



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Point of Entry Change Plan

Day One No Deal Readiness Preparation

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Forestry Commission
England



NATURAL
ENGLAND



Environment
Agency

Purpose of this document

This document provides an overview of changes to systems, processes and procedures that are likely to apply for Defra commodities going through your PoE between the UK and the EU in the event of a no deal exit from the EU. This is just part of the ongoing conversation to ensure you have the information you need to prepare. This change plan aims to:



Articulate the possible **impacts and changes** for you on day one of no deal exit from the EU including detail on the expected changes by commodity for imports and exports



Ensure that you have the information you need to **make the necessary preparations** for a no deal EU Exit and for you to be able to engage with the other critical stakeholders for your Point of Entry (PoE). This document is not confidential, and should be shared with delivery bodies and stakeholders critical to your operations



Serve as a **basis for further engagement** as we work together over the coming months

The information in this deck is accurate as of 11 March 2019 and will apply for the initial period should the UK exit the EU without a deal. Subsequently, both EU and UK policy is likely to change. We encourage PoEs and all stakeholders to actively monitor any changes.

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Preparation for no deal EU Exit

Leaving the EU with a deal remains the Government's top priority. This has not changed. The Government has accelerated no deal preparations to ensure the country is prepared for every eventuality. It is the responsible thing to do. We have now published 106 specific technical notices to help businesses, citizens and consumers to prepare for March 2019 in the event of a no deal scenario. These are available on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk) in a centralised location that is easy for people to access and use.

Extensive work to prepare for a no deal scenario has been under way for almost two years and we are taking necessary steps to ensure the country continues to operate smoothly from the day we leave. The Government will work closely with industry to ensure that cross-border activity continues to be conducted in a way which minimises delays and additional burdens for legitimate trade, while robustly ensuring compliance.

The approach of continuity does not mean that everything will stay the same, but the priority is maximising stability at the point of departure through the government's action.

Our objective is to minimise disruption by taking unilateral action to prioritise continuity and stability. Stability in a no deal scenario partly depends on the EU taking a similar, non-disruptive approach to planning. The European Commission has made it clear that, in the event of a no deal scenario, it will impose full third country controls on people and goods entering the EU from the UK.

Upholding the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement

The UK government is clear that in a no deal scenario we must respect our unique relationship with the Republic of Ireland, with whom we share a land border and are co-signatories of the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement.

The UK government has consistently placed upholding the Agreement and its successors at the heart of our approach. It enshrines the consent principle on which Northern Ireland's constitutional status rests. We recognise the basis it has provided for the deep economic and social cooperation on the island of Ireland. This includes north-south cooperation between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, which we are committed to protecting in line with the letter and spirit of Strand two of the Agreement.

The Government of the Republic of Ireland has indicated it would need to discuss arrangements in the event of no deal with the European Commission and EU countries. The UK would stand ready in this scenario to engage constructively to meet our commitments and act in the best interests of the people of Northern Ireland, recognising the very significant challenges that the lack of a UK-EU legal agreement would pose in this unique and highly sensitive context.

It remains, though, the responsibility of the UK government, as the sovereign government in Northern Ireland, to continue preparations for the full range of potential outcomes, including no deal. As decisions are made, we will take full account of the unique circumstances of Northern Ireland.

The UK border after a no deal EU Exit

In the event that the UK leaves the EU without a deal in March 2019, the free circulation of goods between the UK and EU would cease. The UK will continue to be a member of both the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and World Customs Organisation (WCO) and will remain bound by international obligations that govern international trade in goods.

The UK government recognises the importance of trade through the UK's key PoEs to the country's economy, and will ensure that movement across borders is as frictionless as possible. Businesses would have to apply the same customs and excise rules to goods moving between the UK and the EU as currently apply in cases where goods move between the UK and the rest of the world.

Government departments have been working to design customs and other control arrangements at the UK border in a way which ensures goods can continue to flow into the country, and won't be delayed by additional controls and checks.

Where new physical checks will be required on EU imports, the UK government will:

- work to enable as many of these as possible to take place away from the border
- minimise any changes to the duties and controls covering what goods are bought into the UK
- provide continuity and minimise additional requirements on goods which are subject to specific controls and processes, such as regulatory product requirements.

Summary of changes for your PoE

Info available on changes in a no deal exit

1

PoE Change Plans

Summary of changes impacting POE and wider information to assist preparation

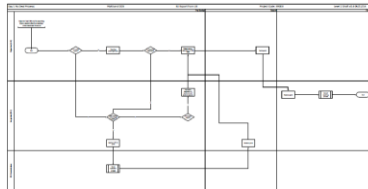


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2

Process maps

Step-by-step explanations of process for importing/exporting Defra commodities to/from the EU and 3rd countries under current policy and day one no deal



Available online: see Annex A

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Change Impact Assessments

Plain English summaries of expected changes from the process maps, by commodity

The table lists commodities and their associated changes. A prominent red vertical bar highlights a specific column, likely indicating a critical area of impact.

Commodity	Current Policy	Day 1 No Deal	Impact	Notes
...
...
...

Summary of changes by commodity

The following slides summarise key changes from EU Exit for each of the 18 Defra commodity clusters. We have included here information on all 18 commodity clusters, not just those we identified as flowing through your PoE.

The information included here is just a summary. More detailed information on changes for each cluster can be found in the Change Impact Assessments and the Process Maps. Both these resources can be found online, see Annex A for more details on accessing these.

