

# UK Import Requirements from 1 January 2022

16 December 2021



# Border and Protocol Delivery Group - EUTOP team

The EU Member States Technical & Operational Policy Team (EUTOP) top priority is to ensure the border works, fluidity is maintained and people who use the border understand the requirements - providing practical application and operationalising the process

- Problem solving at the border - similar to the service provided from 1.1.21 but for EU - GB movements from 1.1.2022
- Simplifying the verification and release mechanisms for goods delayed or held at the border inbound from the EU
- Ensuring Border Operating Model and Haulier Handbook (the latter we now own the content of) are updated and improved

Contact us at:

[eu-ms-engagement@cabinetoffice.gov.uk](mailto:eu-ms-engagement@cabinetoffice.gov.uk)

# Technical cooperation & bilateral engagement

EUTOP, and the wider BPDG, and the rest of UK Government continue to put measures in place to maintain contact and communication around emerging border issues post January 1st

- HMRC are currently holding daily stakeholder calls with key industry figures from the ports and haulage sectors
- BPDG EUTOP team:
  - have whatsapp groups with key officials and / or port representatives to keep in touch, and escalation mechanism for problem solving at the border
  - produce daily sitreps will be published to surmise major issues and escalate them within UK government
  - continue to lead the various Border Industry Facilitation Groups (and / or Technical Groups with EU officials) with EU officials and UK / EU federations - currently **BE, ES, FR, IE and NL**

# Updated Border Operating Model 18/11/21

Customs

**1 January 2022**

Full customs declarations for imports will be required, the option for the **delayed declaration scheme comes to an end**

Rules of Origin - Suppliers' declarations will be also needed at the point of **claiming preference**

**1 July 2022**

Safety and Security Declarations will become due on goods being imported from the EU into GB

Final date to have completed the final declarations deferred from Jan 2022 using **Simplified Customs Declaration Procedure (SCDP)**

SPS

**1 January 2022**

Pre-notification requirements of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) goods, which were due to be introduced on 1 October 2021, will now be introduced on 1 January 2022.

**1 July 2022**

Certification and physical checks will be introduced for:

- All remaining regulated animal by-products.(ABP)
- All meat and meat products.
- All remaining high-risk food not of animal origin.
- High-priority plants and plant products checks will transfer from control at place of destination to designated BCPs

**1 September 2022**

Certification and physical checks will be introduced for all **dairy products**

**1 November 2022**

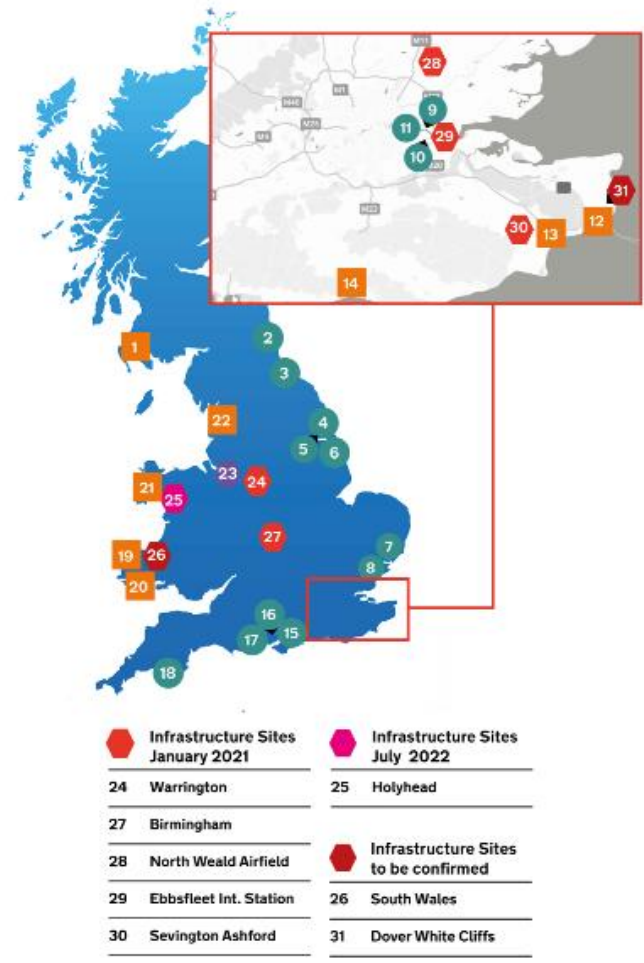
Certification and physical checks will be introduced for all remaining regulated products of animal origin, including **composite products** and **fish products**.

