



HM Government

BREXIT 31 OCTOBER 

# Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

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



# Introduction

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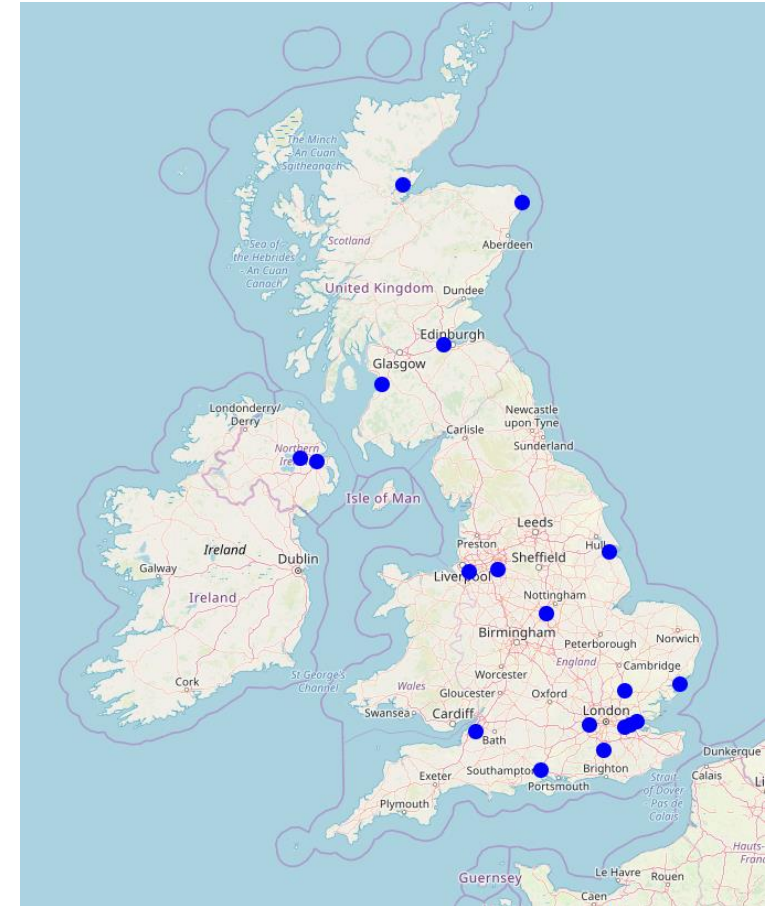
- These slides are intended to aid EU businesses in preparing for the UK's exit from the EU.
- The slides contain information on how requirements and processes will change for exporting and importing key Defra commodities to and from the UK.
- **The information is up-to-date as of the day of this presentation, but is subject to change.**
- **For the latest information go to [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)**



# Importing to the UK post Brexit

## UK Border Inspection Posts (BIPs) and Designated Point of Entry (DPE)

- The UK importer must notify APHA or DAERA in Northern Ireland, at least 24 hours in advance when you export live animals and germplasm from the EU.
- Products of animal origin (POAO) from the EU can enter the UK via any port as the UK is not introducing new controls on EU POAO on day 1.
- For both POAO and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin (FNAO), consignments that are transiting the EU to the UK from a third country will be controlled at the UK border so need to enter via a Border Inspection Post (BIP) or Designated Point of Entry (DPE), respectively. For transits of POAO and high-risk FNAO, you will need to consider alternative routes if the current Point of Entry does not have a BIP or DPE.





