Get ready for Brexit

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Customs Update

HMRC Customs and Border Design
UK border priorities

UK Government objectives and priorities for the border:

- **Maintaining security**

- **Facilitating the flow of goods and people (including animals, food and plants)**

- **Protection of revenue and compliance with standards**

UK will maintain security and prioritise flow, ensuring new controls or processes do not interrupt flow of goods.

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Overview

Currently:

businesses can move goods freely between the UK and the EU.

In the event of a no deal:

business importing and exporting goods within the EU will have to comply with new rules.

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Customs declarations – no deal scenario

Customs declarations required for UK-EU trade.
Businesses to decide how they want to manage the declarations process:

- Appoint an intermediary
- Use specific software
- End-to-end service

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HMRC approach to no deal

**Day one easements**
- Transitional Simplified Procedures
- Intermediaries’ liability
- Guarantee relaxations
- Entry Summary Declarations for imports

**Day one Ro-Ro locations**
- Declarations to be pre-lodged electronically in advance
- Routine fiscal and other controls and checks undertaken away from the flow of traffic

**Long term**
UK Government is working on:
- Automated solutions
- Use of technology for smarter borders and sharing more data

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Economic Operator Registration Identification (EORI)

You’ll need an EORI number that starts with GB to move goods in or out of the UK if there’s no Brexit deal.

If you’ll be dealing with EU customs then you’ll need an EU EORI number.

If you are VAT Registered:
- You will be auto-enrolled for an EORI starting GB
- The EORI will include your VAT registration number

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RoRo Model – key principle

Day 1

Declarations should be lodged electronically in advance

Routine fiscal and other controls and checks undertaken away from the flow of traffic

Longer-term

- Longer term, UK government is working on automated solutions, use of technology for smarter borders and sharing more data
Importing to the UK through RORO borders on day one

Customs

Pre-departure

1. Register for EORI.
2. Pre-lodge import declaration to UK Government.

En route

3. Master Reference Number (MRN) or EORI provided to haulier/freight forwarder.
4. Update status of customs to show goods arrived in UK.

At UK border

5. Duties paid or deferred.

After arrival in UK, update status of declaration by close of business next working day.

Businesses can defer payment if:
- Paying customs in monthly payments
- Using special relief schemes

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Exporting from the UK through RORO borders on day one

Customs and safety/security: exports

Pre-departure

1. Submit combined export/safety and security declaration.
2. Pre-lodge any supporting documents on relevant system(s).

Authorised premise/DEP

4. Exporter tells haulier if permission to proceed granted or need to take goods to Designated Export Place (DEP).

5. Permission to proceed granted.
6. Haulier takes goods to DEP: checks carried out if necessary and declaration updated.

At UK border

7. Haulier checks in for boarding and takes goods to departure point.

Post border

8. High risk goods: obtain full departure message from HMRC or intermediary.

Exporter to ensure that the relevant EU member state import, safety and security declarations and any other necessary documents have been made pre-lodged – and the MRN for that declaration is provided to the haulier to present at check-in at the UK border.

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Exports - Update

Need to have a valid EORI starting GB

The export declaration also counts as an Exit Summary Declaration

Ensure contracts and International Terms and Conditions of Service (INCOTERMS) reflect that you are now an exporter

Consider how you will submit Export Declarations

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Transitional Simplified Procedures (TSPs)

Transitional Simplified Procedures will make importing goods easier for the initial period after the UK leaves the EU.

Traders registered for TSP will not need to make full customs declarations at the border and will be able to defer paying their customs duties.

To be eligible, traders must:

1. Be established in the UK
2. Have the intention to import goods into the UK from the EU
3. Have an Economic Operator Registration Identification (EORI) number

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TSP declaration process

Controlled goods the Trader:
• Submits a simplified frontier declaration
• Ensures all necessary certificates and licences are available.
• Submit a supplementary declaration by the fourth working day of the month

Standard goods the Trader:
• Makes a declaration directly in their commercial records prior to goods arriving at the UK Border.
• Updates records with date and approx. time goods arrive in UK
• Submits a supplementary declaration by the fourth working day of the following month
• HMRC will allow up to 6 months before you need to start making supplementary declarations from 1/11/2019

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Duty deferment

Required if you have to Customs or Excise Duty to pay

In practice, this is a direct debit mandate.

It allows HMRC to take a monthly payment of duties 15 days after supplementary declaration is made.

