



HM Government
UK TRANSITION



TRADING WITH THE EU UNDER NEW RULES

**NEW RULES FOR BUSINESS
WITH EUROPE ARE HERE**

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BPDG - WHO ARE WE?

- The Border and Protocol Delivery Group (BPDG) was established in 2017 to bring together the work of over 20 government departments and agencies operating at the border to develop a workable operating model for when the UK left the EU.
- We work very closely with border industry as well as business to ensure practical concerns are understood by policy makers and views reflected in our products.
- BPDG is part of Cabinet Office and reports directly to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (CDL), Rt Hon Michael Gove MP.
- BPDG performs a range of functions. Overseeing government readiness (including infrastructure and systems) and responsibility for the Border Operating Model.
- We also coordinate the government's 2025 vision for the UK border.



HMG AT THE BORDER

- 20+ Departments and agencies including:



HM Revenue
& Customs



Home Office



Driver & Vehicle
Standards
Agency



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Department
for Transport



Border Force



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



Department
of Health &
Social Care



Office for Product
Safety & Standards

THE AIM OF TODAY

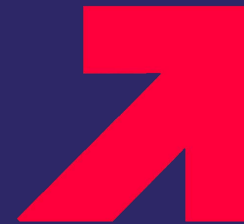
- To give you an overview of the new rules that have come into place since we left the EU customs union and the EU Single Market.
- The changes affect movements in and out of the UK and we will cover changes to customs, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls and other regimes.
- To update you on what has been happening at the border since we left the transition period.
- To signpost a range of products and key guidance.
- Q&A





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WHAT HAS CHANGED?

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CHANGES FOR TRADERS

- The decision to leave the Single Market and Customs Union means that **customs formalities now apply** to all GB-EU movements.
- This means that companies selling goods to, or buying goods from the EU, now have to comply with new processes. These include:
 - Customs declarations;
 - The payment of tariffs (where companies are not able to prove origin to access tariff free rates), duties and VAT;
 - Compliance with other applicable regimes (for instance moving animal products, certain plants, chemicals or goods covered by international agreements).
- **Even if someone is just sending/receiving one package this could apply to them.**

CHANGES FOR PASSENGERS TRAVELING TO AND FROM THE EU

- People traveling to and from the EU must have at least six months on their passport and the UK will no longer accept non-biometric ID cards.
- Since January 2021 anyone travelling from GB to the EU won't have to pay UK tax and excise duties on alcohol and tobacco products.
- Tax-free sales of products such as clothing and electronics are now no longer allowed in airports for passengers travelling to non-EU countries. This will end an anomaly in the tax system, the benefits of which are not consistently passed on to consumers.
- The current non-EU personal allowances to passengers travelling from the EU to GB will be extended. Alcohol allowances for all passengers will be increased. Each passenger will, for example, be able to bring three crates of beer and two cases of still wine and one case of sparkling wine to GB without paying UK duties.
- If people want to take pets abroad they must ensure it has received appropriate vaccinations at least 4 months in advance of travel.

WHAT ELSE HAS CHANGED?

- The UK has adopted a pragmatic approach, staging in the introduction of import controls from 1 January 2021 to the end of June, with the full regime in place by 1 July 2021 – although there are actions they still need to take now.
- However, the EU has imposed full controls, which is important because any movement of goods between GB and the EU will require action on both sides of the border.
- As such, even if they have done everything they need to, the person or company businesses are trading with (or their representative), will also need to complete certain processes – otherwise the goods may be held up.



NORTHERN IRELAND

- **The deal we have reached with the EU has delivered all of our commitments** - securing the flexibilities and adaptations required to support NI business and citizens. The Northern Ireland Protocol Command Paper outlines further details.
- The first phase of unfettered access has applied to goods in free circulation in NI (with provisions to counter avoidance by businesses rerouting through NI).
- Tariffs do not apply for goods moved directly or indirectly via Ireland.
- There are no export declarations for these internal movements (only 14 exceptions for international obligations such as CITES).
- Long-term regime is being developed for the second half of 2021 which will focus benefits on businesses established in NI.
- Protection for qualifying businesses extended to indirect movements.