# UK port models

- Temporary storage locations
  - ✓ with/without GVMS
- Pre lodgement
- Mixed

● Temporary Storage Ports	Accompanied Freight GVMS	● Pre-lodgement (GVMS) Ports
2 Port of Tyne	✓	1 Calmryan
3 Teesport	✓	12 Dover
4 Hull	✓	13 Eurotunnel
5 Killingholme	✓	14 Newhaven
6 Immingham	✓	19 Pembroke
7 Felixstowe		20 Fishguard
8 Harwich	✓	21 Holyhead
9 Tilbury 1		22 Heysham
10 Tilbury 2	✓	
11 Purfleet	✓	
15 Portsmouth	✓	● Mixed Model Ports
16 Southampton		23 Liverpool
17 Poole	✓	
18 Plymouth	✓	

Final confirmation of which ports will adopt which model for unaccompanied RoRo will be confirmed next week



# Challenges for 1 Jan EU

- Movements of goods from GB - EU are different to EU to GB - higher % for empties GB to EU
- **RoRo** locations and crossings remain our main challenge, both at pre-lodgment locations like the short straits and inventory linked ports with temporary storage / and pre-lodgment (for accompanied and unaccompanied RoRo)
- There is more active involvement for **the haulier** (or their representative / intermediary) in the operation of **GVMS** for the pre-lodgement model from EU - GB than there is for EU systems operating from GB - EU
- **Support for hauliers** who are held or delayed will be needed at some locations and will not be available in all circumstances and / or 24/7
- BPDG also co-chair - with UK and EU officials and intermediaries - an **Intermediaries Task Force**