# Importing to the UK post Brexit

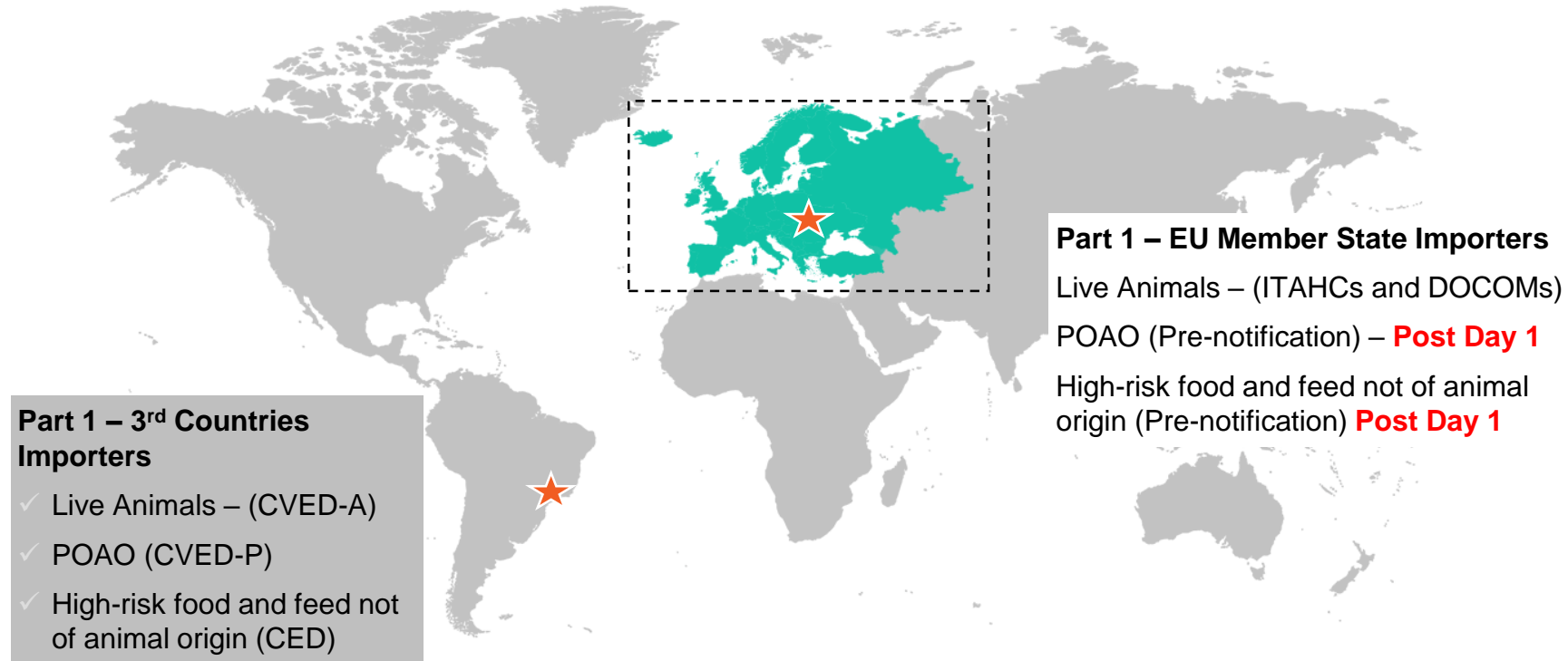
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- If the UK leaves the EU without a deal, the UK will no longer have access to the EU import notification system, TRACES.
- The UK is developing a digital platform notification system to replace TRACES that will be used initially for imports from Third Countries only.
- The UK and EU are negotiating the possibility of continued access to TRACES, however this would not be confirmed until just before Brexit
- New procedures for notification will be introduced to maintain the UK's biosecurity, minimise delays at borders and support the UK's future import controls.
- The UK is not initiating any changes to the current categories of goods that require notification or imposing any additional inspections for goods from the EU.
- New controls will be introduced at the UK border on high-risk food and feed transiting the EU to the UK.