HELP AND SUPPORT FOR BUSINESSES MOVING GOODS BETWEEN GB & NI

- Businesses moving goods between Great Britain and Northern Ireland can use the free **TSS (Trader Support Service)**.
- It raises necessary declarations on behalf of businesses, saving them time and money compared to using third-party software or engaging the use of a customs intermediary - making the process of moving goods as smooth as possible without cost.
- It also offers free resources, such as interactive webinars and guides on what requirements need to be fulfilled, what traders need to be aware of and communicating any process changes that will impact businesses.
- The **Movement Assistance Scheme (MAS)** provides support to agri-food traders moving goods from GB-NI..
- For further information:
 - [Further guidance on moving goods under the Northern Ireland Protocol](#)
 - [For more information on the Trader Support Service](#)
 - [For more info on MAS](#)



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HOW DID THE GOVERNMENT PREPARE?

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HOW DID THE GOVERNMENT PREPARE FOR THE CHANGES?

- The Government took significant steps to prepare for the guaranteed changes that would come as a result of leaving the Single Market and Customs Union. This included:
 - investing £705 million in jobs, technology and infrastructure at the border;
 - recruiting more border staff - Border Force will have recruited approximately 2,000 additional officers by July 2021;
 - providing £84 million in grants to boost the customs intermediaries sector;
 - implementing border controls in stages so traders have more time to prepare;
 - launching the “Check an HGV” service, to ensure goods can keep moving smoothly through Kent;
 - setting up the Border Operations Centre, with state-of-the-art technology, operating 24/7 by a team of expert officials monitoring the UK border in real time; and
 - safeguarding the flow of critical goods, such as vaccines and vital medicines, through surging freight capacity, so that no one needed to worry about our food, medicine or vital supply chains.

HOW IS THE BORDER OPERATING NOW?

- Since January traders and hauliers have had to deal with new customs procedures, the impact of Covid-19 and the requirement to get a negative Covid-19 test before moving accompanied freight across the border.
- There has been excellent compliance with the new border requirements including getting a Kent Access Permit and a very low proportion of trucks being turned back from ports.
 - At the peak in January 2021 HGVs being turned back for not having the correct paperwork was c8% of all traffic. It is now less than c3%.



HOW IS THE BORDER OPERATING NOW?

- 80+% of all HGVs entering Kent (inc. domestic and accompanied RoRo) have a KAP. 1st week of Jan number of RED KAP's (incorrect paperwork) issued av. 9.36% for last week 0.75%
- Total KAPs issued: 245,552 / 90.7% Green: 8.2% Amber 1.1% Failed: to obtain a KAP / Empties: av. 37%
- Levels of compliance and readiness have remained steady as volumes have increased throughout January and into February.
- Thanks to the plans the Government put in place, and the hard work of hauliers and traders, there is currently no disruption at UK ports.
- Figures suggest that overall freight volumes have now returned to normal levels despite restricted economic activity in the EU as a result of Covid-19 restriction.



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NEW RULES IN STAGES

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CHANGES FROM 1 JANUARY 2021

Exporting from GB to the EU

- While there are some additional requirements on the import of certain food and high-risk plant products from 1 April, the majority of UK import controls take effect on 1 July 2021.
- From this point, traders moving any goods between the EU and GB will have to make **full declarations** and pay tariffs at the point of importation.
- Full **Safety and Security declarations** will be introduced too.



CHANGES FROM 1 JANUARY 2021

Importing to GB from the EU

- When importing to the UK, basic customs requirements now need to be complied with, but traders **will have up to six months to submit customs declarations** to HMRC for standard goods – this is the majority of goods.
- While applicable tariffs will need to be paid, most traders will be able to defer payments until the customs declaration has been made, giving them time to adjust to the new requirements.
- Safety and Security declarations will also not be required on imports for six months for all goods.