Guarantees are required in order to defer duty to make monthly payments.

Day 1 easements

Traders will not be required to meet the Customs Comprehensive Guarantee (CCG) criteria when obtaining guarantees.

Traders can still apply for a CCG, as those with Authorised Economic Operator C status can seek a reduction in the level of guarantee.

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Entry summary declarations (Safety & Security)

Entry Summary Declarations (ENS) will not be required for the first 12 month period for goods arriving in the UK from the EU and will then be phased in.

Gives carriers and hauliers more time to prepare for their obligations.

The legal requirement to submit an ENS for goods arriving from the EU will come into force in Autumn 2019.

ENS is expected for goods being exported from the UK to the EU (See Europa Website for EU Country details).

S&S information required on export will continue to be provided as part of the export customs declaration.

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Special procedures – Day 1

Day 1 easements

Traders will not be required to meet the CCG criteria nor provide a financial guarantee for:

- Inward processing
- Outward processing
- Temporary admission
- Authorised use (end use)
- Customs warehousing

Traders still need to meet criteria for the special procedure
How does the Common Transit Convention (CTC) work?

The **CTC allows movement of goods - under duty suspension**

UK has been invited to accede to CTC

The requirements to use CTC will remain unchanged

**Traders will need to have a Transit Accompanying Document (TAD) scanned** at the point of entry into the UK or other new customs territory

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1. The transit declaration is completed (including guarantee) using NCTS (the New Customs Transit System).
2. The goods are presented at the Office of Departure (or Authorised Consignor) and the Transit Accompanying Document (TAD) is printed off presented to the haulier and then the goods are released into transit.
3. At every border crossing into a new customs territory, the TAD and goods are presented at the Office of Transit (OoT functions can only be performed by Customs Officials).
4. At the final destination the goods and TAD are presented at the Office of Destination (or Authorised Consignee).
5. The transit movement is closed, the goods must be declared to another customs regime eg free circulation, temporary storage and the guarantee is released.

The goods are tracked and messages are sent from the various offices using NCTS during the journey.

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Transit guarantees

To make transit movements a trader needs to provide a guarantee for the customs duties suspended during the movement.

To hold a CCG, a business needs to:

- Satisfy HMRC’s customs/compliance checks
- Obtain a guarantee from an approved financial institution

An individual guarantee can include a guarantor undertaking from a bank or financial institution and a cash deposit.

The guarantee requirements are set by the Common Transit Convention.
Simplified transit procedures

Under the CTC, traders can apply for authorisation to use simplified transit procedures.

The main types of authorisation are:

- **Authorised Consignor Status** allows traders to declare goods to transit at their premises rather than an Office of Departure. Traders applying for this need to have a CCG.

- **Authorised Consignee Status** allows traders to end transit movements at their premises rather than an Office of Destination. Traders applying for this generally need a temporary storage facility.

  **HMRC is working to enable traders to be authorised as quickly as possible**
ATA Carnets

Are an internationally agreed method of moving certain goods between customs territories temporarily.

Will become an option for moving goods into and out of the EU on a temporary basis (i.e. a time-bound period).

Using an ATA Carnet (or a temporary admission declaration) will become BAU for moving goods temporarily between the UK-EU.

If goods are only going to the EU, once inside the EU then the Carnet will not be required again (it will remain a single customs territory) after it has been stamped out of the UK and into the EU.

If goods are moving to other customs territories they need stamping in and out.

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Get Ready for Brexit Activities

• Get Ready for Brexit Business Events will run across the UK from 16 September to 18 October. They will give businesses help, advice and support on the actions they need to take to prepare for Brexit

• Gov.uk updated regularly with information on trading with the EU after October 31st

• £10 million Business Readiness Fund and £16 million for HMRC Intermediaries Grants (including agents, traders, hauliers)

• Target based webinars – TSP, Agents, VAT

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Key actions for businesses

Businesses who trade with the UK need to act now to ensure that they are prepared in the event of a no deal EU exit.

- Apply for an EORI number (UK and EU) and registering for TSP if you are established in the UK.
- Confirm you can complete each data field in the declaration.
- Agree responsibilities with your customs agent and logistics provider for each part of the process and update your contracts to reflect this.
- Identify software for submitting documents, if you do not use a customs agent.

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Your next steps on GOV.UK

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Choose one of the nine themes you are most interested in

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