



Top issues for exporting goods from the EU

- Operators must provide the correct information on the type of document at the time of booking:
 - e.g. transit document vs export document
- General quality of documents and data
- Ex works contracts where the buyer cannot be accepted as the exporter of the goods
- Knowledge of origin rules under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA)



EU to GB movement - customs

(0)2)	EU Safety and Security
0(3)	Pre-lodged import declaration or start a thansit movement
)/4¦	Entry in declarants records (EIDR)

Submit export declarations for all goods leaving EU

Submit combined export declaration to local customs systems or a standalone Exit Summary Declaration (EXS)

Pre-lodge the GB customs import declaration into CHIEF or start a transit movement in NCTS. Controlled goods have to be declared by full or simplified declaration

Standard goods - this option is possible..

EU exporter / agent

EU exporter

GB importer / EU exporter or the "PRINCIPAL" who starts the transit

Declarant



Document acquirecy

- NCTS Box 51 not to be left blank should always be the next office outside of GB. French officials have given the go ahead to refer to both Calais and Dunkirk codes in box 51 of NCTS for freight from Dover this is a temporary fix and is for the Calais Dunkirk route only
- HMRC and Border Force are working together to improve some of the checks carried out before transit documentation at
 offices of departure/inland border facilities. Transit Manual Supplement will be updated to include clearer guidance on Box
- Box 44 should be completed dependent on the type of goods and where they are going rather than mandatory in all cases.
 HMRC and Border Force have worked together to clarify when checks would be required, and the Transit Manual Supplement will be updated as follows:
- Box 44 Compulsory if held (Field is mandatory for GB goods). To be completed if the regulations require additional information. Enter as appropriate: UK Export an Export declaration reference if held "TGB" for GB domestic goods moving between GB and NI If moving Goods following Temp Storage o MRN number of the previous transit movement, or o Temporary storage number Check for any customs approvals or previous documents. (Sometimes put here instead of box 40)



Inland Border Facilities (IBF) in GB

- To start or end a CTC movement
- CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) checks
- An ATA Carnet or TIR Carnet to be stamped

Tell HMRC you are attending an IBF in advance through GOV.UK or download the app here.

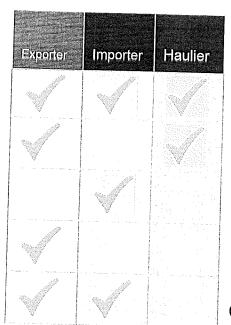
Information to be provided includes:

- arrival time
- any LRNs, MRNs and reference numbers
- the Vehicle Registration Number
- driver's phone number

On arrival, take your documents to the front office, where there'll be a coronavirus (COVID-19) restricted waiting area. Expert staff are available at all IBFs to help with any issues



EU-GB movement- checklist



Get an EORI number - GB or EU or both

Export declarations and/or start a transit movement

EIDR or pre-lodge an import declaration or end the transit movement

Export Health Certificate (EHC) or a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) or both

Common Health Entry Document (CHED)



EU to GB imports - the phased approach

1 January 2021

- Declarations and controls are for excise and controlled goods (made by full declaration or by Customs Freight Simplified Procedures (CFSP) if authorised
- For standard goods an entry in declarants records (EIDR) or use CFSP - with a 6 month rolling postponement of the supplementary declaration
- And 6 months deferred payment
- There is no entry summary (safety and security) declaration requirement
- Physical checks will be at the goods' destination for high risk veterinary and phytosanitary goods

1 April 2021

- · Pre-notification of all:
 - Products of animal origin (POAO)
 - High risk food & feed not of animal origin
 - Regulated plants and plant products

1 July 2021

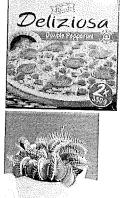
- Safety and security declarations requirements start
- Full customs declarations, or use of simplified procedures if authorised to do so and the payment of relevant tariffs at import
- Control of veterinary and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) goods at GB Border Control Posts (BCPs)





What is SPS?





Needs a PhytoSanitary (PC) certificate:

- Meat and meat products
- Composite products
- Live animals
- Live plants for planting







No certificate needed:

- Processed plant products (e.g. tomato sauce)
- Packaged plant products (e.g. fresh salads)

BUSINESS MOVING



EU to GB imports for SPS goods - staged approach

1 January 2021

- Physical checks at destination for high risk veterinary and phytosanitary goods including live animals
- Pre-notification and phytosanitary certificates for 'high priority' plants and plant products
- Pre-notification and health certificates will be required for live animals. Products of Animal Origin (POAO) subject to safeguard measures will need pre-notification by the GB importer and the relevant EHC
- Catch certificates required for imports of fish

1 April 2021

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

1 July 2021

 Control of veterinary and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) goods at GB Border Control Posts (BCPs)





In summary

- Traders of SPS goods need to understand the additional requirements attached to their goods
- Transporters of SPS goods need to understand the authorisations needed for the products they are moving and that the border they are moving them through is authorised for them, if required.
- Equally, traders moving products which do NOT need SPS controls need reassurance that their goods are exempt (e.g. tomato puree producers)
- · The gov.uk content on this subject is comprehensive start here
 - Animals and animal products
 - Plants and plant products