CHANGES FROM JULY 2021

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EU TO GB IMPORTS

1 January 2021

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

1 April 2021

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

1 July 2021

- Safety and security declarations
- Full customs declarations, or use of simplified procedures if authorised to do so and the payment of relevant tariffs at import
- Control of veterinary and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) goods at GB Border Control Posts (BCPs)
- For SPS commodities there will be an increase in physical checks and the taking of samples.



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WHAT SHOULD BUSINESSES DO NOW?

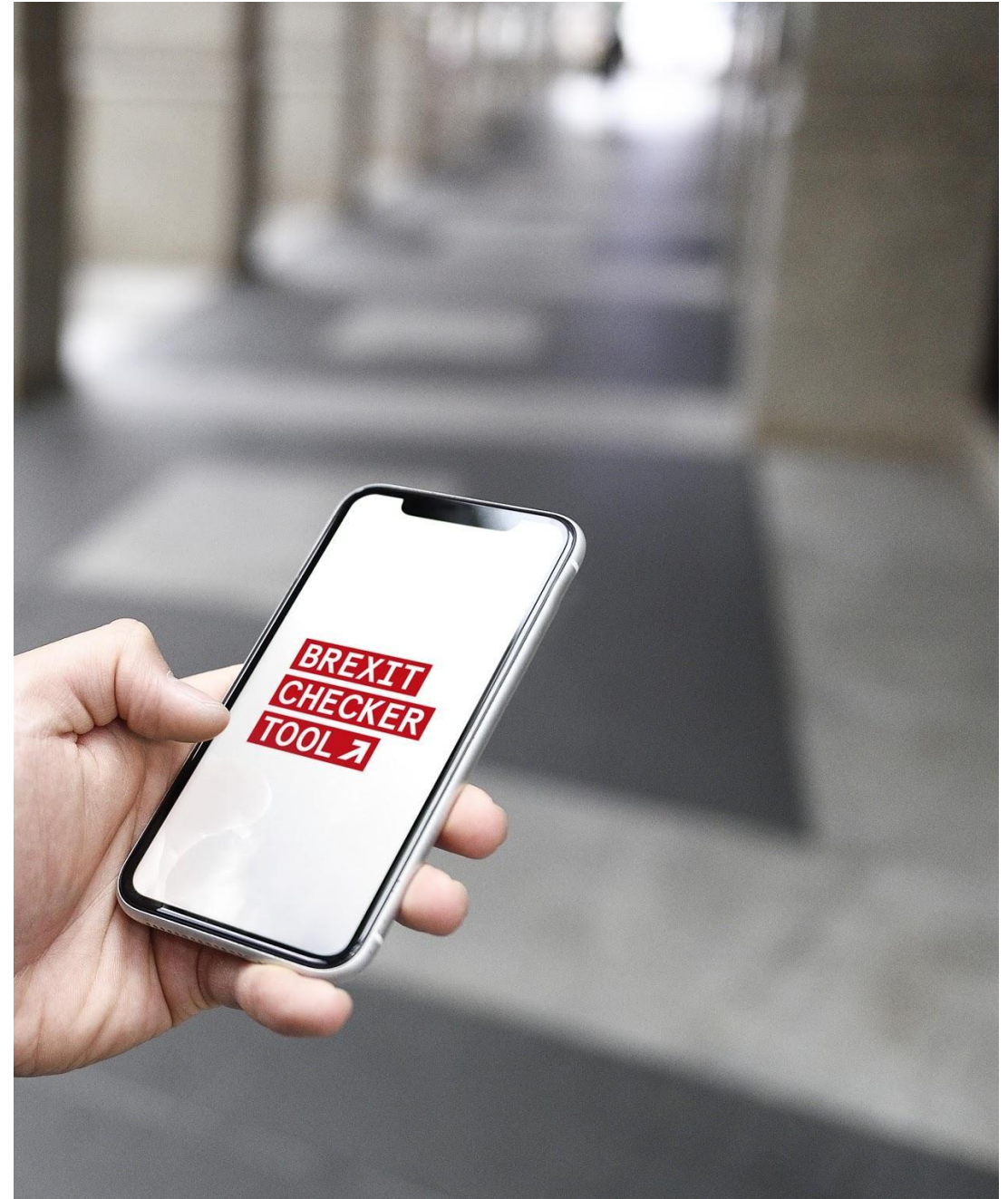
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WHAT DO BUSINESSES NEED TO CONSIDER?

