



HM Government

BREXIT 31 OCTOBER 

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Ananda Guha, Agri-Food Chain, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)



Exports from the EU

- There will be **no additional controls or checks at the border for live animals and products of animal origin (POAO) and high risk food and feed NOAO.**
- In the event of a no deal Brexit, the UK will no longer have access to the EU's import system TRACES (Trade Control and Expert System). Initially, the UK's new Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS) will not be used to notify of EU exports and you must instead use the **IV66 form** to notify UK authorities.

A step by step process for importing to the UK can be found on gov.uk by searching *Importing animals, animal products and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin if there's a no-deal Brexit.*



Exports from a non-EU country transiting through the EU to the UK

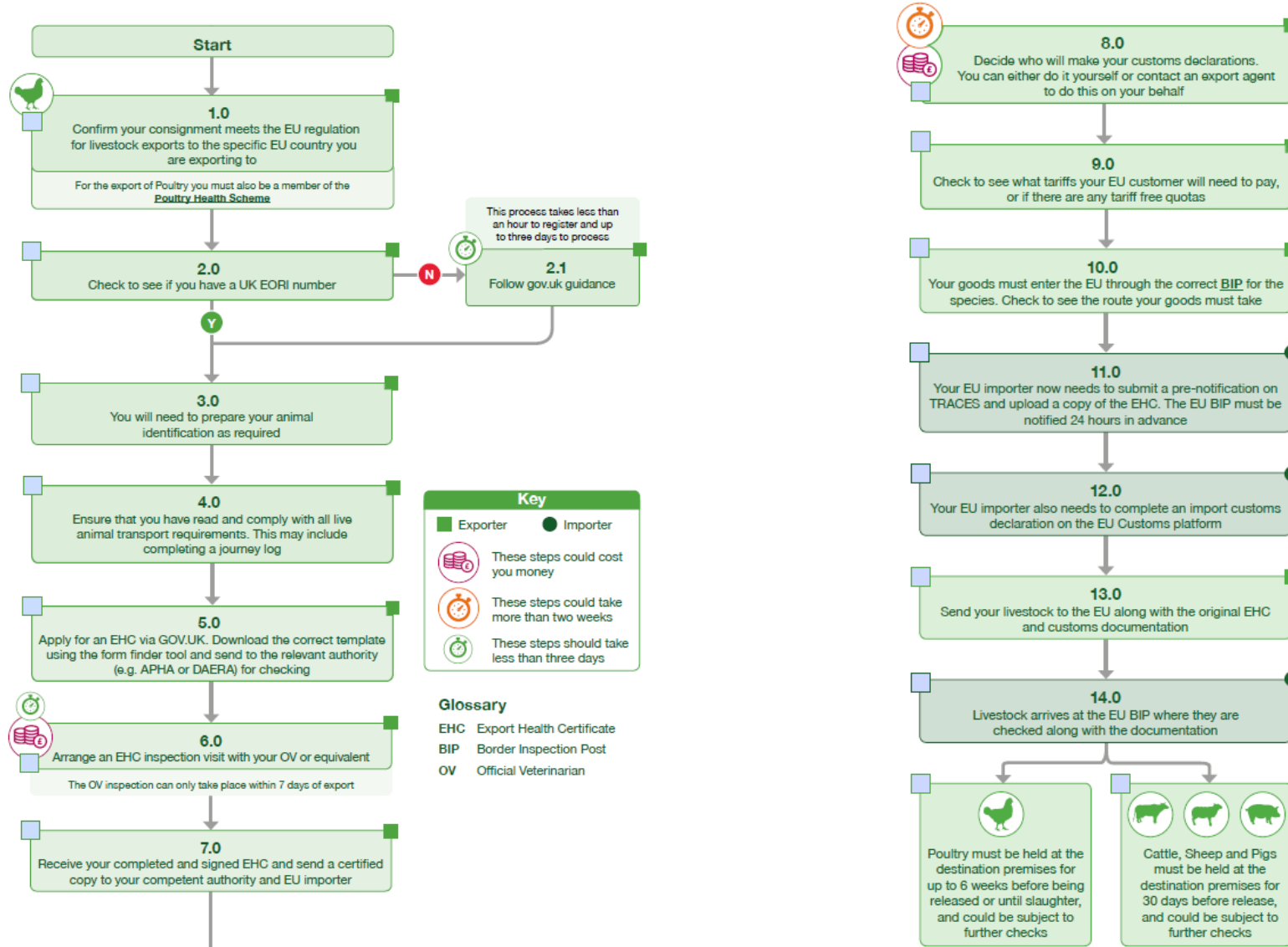
- For exports of POAO (Products of Animal Origin) and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin, you must use IPAFFS and get your consignment checked at a UK BIP (Border Inspection Post) or DPE (Designated Point of Entry).
- For exports of live animals, germplasm and animal by-products you may enter the UK through any UK port as long as full veterinary checks have been carried out at a recognised EU BIP and a valid CVED has been sent to APHA.

