

# IMPORTING GOODS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU) FROM 1 OCTOBER 2021

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## **New actions required for businesses importing products of animal origin into Great Britain from the EU.**

From 1 October 2021, there will be new requirements to continue importing animal products for both human consumption and non-human consumption from the European Union into Great Britain.

Some of the requirements include, pre-notifying authorities that consignments will be entering Great Britain and uploading a certified Export Health Certificate (EHC) using the Import of products, animals, food and feed system (IPAFFS).

It is important that businesses take the necessary preparatory steps to ensure they can comply with the new requirements.

Each EU exporter is responsible for ensuring their consignment meets relevant GB import requirements – gov.uk and ensures any supporting information needed for the EHC is provided.

GB importers – person responsible for the load must ensure they are registered on IPAFFS to complete the pre-notification (24 Hours in advance) for each of the individual consignments collected in the load.

From January 2022, consignments may be subject to further inspections including documentary, ID and physical checks. Notifications will be issued on whether the consignment has been selected for additional check at the Border Control Post (BCP)

Please see below the importing journey requirements to the UK

If you require any further help or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.



HM Government  
UK TRANSITION

## Importing journey

UK'S  
NEW START  
LET'S GET  
GOING

- ✓ Check
- ✓ Change
- ✓ Go

## What the exporter must do

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John is an exporter - prior to the shipping of goods, he must ensure the following actions have been completed:

### 1. GB import requirements are met

Goods meet the GB import requirements, as outlined on the Export Health Certificate (EHC) and notes for guidance. Depending on the commodity this may include establishment approval and packaging requirements. If more information is required John would need to speak to the competent authority in the country of export (EU). He must ensure the product has originated from a country and establishment that has been approved to export products into Great Britain – a list can be found on [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)

### 2. Certification and inspection of goods

The competent authority has been contacted and steps have been taken to enable the inspection and certification of goods

### 3. Certified Export Health Certificate (EHC)

The importer has been provided with an electronic copy of the certified Export Health Certificate. The original certified Export Health Certificate and all other supporting documentation travel with the consignment

## What the importer must do

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Dave is an importer – prior to goods entering Great Britain, he must ensure the following actions have been completed:

### 1. You will need to get an EORI number

You need an [EORI number](#) that starts with GB to import goods into England, Wales or Scotland. You'll need a new one if you have an EORI that does not start with GB.

### 2. Check the exporter is eligible to send goods into Great Britain

They may need to make an export declaration in their country (EU) and/or secure licenses or certificates in order to send goods into Great Britain .

### 3. Customs declarations and transporting goods

You can hire someone to deal with your customs declarations and transporting of your goods, or you can do it yourself. Most businesses that import goods use a transporter or customs agent - [Find out how to hire someone to deal with customs for you](#)

## What the importer must do

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### 4. Commodity codes for your goods

You'll need to include the commodity code on your import declaration, this will determine the rate of duty you need to pay and if you need an import license. [Find the right commodity code for your goods](#)

### 5. Value of your goods

When you make your import declaration, you'll need to include the value of your goods - this helps work out how much duty and VAT you'll need to pay. [Work out the value of your goods for customs](#)

### 6. Duty payment

Find out if you can delay or reduce your fees and duty - [Find out if you can claim a preferential rate of duty](#), [Find out if you can pay a lower rate of duty](#), [Find out if you can delay paying duty](#)

### 7. Labelling, marking and marketing rules

[Check the marking, labelling and marketing standards for food, plant seeds and manufactured goods](#)

## What the importer must do

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### 8. Make sure the exporter provides you with an electronic copy of the certified Export Health Certificate

The EU exporter is responsible for obtaining the certified Export Health Certificate - these are issued by the competent authority in the exporting country. Model health certificates are available on [gov.uk](#) (under products of animal origin)

### 9. Goods have been pre-notified on the Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS) prior to arrival at the border

This is the responsibility of the importer - a guide on how to do this can be found on [gov.uk](#).

### 10. Make sure a copy of the Export Health Certificate has been uploaded to Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System (IPAFFS)

You can access IPAFFS at [gov.uk](#)

### 11. Be prepared for remote documentary checks to take place

# What the importer must do

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## 12. Get your goods through customs

If you've appointed someone to deal with UK customs for you, they'll make the declaration and get your goods through the UK border. [Make an import declaration yourself and get your goods cleared by UK customs](#)

## 13. Claim a VAT refund

If you're VAT registered, you can claim back any VAT you paid on the goods you've imported - [Find out how to claim a VAT refund](#)

## 14. Duty or rejected the goods

[Find out how to claim a refund on import duties or make a claim for rejected imports](#)

## 15. Invoices and records

You must keep records of commercial invoices and any customs paperwork, including your Import VAT Certificate (C79). If you imported controlled goods, for example firearms, keep any paperwork that shows who owns them.