the UK to the EU, the UK exporter will need a certified [export health certificate](#) (EHC) which is sent with the export consignment
3. The goods will need to enter the EU through a [border inspection post \(BIP\)](#)
4. The EU-based importer/import agent will have to notify the BIP prior to the arrival of the consignment, and at least 24 hours in advance for live animals – and upload a copy of the EHC on TRACES



Pre-notify on TRACES when importing animals and animal products from the UK – and upload a copy of the UK Export Health Certificate



Ensure the UK exporter **sends the original Export Health Certificate (EHC)** with the consignment



Plan with logistics providers to enter the EU through a BIP



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Food & Rural Affairs

Importing and exporting plants and plant products

Prepare for changes at the UK border in a no deal scenario

In the event of a No Deal,

Imports of plants and plant products from EU countries to the UK

1. The majority of plants and plant products (including fruit, vegetables and cut flowers) imported from the EU will continue to enter the UK freely, as currently.
2. However, any plants and plant products currently managed under the EU plant passport scheme will be subject to UK import controls and become 'regulated commodities'. This replaces the EU plant passport's assurance and traceability, and maintains biosecurity. There is a [new process UK importers must follow](#).

Exports of plants and plant products from the UK to EU countries

1. In a no deal scenario, the UK will become a third country and will need to meet EU third country import requirements to export regulated plants and plant products to the EU. Rules will apply on all:
 - [plants for planting](#)
 - [wood, wood products or bark](#)
 - [wood packaging material](#)

For UK exporters to send regulated plants and plant products to the EU they will follow the same process as the current process for sending them to third countries.



Check whether the goods you export across the UK-EU border are currently managed under the EU plant passport regime. If they are, **you will need to provide a phytosanitary certificate (PC)** to move them to the UK on Day 1.



The UK importer may need to be registered on UK systems or with the UK authorities in order to import into the UK. They should check the **systems** they need to use (e.g. PEACH) and register before they import.



The UK importer must pre-notify the UK authorities about the goods being imported across the UK-EU border using the PEACH system (for goods entering in England and Wales). They will need to provide scanned copies of the PC and import documents.



Plan with logistics provider for travel via a UK authorised Point of Entry for plants and plant products/timber.

If your goods have come from a 3rd country via the EU and are entering via a RoRo port, arrange inland checks at authorised trade premises.



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for Environment
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Importing and exporting organic products

Prepare for changes at the UK border in a no deal scenario

In the event of a No Deal,

Importing to the UK from EU countries

1. After EU Exit, most importing arrangements with the EU and non-EU countries will not change. However, UK importers will no longer use the EU's Trade Control and Expert System New Technology (TRACES NT) when importing organic food and feed. Instead, they will use a manual UK organic import system. This is temporary while a new digital system is being built.

Exporting to EU countries from the UK

1. Unless an equivalency deal is reached with the EU, or UK control bodies are recognised by the EU, UK exporters will not be able to export organic food or feed to the EU.



If you plan to bring organic products from the UK into the EU after the 29th of March, **be aware of the risks and discuss alternative options** with your UK exporter



Encourage your **UK importer to be aware** of the temporary digital system for importing organic products to the UK



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Labelling your products

What UK businesses must show on food labels for some food and drink products if the UK leave the EU without a deal

In the event of a No Deal,

Food labelling changes on imports from EU countries to the UK

1. An EU food business operator address alone will no longer be sufficient for the UK market. Prepacked foods sold in the UK will need to include the name and UK address on the label of either a responsible food business operator (FBO) or an importer which is established in the UK.

Businesses have until the 31 December 2020 to include a UK address for the FBO on pre-packaged food or caseins sold in the UK. If the FBO is not in the UK, businesses must include the address of their importer bringing the food into the UK.

Food labelling changes on exports from the UK to EU countries

1. The rules for what UK products must show on food labels will change for some food and drink products if the UK leaves the EU without a deal on 29 March 2019. Changes will include: country of origin labelling; EU organic logo; EU emblem; EU health and identification marks; FBO address labelling.
2. The UK government anticipates that the EU Geographical Indicator (GI) schemes will continue to protect all current UK GIs after the UK leaves the EU in a deal or no deal scenario. But, if the UK leaves with no deal, it's possible that the EU may not continue to protect UK GI products.



If sending food to the UK, be prepared to list the UK address of a responsible food business operator (FBO), or an importer established in the UK



Be aware that labelling requirements for goods entering the EU from the UK will change – and **check your UK exporter is aware of these changes**



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Questions?

The content of this presentation can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-food-and-drink-sector-and-preparing-for-eu-exit>



Forestry Commission
England



**Environment
Agency**