The 18 commodity clusters are:

1. Bottled Water
2. Chemicals
3. CITES (Endangered Species)
4. Equine
5. F-Gas and ODS
6. Fish
7. Live Animals
8. Marketing Standards
9. Organics
10. Pets – accompanied
11. Plants and Plant Products
12. Plant Protection Products (Pesticides)
13. Products of Animal Origin
14. Timber
15. Veterinary Medicine
16. Waste
17. Wine and Spirits
18. Wood Packaging Material

Bottled Water

Bottled Water is drinking water, which includes Natural Mineral Water (NMW), Spring Water (SW) and Bottled Drinking Water (BDW). Both NMW and SW originate from a natural, protected and specific underground source, must be bottled at source and be microbiologically safe to drink with limited treatments. In addition, to be sold as NMW in the UK, this water must have a stable and characteristic mineral composition and undertake a recognition process prior their marketing as such, which is not necessary for SW and BDW. BDW can come from a variety of sources including municipal supplies but must be safe to drink.

Overview

- The Government has recently consulted with stakeholders on the best approach to NMWs after leaving the EU. After taking into consideration the responses on the consultation the Government has amended legislation to enable to roll over of existing EEA NMWs in England for a guaranteed period of six months. This is in line with the approach on unilateral continuity the Government is maintaining in relation to EU Exit. After those six months, the Secretary of State reserves the right to withdraw such recognitions, always giving a period of notice.
- If the UK leaves the EU without a deal, new EU NMW companies/producers will be treated as third country NMWs by the UK and new UK NMW companies/producers will be treated as third country NMWs by the EU.
- Spring Water (SW) and Bottled Drinking Water (BDW) are distinct from Natural Mineral Water (NMW) due to the lack of previous recognition. No changes to trade in these commodities are expected if the UK leaves the EU without a deal.

At the border

- **Imports:** No direct impact forecast
- **Exports:** No direct impact forecast

Chemicals

Chemicals includes those regulated within the EU under REACH, for which Defra has certain responsibilities in conjunction with the Environment Agency, Health & Safety Executive, and the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Certain hazardous chemicals are also subject to additional export and import requirements such as prior informed consent (PIC), under the Rotterdam Convention.

Overview

- If the UK leaves the EU without a deal, the UK will replace EU regulations with a UK regulatory framework and build domestic capacity to deliver the functions currently performed by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). Regulations will be harmonised on day one, but could diverge in future.
- The UK will lose access to the EU's REACH IT-system. A UK replacement is being developed, and importers will need to refer to this system to confirm the list of registered, authorised, and restricted chemicals in the UK.

At the border

- **Imports:** For the majority of chemical shipments, there will be minimal impact at points of entry because regulatory control takes place away from the border. A replacement system for recording notifications for the most hazardous chemicals which have PIC requirements is being developed by HSE. HSE and Border Force, who may carry out documentary checks, will need to refer to this system. The requirement for prior notification and explicit consent only relates to the most hazardous chemicals.
- **Exports:** There are additional requirements for exporters, namely appointing an EU-based Only Representative to maintain access to the EU market, but these do not take place at the border. The EU may choose to undertake regulatory checks on chemicals exported from the UK, which could cause delays in trade flows.

CITES

Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species

The UK is a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). CITES aims to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants is not a threat to the conservation of the species in the wild. CITES currently regulates trade in around 35,000 endangered species of fauna and flora (live, dead or products of) that require certification to be moved or traded. CITES species are listed in Annexes A to D of the [EU Wildlife Trade Regulations](#). Species in Annex A have the highest level of protection. Annex B, C and D species can currently be freely traded in the EU.

Overview

- If the UK leaves the EU without a deal, species currently freely moved and traded between the UK and the EU (those listed in Annexes B-D) would require a CITES permit or import/export notification. This would mean movement of all species controlled under CITES between the UK and the EU would need to follow the same processes as currently in place for movement between the UK and non-EU countries. The exact process would depend on the Annex under which the species are listed.

At the border

- In a no deal scenario, all CITES traffic will have to enter and leave the UK through Designated Points of Entry (DPEs). After targeted stakeholder engagement at PoEs, and in close consultation with Border Force, Defra has published a list of 25 CITES-designated PoEs on [Gov.uk](#).
- CITES goods moving between the UK and EU will require permits to be wet stamped at the border; this applies to both imports and exports. An increased number of CITES permits requiring checks and wet stamping can be expected at designated CITES PoEs. Limited available data best supports up to a doubling or tripling of current CITES trade volumes.

Equines

Refers to the movement of any animal in the Equidae family, which includes horses, donkeys, zebras and crossbreeds thereof.

Overview

- If the UK is not listed as a third country for the export of equidae by the EU Commission, movements to the EU will not be possible.
- If the UK is listed as a third country for the export of equidae by the EU Commission, exporters will require new pre-EU travel documentation (Export Health Certificates (EHCs) rather than Intra-Community Trade Animal Health Certificates (ITAHCs) for all equines; and new travel ID for some). Additional veterinary requirements (blood tests) will need to be undertaken before an EHC is issued. All movements will also have to go through EU BIPs.
- The UK will, in addition, no longer be a member of the Tripartite Agreement (TPA), removing the current additional flexibility available for movements of certain equines to the Rol and France.
- The UK will lose access to TRACES which will be replaced by IPAFFS.
- Transporter authorisation for equine hauliers issued in the UK will no longer be recognised in the EU, meaning transporters will need to apply for EU issued authorisation, if they wish to continue their journey once they arrive in the EU.
- UK exporters will be required to make customs declarations for EU trade and tariffs will be payable by importers.