# UK replacement for TRACES = IPAFFS (for imports into the UK only)

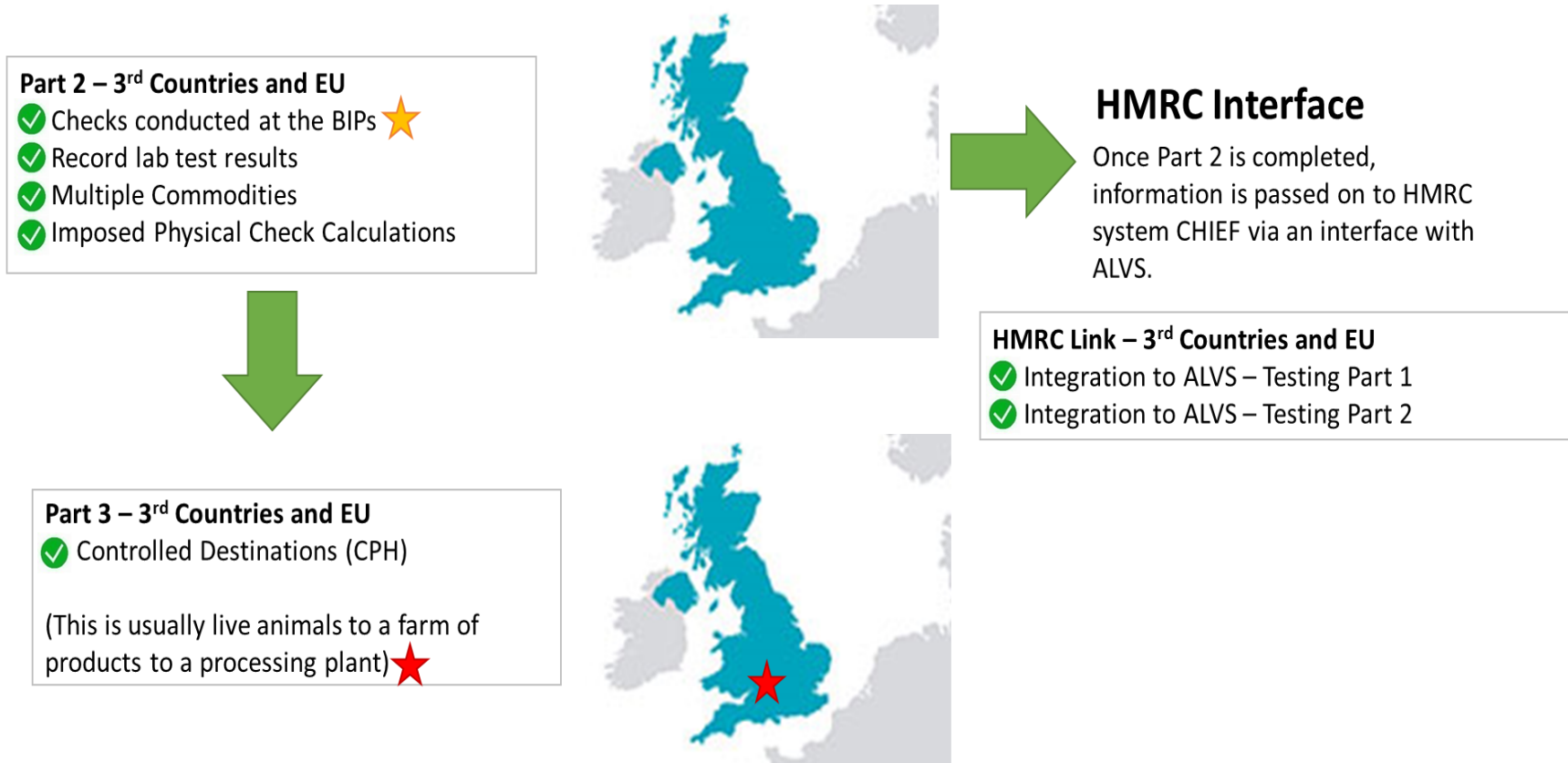
## Part 1: importer raises a notification

The importer raises a notification in the new Imports Notification System. The system captures the required information for each commodity type based on the existing certificate types.



# IPAFFS

Part 2: Border checks are conducted at the UK Border Inspection Posts or Designated Points of Entry and the outcomes of these checks are recorded in the IPAFFS system



# EU Exports to the UK: Live animals, animal products and fish

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## What you need to do



- 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). **Obtain CITES permit** before shipment of CITES compliant specimens or products and enter UK via designated Point of Entry.



- **Ensure you or your UK importer pre-notifies 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.

# Imports from the UK: Live animals, animal products and fish

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## What you need to do



- **Pre-notify on TRACES** when exporting 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)**, signed by an authorised signatory with the consignment and for live fish or fisheries products, a UK-validated **Catch Certificate** (not incl. farmed/freshwater fish/shellfish and some molluscs) and any supporting documents e.g. processing statement or storage document.