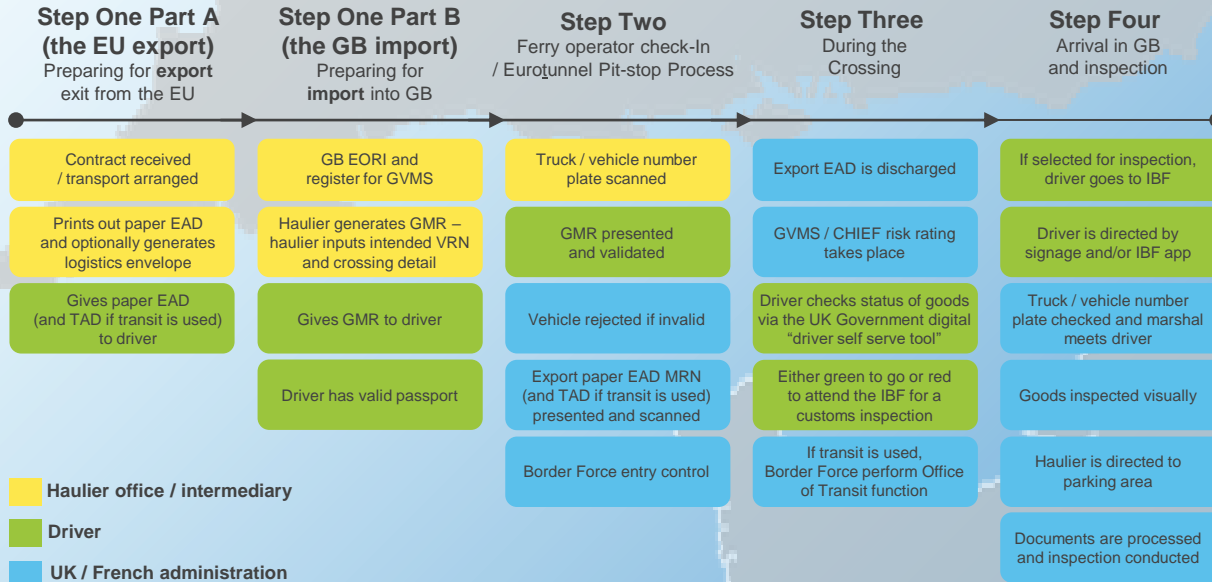
# The short straits

- One of the best ways to understand the way the short straits work is to see it
- Both Eurotunnel and the ferry operators at the Port of Dover provide:
  - 24/7/365 services (apart from Port of Dover closure on Christmas Day)
  - Flexible, ticketless, turn up and go operating models
  - Just in time, just in sequence supply chains
  - Juxtaposed controls (full at Eurotunnel, partial at Port of Dover)
  - No infrastructure inbound to the UK to do more border controls than they currently do

The short straits are particularly challenging because of the unique challenges faced including:

- Turn up and go ticketless flexible operating model
- The infrastructure needed for the high volumes of freight crossing in each direction every day
- GVMS will be fully implemented for the short straits from 1 January 2022 - detail to be covered next
- The UKs Inland Border Facilities focussing on Sevington

# Summary - the short straits





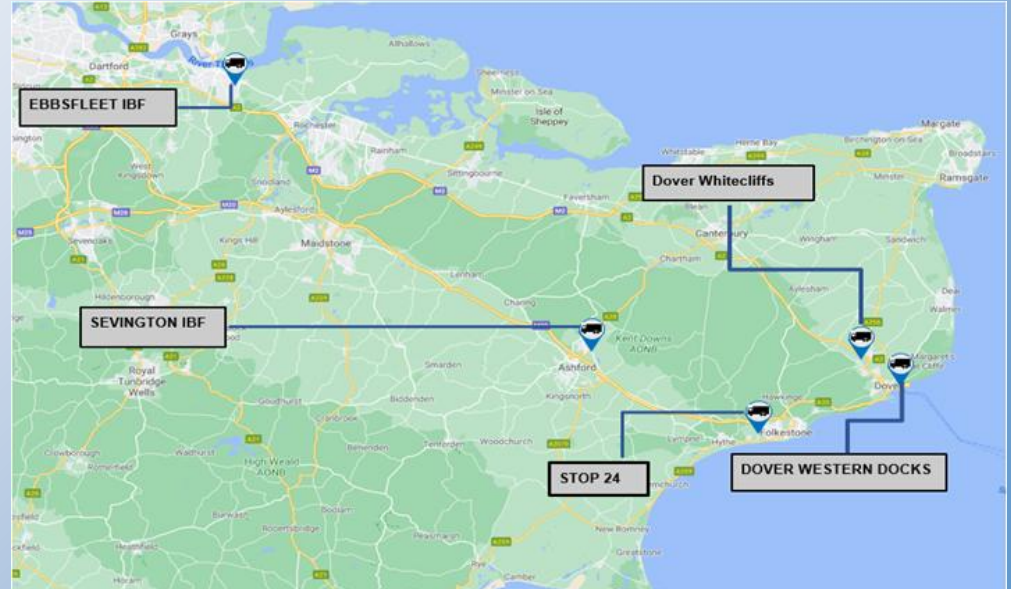
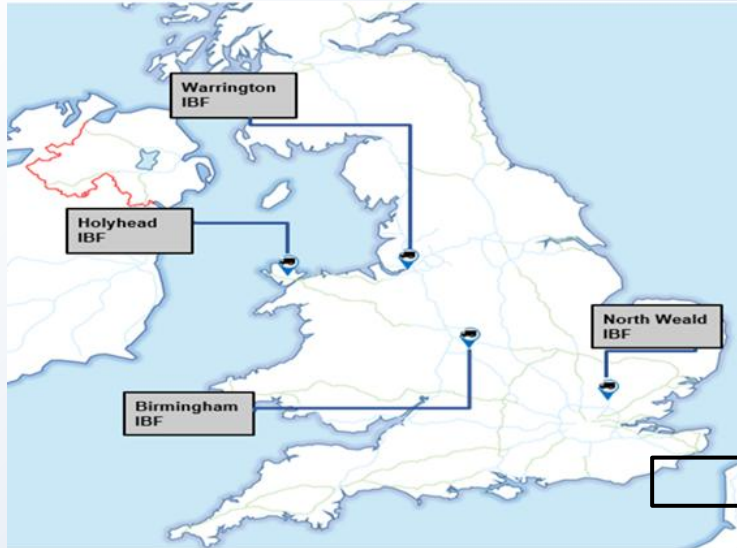
# Non-short straits locations