At the border

- Staff currently working with TRACES will need to switch to the Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS).
- There is a potential for increase in traffic through PoEs with viable travel routes to EU BIPs.
- EU origin equine imports do not have to enter through BIPs.
- If the UK is listed, exports will be subject to the EU's third country requirements, which means consignments from the UK will be subject to documentary, identity and physical checks at an EU BIP. This may increase traffic through PoEs with established travel routes to EU BIPs.

F-Gas/ODS

Fluorinated Gases and Ozone-Depleting Substances

Fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-Gases) - hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) - are powerful greenhouse gases. HFCs are being phased down using gradually reducing quotas for importers, bans and other measures. All HFCs must be clearly labelled.

Ozone-depleting substances (ODS) are chemicals that damage the ozone layer and are banned or being phased out under the Montreal Protocol. All ODSs must be clearly labelled. ODSs include: chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), carbon tetrachloride, hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), halons, methyl chloroform and methyl bromide.

Overview

- Businesses that produce or import HFCs, or products and equipment pre-charged with HFCs, will need to apply for UK HFC quota or quota authorisation to place them on the UK market. Imports and exports of ODS must be licensed. Importers of ODS will need to apply for an ODS quota if the use of the ODS is for laboratory and analytical use, feedstock, use as a process agent or halons for critical uses specified in the ODS Regulation. Imports of equipment pre charged with HFCs must be accompanied by a declaration of conformity. Businesses will use the new quota and licensing IT systems operated by the Environment Agency to apply for quota, licenses and to report.
- There will be a requirement for businesses to report on F-gas and ODS on the new UK systems. Whilst reporting requirements will not change, a new UK replacement reporting system is being designed to ensure relevant recording and reporting takes place.
- An ODS declaration will need to be pre lodged on CHIEF/CDS 2 hours before arrival, except when delayed arrival is in effect at RORO ports. Details of the ODS license are contained in box 44 of the declaration. In the event the UK leaves the EU with no deal, the Environment Agency will email NCH to provide all valid licences and so they can check declarations against licences to 'approve' the import and close the licence. Suppliers to users of ODS use the UK LabODS system to check that those end users are registered. Licence checks continue to be carried out by NCH only when comparing against customs declarations.

At the border

- There will be no direct impact at PoEs as most checks are undertaken remotely. Unlicensed consignments are detained by Border Force.

Fish

Fish covers the movement of fish and shellfish, including (i) direct landings, (ii) dead containerised fish (DCF) and (iii) live fish and shellfish from marine fisheries. *Direct fish landings* are fish which have landed at an EU designated port. *Dead containerised fish* are for human consumption. *Live fish and shellfish* can be for consumption, ornamental, farming or restocking purposes.

Overview

- The UK is currently a member of the EU and thus fishes under the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). If the UK leaves the EU without a deal, the UK must apply to become a listed country to trade products of animal origin. Trade of dead containerised fish and live fish cannot occur without the UK obtaining listed status.
- **Direct Landings:** UK vessels will need to fill out additional documentation such as catch certificates (CC) and land in designated ports. UK vessels will also have to supply log book data to the EU competent authorities (CA) for all vessels that are over 10m.
- **DCF and Live Fish Exports:** UK exporters will need to provide additional documents to the EU CA such as CCs (only required for wild-caught marine fish) and export health certificates. Consignments without the correct documentation could be seized, sent back to the UK or destroyed. The consignments will require pre-notification on TRACES and must enter the EU through a BIP.
- **DCF and Live Fish Imports:** In addition to the requirements for containerised fish, there will be additional documentary checks but these can be done away from the border. For example, an EU exporter can apply for a CC from the EU CA, the EU CA will validate and process the catch certificate and send it to the EU exporter.

At the border

- **Direct Landings:** Fish can only be directly landed at designated ports.
- **Imports:** It is possible that PHAs may need to inspect a consignment if there is a serious issue with the CC.
- **Exports:** *Dead Containerised Fish* and *Live Fish and Shellfish* traffic may increase at PoEs with an established route to an EU BIP, and decrease at other PoEs.

Live animals

Live animals include the movement of animals for (i) farming purposes (cattle, poultry) and (ii) commercial purposes (captive birds, bees, aquaculture animals and non-domestic animals covered by the Balai Directive). This does not include the movement of accompanied pets, horses or fish.

Overview

- Live animals currently enter the UK from the EU without checks, but with prior notification on the TRACES system. The UK will lose access to TRACES and a replacement (IPAFFS) will be in place for non-EU countries from 29 March.
- For EU imports, IPAFFS will not be available until the summer of 2019 and you'll need to send information electronically to the competent authorities through a different process until this date.
- On leaving the EU, the UK expects to be listed as a third country for export of animals from the UK to the EU. This will allow the UK to continue to trade with the EU but will involve changes in the documentation required from traders.

At the border

- **Imports:** As there will be no change in risk for imports of animals from the EU on day one, the current checks and requirements for live animals imported from the EU will not change. This means there will be no new inspections at the UK border and no requirements for goods to pass through a Border Inspection Post (BIP). The UK will be replacing TRACES with the Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS) to track live animal imports and pre-notification.
- **Exports:** If the UK is not listed by the EU, UK traders will not be able to export live animals to the EU at all. If the UK is listed, exports will be subject to the EU's Third Country requirements, which means consignments from the UK will be subject to documentary, identity and physical checks at an EU BIP. This may increase traffic through PoEs with established travel routes to EU BIPs.

Marketing standards

Marketing standards refer to quality and labelling rules applying to specific types of fruit and vegetables to ensure products conform to set standards (e.g. size, shape, quality). They include checks on: fruit and vegetables, salad crops, nuts, cultivated mushrooms, hops, poultry, eggs, beef and veal, milk and spreadable fats, pig meat, wine and olive oil. Marketing inspection is in addition to any phytosanitary inspection.