- **Plan with logistics providers** to enter the EU through a BIP or **NEAFC-designated port** if the fishing vessel will be landing directly into the EU.



- **Obtain any necessary CITES permits** before shipment of CITES specimens, exit the UK through a designated point of entry, and enter the EU via a designated point of entry, where applicable.



# EU Exports to the UK: Plant and plant products

## What you need to do



- Check whether the goods you export across the UK-EU border are currently managed under the EU plant passport regime or CITES. If they are, you will need to provide a phytosanitary certificate (PC) and CITES permit to move them to the UK on Day 1. Plants/plant products not currently managed under EU plant passport scheme (i.e. fruit, veg, cut flowers) will continue to enter the UK without plant health controls as currently.



- 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. Speak to them to ensure they are prepared.



- 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 the EU have not performed plant health checks and you wish to enter the UK via a RoRo port, arrange inland checks at authorised trade premises, called Place of First Arrival (PoFA). If you do not have access to a PoFA you will need to enter the UK via a non-RoRo port where plant health checks will be performed at the border as currently.

# Imports from the UK: Plant and plant products

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## What you need to do



- When the UK leaves the EU, the EU will apply third country controls on imports from the UK. Read your local NPPO's guidance on importing plants and plant products from 3rd countries.
- Regulated plants/products will need to travel with phytosanitary certificate (PC) issued by the UK NPPO. The UK NPPO will ensure that UK exports of regulated plants and plant products comply with EU third country requirements when issuing phytosanitary certificates. The PC will replace plant passports as the UK will no longer be part of the EU Plant Passport scheme.
- The UK's interpretation and application of the EU's current third country controls is that phytosanitary certificates should not be required for plant products such as fruit and vegetables that have been processed and packaged. Composite products containing processed fruit or vegetables generally do not fall within plant health import controls or require a phytosanitary certificate.



- Plant health checks may take place at the EU border



# EU Exports to the UK: Organic products

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## 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.





# Imports from the UK: Organic products

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## Imports from the UK

- The UK cannot export organic products to the EU.
- Exports will re-commence once the UK control bodies have been recognised by the EU for the purpose of exports to the EU.
- As a third country, we will probably be required to complete a Certificate of Inspection (COI) on TRACES NT for exports of organic food and feed.
- Other rules will apply depending on the commodity type.
- Exports to other third countries will be dependent on equivalency arrangements and third countries importing rules. Some countries may require additional documentation such as import certificates.
- Labelling will need to meet the country of destinations' labelling requirements.



# Temporary tariffs regime

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- On 13 March the Government announced the temporary tariff policy that would apply in the event that the UK leaves the EU without a deal. This would be a temporary policy that would apply for up to 12 months to countries the UK does not have a trade agreement with (for a list of the countries with which the UK has trade agreement visit [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)).
- To mitigate for the price increases that consumers would face from tariffs, 87% of total current imports by value would be eligible for tariff free access.
- 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, sheep meat, poultry, pig meat, butter and some cheeses..
  - A set of goods where preferential access to the UK market is important for developing countries, such as cocoa, bananas and raw cane sugar.
- During this temporary period the Government would provide a mechanism to hear business and consumer feedback and would consider exceptional changes to the policy where clear evidence is provided by stakeholders against the criteria set out in the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018.



# Food Labelling - Exporting EU goods to the UK

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## Food business operator (FBO) address

A UK address must be included for the FBO on all pre-packaged food or caseins sold in the UK. If the FBO is not in the UK, include the UK address of the importer bringing the food into the UK.

The UK Government will allow a 21 month transition period for labelling changes in relation to goods produced and placed on the UK market after exit day.

Wherever changes to legislation – which would put a transition period of 21 months into law - are not possible, the UK Government will encourage a pragmatic approach to enforcement during this period.



# Food Labelling - Importing goods from the UK into the EU

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The European 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.

UK exporters are being advised to seek advice from EU importing contacts on the EU's labelling requirements.