South and East coast ports are listed as temporary storage ports but will allow GVMS for accompanied loads at most locations (see map)

Main challenges include:

- Understanding of and readiness for :
  - Pre-lodgment **and** temporary storage models at inventory linked locations for **import** and export
  - Moving goods through “Arrived” v “Standard” **export** locations
- Space constraints for parking trucks and trailers
- Verification and release mechanisms for non border ready trucks or trailers
- 24/7 availability of intermediaries to claim and clear consignments
- Clarification with CSPs and carriers around GVMS usage for unaccompanied movements

# UK Inland Border Facilities (IBFs)



IBF = Inland border facility. Used for both inbound and outbound freight movements.

At present most traffic is outbound goods. The need for inbound facilities will accelerate as we approach the end of the phased controls period in January and July 2022

# All IBF sites

	Dover Western Docks	Stop 24	Ebbsfleet	Sevington	Holyhead	Warrington	Birmingham	North Weald
ATA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TIR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Office of Departure	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X
Office of Destination	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	
HGV Traffic Management				X				
Customs Compliance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CITES	X	X	X	X				X



## Do

- ✓  Use the **Attend an IBF service** to book into a site in advance and provide LRNs direct to HMRC - priority lane for outbound trucks using the app
- ✓  Provide your driver with a **clear list of typed LRNs**
- ✓  Include **contact details for the agent** in any paperwork so they can be contacted directly in case of any issues
- ✓  **GB - EU** Bring a **LRN/non activated TAD** if using the IBF as the office of departure **or a customs import document** (including the barcode issued) showing the goods have been pre-lodged for importation into France **EU - GB**
- ✓  **GB - EU** Present the **TAD MRN** if using the IBF to discharge it at an the office of destination - there must be something to discharge the transit against, either an import entry or entry into another customs regime
- ✓  **EU - GB** Ensure your driver checks the **Inspection Location Service (ILS)** during the crossing - this is delivered by an **“inspection required”** message and that they must attend an IBF

## Don't

- Use the IBF if you don't need to
- Allow the driver to leave until all relevant paperwork has been prepared including any licences obtained and permissions granted
- Don't think that an IBF is the same as a rest area for drivers
- Present a UK EAD - an EAD is not required at an IBF or an outbound TAD<sub>12</sub>

# Haulier Handbook

- BPDG and DfT own the content of the Haulier Handbook and work with the transport and logistics sector to ensure the content adds value for the sector.
- The online Haulier Handbook guidance has been updated to reflect the delays to import control phasing announced on the 14th of September and will be updated again as necessary
- The English version and all 16 languages, including the downloadable pdfs, have been updated.
- For the printed versions, we have had stickers with the correct dates printed to be physically put in the volume

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/transporting-goods-between-great-britain-and-the-eu-by-ro-ro-freight-guidance-for-hauliers>

# Goods Vehicle Movement Service (GVMS)

Megan Shaw  
HMRC

# GVMS

- On 31 Dec 2020, the UK Government introduced a new IT platform called the Goods Vehicle Movement Service (GVMS) to support the pre-lodgement model for imports, exports and transit movements.
- The pre-lodgement model (developed as an alternative for where border locations may not have the space or infrastructure to operate temporary storage regimes) ensures all declarations are pre-lodged before they board – this will maintain flow, especially at high volume RoRo locations.
- GVMS enables:
  - declaration references to be linked together so that the person moving the goods (e.g. a driver) only has to present one single reference (Goods Movement Reference or GMR) at the frontier.
  - linking of the movement of goods to declarations, enabling the automatic arrival/departure of goods within HMRC systems
  - automation of the Office of Transit function, marking the entry of goods into NI or GB
  - notification of the risking outcome of declarations (held or cleared) in HMRC systems to be sent to the person in control of the goods by the time they physically arrive in GB.