Overview

- On day one, the UK marketing standards will continue to be aligned with the current EU standards, though there is potential for divergence between EU and UK standards in the long-term.
- EU companies exporting products to the UK will be required to grade and package products according to the UK requirements.

At the border

- EU goods will not be stopped at the border on day 1, and the market surveillance of goods will be stepped up to gather data on any non-conforming goods and inspection of EU goods at the border may be introduced based on this data.
- Goods from third countries will continue to be subject to risk based inspection at the border as they are now.

Organics

Includes any products that are animal or plant based and are marketed as organic. Organic certification is in addition to any sanitary or phytosanitary inspection that may take place

Overview

- On leaving the EU the UK will recognise the EU organic control bodies as being equivalent to UK standards, therefore allowing the continued free movement of organic goods from the EU. The UK has applied to be listed as 'organic equivalence'. If this listing is not granted, UK exporters will not be able to send organic goods to the EU. UK Control Bodies could apply to the EU commission for recognition so that they can issue EU organic certificates, however this would not be in place for Day one of EU Exit.
- On Day one, all third country organic goods will be processed on a paper based system, replacing the current EU TRACES NT system.

At the border

- **Imports:** Port Health Officials will no longer be able to log onto TRACES NT to see what organic goods are being imported, and may need to increase their manifest scanning to ensure that the paperwork is submitted. They will also need to be trained on the new paper-based process.
- **Exports:** If the UK is listed by the EU on day one of EU Exit, UK organic goods exports will be inspected at the EU PoEs. If there are delays here, goods may not leave the UK in the usual timescales/

Pets

Refers to personal accompanied animals currently included within the EU Pet Travel Scheme (dogs, cats and ferrets). It does not include commercial animals (even dogs), these are included under Live Animals

Overview

- For inbound pets, the UK will continue the current pet travel regime after a no deal exit (as relates to health requirements) to ensure minimal travel disruption for pet-owners travelling to the UK. For outbound pets, pets would continue to be able to travel from the UK to the EU, but the requirements for documents and health checks would differ depending on what category of third country the UK becomes on the day it leaves the EU i.e. “Listed: Part 1”, “Listed: Part 2”, or “Unlisted”.
- In a worst case scenario where the UK becomes an unlisted third country under the EU Pet Travel Scheme, pets travelling to the EU will need to undergo significant new requirements for testing around 4 months before travel and enter the EU member state at a Travellers’ Point of Entry, this has been communicated to pet owners.
- The UK have made an application with the EU commission to become “Listed: Part 1” and receipt of the application has been acknowledged.

At the border

- **Inbound pets:** At present, pets are subject to 100% documentary checks that take place before boarding a ferry or at arrival to the UK airport. This will continue in a no deal scenario.
- **Outbound pets:** if the UK is “Listed: Part 2” or “Unlisted”, owners would need to enter the EU Member State at a Travellers’ PoE.

Plants and plant products I

Covers all plant products including: controlled plants/materials and “unrestricted” plant material (plants and plant products not currently managed under the plant passport regime). You can find a list of plants and plant products that are currently managed under the plant passport regime at Gov.uk

Importing plants and plant products directly from third countries

- For imports direct from third countries, there would be no change to current processes

Importing plants and plant products from the EU:

- The majority of plants and plant products entering the UK from the EU will continue to enter without requiring any plant health controls. Plant Health inspectors will continue to carry out routine inland surveillance.
- The UK will lose access to the EU plant passport regime. Consignments of goods currently managed under the EU plant passport regime will require a phytosanitary certificate issued in the country of export. The relevant plant health authority will need to be pre-notified in advance of arrival in the UK. There is no set notice period, notice can be given at any time up to the point that the consignment enters the UK
- Consignments of plants and plant products from EU countries would not be stopped at the border. The relevant UK plant health authority would carry out documentary and identity checks remotely. These checks would be charged for by the plant health authority.

Plants and plant products II

Importing controlled plants and plant products coming from third countries via the EU:

- Plants and plant products that come from third countries and receive plant health checks in the EU will be able to move onward to the UK as an EU import, as set out in the section above.
- Where no health checks are carried out by an EU Member state, for example because they are placed into a Customs transit procedure, the consignment will be treated as third country imports. They will require plant health checks to be conducted on entry to the UK.
- To ensure frictionless trade and minimal business impact, businesses wishing to continue to bring third country goods into the UK via the EU at RoRo (roll-onroll off) ports, will need to facilitate plant health checks inland at a Place of First Arrival (PoFA), or divert to a point of entry that can accommodate checks at the border.

Exporting Plants from the UK:

- When we leave the EU, the UK will become a third country, and will need to meet EU third country import requirements to export controlled plants and plant products to the EU, including controls on all plants for planting, wood, wood products or bark and all wood packaging material.
- For exports to third countries from the UK, there would be no change.

For exporting regulated goods to the EU:

- Phytosanitary certificates will be needed in order to trade regulated plants into Europe. Businesses will need to apply to the relevant plant authority to request a phytosanitary certificate
- Checks on exported goods may take place at the country of destination.

For more information search: “Importing and exporting plants and plant products if there’s no withdrawal deal” on [Gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)

Plant protection products (PPP)

Pesticides

PPPs, also known as “pesticides”, are treatments that protect crops or are useful for plants. They have at least one active substance and perform one of the following functions: protect plants, influence life processes, preserve plant products, or destroy undesired plants or plant parts.

