

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

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Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Introduction to phased approach - EU to GB

- New sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls will apply to goods imported to GB from the EU from 1 January 2021
- These controls will be introduced in stages up to **1 July 2021**, with different controls introduced at each stage for different commodities
- Some processes and procedures will be introduced in stages up to **1 July 2021** for the import of live animals, animal products, fish and shellfish and their products, plants and plant products and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin

Controls will be introduced in stages, and include the requirements for:

- Import pre-notifications (GB importer action)
- Health certification (such as an Export Health Certificate or Phytosanitary Certificate)
- Documentary, identity and physical checks at the border or inland
- Entry via a point of entry with an appropriate Border Control Post (BCP) with relevant checking facilities from **1 July 2021**

Imports - Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

- Requirement for pre-notification and phytosanitary certificates for 'high priority' plants and plant products from **1 January 2021**
- Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) checks will take place away from the border at places of destination or other approved premises
- An exhaustive list of 'high priority' plants and plant products is [available here on GOV.UK](#).
- The requirement for phytosanitary certificates is extended to all regulated plants and plant products, from **1 April 2021**
- For a list of plants and plant products that do not require SPS certificates, please refer to the GOV.UK website, [available here](#)
- From **1 July 2021**, there will be an increased number of physical and identity checks
- All checks will take place at Border Control Posts (BCPs)

Imports - Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

1 January 2021:

- Pre-notification and phytosanitary certificates will be required for 'high-priority' plants/products
- Documentary checks will be carried out remotely
- Physical checks will be carried out on 'high-priority' will take place at destination or other authorised premises
- EU Exporters must apply for a phytosanitary certificate from the relevant competent authority of the EU country of origin
- GB Importers must submit import notifications prior to arrival, along with the phytosanitary certificate
- Checks will be carried out by Plant Health and Seed Inspectors (PHSI) from the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) and the Forestry Commission (FC) in England and Wales, and the Scottish Government in Scotland

Imports - Plants and Plant Products (SPS)

1 April 2021:

- All regulated plants and plant products will be required to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (i.e. not only those categorised as 'high-priority')

1 July 2021:

- Physical checks for plants/products increase
- Commodities subject to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls will need to enter via a Point of Entry with an appropriate Border Control Post (BCP)
- All ID and physical checks for plants and their products will move to Border Control Posts, either at existing points of entry or at new inland sites

Live Animals and Animal Products - EU to GB

(This includes live aquatic animals and fishery products)

Health certificates

- Requirements for export health certificates (EHCs) will be introduced in phases from January to July 2021
- Health certificates will be substantially the same as existing EU certificates for imports from the rest of the world. You should use existing EU EHCs for guidance on what will be required

1 January 2021:

- Pre-notification and health certificates will be required for live animals. Physical checks for live animals will continue to be carried out at destination
- Products of Animal Origin (POAO) subject to safeguard measures will need pre-notification by the GB importer and the relevant EHC
- GB Importer will supply a unique notification number (UNN) that must be added to the EHC
- Animal by-products (ABPs) will continue with the current requirement to be accompanied by official commercial documentation. High-risk ABPs will require pre-authorisation, and high-risk ABP as well as Category 3 Processed Animal Protein will require pre-notification in advance

Live Animals and Animal Products - EU to GB

1 April 2021:

- All **products of animal origin (POAO)** – for example meat and fish, honey, milk or egg products – will now require the relevant Export Health Certificates (EHCs) and pre-notification by the GB importer using Import of Products Animals Food and Feed System (IPAFFS)
- EU exporters will be required to obtain the relevant EHC and ensure that it travels with the consignment
- GB Import requirements for **live animals, high-risk animal by-products (ABPs) and POAO under safeguard measures** introduced on 1 January 2021 will continue to apply
- New import requirements for low-risk ABPs will not apply until 1 July 2021