- Businesses need to decide whether they want to make customs declarations **themselves** or use a **courier, freight forwarder or customs agent**. Most businesses do not do it themselves.
- We have produced a **short film** to help people decide whether appointing a customs intermediary would be right for their business. If it is, a **list of customs agents and fast parcel operators** is available on Gov.uk.
- A number of goods will require additional processes to be undertaken before they can be imported or exported. Businesses should check whether there are any additional controls. For instance:
 - Is what they are buying or selling considered to be a controlled good? – for instance, is it subject to additional duties (such as **excise**) or covered by international agreements or conventions (such as **endangered species**)? A full list of controlled goods can be found in Annex C of the **Border Operating Model**.

THE BASICS

- Businesses now need a UK EORI number to move goods between Great Britain and the EU.
- It is easy to apply for one online from HMRC '[Apply for an EORI number](#)'. To note - it can take up to a week for the number to be issued.
- If the UK business is going to be responsible for submitting declarations on both sides of the border, it will need both a UK and EU EORI number.
- It is easy to [register for an EU EORI number online](#).

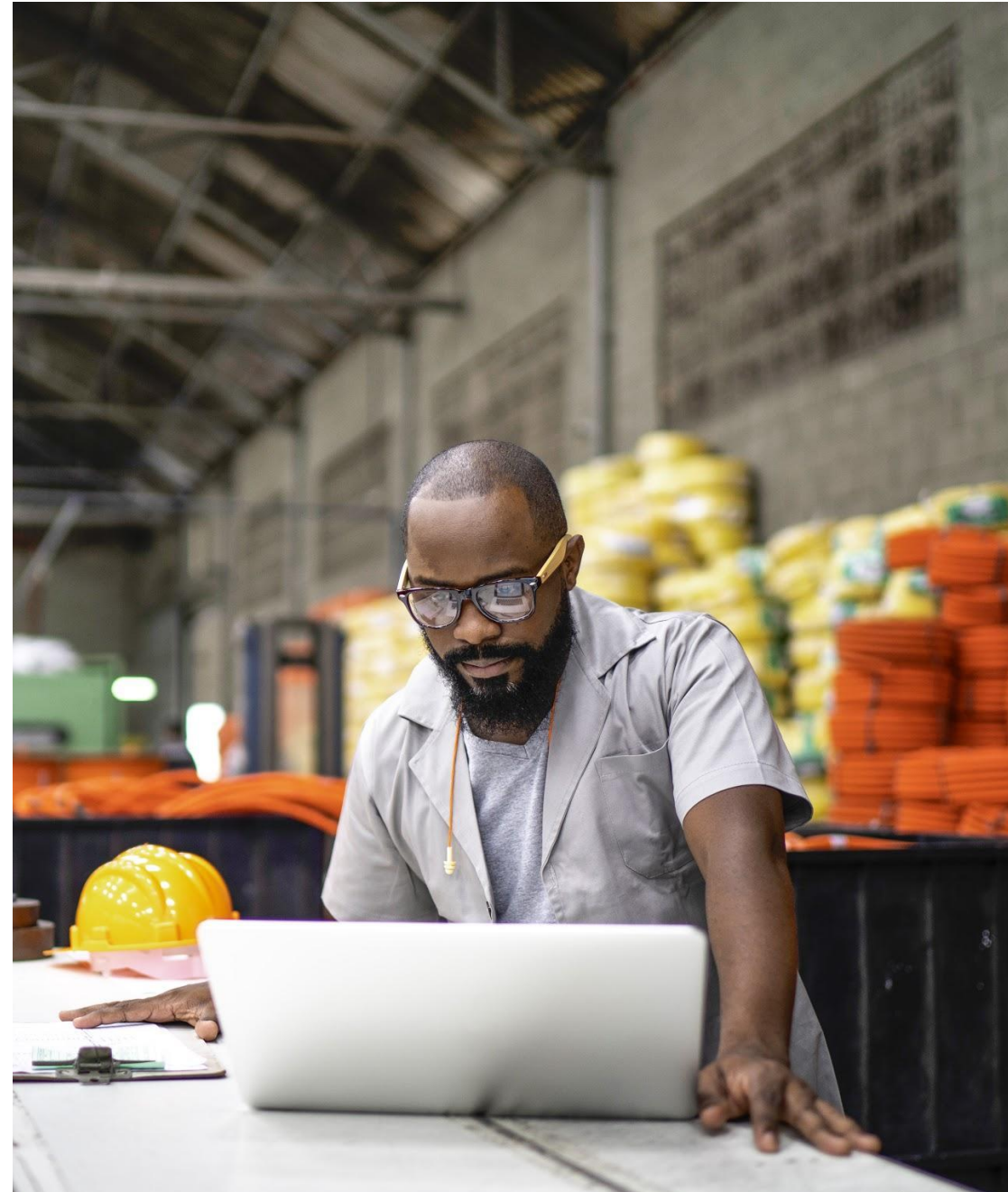


WHAT ELSE DO BUSINESSES NEED TO CONSIDER?

- Products of animal origin and animal by-products now require export health certificates (EHCs). More information on how to get an EHC can be found [here](#).
- If the business decides not to use an intermediary, it may need to pre-register with EU systems such as **REACH** (chemicals) or **TRACES** (foodstuff, etc.) before they can sell. If it is bringing live animals, animal products and high risk food and feed not of animal origin into Great Britain it may need to register with **IPAFFS** too.