Overview

- Currently, PPPs are subject to EU regulations. Measures consist of regulation and approval of PPPs placed on the market and regulation of Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) of active substances contained in PPPs. If the UK leaves the EU without a deal, regulations will be harmonised on Day 1 but could diverge over time.

At the border

- **Imports:** There will be minimal impact at PoEs, as most enforcement takes place away from the border.
- **Exports:** There will be minimal impacts at PoEs. PPP legislation does not specify any border checks as regulatory checks occur on-market and with pre-authorisation. Due to the end of free movement, general goods checks for third-country products completed by the Member State customs and borders authorities may now apply to UK products, including PPPs.

POAO & ABP I

Products of Animal Origin & Animal By-Products

Products of Animal Origin (POAO) are defined as any products obtained from animals and products obtained therefrom, for human consumption, including live animals where they are prepared for such use.

Animal by-products (ABP) are defined as entire bodies or parts of animals, products of animal origin or other products obtained from animals (including aquatic animals other than aquatic mammals) and derived animal products that are not meant for human consumption. ABP fall within one of three categories of material depending on the potential risk they pose - Category 1 (high risk), Category 2 (medium risk) and Category 3 (low risk).

Overview

- POAO and ABP currently enter the UK from the EU freely, with no prior notification on the TRACES system except in the case of Category 1 ABP material, category 2 ABP material and processed animal protein (PAP) of Category 3 ABP material. The UK will lose access to TRACES and the UK replacement system IPAFFS will be in place for non-EU countries from 29 March.
- For EU imports of POAO and ABP that require pre-notification (see above), IPAFFS will not be available until the summer of 2019 and you'll need to send information electronically to the competent authorities (CA) through a different process until this date.
- On leaving the EU, the UK expects to be "listed" as a third country for export of animals and animal products from the UK to the EU. This will allow us to continue to trade with the EU, with changes in documentation required from traders.
- In a no deal scenario, however, Category 1 and Category 2 ABP material and ABP intended for incineration or landfill purposes will be prohibited from being moved from the EU to the UK due to current EU legislation.

POAO & ABP II

Products of Animal Origin & Animal By-Products

At the border

- **Imports:** Third country goods will require a veterinary certificate, or importers declaration for certain ABP issued by the relevant third country CA* (although the import conditions will generally be the same) and will need to be pre-notified on IPAFFS. POAO or ABP listed in Commission Decision 2007/275/EC that originate in third countries and that transit the EU to the UK would need to be re-routed to UK ports with existing BIPs if the EU do not carry out full checks on transit goods after EU Exit. Products originating in the EU will not need to enter the UK via a BIP.
- **Exports:** If the UK is listed by the EU as a third country on day one of EU Exit, POAO and ABP exports from the UK be subject to documentary, identity and physical checks at the EU BIP if subject to veterinary checks (where the CN code is listed in Commission Decision 2007/275/EC). The requirement for these to enter the EU via a BIP in the Member State means that there is a potential for increase in traffic through PoEs with established travel routes to EU BIPs as well as additional costs.
- For exports of ABP, depending on the type of ABP exporters will need either:
 - An Export Health Certificate (EHC) which will need to be applied for in advance; OR
 - A declaration which will need to be applied for in advance; OR
 - Official documentation from the CA permitting the import of the ABP from the UK which will need to be obtained in advance from the competent authority of the Member State of destination.
- In the case of ABP that does not need to be vet checked at a BIP, the exporter would need to contact the CA of the Member State of destination well in advance prior to any export taking place to determine the correct procedures to follow with regards pre-notification of the consignment;
- Exports of POAO and ABP that require pre-notification (see previous slide), from the UK to the EU will need to pre-notify on the EU TRACES system at least 24 hours prior to arrival at an EU BIP.

*For countries with equivalence agreements e.g. New Zealand, an EHC is still required

Timber

Timber covers two areas, legality and phytosanitary requirements. The legality of timber and timber based products is controlled by the EU Timber Regulations (EUTR). This also includes timber regulated under the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), an international agreement on illegal logging.

Overview

- In the event of the UK leaving the EU with no deal, EU-FLEGT regulation will be changed to UK-FLEGT. No system changes will be required as HMG use a stand-alone IT system to check licenses which is independent from the EU. Timber will also be subject to UKTR, instead of EUTR, which will require a text change to all associated policy documentation as well as some additional requirements on operators.
- The EU will apply 3rd country plant health controls to UK exports of timber. Controlled timber exports will require a phytosanitary certificate issued ahead of export.
- Timber currently managed under the EU plant passport regime will require a phytosanitary certificate (PC) when imported to the UK.

At the border

- **Exports:** There are currently no checks on exports of timber to the EU, but in a no deal scenario, timber exports to the EU must be accompanied by a logging declaration. If a consignment is returned by the EU due to incorrect documentation, this may cause delays at the UK border. Controlled timber from a plant health perspective will require a PC but there will be no checks at the UK border when goods leave the EU. The EU may carry out checks at their border.
- **Imports:** Timber currently managed under the EU plant passport regime will require a phytosanitary certificate but goods from the EU will not be stopped at the border for plant health checks. Third country regulated timber entering the UK via RORO transit will require timber inspections inland at an authorised facility as the EU may no longer inspect third country controlled goods destined for the UK. If the importer does not have authorised facility to receive RORO regulated timber, the shipment must be re-routed to an alternative PoE where checks can be completed on arrival.

Veterinary medicines

Includes authorised and unauthorised veterinary medicines. Authorised veterinary medicines are those that have a Marketing Authorisation (MA) granted by the VMD (Veterinary Medicines Directorate) or EMA (European Medicines Agency). Unauthorised veterinary medicines do not hold an MA in the UK as they are products imported from outside of the UK under the Special Import Scheme. Other products that are not veterinary medicines may also be imported e.g. medicated feed (which contains a veterinary medicine but isn't a medicine *per se*) and feed additives.