Live Animals and Animal Products - EU to GB

1 July 2021:

- All **live animals and products of animal origin (POAO)** will require pre-notification by the GB importer using IPAFFS and must be accompanied by an Export health certificate (EHC). They will need to enter via a Point of Entry with an appropriate **Border Control Post (BCP)** with relevant checking facilities.
- **Animal by-products (ABP)** must be accompanied by an EHC or other official documentation, depending on the ABP commodity being imported. Certain ABP will need to arrive at an established point of entry with an appropriate BCP. For certain ABP, pre-notification by the GB importer will be required
- **ID & physical checks** for animal products will be introduced, which will be carried out at Border Control Posts, either at existing points of entry or at new inland sites
- POAO, germinal products and ABP imported from the EU will be subject to **a minimum level of 1% physical checks**. High-risk live animals will continue to be checked at 100%. Some commodities, such as shellfish and certain ABPs, will be subject to higher minimum check levels.
- During 2021, controls will be reviewed in light of **existing and new trade agreements and any changes in risk status**. Any changes following this review will be introduced after January 2022.

POAO – Fishery Products – EU to GB

Imports of most fishery products and live shellfish ready for human consumption will require:

From **January 2021:**

- Catch certificates and other IUU documents will be required and subject to risk-based documentary checks. The GB importer will need to send these to the importing competent authority e.g Port Health Authorities prior to arrival. Exempt species are detailed in Annex I of the IUU Regulation

From **April 2021:** As above, but

- Goods to be accompanied by an Export Health Certificate (EHC), which will be subject to documentary checks
- Import pre-notifications submitted by the GB importer in advance of arrival using IPAFFS.

From **July 2021:** As above, but

- Entry via an established point of entry with an appropriate border control post

Import of Products Animals Food and Feed System (IPAFFS) - SPS EU to GB

New sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls will apply to goods exported to GB from the EU from 1 January 2021

- IPAFFS will be used by GB importers to pre-notify some SPS imports
- The system is already live and currently being used for the notification of live animals, germinal products and animal by-products (ABP) travelling on Intra Trade Animal Health Certificates (ITAHCs) and commercial documents (DOCOMs) alongside TRACES & TRACES NT
- From 2021, IPAFFS will be used to pre-notify GB officials before goods subject to SPS controls enter the country from the EU in a phased approach starting with live animals, germinal products and ABP

Import of Products Animals Food and Feed System (IPAFFS) - SPS EU to GB

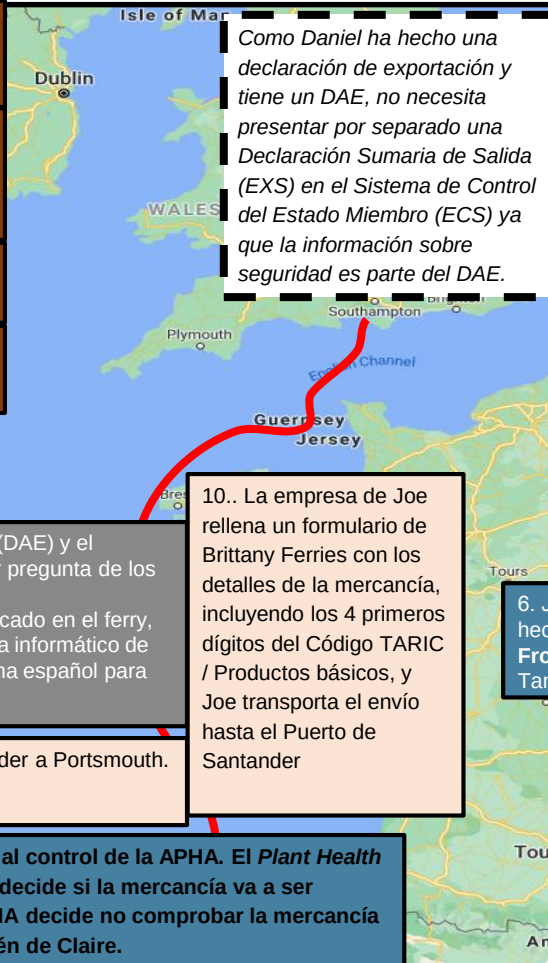
- The IPAFFS system will replace TRACES/TRACES NT (Trade and Control Expert System) in GB
- To support trader readiness and adoption of IPAFFS ahead of the end of transition, a phased migration is planned.