**Since 1 Jan 2021, GVMS has been live for goods moving under CTC (Common Transit Convention) procedures into GB. It will be used for both imports and exports from 1 January 2022 as well as goods moving under TIR (Transports Internationaux Routiers or International Road Transports) procedures.**

# GVMS Import (EU to GB)



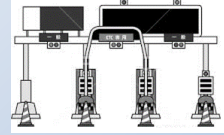
## Before Moving Goods

- Apply for and receive a GB EORI number.
- Haulier registers for GVMS
- Trader submits a full or simplified Customs/Transit declaration or completes an entry in own records if authorised to move goods under EIDR. Completes S+S declaration using existing software or customs agent.
- Trader receives MRN or ERN(s)
- Trader provides MRN/ERNs or EORI (if moving goods under EIDR) to haulier



## Before Arriving at EU place of Exit

- Haulier requests goods movement reference (GMR) from GVMS for all movement types.
- Goods loaded to vehicle/trailer and all customs references and/or EORI (EIDR only) added to GMR.
- **Validation of MRN will occur against head of duty**
- If MRN is not valid it will be rejected and return an error to the Haulier.
- MRN can NOT be linked to multiple GMRs
- VRN/TRN/CRN input into GMR along with departure and destination port



## Upon Arrival at EU place of Exit

- Carrier captures GMR at check in and sends to GVMS to validate
- Valid GMRs are approved to board
- Any Invalid GMRs or those with incorrect details must be turned away from the Port
- Carrier records GMRs for vehicles that have boarded



## Leaves EU and makes crossing

- Carrier sends GMRs to GVMS upon embarkation
- GVMS receives GMRs and disaggregates ERN/MRNs to HMRC systems to initiate customs arrival and/or Office of transit.
- HMRC systems risks ERN/MRNs and sends updates back to GVMS



## Trailer Disembarks

Person in control of the movement of the goods acts on selection result;  
 2. Goods have been matched to entries that requires no further checks, the entries has been cleared and vehicle/trailer is free to proceed.



## Selection result

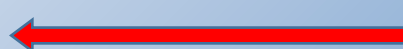
1. GVMS identifies GMRs where route 1 or 2 checks and/or Office of transit checks are needed and communicates a hold message
2. GVMS identifies GMRs where no failures have occurred or checks have been identified.



1. An entry(s) attached to this vehicle are not Customs Cleared and the vehicle/trailer must proceed to the designated HMG facility



Goods Cleared





# Exporting food and drink from the EU to GB




Dominic Rowland

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

# SPS import controls overview

On 14 September 2021, the UK Government announced the following changes to import controls for Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) goods:

## 1 January 2022

-  Pre-notification of Products of Animal Origin, Animal By- Products and High Risk Food not of Animal Origin
-  Pre-notification of all regulated plants and plant products
-  Notification made by importer or agent on the Imports of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS).

Note: exporter or agent needs the IPAFFS notification reference number from the GB importer, in order to complete the customs import declaration.

# SPS import controls overview

Certification, documentary, ID and physical checks will be introduced in three phases from July to November 2022:

## 1 July 2022

Certification and physical checks on all regulated plants and plant products, all remaining regulated Animal By-Products, meat products and all remaining High-Risk Food and Feed Not of Animal Origin

New requirements for GB Export Health certificates from EU exporters

## 1 September 2022

Certification and physical checks for dairy products

## 1 November 2022

Certification and physical checks will be introduced for all remaining regulated Products of Animal Origin, including composite and fish products.

Live animal checks will also begin in stages incrementally moving from the point of destination to border control posts from 1 July 2022 as facilities become available and are appropriately designated.

# Organics and marketing standards

## Organics:

- Great Britain recognises the EU as equivalent for the purpose of trade in organics until 31 December 2023.
- Organic products exported from the EU to Great Britain from 1 July 2022, will require a Certificate of Inspection. Please use the interim manual GB organic import system, you will need to contact your [organic control body](#) to request the forms for the manual GB organic import system,

## Marketing Standards:

Marketing standards will differ according to the product. You can find more information [online](#).