Overview

- In the event of a no deal, the process for prescribing unauthorised veterinary medicines will change, and as a result EU veterinary medicines will no longer be given preferential consideration over third country veterinary medicines.
- All UK veterinary medicines authorised by European procedures may also be required to comply with UK-specific requirements
- The UK may choose to recognise inspections of manufacturers of UK authorised veterinary medicines carried out in third countries with the same standard as the UK's and focus UK inspections on critical sites using a risk based approach.
- In regards to the NI protocol there are outstanding dependencies in regards to its impact on the regulation and marketing of veterinary medicines, which are being taken forward through BEIS.

At the border

- **Imports:** There will be minimal impact at the PoE as checks take place away from the border.
- **Exports:** there will be no direct impacts at the border. However, if businesses fail to comply with EU regulations they may be unable to export to the EU, causing disruption to trade.

Waste

Waste includes the different types of waste, listed as Green (Non-Hazardous waste) and Amber (Hazardous waste—controlled by Basel convention) on the European Waste Framework directive.

Overview

Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 on the shipment of waste provides the regulatory framework for importing and exporting waste. The European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 will retain the regulation in UK law following EU Exit. Waste are controlled according to the type of waste, the country the waste is imported from or exported to and whether the waste is destined for disposal or recovery. There are two main control mechanisms by which waste might be imported to or exported from the UK:

1. Green-list controls - These are “light-touch” international procedures by which non-hazardous waste destined for recycling are exported. They require that the waste is accompanied at all times by a description of the waste and information on the importer, exporter and how the waste will be recovered.
2. Prior notification and consent – This are stronger controls which apply to movements of hazardous waste for recovery, some imports and exports of non-hazardous wastes for recovery and any movements for disposal. They require the prior written approval of the country of import and export and any transit countries.

At the border

Exports – In a no deal scenario, delays at the border on Day 1 may impact on waste exports. Contingency planning is being led by Defra, the Environment Agency and the UK’s cross-governmental Border Delivery Group. Approval to ‘roll-over’ existing notifications which go beyond 29 March 2019 has been sought from the relevant EU CAs. 98% of the notifications have been agreed, as of 12 February 2019. For waste exported under prior notification and consent procedures, exporters will need to deliver additional documentation to the customs office of import into the community.

Imports – In a no deal scenario, the import of waste from the EU destined for disposal will be prohibited under EU law. Imports of waste for recovery will be able to continue as normal. This should lead to no specific disruption at PoEs.

Wines and spirits

Wines and wine products as defined in Part II of Annex VII to EU Regulation 1308/2013 and spirit drink products as defined in Annex II of EC Regulation 110/2008

Overview

- In a no deal scenario, a customs declaration will need to be made for all exports of wine and spirits from the UK to the EU-27. The responsibility for this lies with the EU-27 importer, not the UK exporter. Before any wines and spirits imports can be moved from the PoE, the UK importer will be required to obtain an Economic Operator Registration and Identification Number from HMRC in order to make an UK customs declaration.
- Wine exported to the EU-27 from the UK may be required to travel with a VI-1 document. There may be a parallel requirement for wine from the EU-27 to be followed by a VI-1 document on export to the UK after EU Exit.

At the border

- Minimal change as most checks will continue to be conducted away from the border
- **Imports:** Third country businesses exporting EU transit goods via the UK must appoint a UK bonded warehouse prior to exporting the product. There should be no impact at the border but if businesses do not accord with new requirements and send goods without prior appointment of a bonded warehouse, this would result in temporary detention of those shipments requiring temporary storage at a PoE. PoEs that import third country wines and spirits should ensure they have sufficient space available.

Wood packaging material

This refers to all wooden materials used to keep consignments safe during shipment. 70% of wood packaging materials (WPM) are pallets, but the term can also refer to dunnage, shavings, cable drums, spools and wooden crates. WPM being imported and exported to countries outside of the EU is subject to International Standard for Phytosanitary Measure No. 15 (ISPM15). ISPM15, used to prevent the spread of harmful pests, requires WPM to be treated and marked.

Overview

- Currently, the vast majority of solid WPM moving between the UK and the EU does not have to meet ISPM15 requirements, unless moving in and out of Portugal and parts of Spain. If the UK leaves the EU without a deal and is treated as a third country, all consignments moving between the UK and the EU (in both directions) will need to be shipped using WPM that is ISPM15 compliant.
- WPM may be subject to official checks either upon or after entry to the UK or the EU. However, the UK and the EU do not routinely inspect intra-EU WPM. Instead, checks are carried out on a risk-targeted basis. The plant health risk from WPM imported from the EU is not expected to change as a result of an EU exit.

At the border

- **Imports:** The current low level of checks on EU WPM will be retained. No checks are carried out at RORO facilities. If any actions are taken against non-compliant WPM, it is the WPM that is seized, not the goods themselves, which are free to continue their journey.
- **Exports:** UK WPM will need to ISPM15 compliant and may be subject to official checks either upon entry to the EU or after entry. However, Defra and the UK WPM sector are working with their European counterparts to seek assurances that they will mirror the UK's pragmatic approach to WPM inspection in the event of a no deal.