COMMODITY	IPAFFS 'Go Live'
	EU / EEA countries
Live Animals	Already live
Animal By Products	Already live
Germinal Products	Already live
Products of Animal Origin	1 st April 2021
High Risk Food / Feed not of Animal Origin	1 st April 2021
Plant / Plant Products	From 1 st Feb 2021 (specific date tbc)

SPS Requirements – GB to EU

- From 1st January 2021 EU will require GB exporters to have **export health certificates** (EHCs) and **phytosanitary certificates**.
- The Export Health Certificate Online (EHC Online) service will be used to control the safe export of live animals and products of animal origin (POAO) and apply for EHCs. The system is already live
- Applications for certificates for live aquatic animals are via the Centre for Environment Marine Aquaculture and Science and Marine Scotland.
- An online service will be introduced for the application, processing and issuing of phytosanitary certificates for plants and plant products. The system to apply for **export plant health phytosanitary certificates** for exporting controlled plants and plant products from GB will move to EHC Online.
- Exporters moving sanitary and phytosanitary goods from GB to the EU will need to work with their EU importers to pre-notify the EU authorities using the **TRACES NT system**.

Ejemplo Exportación EU / Importación GB: Daniel tiene su sede en España y exporta semillas de tomate al Reino Unido. La mercancía se exporta el 23 de enero de 2021.



Como Daniel ha hecho una declaración de exportación y tiene un DAE, no necesita presentar por separado una Declaración Sumaria de Salida (EXS) en el Sistema de Control del Estado Miembro (ECS) ya que la información sobre seguridad es parte del DAE.

10.. La empresa de Joe rellena un formulario de Brittany Ferries con los detalles de la mercancía, incluyendo los 4 primeros dígitos del Código TARIC / Productos básicos, y Joe transporta el envío hasta el Puerto de Santander

- 14. Claire ha comprobado las tasas arancelarias y, cuando llega su mercancía, actualiza la entrada en su propio registro con los detalles de la importación, incluyendo fecha y hora de entrada.
- 15. Claire está registrada a efectos de IVA, por lo que puede utilizar el aplazamiento de la contabilidad del IVA para el IVA de importación. Este pago es trimestral y no se puede retrasar 6 meses .
- 16. 6 meses después del 23 de enero, Claire deberá haber solicitado y recibido la autorización para hacer una declaración simplificada de la importación (CFSP). Lo necesitará para presentar su declaración complementaria en un plazo de 6 meses a partir de la fecha de importación.
- 17. Claire presenta la declaración complementaria antes del 23 de julio de 2021 (6 meses después de la fecha de importación).
- 18. Claire se ha registrado para poder aplazar el pago de los impuestos, que serán abonados después de que haya presentado la declaración complementaria.

Joe no necesita introducir ningún dato sobre la ENS GB, porque la importación es anterior al 1 jul 2021

- Daniel - Exportador EU
- Administración ES
- Claire – Importador RU
- Joe – Conductor
- Administración HMG
- Brittany Ferries (transportista)

11.. Brittany Ferries escanea el NRM (DAE) y el conductor deberá responder cualquier pregunta de los funcionarios de aduanas españolas. Solo una vez que el camión ha embarcado en el ferry, i.e. el punto de no retorno, el sistema informático de Brittany Ferries envía el DAE al sistema español para confirmar que el ferry ha partido.

12. Joe y el camión cruzan de Santander a Portsmouth.

13. Ahora el envío está sujeto al control de la APHA. El Plant Health and Seed Inspectorate (PHSI) decide si la mercancía va a ser sometida a un control. La APHA decide no comprobar la mercancía y Joe conduce hacia el almacén de Claire.

