

SEAFOOD EXPORTERS

You need to follow steps: steps and processes to export wild-caught marine fishery products to the ED no-deal scenari

ou need to do by following this process.

START

Check to see if you have a UK EORI number to move goods into or out of the EU.

If you are a UK food establishment that exports fisheries products to the EU, you will need to be listed by the EU and approved by your Local Authority.

Email a request to eulisting@food. gov.uk to ensure your establishment is approved for exporting to the EU.

Register to the Fish Exports service to create a UK catch certificate.

UK vessels weighing over 100 tons or over 12 metres long need to apply for an IMO number to fish in EU waters after Brexit.

Skippers and vessel owners must continue to comply with the law and the conditions of their licence. This includes submission of logbooks and landings declarations within the following time frames:

- 10-12m vessels: complete paper logbook and submit landing declaration within 48 hours.
- Over 12m vessels: submit elogbook at sea and landing declaration within 24 hours.
- Under 10m vessels: record catch via a new smartphone app which will be introduced later this year.

Make sure you are registered as a buyer or seller of first-sale fish by the UK Competent Authority. If you are not registered, you will need to complete a RBS1 form.

Once you have purchased fish (at first-sale or via auction) you will need to submit a paper sales note to the UK Competent Authority within 48 hours or an electronic sales note via the Electronic Reporting System (ERS) within 24 hours of sale.

If you are exporting endangered species (e.g. European eels) you will need to apply for a CITES export permit and send it to the UK Competent Authority.

Apply for an Export Health Certificate (EHC) via GOV.UK. Download the correct template using the form finder tool and send to the relevant authority (e.g. APHA or DAERA) for checking.

When you know what you're exporting, complete a UK catch certificate online. A separate catch certificate is needed for each consignment. Transport details must be included with the catch certificate.

Note: some exemptions apply.

If you are exporting fish sourced from another country that has been processed or stored in the UK, you will need to complete a UK processing statement or UK storage document via the Fish Export service. You will need to include your EHC number on the processing statement.

When your consignment is ready for export, contact your Certifying Officer to arrange inspection. If your consignment is compliant, it will be signed off by your certifying officer who will provide you with the original and keep a copy themselves. Your certifying officer may need to send a certified copy to the competent authority.

Lodge your customs export declaration via CHIEF/CDS.

Send your validated catch certificate to the importer so they can give it to the receiving country's competent authority. You must do this for exports by:

- sea: 72 hours before landing
- air and rail: 4 hours before arriving
- road: 2 hours before arriving

Notify your EU importer that your goods are ready to export and send them the details of the consignment at least 24 hours prior to arrival. You may also wish to send them a copy of the EHC as this may speed up the process. The EU importer will lodge a notification and complete part 1 of a CVED with the Border Inspection Post (BIP) via TRACES.

Ensure your consignment is dispatched through an EU Approved Premise and check you have labelled your goods correctly.

If you are using a UK haulier to transport your goods to the EU they need to be aware of the requirements for driving in the EU.

It is recommended that a commercial seal is placed on the means of transport after loading to speed up border controls.

Make sure the original Export Health
Certificate travels with the consignment to
the destination.

If the expected time of arrival changes, make sure you update your EU importer.

Goods can exit from any port in the UK but need to enter the EU through a Border Inspection Post that handles fisheries products. Check BIP and transport routes are suitable in advance.

Once goods enter the EU at the BIP, the Competent Authority will check the documents and may inspect the goods. Once cleared, a completed CVED will be issued to the EU importer, allowing the consignment to enter the EU.

If the goods don't pass inspection the EU importer is responsible for dealing with the consignment, as directed by the BIP.

FINISH

Food labelling

If you are packaging or labelling fisheries products for the EU, please refer to the latest advice on

https://www.gov.uk/brexit-food-labelling

EU Border Inspection Posts

Goods will only be able to enter the EU through a Border Inspection Post (BIP) designated for the specific consignment.

At the moment there is no BIP in Calais. For fishery products currently entering through Calais, the relevant BIP will be located at Boulogne sur Mer.

Check the list of existing BIPs in the EU and consider how to redirect your trade route if necessary.

IT systems for import and export processing

- CHIEF: The Customs Handling of Import and Export Freight system records the declaration to Customs of goods by land, air and sea.
- CDS: The Custom Declaration Service replaces HMRC's CHIEF system.
- **Fish Exports Service**: a new digital service for creating UK catch certificates, processing statements and storage documents.
- TRACES: The Trade Control and Expert System is the EU's online system for importers and exporters to provide health certification and track consignments of animals or animal products.
- **IPAFFS**: The Imports of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System will replace the TRACES system for non-EU imports.

Further information and help

Contact the Fish Exports helpline to get help with catch certificates

Telephone: 0330 159 1989 (open 9am to 5pm)

Please refer to government guidance on how to prepare your, business for Brexit:

- gov.uk/brexit-export
- gov.uk/brexit-export-fish
- gov.uk/brexit-export-animals
- gov.uk/brexit-fisheries
- gov.uk/brexit-food-labelling

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