Going Forward

How Defra will support you through EU Exit

Defra is here to support you to understand and prepare for any changes as a result of EU Exit that will affect Defra commodities moving through your PoE. We are here to support you in two ways:

- I. **To answer questions you may have regarding EU Exit.** This includes changes at the Border, specific commodities, or questions specific to your PoE. Please direct questions to **border.readiness@defra.gov.uk** and the Defra team will aim to answer you as soon as possible
- II. **To help you understand what preparations to make for EU Exit.** On the next page, we have outlined a set of questions you may use to conduct a self-assessment of your readiness for EU Exit. If you would like assistance in working through the assessment, you may contact us at **border.readiness@defra.gov.uk** and we will assist where possible
- III. **To answer questions regarding public health and imported food issues.** Please contact the FSA on **Imported.Food@food.gov.uk**

Understanding your readiness for EU Exit

We strongly recommend that you conduct a rigorous self-assessment of your readiness for EU Exit. Such an assessment should consider all aspects of your preparations and those of your critical delivery partners. The following questions should form the basis of any such self-assessment. You should be able to clearly answer these questions to be confident of your readiness for EU Exit. If you would like assistance with this, please contact us.

1. Processes	Do port operators and delivery bodies understand , and have plans to implement new processes for each commodity after EU Exit?
2. People	Do port operators and delivery bodies have appropriate plans in place to ensure they have the right number and type of personnel they will require after EU Exit?
3. Places	Do port operators and delivery bodies have physical spaces they will require to complete work after EU Exit?
4. Products	Do port operators and delivery bodies have any new tools and training that are required to complete their work after EU Exit?
5. Policy	Do port operators and delivery bodies have access to and understand government policy changes will affect them after EU Exit?
6. Plans	Do port operators and delivery bodies have contingency plans in place in case critical systems fail?
7. PR	Have port operators and delivery bodies communicated changes to their stakeholders? Do they require more communications from government?

Understanding your readiness for EU Exit

In assessing your readiness, for each question, you should be able to demonstrate the following:

1. Processes	<p>Port operators can articulate how commodity processes will change consistent with CIAs and how that may affect port capacity, processing speed etc.</p> <p>Port operators have discussed with delivery bodies how they will implement changes for each commodity</p> <p>Port operators can articulate the changes to volumes and type of commodities they expect after EU Exit</p>
2. People	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Port operators can articulate what personnel changes they and their delivery bodies will require for EU Exit including number and capability• Delivery bodies have checked with the relevant parent entity (OGD, ALB etc.) that local personnel plans are consistent with broader hiring plans• Both port operators and delivery bodies have plans to recruit required personnel and will deliver on those plans in time for day one
3. Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Port operators can articulate what physical spaces they may need after EU Exit to meet any changes in commodity type, volume or processing• Port operators' and delivery bodies' plans to create physical capacity will be completed by day one
4. Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Port operators and delivery bodies can articulate what tools they require to complete all new work after EU Exit including IT systems and integration with existing system, forms, information, technology, equipment, other• Port operators and delivery bodies have robust plans to deliver sufficient training in new tools to all personnel requiring it at PoE by day one
5. Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Port operators and delivery bodies can articulate how both UK and EU policy changes will affect them after EU Exit including custom & regulation, third country listing, and the aggregate effect of uncertainty around trade flows, re-routing and potential backlogs at the Border• Port operators and delivery bodies know how to access relevant policy information they require regarding EU Exit
6. Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Port operator has a specific plan in place to adjust to changes outlined in the Change Plan, including delivery bodies• Port operator and delivery bodies developed robust contingency plans in case critical systems fail (e.g. manual workaround for IT) including a contingency activation point, coordinated across the PoE and consistent with Defra policy on contingency planning
7. PR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Port operators have distributed the Change Plans to all delivery bodies at the PoE• Port operators have extensively engaged with delivery bodies, clients, traders and other entities at PoE to communicate changes and understand needs• Port operators and delivery bodies feel they have received sufficient communications from Defra and Government and feel confident that the level of support Defra have offered going forwards is sufficient to meet their needs

What you can do to prepare for EU Exit

Preparing for EU Exit is an interactive process. While Defra will provide support where we can, your input is key. You can start to prepare for EU Exit now in several ways:

- Review the information in these materials and let us know if any of the details are inaccurate for your PoE, particularly if there are different commodities or modes of transport going through your PoE;
- Review the new requirements, and assess what practical steps you will need to put in place to achieve them (e.g. hiring new staff, providing training, expanding infrastructure, updating processes);
- Help businesses and customers that use your point of entry understand what is changing as a result of the UK leaving the EU;
- Discuss these changes with all your local stakeholders, so that you can work together to develop a localised plan to take the steps needed to adapt to these changes.

Please let us know if you are unable to meet these requirements, lack sufficient capacity for March 2019 or believe that you will have excess capacity that could be used. Please let us know (see next page) if you have any questions or need to raise concerns for Defra that haven't been covered in this document.

The Border Delivery Group (BDG) will continue to lead on the wider cross-government borders strategy so will also be able to support you through EU Exit.

Annex A: Further information

Contents

- Accessing Change Impact Assessments and Process Maps online
- Other relevant organisations for EU Exit
- Additional resources and links
- Notes on modes of transport
- Updates and amendments to this document

Accessing Change Impact Assessment and Process Maps online

Greater detail on changes for specific Defra commodity clusters is available in two resources:

- **Process Maps:** detailed step-by-step explanations of process for importing and exporting Defra commodities to/from the EU and third countries under both current policy and on day one of a no deal EU Exit
- **Change Impact Assessments:** plain English summaries of expected changes for each commodity from the Process Maps

Both Process Maps and Change Impact Assessments are available online in a secure repository. You can access these resources by following this link: <https://defra.sharepoint.com/sites/def-eux-borders>

The site is a secure site only accessible to registered users. Users are registered with their email address. We have pre-registered all email addresses to which we sent this document. If you would like access, you can request it by clicking the link. If you have any issues accessing the site, please contact either your designated contact person or Border.Readiness@defra.gov.uk.

