

Changes to trade rules between the EU and the UK, coming into force in 2022

Customs

1 January 2022

All consignments imported from the EU to Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales - GB) must be accompanied by a [full customs declaration](#). Most traders will have to make declarations and pay relevant tariffs at the point of import. In order to fulfil the import process, all traders need to ensure they have the following information before moving their goods:

- a [GB Economic Operator Registration and Identification \(EORI\) number](#);
- the [Commodity Code](#) of their goods;
- the [customs value of goods](#).

Two main customs processes will be available to traders, depending on the location the goods are imported through:

- The traditional Temporary Storage model, where goods coming into GB can be stored at the frontier for up to 90 days before being declared to customs
- The new pre-lodgement model, where goods arriving will be required to have submitted a customs declaration in advance of boarding on the EU side. These sites may choose to use the Goods Vehicle Movement Service (GVMS).

1 July 2022

Carriers will be required to provide an [Entry summary declarations \(ENS\)](#) for all imports to GB from EU. It is the responsibility of the carrier to submit the ENS before goods arrive in GB. As part of the ENS, carriers will submit [Safety and Security information](#).

Sanitary and phytosanitary checks on animal and plant products

1 January 2022

All products of animal origin, certain animal by-products, and high-risk foods not of animal origin entering GB will need to be pre-notified through the [Import of products, animals, food and feed system \(IPAFFS\)](#). This is the responsibility of the GB importer. EU exporters may need to provide their UK importer information about the consignment, including the exact product type, commodity code, weight, contact details of the place of origin etc.

The UK importer should provide the EU exporter with the unique notification number (UNN) produced on IPAFFS. The EU exporter must add the UNN to the commercial documentation or health certificate (if one is required).

1 July 2022

All remaining regulated animal by-products, all regulated plants and plant products, all meat and meat products and all remaining high-risk food not of animal origin will be subject to new requirements before they leave their place of origin and at the EU-GB border:

- the EU exporter should apply for the relevant health certificate in their own country and competent authorities should use [model health certificates](#);
- goods will be required to enter GB via a [Border Control Post - BCPs](#) that has been designated to receive those goods, in order to undergo documentary, identity and physical checks as required. This applies even if the goods are not subject to certification or physical checks until a later date in the timetable.
- [Organic products](#) exported from the EU to GB will require a Certificate of Inspection.

Live animal checks will begin in stages, moving from the point of destination to Border Control Posts as facilities become available.

1 September 2022

All dairy products will be subject to certification and physical checks at Border Control Posts.

1 November 2022

All remaining regulated products of animal origin, including [composite](#) and fish products will be subject to certification and physical checks at Border Control Posts.

Rules of origin

1 January 2022

The UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA), has a preferential zero tariff and zero quota rate for originating goods moving from EU-UK or UK-EU, the so-called [Rules of Origin](#). In order to claim the preferential tariff, traders must classify their goods, check the origin rules in the TCA, check their goods meet these rules and provide a “statement of origin” or the “importer’s knowledge” of the product’s origin.

Hauliers

1 January 2022

Hauliers must be [registered for the Goods Vehicle Movement Service \(GVMS\)](#), a new customs system for moving goods into GB, which may be used at Pre-lodgement ports.

To register for GVMS, hauliers must have a [Government Gateway Account](#) and a [GB EORI number](#). Hauliers must be registered on GVMS in order to [obtain a Goods Movement Reference \(GMR\)](#), a single reference number linking pre-lodged declaration references together.

Hauliers must ensure they are presenting the [correct documents](#) at the GB border.

For further details about the new procedures, please check the links provided in this document and the [Border Operating Model](#).

As announced by the UK Government on 15 December 2021, [goods moving from the island of Ireland directly to GB will continue to do so on the basis of the arrangements that apply currently, until further notice](#). Therefore, these movements will not, for now, be affected by the customs and SPS changes being introduced on 1 January 2022 for all other goods arriving from the EU, as described in this document.