- The UK is taking steps to remove the requirement of VI-1 certification for wine imports. We expect the certification requirement to permanently end on 31st December 2021, subject to approval.



# Recognition of natural mineral waters in GB

The sale and marketing of Natural Mineral Water (NMW) is governed by specific rules across the UK which require it to have a specific recognition.

Existing recognitions which are currently in place will end on **7 January 2022**.

EU producers of NMW who wish to continue marketing their waters in Great Britain must apply to Defra, Food Standards Scotland or Food Standards Agency Wales to secure recognition of their waters by 7 January 2022.

Applications are currently being processed. The application process and full guidance on how to gain recognition can be found at [Recognition of natural mineral water inside and outside the UK - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

Embassies should ensure that any NMW producers exporting to GB are aware of this change.



# Further guidance

Step by step [import](#) and [export](#) guides are available on gov.uk

## Plants

- The Plant Health Portal is available [here](#).

## Products of Animal Origin, Animal By-Products and High-Risk Food and Feed Not of Animal Origin

- Use your email address to access the [latest guidance and technical information here](#).

You can also contact us on our helplines:

**PEACH Email** - [phsi-importers@apha.gov.uk](mailto:phsi-importers@apha.gov.uk)

Help Desk on 0345 6073224 select option 1 for Government gateway issues and option 2 for other queries.

**IPAFFS (Plants)** [Defra-SPSIT-Plant\\_comms\\_enquiries@defra.gov.uk](mailto:Defra-SPSIT-Plant_comms_enquiries@defra.gov.uk)

**IPAFFS (POAO/Animals)** [aphaservicedesk@apha.gov.uk](mailto:aphaservicedesk@apha.gov.uk)

Help Desk +443300 416 999

**Bottled Water:** [bottled.water@defra.gov.uk](mailto:bottled.water@defra.gov.uk)

# Rules of origin changes

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Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

# What are rules of origin?

Rules of origin determine the 'economic nationality' of a good. They are a standard part of free trade agreements (FTAs).

Rules of origin in the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement ensure that only goods produced in the UK or EU benefit from the zero-tariff agreement.

Different goods must comply with different rules. This presentation sets out what proof of origin and supporting documentation are needed to claim preference in the TCA



# How to claim preferential tariffs

There are two ways in which you can claim proof of origin:

- A statement on origin completed by the exporter on a commercial document; or
- Importer's knowledge which is knowledge obtained and held by the importer that the goods are originating.

Suppliers' declarations sit behind the proof of origin. They provide supporting evidence of the originating status (if relevant) of the inputs, materials or ingredients used.

# Statement of origin & importer's knowledge

You must have evidence to prove your goods meet rules of origin. You may also require evidence of origin from your supplier, such as a supplier declaration.

An exporter can self-declare that their goods meet the Rules by making out a statement on origin and sending this to the customer with the export. The customer can use this as the basis of their claim for zero tariffs.

Importers can alternatively claim for zero tariffs based on importer's knowledge. Where this option is used, you do not need to provide your customer with a statement on origin, though they may ask you to provide other information about the goods to support their claim.

(Period: from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(1)</sup>)

The exporter of the products covered by this document (Exporter Reference No ... <sup>(2)</sup>) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of ... <sup>(3)</sup> preferential origin.

.....<sup>(4)</sup>

(Place and date)

.....

(Name of the exporter)

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<sup>1</sup> If the statement on origin is completed for multiple shipments of identical originating products within the meaning of point (b) of Article ORIG.19(4) [Statement on Origin] of this Agreement, indicate the period for which the statement on origin is to apply. That period shall not exceed 12 months. All

482

Example statement of origin

# Supplier declarations

Supplier declarations are required at the point of claiming preference. Preference can also be applied retrospectively.

By completing a supplier declaration, the supplier declares the originating status of the goods they provide to their customer, who needs this information to make out a statement on origin (the exported goods are either the finished product from the supplier or a product incorporating the delivered material).

