



Department for
International Trade



British Embassy
Helsinki

What do Finnish importers need to know about changes in Great Britain

- Top issues for GB exports on arrival in the EU
- Great Britain to EU movement – checklist
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Top issues for GB exports on arrival in the EU

- General problems with quality of documents and data
- Entry Summary Declarations (ENS / safety and security) missing
- EORI – invalid or incorrect EORI numbers
- Documents that make incorrect references to previous arrangements, for example on quantity and weights, due to inventory system
- SPS – documentation missing or incorrect, e.g. Export Health Certificate incorrectly completed
- SPS – no pre-notification of arrival to Border Control Post
- SPS – no appointment booked for inspection at Border Control Post
- Understand REX processes and apply for and preference request



Great Britain to EU movement – checklist

Exporter	Importer	Haulier	
√	√	√	Get an EORI number – GB or EU or both
√			Export declarations or starting a transit movement
	√		Pre-lodge an import declaration / process and end the transit movement
√			Appointment made with Border Control Post of goods' arrival. Appoint a designated agent to act on your behalf at the BCP
		√	Safety and Security – Entry Summary Declarations (ENS)
√			Export Health Certificate (EHC) or a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) or both
	√		Common Health Entry Document (CHED) into TRACES NT – parts 1-3



Great Britain to EU movement – customs

01	GB export declarations	Submit export declarations for all goods leaving GB through CHIEF (Customs Handling of Import and Export Freight) system	GB exporter / agent
02	GB Safety and Security information (EXS)	Submit combined export declaration to CHIEF, or a standalone Exit Summary Declaration (EXS) into the UK Export Control System	GB exporter
03	EU import declaration (pre-lodgement possible) or start a transit movement	The EU customs import declaration lodged into relevant EU entry point system or start a transit movement in UK NCTC	EU importer / UK exporter or the 'PRINCIPAL' who starts the transit
04	EU Safety and Security declaration (ENS)	EU Import Control System	Import Control System entry by carrier for unaccompanied or on behalf of haulier for accompanied freight



Great Britain to EU movement – customs

- Once the export declaration is received, HMG assesses the declarations and either grants **Permission to Progress** or asks for the goods to be presented at a designated location for checks before proceeding to the port or terminal
- Exporter will receive the notification of Permission to Progress on CHIEF. **Goods must not move until the permission has been received**
- The exporter or Office of Departure must provide the haulier transporting goods with the **Movement Reference Number (MRN)** from either the pre-lodged customs import declaration or from the **Transit Accompanying Document (TAD)**
- The *importer of their agent* must submit the customs declaration into the EU system to produce either a pre-lodged import document with the MRN or a Transit Accompanying Document with the MRN
- EU Safety and Security information (ENS) must be pre-lodged on the **Import Control System (ICS) of the first entry point to the EU**, regardless of the final destination. It must be done **before arrival at the port or tunnel**
- Failure to have an ENS entry will result in the shipment (truck) being held in the port or terminal of arrival in the EU
- The *haulier* must have the Transit Accompanying Documents incl. Movement Reference Number with the consignment **printed out on paper** in order to be able to proceed
- The *GB exporter* should make sure that the Border Control Post at point of entry to the EU handles the type of goods

Products of Animal Origin

01	Competent Authority	Getting premises authorised / approved	GB exporter
02	Common Health Entry Document (part 1) TRACES NT	Pre-notify through TRACES NT with a Common Health Entry Certificate (CHED)	GB exporter contacts EU importer to get them to pre-notify part 1 of the CHED
03	Export Health Certificates	Applying online for a EHC and know what to do with it	GB exporter / Certifying Officer
04	Pre-notify the Border Control Post (BCP) and appoint a designated agent to act on your behalf	Pre-notify the BCP of the intended arrival (one working day in advance of arrival)	The owner of goods / GB exporter / EU importer (depending on terms of delivery)
05	Entry via a Border Control Post	What to expect at the BCP and getting through smoothly	Haulier / Designated agent