- In certain circumstances, for instance in the case of selling some food products to the EU, their premises may also require authorisation from the EU to export. More information is available [here](#).
- Food products being sold once the UK exits the transition period will also have to be labelled correctly. Full guidance on what is expected can be found [here](#).

VAT AND EXCISE

- From 1 January 2021 **postponed VAT accounting** has been available to VAT registered businesses for imports of goods from all countries, including from the EU.
- This allows businesses to account for VAT on the goods they import through their periodic VAT return rather than pay that VAT at (or soon after crossing) the UK border. Since 1 January 2021, the Rest of World rules have applied to imports and exports of excise goods moving between the UK and the EU.
- Businesses now need to complete customs import and export declarations using the relevant codes for duty paid or suspended goods.



WHAT ARE RULES OF ORIGIN?

- Rules of origin determine where goods 'originate', i.e. not where they have been shipped from, but where they have been produced or manufactured.
- As such, the 'origin' is the 'economic nationality' of goods traded in commerce.
- Preferential rules of origin, such as those in the TCA, determine whether goods qualify as originating from certain countries, for which special arrangements and agreements apply.
- Where all the rules are met, goods with preferential origin are eligible to be imported under the preferential tariff.
- Goods claiming the preferential tariff must have proof of origin.

RULES OF ORIGIN: WHAT DO TRADERS NEED TO DO?

Traders need to:

- Classify their goods
- Look up the origin rule(s) in the UK-EU Trade Co-operation Agreement (TCA)
- Check their goods meet the rules
- Sort out supply chain documentation (i.e. declarations from suppliers/exporters)

Useful links for rules of origin procedures

- Short: www.gov.uk/guidance/claiming-preferential-rates-of-duty-between-the-uk-and-eu
- Long: www.gov.uk/government/publications/rules-of-origin-for-goods-moving-between-the-uk-and-eu