- 1. Daniel tiene un número EORI EU – los exportadores tendrán que tener un número EORI EU incluso si utilizan un transitario o agente de aduanas para hacer sus declaraciones de exportación.
- 2. Daniel (exportador de la EU) deberá acordar los términos y condiciones con Clare (importadora del RU) para que quede clara la responsabilidad de las formalidades fronterizas.
- 3. Daniel **ha solicitado y recibido un certificado fitosanitario (CF) de la autoridad competente relevante.**
- 4. Daniel presenta la declaración de exportación en el sistema aduanero español, el cual produce un Documento de Acompañamiento de Exportación (DAE).
- 5. El sistema aduanero español genera un Número de Referencia del Movimiento (NRM) y produce un Documento de Acompañamiento de Exportación (DAE) con un Código de barras y libera la mercancía automáticamente o después del control documental o físico.
- 6. Joe necesita el EORI de Claire (importadora) (para “demostrar” que se ha hecho la declaración previa) en caso de una intervención de la **Fuerza Fronteriza** en Portsmouth, dirigida, basada en un riesgo u otras razones. También necesita una copia del CF.
- 7. Claire ha acordado la recogida de la mercancía con su empresa de transporte.
- 8. Daniel le da a Joe, el conductor, el DAE y el NRM.
- 9. Claire tiene un número EORI GB y quiere utilizar el procedimiento de aplazamiento de la declaración para su importación a GB, por lo que Joe lleva una copia del número EORI de Claire.

Food Labelling

Goods marketed in Great Britain (GB) and Northern Ireland (NI):

You'll need to make any required labelling changes for goods sold in GB by 30 September 2022.

Goods sold in NI will continue to follow EU rules for labelling, but you may need to make some labelling changes.

The UK Government recognises that businesses will need time to adapt to these new labelling rules.

Your label can contain other information if you need to comply with labelling requirements for another market.

Guidance on food and drink labelling changes from 1 January 2021 is [available here](#).

Food Labelling

Food business operator (FBO) addresses for goods marketed in GB:

The rules have changed: from January 2021 for prepacked food and caseins you will need either:

A UK address: this would be the address of the FBO established in the UK, or if the FBO is not established in the UK it would be the address of the importer of the food.

or

An EU address: this would be the address of the FBO established in the EU, or if the FBO is not established in the EU it would be the address of the importer of the food

From 1 October 2022 you will need a UK address. Where both a UK and an EU address are used, the label will be acceptable at all times.

Pre-packaged food or caseins sold in NI must include a NI or EU FBO address from 1 January 2021.

If the FBO is not in NI or EU, include the address of your importer, based in NI or the EU

Food Labelling

Origin labelling in general for goods marketed in GB

Food from and sold in GB can be labelled as 'origin EU' until 30 September 2022.
From 1 October 2022, food from GB must not be labelled as 'origin EU'.

Origin labelling in general for goods marketed in NI

Food from GB must not be labelled as origin 'EU' from 1 January 2021.
Food from and sold in NI can continue to use 'origin EU' from 1 January 2021.

Origin labelling of specific foods

Some foods will continue to require either the country or countries of origin or the origin to be described using specific other terms, known as origin indicators.
For details of origin labelling of these foods, see our [guidance here](#).

Geographical Indications (GIs)

- The UK Government will establish **new UK GI schemes** on 1 January 2021.
- Existing UK GI products, including Scotch Whisky, Welsh Lamb, Cornish Pasties and Lough Neagh Eels, will continue to receive protection in the UK after the transition period.
- The new UK GI logos are available to download on GOV.UK and can be used from 1 January 2021.
- Producers of GIs registered before the end of the transition period, that are required to use the UK GI logos, will have until 1 January 2024. The logos will remain optional for producers outside of GB.
- All UK GIs registered under the EU GI schemes at the end of the transition period to continue to receive protection in the EU.