Products of Animal Origin

- *Competent authority*: while the responsibility of the GB exporter, it is important to note that food products exported from GB to EU will need to be despatched from an **establishment approved under food hygiene regulations that is listed for export purposes by the EU**
- To be approved under the EU Approved Establishment List takes **up to 30 days** during which time the premises cannot export goods to the EU
- It is important that **pre-notification of the Common Health Entry Document (CHED) has been done within one working day in advance of the arrival of the goods.** Without pre-notification, goods will be refused entry to the EU
- *GB exporters* are responsible for providing **Export Health Certificates** (a hard copy is required) which travel with the goods. Exporters will need to select the appropriate EHC form and start and complete the application
- Goods need to be certified in the UK by an approved **Certifying Officer** before they can be exported: Official Veterinarians or Food Competent Certifying Officers. The Certifying Officer will **physically inspect** the goods before issuing an EHC
- The **original EHC** must be given to the haulier as the original EHC must be physically presented at the Border Control Post. **A scanned copy must be received by the importer in the EU who uses the copy for TRACES NT**
- The Certifying Officer will charge a fee for the inspection and issuing of the EHC



Composite Goods

- Some [composite goods](#) are exempt from EU Border Control Posts. For those products a commercial document is sufficient instead of EHC and products can be shipped through any EU point of entry
- An additional EHC for composites containing honey, gelatin or snails is required

The following goods cannot be exported from GB to the EU

- Chilled minced meat (red meat); chilled meat preparations (e.g. raw sausages); minced meat (poultry); poultry and ratite/game bird mechanically separated meat; milk from TB herds; ungraded eggs; composite dairy products made from unpasteurised milk
- These restrictions are based in EU law that prevent or restrict trade in certain goods from third countries where the EU believe there is a potential for them to present a level of risk to animal, plant or public health



Rules of Origin – gaining preferential origin

- Goods can **gain preferential status** (i.e. can be traded under preferential treatment and without tariffs) if they are wholly obtained in a territory or produced from materials that are wholly originating
- Goods/materials that are importer can gain preferential origin status if they are **further processed or incorporated with originating materials** to produce a different product (change of tariff heading)
- Under the TCA, **EU originating material can be cumulated with UK originating goods** with the finished good gaining UK preferential origin if the processing on the EU material goes **beyond ‘insufficient’**
- **Insufficient production** includes for example the following (the list here is not exhaustive):
 - breaking up and re-assembly of packages; placing in bottles, cans, cases, boxes; affixing or printing labels, logos or similar signs; peeling, stoning or shelling of fruit or vegetables; adding flavour or sugar without other processing; simple painting or polishing or objects
- Operations are considered **‘simple’** if neither special skills, equipment or machines especially produced and installed for the purpose are needed for the operation
- Under the TCA, processing carried out in the EU on non-originating material can be cumulated with processing carried out in the UK. The finished product can gain UK preferential origin if the combined processing meets the TCA origin rule



Rules of Origin – losing preferential origin

- Goods lose preferential status when **exported from the customs territory in which they originate and enter free circulation in a different territory**
- They would have to be **processed in the country of import** before they could qualify again
- **For example:** A UK company manufactures snack bars in a factory in an EU country. Finished goods are imported to the UK company's premises in the UK for warehousing and distribution, and no further processing takes place. Some of the goods are distributed to customers in the UK and some to customers in the EU.
- **When the goods are re-exported to the EU, they lose their preferential origin. Possible EU import tariffs apply**
- The goods would keep their status as Union goods (and therefore be free from duty on their return to the EU) if kept under a **transit procedure** (i.e. not claiming preference) in the UK
- Transit procedure can be interrupted by storing the goods in a **customs warehouse** in the UK
- However, **authorisation** for this would be needed from HM Revenue and Customs, and additional paperwork is required, including a continuous audit trail
- **Returned Goods Relief** would apply only if goods were returned to the same place they came from
- Goods imported to the UK from **rest of the world** e.g. by a UK wholesaler, and exported from the UK to the EU can potentially incur tariffs both on entry to the UK and entry to the EU



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Questions?

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