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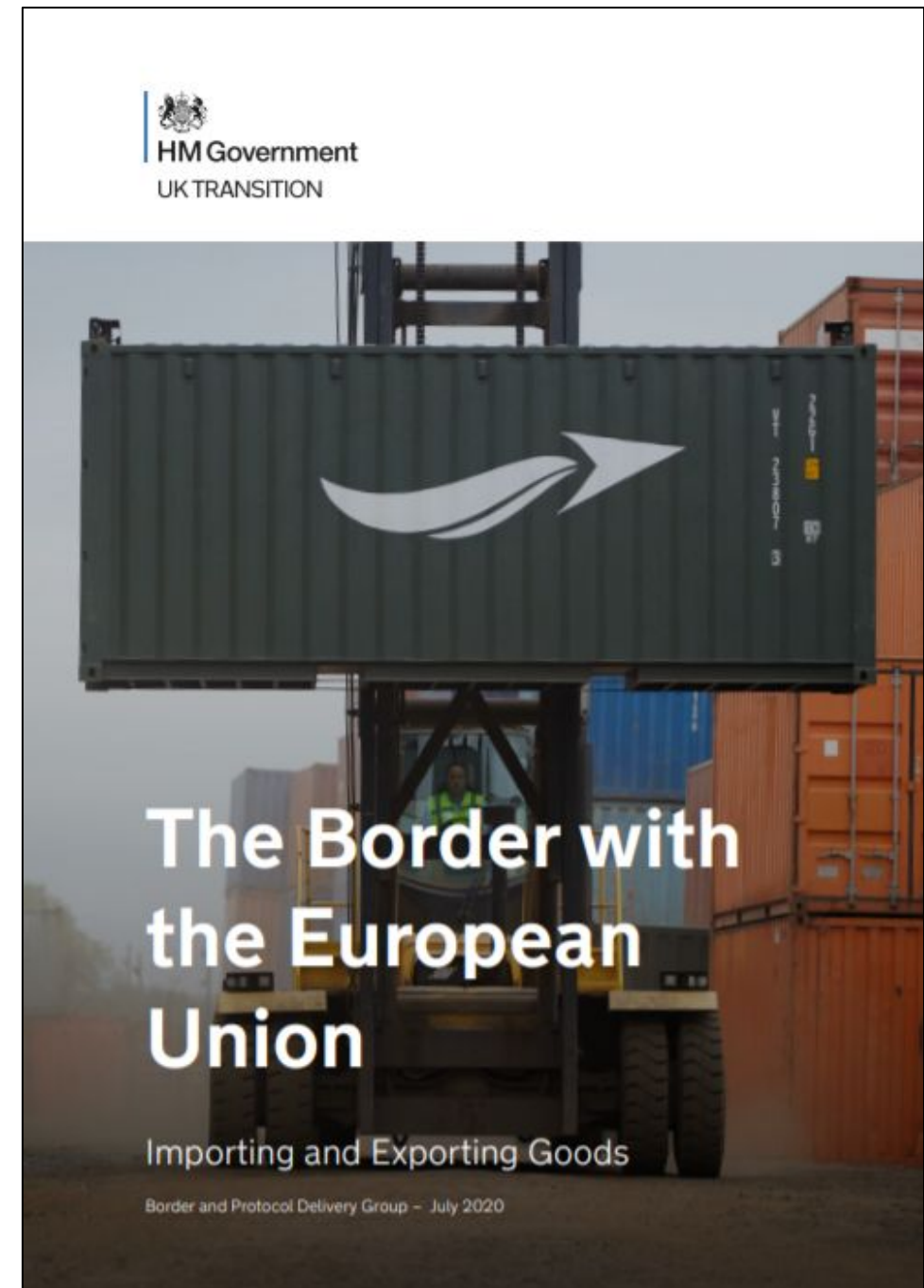
WHERE CAN YOU FIND OUT MORE?

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WHERE CAN BUSINESSES FIND OUT MORE?