Exports to the UK from a non-EU country

- You will need to use IPAFFS.
- You must continue to export high-risk food or feed of non-animal origin into the UK through a DPE.
- You must continue to export live animals, germplasm, POAOs and ABP into the UK through a UK BIP.
- You must use IPAFFS to notify the UK BIP at least one working day before your consignment is due to arrive.

A step by step process for importing to the UK can be found on gov.uk by searching [Importing animals, animal products and high-risk food and feed not of animal origin if there's a no-deal Brexit.](#)

Process Map - Farmers and Livestock Importers to the EU



Exporting plants and plant products to the UK

Exports from the EU

- If there's a no-deal Brexit the majority of plants and plant products (including fruit, vegetables and cut flowers) exported from the EU will **continue to enter the UK freely**.
- If the goods you export across the UK-EU border are currently managed under **the EU plant passport regime or CITES**, you will need to provide a phytosanitary certificate (PC) or CITES permit.
- The UK importer will need to be registered on the PEACH system if in England or Wales, or register with the relevant plant health authority if in Scotland or Northern Ireland. The UK importer must pre-notify the UK authorities about the goods being imported across the UK-EU border. For goods entering in England or Wales **use the PEACH system**. For goods entering in Scotland or Northern Ireland, notify via email.

Exports from a non-EU country transiting through the EU to the UK

- Plants and plant products that come from third countries via the EU without plant health checks by an EU member state, will be treated as third-country imports.
- All third-country plant health regulated material arriving in the UK via RoRo terminals requiring checks will have to go to a plant health approved facility for inspection. If a plant health approved facility is not available then these goods cannot enter at RoRo terminals and will need to enter at non-RoRo terminals for full checks to take place
- Third-country regulated material arriving at non-RoRo ports will be checked at the border as currently.

More information on the export of plants or plant products, including the registration and notification processes, can be found on gov.uk by searching: [*Importing and exporting plants and plant products if there's a no-deal Brexit*](#).

Wood Packaging Materials (WPM)

- Third country rules will apply on WPM exports to the EU as well as imports to the UK.
- Solid wood packaging must have treatment and marking of the wood packaging to meet ISPM15 standards.
- Checks on WPM will continue to be carried out in the UK on a risk-targeted basis only.

Food Labelling: selling food in the UK

In the event of a no-deal Brexit, the UK will have a **21-month transition period** for labelling changes. For some labelling changes, legislation will provide a 21 month transition period, for others a pragmatic approach to enforcement will apply for a maximum period of 21 months.

Labelling changes apply to:

- EU emblem
- Country of Origin Labelling
- Food Business Operator (FBO) address
- EU organics logo
- Health and identification marks for Products of Animal Origin
- EU GI logo
- Markings on eggs

More information on labelling changes can be found on gov.uk by searching: [Food and drink labelling changes if there's a no-deal Brexit](#).