Marketing Standards

- The UK Government is working to ensure that there are no unnecessary marketing standards restrictions to trade at the end of the transition period. This principle has guided our approach to EU goods entering the UK.
- The EU will either be listed as a third country from 1 January 2021, or there will be a defined period during which EU goods can enter the UK based on existing intra-community marketing standards rules.
- If you import marketing standards products to GB from the EU, the marketing standards requirements may change. They will be different for each product so check the specific [GOV.UK](#) guidance for the product you are importing.
- If you export marketing standards products to the EU after 31 December 2020, you will need to meet the marketing standards requirements for third countries set out in the EU marketing standards regulations, until more information is available. Further information can be found [here](#).

Marketing Standards - Fruit and Vegetables

Imports from the EU to GB

If you import fruit and vegetables from the EU into GB, marketing standards processes at UK borders will change from 1 January 2021.

Imports should be accompanied by an EU Certificate of Conformity issued by the exporting member state. A small sample of imports from the EU will be selected for checks to ensure they're complying with GB marketing standards.

The process for EU Member States to request GB Approved Inspection Services (AIS) status will be published before 1 January 2023.

Marketing Standards - Wine

Imports from the EU to GB

To ensure there is no disruption to import trade from 1 January 2021, VI-1 certificates will not be required to import EU wine to GB. This continuity period will last for 6 months, until 1 July 2021.

Exports from GB to the EU

The UK is no longer a member of the EU and will be classed as a third country from 1 January 2021. Consignments of wine exported from GB to the EU will be subject to EU third country requirements for wine, which include having an EU VI-1.

Exporters will need to apply for a VI-1 certificate from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Guidance on how you can apply for an EU VI-1 will be published on GOV.UK. For further information on the import and export processes for wine, please refer to the [GOV.UK guidance here](#).



Wood Packaging Material

- From 1 January 2021 all wood packaging material moving between GB and the EU must meet **ISPM15 international standards** by undergoing heat treatment and marking
- This includes pallets, crates, boxes, cable drums, spools and dunnage
- Wood packaging material may be subject to official checks either upon or after entry to the EU
- As there will be no immediate change to the biosecurity threat of wood packaging material originating from the EU at the end of the Transition Period, the UK will maintain its current risk-based checking regime for EU wood packaging material
- More information can be found on the [gov.uk website here](#)

Timber

- The UK Timber Regulation and UK FLEGT will apply in Great Britain from 1 January 2021.
 - Operators placing timber on the EU market for the first time will have to exercise due diligence on timber from GB and the rest of the world under the European Timber Regulations
 - Operators placing timber on the GB market will have to exercise due diligence on timber from the EU and the rest of the world under the UK Timber Regulations. To do this they will require supply chain information from EU sellers
- The European Timber Regulations will apply in Northern Ireland. This means there will be no change in the way the Timber Regulations work if you're importing or exporting timber between the EU EEA and Northern Ireland.

Food Standards Agency

Food update

- Daramola Oyeniran

Import requirements for High-risk food and feed not of animal origin (HRFNAO)

There will be a phased introduction of import controls for EU high-risk food from the EU post the Transition Period. Details of all high-risk food and feed products of non-animal origin (HRFNAO) can be found on the website of the UK's [Food Standards Agency here.](#)

January 2021

- No new import requirements on RoW HRFNAO imported into the EU and then exported into GB
- RoW HRFNAO transiting through EU to GB must be pre-notified on IPAFFS, enter GB via BCP and be subject to import checks
- RoW HRFNAO direct imports into GB only change is pre-notification via IPAFFS

Import requirements for High-risk food and feed not of animal origin (HRFNAO)

April 2021

- All HRFNAO on EU market exported to GB to be pre-notified on IPAFFS
- HRFNAO from EU continues to enter GB via any entry point
- HRFNAO from EU not subject to any import checks

Import requirements for High-risk food and feed not of animal origin (HRFNAO)

July 2021

- All HRFNAO from the EU must enter GB via BCP with relevant approval having first been pre-notified to that BCP via IPAFFS
- HRFNAO Consignments from the EU will be subject to import checks at the frequencies specified in legislation

Descanso – 5 minutos

Q&A

Si sigue teniendo dudas, puede enviar sus consultas a **EUReadiness@defra.gov.uk**