

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.





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.





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





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





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





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

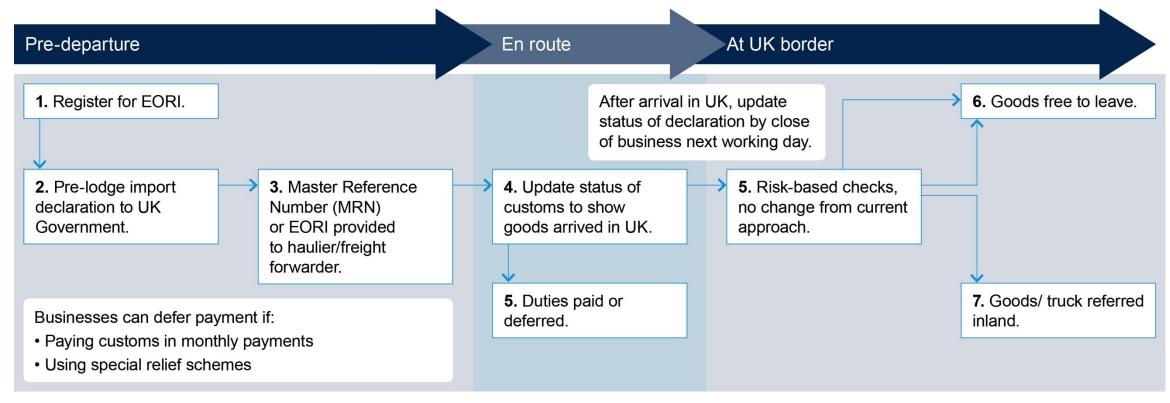
Longer term, UK government is working on automated solutions, use of technology for smarter borders and sharing more data





Importing to the UK through RORO borders on day one

Customs

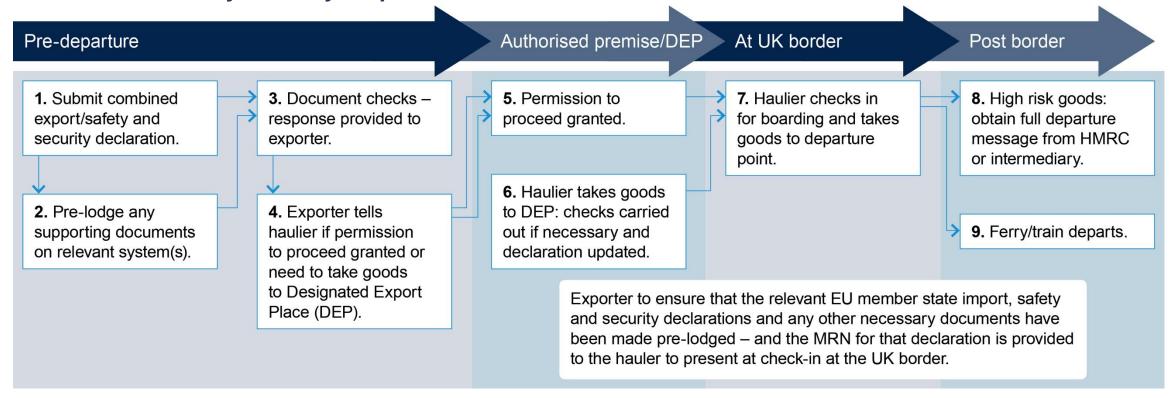






Exporting from the UK through RORO borders on day one

Customs and safety/security: exports







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





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:



Be established in the UK



Have the intention to import goods into the UK from the EU



Have an Economic Operator Registration Identification (EORI) number





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





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





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





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)



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





Transit and the Common Transit Convention (CTC)



- 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.
- 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.





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





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





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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