*Selling food in the EU: The EU Commission issued advice in its updated notice, **Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU food law and EU rules on quality schemes***, on the changes required to food labels for the EU market. Based on this notice, UK businesses will need to make the required changes to food labels in order to export to the EU from day one.*

*https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/eu_food_law_en.pdf

EU Exports to the UK: Organic products

EU Exports to the UK

- The UK will accept organic food and feed from the EU without a Certificate of Inspection (COI) **until 1 January 2021**.
- Products from the EU will still need to meet the organic requirements.
- They will also need to meet the importing requirements for the type of commodity e.g. plants.
- The UK will lose access to the EU system TRACES NT for importing goods.
- Third country imports will still require a Certificate of Inspection. This will be a paper-based UK Certificate of Inspection which mirrors the system in place in the EU 24 months ago. These must be signed and stamped by the third country control body and by the PHA/ Local Trading Standards when the goods enter the UK.



Imports from the UK to the EU: Organic products

Imports to the EU

- The UK cannot export organic products to the EU.
- Exports will re-commence once the UK control bodies have been recognised by the EU for the purpose of exports to the EU.
- As a third country, we will probably be required to complete a Certificate of Inspection (COI) on TRACES NT for exports of organic food and feed.
- Other rules will apply depending on the commodity type.
- Exports to other third countries will be dependent on equivalency arrangements and third countries importing rules. Some countries may require additional documentation such as import certificates.
- Labelling will need to meet the country of destinations' labelling requirements.

The new UK Geographical Indications (GI) schemes

Summary

The UK GI schemes will be open to applications from around the world from exit day. We will be publishing guidance on the UK schemes on exit day .

UK GI logos

Logos, designed to distinguish the UK schemes will be established at the point of exit. Following a three year adoption period, it will be **mandatory** for UK agri-food products registered under the UK scheme to use the new logos for products on sale in the UK. It will be **optional** for **all non-UK agri-food products**.

Use of EU GI logos in the UK

Producers whose products also continue to receive protection under the EU's PFN scheme will be able to use the EU logo on the labels of products on sale in the UK, though it will have no legal significance in the UK.

Trade Agreement Continuity

To date, the UK has signed or agreed in principle agreements with countries that account for 64% of trade for which we are seeking continuity in a no deal. For those deals with GI provisions this will ensure continuity of protection, for instance Scotch Whisky in the US.

The UK's temporary tariff regime

In October, the Government confirmed that **the policy announced in March will remain largely the same**, with exceptional changes affecting HGVs, bioethanol and clothing imports.

Tariffs and quotas have been maintained in a few sectors to address areas likely to be particularly exposed to adjustment costs if they were to be liberalised immediately.

- This includes some agricultural goods that have been historically protected by high EU tariffs such as Beef.
- This would be a temporary policy that would apply for up to 12 months, and only in the event that the UK leaves the EU without a deal.
- In the event of a no deal exit 88% of current imports by value would be eligible for tariff free access to the UK market.
- Tariffs would also be retained for a set of goods where preferential access to the UK market is important for developing countries. This includes products such as cocoa.

The temporary tariff schedule can be found on GOV.UK at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/temporary-tariff-regime-updated>.

No Deal Chemicals: UK REACH Transitional Measures

- To minimise cost to industry and disruption to supply chains the UK Government will ensure all existing REACH registrations either UK-held or for imported substances (from EEA/EU) would continue to be valid for UK trade at the point of exit.
- We will provide:
 - Existing UK-held EU REACH registrants **120 days** to provide UK authorities with some basic information.
 - All importers of substances from EU based registrants **180 days** to provide UK authorities with some basic information.
 - **2 years** after the point of exit for full registrations to be completed.
- More information is available through our guidance at:
<https://www.hse.gov.uk/brexit/reach.htm> and REACH-IT@defra.gov.uk