\*[https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/eu\\_food\\_law\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/eu_food_law_en.pdf)



In a no-deal Brexit, the following changes will take effect immediately:

- **Country of Origin Labelling** It will be inaccurate to label UK food as origin 'EU'.
- **The EU organic logo** belongs to the EU Commission and cannot be used on UK organic produce. UK organic control body logos can still be used. UK Organic food cannot be imported into the EU until the UK has received recognition of equivalence from the EU.
- **The EU emblem** must not be placed on UK produced goods except where the ongoing use of the emblem after exit day has been authorised by the EU. We are not aware that any such authorisations have been granted.
- **UK Products of animal origin** exported to the EU27 must carry the 'GB' or full country name 'United Kingdom' on the health and identification marks.
- **Food Business Operator addresses** To export pre-packaged food and caseins from the UK to the EU, you must include an EU27 address for the FBO or EU importer on your packaging or food label. Caseins sold in the EU from one business to another will need an EU address of the responsible FBO.





# The new UK Geographical Indicators (GI) schemes

## Summary

The UK GI schemes will be open to applications from around the world from exit day. We will be publishing guidance on the UK schemes on exit day .

## UK GI logos

Logos, designed to distinguish the UK schemes will be established at the point of exit. Following a three year adoption period, it will be **Mandatory** for UK agri-food products registered under the UK scheme to use the new logos for products on sale in the UK. It will be optional for **all non-UK agri-food products**.

## Use of EU GI logos in the UK

Producers whose products also continue to receive protection under the EU's PFN scheme will be able to use the EU logo on the labels of products on sale in the UK, though it will have no legal significance in the UK.

## Trade Agreement Continuity

To date, the UK has signed or agreed in principle agreements with countries that account for 64% of trade for which we are seeking continuity in a no deal. For those deals with GI provisions this will ensure continuity of protection, for instance Scotch Whisky in the US.

# Wood packaging material

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## Exports to the UK



- Check your suppliers are using **ISPM15 certified** wood packaging material for export to the UK from October 31.



- The UK will continue to take a **risk-based approach** to checking wood packaging material.

# Timber

- The UK government will maintain its commitment to tackling the trade in illegal timber by moving the existing EU Timber Regulations (EUTR) into UK law.
- EU traders will need to consider if timber and timber products exported from the UK are:
  1. in scope of the EU Timber Regulations
  2. being placed on the EU market for the first time
- If both the above points are true, the EU importer will transition to operator status and will need to carry out due diligence requirements of EUTR. To do this, you will require documentation about the source and legality of the timber from the UK exporter.
- More UK businesses will be required to comply with the operator requirement to carry out due diligence after Brexit (as an operator under the new domestic UK Timber Regulations) when importing timber and timber products from the EU/EAA. To do this, UK operators will require documentation about the source and legality of the timber they are trading; due diligence systems will vary from business to business.

# Chemicals



- The UK will replace EU regulations with a UK regulatory framework.



- In a no-deal Brexit, the EU, REACH legislation would no longer apply in the UK and the UK would lose access to the ECHA database.



- **EU exports to the UK:** For the majority of chemical shipments, there will be minimal impact at points of entry because regulatory control takes place away from the border



- **UK exports to the EU:** There are additional requirements for UK exporters, namely appointing an EU-based representative to maintain access to the EU market, but these do not take place at the border



# Pet travel

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## EU pets travelling to the UK

- Entry requirements for pets travelling **from the EU to the UK** will not change. Pets will require a microchip, up-to-date rabies vaccinations and dogs will need a tapeworm treatment if travelling from a tapeworm-free country. The UK will continue to accept EU-issued pet passports as well as animal health certificates.
- All pets leaving the UK entering the EU if the UK remains an unlisted country, will also need a rabies blood test, and to enter the EU via a Travellers Point of Entry.



# Pet travel

## UK Pets travelling to the EU

- **To ensure your pet is able to travel from the UK to the EU after Brexit in any scenario, contact your vet at least 4 months before travelling for the latest advice.**
- UK nationals taking pets to the EU will face changes depending on how the UK is classified:
  - Part 1 listed: Same ID/health rules, Part 1 listed Pet Passports replace EU ones
  - Part 2 listed: Same ID/health rules, certificates replace pet passports
  - Unlisted: Same ID, blood test for rabies, certificates replace pet passports
- In a Part 2 or unlisted outcome, pets travelling from the UK would need to enter the EU via a Travellers Point of Entry.