Supplier declarations can be verified by the customs authorities as part of their checks to ensure the goods meet the Rules of Origin.

SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, the supplier of the products covered by the annexed document, declare that:

1. The following materials which do not originate in [indicate the name of the relevant Party] have been used in [indicate the name of the relevant Party] to produce these products:

Description of the products supplied <sup>(1)</sup>	Description of non-originating materials used	HS heading of non-originating materials used <sup>(2)</sup>	Value of non-originating materials used <sup>(2)(3)</sup>
Total value			

2. All the other materials used in [indicate the name of the relevant Party] to produce those products originate in [indicate the name of the relevant Party]

I undertake to make available any further supporting documents required.  
..... (Place and Date)  
.....(Name and position of the undersigned, name and address of company)  
..... (Signature)(6)

Example supplier declaration

# Easements ending January 2022

To reduce the administrative burden for UK importers and exporters, there were two easements in place for the first year:

- Until 31 December 2021, importers moving goods from the EU to the UK have **175 days** from when the goods were imported to submit a full customs declaration and pay any necessary tariffs. This also includes declaring any proof of origin.
- Until 31 December 2021, businesses do not need suppliers' declarations in place at the point of claiming preference. They will be needed from **1st January 2022** onwards.

# When is a supplier declaration required?

## Product

Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines (84.07.31)



## Rule

The MaxNom 50% of Ex Works Price is a value add rule, this means the value of the non-originating inputs to the engine must not exceed 50% of the ex-works price of the finished engine.

## Explanation

If all of the inputs to the engine are worth more than 50% of the ex-works value, you would need a supplier declaration to prove that no more than 50% are non-originating. For example, if the total value of the materials was 55% of the ex-works price, you would need a supplier declaration to prove that 5% is originating.

# When is a supplier declaration not required?

## Product

Sulphuric acid; oleum (HS 28.07.00)

## Rule

Non-originating inputs used in production of a product must be classified in a different subheading of the Harmonised System (6-digit HS code), undergo a special processing procedure (i.e a chemical reaction) or make up less than 50% of the final ex-works value of the product.

## Explanation

If you chose to use the specific processing rule or the CTSH rule and your production complies with this rule, you would not need a supplier declaration.

However, if you chose to use a maximum non-originating material rule, you may need a supplier declaration to prove the origin of the inputs.



# Summary

You only need supplier declarations for goods that influence the originating status of the final product.

Imported goods that the Product Specific Rule allows you to use do not require a supplier's declaration, e.g. the change in tariff heading rule.

Each consignment of goods can have a separate suppliers' declaration, or a long-term suppliers' declaration can be used.

# Important links

- How to claim preferential (zero) tariffs when trading with the EU: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/claiming-preferential-rates-of-duty-between-the-uk-and-eu-from-1-january-2021>
- Full guidance on Rules of Origin when trading with the EU: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/rules-of-origin-for-goods-moving-between-the-uk-and-eu-from-1-january-2021>
- Contact the Export Support Service: <https://www.gov.uk/ask-export-support-team>
- Online tool to check which Rules of Origin apply to your exports: <https://www.gov.uk/check-duties-customs-exporting>.
- Online tool to check which Rules of Origin apply to your imports: <https://www.gov.uk/trade-tariff>
- For help on importing & exporting, contact HMRC using the guidance here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs/contact/customs-international-trade-and-excise-enquiries>.
- Information on staged customs controls when importing into the UK: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-border-operating-model>
- Information on delaying declaration on EU goods: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/delaying-declarations-for-eu-goods-brought-into-great-Britain>.
- Guidance on insufficient production: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/rules-of-origin-for-goods-moving-between-the-uk-and-eu/5-insufficient-production-for-manufacturing-and-agri-food-processes>.



# Glossary

- RoRo - Roll-on/Roll-off
- GVMS - Good Vehicle Movement Service
- EAD - Export Accompanying Document
- TAD - Transit Accompanying Document
- MRN - Movement Reference Number
- GMR - Goods Movement Reference
- IBF - Inland Border Facility
- IPAFFS - Imports of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System