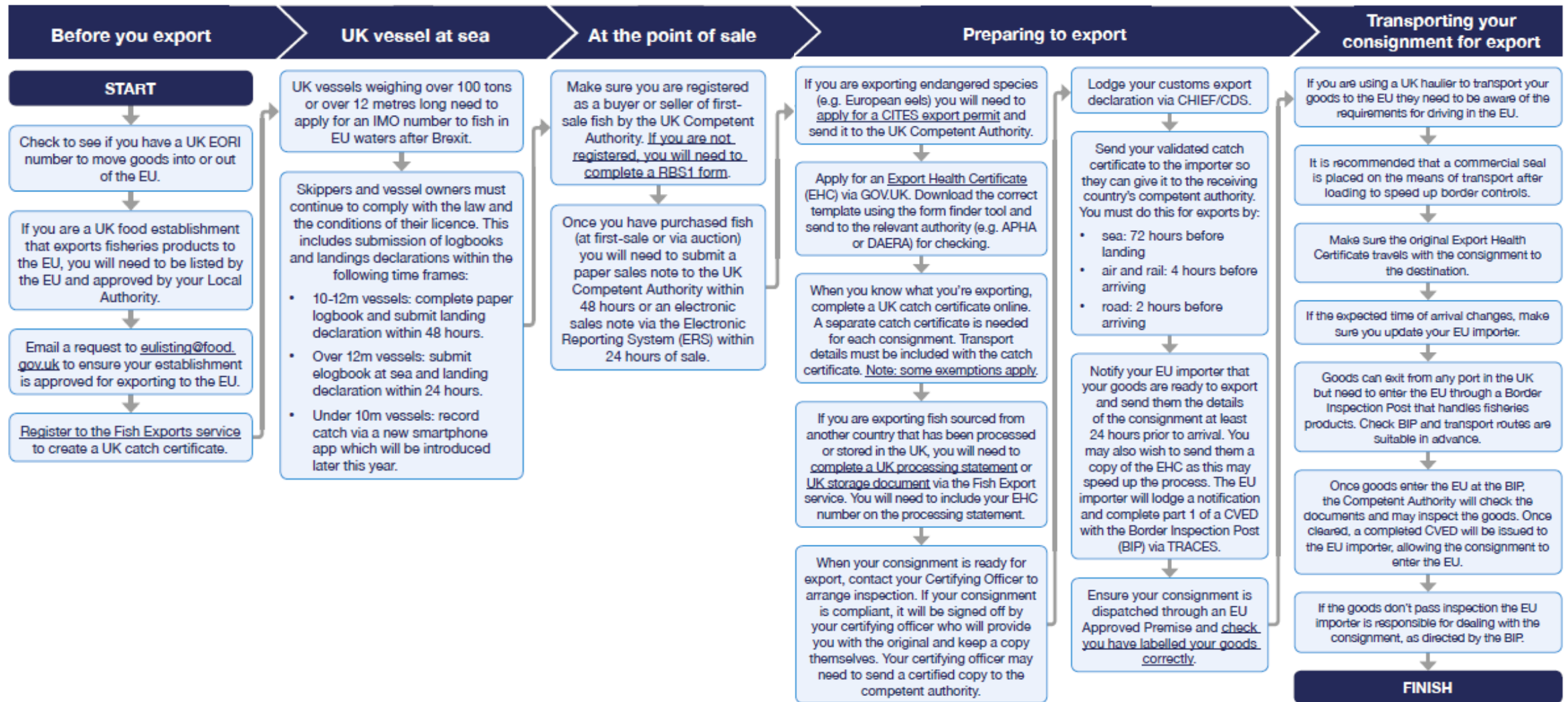


Further topics

- Fish and fishery products
- Timber
- Pet travel
- Trade agreements



Process Map: Seafood Exporters





HM Government

BREXIT 31 OCTOBER



Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)