These are confidential materials and should only be shared with delivery bodies and other entities critical to the operation of your PoE. We can only register email addresses of individuals in your PoE or trusted delivery bodies.

Other relevant organisations for EU Exit 1/3

Organisation	Role/Remit	Website, Contact Details
Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA)	APHA is an executive agency that works to safeguard animal and plant health for the benefit of people, the environment and the economy.	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening Phone: 03000 200 301 (Defra helpline – choose APHA options)
Border Delivery Group (BDG)	This is a cross-government group that involves ~30 departments responsible for border-related activity, including HMRC, Defra/FSA, Home Office/Border Force, DfT, DIT, BEIS, FCO, DCMS and DoH.	Email: secretariatmailbox.borderplanninggroup@hmc.gsi.gov.uk
Border Force	Border Force is a law enforcement command within the Home Office that secures the UK border by carrying out immigration and customs controls for people and goods entering the UK.	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/border-force Lunar House, 11th Floor Long Corridor, 40 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 2BY

Other relevant organisations for EU Exit 2/3

Organisation	Role/Remit	Website, Contact Details
Environment Agency (EA)	EA is an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by Defra. It works to protect and improve the environment, create better places for people and wildlife, and support sustainable development.	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency Contact Details can be found here
Food Standards Agency (FSA)	The FSA is an independent Government department working across England, Wales and Northern Ireland to protect public health and consumers' wider interests in food.	https://www.food.gov.uk/ Contact Details can be found here .
Food Standards Scotland	Food standards in Scotland are managed by the FSS serving the same role as the FSA.	https://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/ Contact Details can be found here .

Other relevant organisations for EU Exit 3/3

Organisation	Role/Remit	Website, Contact Details
Forestry Commission	The Forestry Commission is the government department responsible for protecting, expanding and promoting the sustainable management of woodlands.	https://www.forestry.gov.uk/ Email: nationalenquiries@forestrycommission.gov.uk
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	HSE aims to reduce work-related death, injury and ill health. More specifically PoEs engage with the Logistics Sector Strategy	http://www.hse.gov.uk/ports/index.htm Phone: 0300 003 1747 (Advisory Team)
Local Port Health Authority (PHA)	Port health authorities have a responsibility to protect the public, environmental and animal health of the UK and carry out a range of health controls.	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/port-health-authorities-monitoring-of-food-imports Please refer to your local PHA

Additional resources and links (UK)

The UK Government has published the following additional sources of guidance:

- The **Partnership pack** is designed to help you support businesses preparing for day one if we leave the EU without a deal. (www.gov.uk/government/publications/partnership-pack-preparing-for-a-no-deal-eu-exit)
- The UK government has published **106 Technical Notices** on how to prepare if the UK leaves the EU without a deal. (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/how-to-prepare-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-with-no-deal>)
- The **'Importing' step-by-step guide** and **'Exporting' step-by-step guide** are designed to help businesses understand the key actions they will need to carry out in order to continue trading with the EU in the event that the UK leaves the EU without an agreement. (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/750254/No-deal_EU_exit_step-by-step_guide_to_importing_Oct_2018.pdf and https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/750255/No-deal_EU_exit_step-by-step_guide_to_exporting_Oct_2018.pdf)
- The **Defra website** has the latest information on the work that Defra are doing. (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>)
- The **Brexit topic** from GOV.UK with brings together the latest news, research and guidance on EU Exit. (<https://www.gov.uk/government/brexit>)
- The FSA website has the latest information on the work that the FSA is doing to prepare food and feed businesses for leaving the EU: <https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/prepare-your-business-for-the-uk-leaving-the-eu>

Additional resources and links (EU)

The EU has also published initial guidance:

- The **[EU Brexit preparedness website](https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness_en)** provides insight into how the EU27 are preparing for the UK to leave the EU.
(https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness_en)
- The **[Contingency Action Plan](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-6851_en.htm)** give details of preparations being made by the EU in specific sectors
(http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-6851_en.htm)

Notes on modes of transport

- LOLO (Load on/Load off) is the term used for containerised freight, and includes Dry/Liquid Bulk where applicable
- At LOLO Inventory-Linked PoEs the inventory is recorded electronically and linked directly with HMRC using software such as 'Destin8', 'Philis' or 'CNS'. At Non-Inventory linked PoEs the link to HMRC is not automated in real time for customs processes.
- RORO (Roll on/Roll off) is the term used for driver accompanied and unaccompanied freight movements via ferry routes
- Direct Fish Landing only includes fish brought in directly from being caught and excludes fish that have been landed at another port
- Eurotunnel has its own categorisation due to the unique elements of the PoE (sometimes referred to RoMoT in other documents)

Updates and amendments to this document

This document has been updated to add further detail and reflect the questions and feedback following the initial meetings with PoEs. Thankyou for all your feedback and input in helping us develop this further. The following specific changes and additions have been made:

- 1 Updated to reflect the changes in the current context that planning is occurring
- 2 Included further detail and clarifications you have given us on the specific circumstances of your PoE
- 3 Added detail to the commodity summaries to highlight the key changes that affect PoEs
- 4 Included further links and resources in Annex A– including additional guidance published by the EU
- 5 Updated Change Impact Assessments with greater detail and covering all 18 commodities
- 6 Created an online resource base for all Change Impact Assessments and Process Maps for you to access – additional resources have also been added