



## INFORMATION SHEET EXPORT (FROM EU TO VK)

# THESE ARE THE ENHANCED CUSTOMS REQUIREMENTS YOU MUST COMPLY WITH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Due to the Brexit, all transport of goods between the European Union and the United Kingdom (UK) is now subject to customs formalities. **These customs rules have been considerably tightened by the UK government on 1 January 2022.** Further customs regulations will follow on 1 July, 1 September and 1 November 2022. All European exporters, forwarders and transporters will be affected. Make sure you are prepared! Otherwise, your cargo will stand still at the British border or even earlier in the Dutch port.

This information sheet explains the current and upcoming additional customs formalities as described by the British government in the [Border Operating Model](#) (BOM). You can also always find up-to-date information at [www.getreadyforbrexit.eu](http://www.getreadyforbrexit.eu).

### 2021 – PHASE 1 BORDER OPERATING MODEL

In 2021, bringing cargo into the UK was hardly hindered by customs rules. Formalities remained limited in this first year after Brexit. Exceptions to this:

- Since 1 January 2021, import rules and border controls already apply to a limited group of goods on the so-called [controlled list](#);
- Since 1 January 2021, a veterinary or phytosanitary health certificate is mandatory for the entry of live animals and 'high risk' agricultural goods, such as trees and permanent plants.

**Please note!** Prior to transport to the UK, an export declaration is also always required in the EU for all goods and the cargo must be pre-notified to the Dutch ferry terminal via Portbase.

### EFFECTIVE SINCE 1 JANUARY 2022 – PHASE 2 BORDER OPERATING MODEL

#### ACCESS TO THE UK VIA PRE-LODGEMENT OR TEMPORARY STORAGE

As from 1 January 2022, access of cargo to the British ports runs via the [pre-lodgement](#) or [temporary storage model](#). Each British port makes its own choices in this respect. The ports of served by the Dutch ferry companies allow both temporary storage and pre-lodging. More details on the use of the access models can be found in [this information sheet](#). **Please note!** Pre-lodgement requires action from the transporter prior to departure to the Dutch ferry terminal.



#### EFFECTIVE SINCE 1 JANUARY 2022 – PHASE 2 BORDER OPERATING MODEL

##### IMMEDIATE SUBMISSION OF IMPORT DECLARATIONS

In 2021, the UK applied a transitional arrangement for the submission of import declarations. UK importers and their representatives were granted a six-month extension. **This arrangement ceased to apply on 1 January 2022.** All goods entering the UK must be declared immediately.

#### EFFECTIVE SINCE 1 JANUARY 2022 – PHASE 2 BORDER OPERATING MODEL

##### PRE-NOTIFICATION OF VETERINARY AND PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS

As of 1 January 2022, the British importer or its representative must pre-notify veterinary and phytosanitary cargo in the British IPAFFS (Import of products, animals, food and feed system) or PEACH (Procedure for Electronic Application for Certificates from the Horticultural Marketing Inspectorate). See also the (Dutch) [explanation of the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality](#).

#### SCHEDULED FOR 1 JULY 2022 – PHASE 3 BORDER OPERATING MODEL

##### MANDATORY SECURITY DECLARATIONS - ENS

As of 1 July 2022, an [Entry Summary Declaration](#) (ENS) is required for all cargo prior to entry into the UK. More information can be found on the UK government website. For cargo going in the opposite direction from the UK to the EU, the ENS is already existing practice. In the Netherlands this ENS is done by the ferry operator. When booking the crossing, he asks the transporter for extra data for this purpose.

#### SCHEDULED FOR 1 JULY 2022 – PHASE 3 BORDER OPERATING MODEL

##### COMPULSORY CERTIFICATION OF MOST VETERINARY AND PHYTOSANITARY CARGOES

From 1 July 2022, a veterinary health certificate will be required for veterinary and phytosanitary cargo from the EU to the UK. This applies to:

- all regulated animal by-products
- all regulated plants and plant products
- meat and all meat products
- all other foods not of animal origin with a high-risk profile

As a Dutch exporter, you can apply for the certificate digitally at the NVWA or, for [specific products, at one of the other inspection services](#), prior to transport. You do this via [e-CERTNL](#). Your transporter must then be able to show the export certificate at the British border. No entry without certificate.



#### **SCHEDULED FOR 1 JULY 2022 – PHASE 3 BORDER OPERATING MODEL**

##### **VETERINARY AND PHYTOSANITARY CARGO INSPECTION AT BORDER CONTROL POSTS**

From 1 July 2022, inspections of veterinary and phytosanitary cargo will take place at the UK's external border. This will take place at Border Control Posts (BCP). Usually, these will be seal inspections, but in some cases shipments will also be opened and subjected to closer inspection. The BCP infrastructure in the UK is still under development. More information will follow. As an exporter, forwarder or transporter, it is important that all your formalities are in order at all times. This way, your visit to a BCP will be as efficient as possible.

#### **SCHEDULED FOR 1 SEPTEMBER 2022 – PHASE 3 BORDER OPERATING MODEL**

##### **CERTIFICATION AND CHECKS FOR ALL DAIRY PRODUCTS**

#### **SCHEDULED FOR 1 NOVEMBER 2022 – PHASE 3 BORDER OPERATING MODEL**

##### **CERTIFICATION AND CHECKS FOR ALL REMAINING VETERINARY CARGO, INCLUDING COMPOSITE PRODUCTS AND FISH PRODUCTS**

#### **ALSO CHECK GET READY FOR BREXIT**

Via the website [Get Ready for Brexit](#), we keep you up to date on additions and changes to the BOM. The BOM requires everyone in the logistics chain to adjust their processes and coordinate them carefully with other links. Make sure you are prepared in time and consult well with your chain partners about who does what. Together we can prevent delays.