- The detail on how the border works is included in the **Border Operating Model**, which covers movements between Great Britain (GB) and the EU and not movements under the Northern Ireland Protocol.
- For more information on movements under the Northern Ireland Protocol, please check our **business guidance**.
- The government has created a range of materials to help businesses prepare. These include:
 - Step by step guides to **imports** and **exports**.
 - Simple videos to take you through the process of **importing** and **exporting**

**NEW RULES FOR BUSINESS
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WHERE CAN BUSINESSES FIND OUT MORE?

- Process flows show the key stages of importing or exporting, with specific guides to moving meat, dairy and plant products.
- There are also a wide range of webinars here that people can sign up to or watch online to get detailed information about how to move specific goods. This page also includes links to useful guidance and a cross border online trade forum where people can ask questions and advice.
- The BPDG weekly bulletin has links to the latest guidance, upcoming webinars and helplines. If you would like to subscribe please email

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Part of
[Brexit transition: new rules for 2021](#)

Guidance
Webinars for organisations that trade with the EU

Sign up for webinars or watch pre-recorded webinars about the new rules on trading with the EU from 1 January 2021.

Published 23 September 2020
Last updated 26 November 2020 — [see all updates](#)
From: [Cabinet Office](#)

New rules for January 2021

The UK has left the EU, and the transition period after Brexit comes to an end this year. This page tells you what you'll need to do from 1 January 2021. It will be updated if anything changes. Check what else you need to do during [the transition period](#).

Contents

- [Webinars on importing and exporting goods](#)
- [Webinar topics](#)
- [Webinars for businesses in Scotland](#)
- [Webinars for businesses in Wales](#)
- [Videos on exporting and importing goods](#)
- [Cross-border trade forum](#)

[Print this page](#)

From 1 January 2021 the way we trade with the EU will change. To buy or sell from the EU you will need to follow new customs rules or you will not be able to continue to trade.

Brexit transition
[Check you're ready for 2021](#)

Related content

- [Help and support for UK transition](#)
- [Webinars on preparing your business for the end of the transition period](#)
- [How to import and export goods between Great Britain and the EU from 1 January 2021](#)
- [Notice 144: trade imports by post - how to complete customs documents](#)
- [Prepare to import goods from the EU to Great Britain from 1 January 2021](#)

IMPORTANT LINKS FOR BUSINESS READINESS

- The **Brexit checker tool** ([gov.uk/transition](https://www.gov.uk/transition)) is the best place for businesses to start and provides users with a list of personalised actions they need to take.
- The **Local Communications Toolkit** (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-transition-campaign-communications-resources>) provides campaign material to be used for promoting the actions citizens and businesses need to take. For further information please contact uktcampaignqueries@cabinetoffice.gov.uk.
- Guidance for **UK nationals living in the EU** (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-europe>).
- For any further queries please contact the **business support helpline** (<https://www.gov.uk/business-support-helpline>) or use the
- **EU Transition Trade and Industry Forum** (<https://transition-forum.service.cabinetoffice.gov.uk>).

WHERE CAN MPS' OFFICES FIND OUT MORE?

- We encourage MPs to speak to colleagues and submit Parliamentary Questions.
- For further advice MPs offices should approach the relevant parliamentary correspondence team:
 - For questions relating to importing and exporting please contact HMRC on: team.mincom@hmrc.gov.uk.
 - For questions relating to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls please contact DEFRA Correspondence.Section@defra.gov.uk
- Below is a list of helplines that may be useful to you. The hyperlinks will take you to pages that provide extra information such as opening hours for the helpline.
- **Business Support Helplines:**
 - **England** - 0800 998 1098
 - **Scotland** - 0300 303 0660
 - **Wales** - 0300 060 3000
 - **Northern Ireland** - 0800 181 4422
 - **HMRC Imports & Exports General Enquiries** - 0300 322 9434
 - **New Computerised Transit System** - 0300 322 7095
 - **Animal, Plant and Health Agency (APHA)** - 0300 1000 313
 - **Fish Exports Helpline** - 0330 159 1989

You can also call HMRC's Customs & International Trade Helpline and speak to an advisor on 0300 200 3700.

Defra also has a number of additional [helplines](#) for the commodity you are exporting to the EU.



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THANK YOU

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