



**An Roinn Talmhaíochta,  
Bia agus Mara**  
Department of Agriculture,  
Food and the Marine

# Brexit Update

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# State of Play – Brexit



- UK formally left the EU on 1 February 2020 and is now in a transition period where they continue to apply the rules of the Customs Union and Single Market.
- At a Joint Committee meeting on 12<sup>th</sup> of June the UK confirmed to the EU that they will not seek an extension to the transition period, which will now end on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020.
- 1 January 2021 will bring significant change in the EU UK trading relationship. The UK will be a third country operating outside the EU's Customs Union and Single Market.
- New Customs and SPS requirements will apply to trade with Great Britain, regardless of whether there is a Trade Agreement between the EU and the UK.

# *State of Play – Brexit*



- These new regulatory requirements will add cost and cause delays for industry but these can be minimised through adequate preparation in advance of 1 Jan 2021 by operators and Authorities/Agencies.
- Supports are available to assist traders prepare for the new trading reality from 1 January 2021.
- DAFM, in conjunction with other Government Departments and Agencies, has been preparing for Brexit for a number of years to ensure that the necessary controls are conducted in a manner that ensures the minimum possible disruption to trade flows whilst ensuring compliance with EU Single Market and Customs Union requirements.

# *State of Play – EU UK Future Relationship Negotiations*



- Four rounds of negotiations to date –these have been challenging.
- From Agriculture perspective areas of convergence (Tariff Free and Quota Free access) and divergence (Level Playing Field, Equivalence, Rules of Origin, Fisheries) are clear.
- A series of further sessions (including two full rounds of negotiations) are planned for end June, July and August. These are critical talks.
- Once parties are talking a deal can be done.
- Deal must be agreed to allow for ratification in time for 1 Jan 2021 and to allow traders and Authorities prepare fully for the new trading reality.

# *Level Playing Field*



- Both the EU and the UK are aiming for an ambitious tariff and quota free agreement.
- Given this level of access, it is necessary to ensure that robust level-playing field provisions are agreed. This is to avoid unfair competition arising from having different rules in the EU and the UK.
- Alignment with the relevant EU regulations, which the UK is doing already, would achieve this goal.
- In the negotiations the UK has been clear that it wishes to be able to diverge from EU regulations.

# Rules of Origin



- Rules of Origin are used to determine whether your export can avail of a reduced tariff rate (if available under a FTA).
- These rules are quite specific, and vary depending on the product and FTA.
- Goods from the UK will have a UK origin after the transition period, including goods from NI.
- If you use goods from the UK in your exports to third countries you may not be able to avail of the reduced tariff rate under EU FTAs.

# Market Access



- Exports of certain agrifood products to certain countries requires that the health certificate declare the Country of Origin of the animal.
- This is most commonly used in health certificates accompanying meat and meat products.
- Many of these require that the Country of Origin is listed as Ireland, an EU MS, or another approved country.
- After the end of the transition period the UK (including NI) will not be considered a EU MS.
- Only products sourced from animals which meet the relevant requirements can be issued a health certificate.

# Agri-food Trade and Tariffs



- Total Exports 2019 €14.5 B (of which €5.5 B exported to UK)
- Total Imports 2019 €10 B (of which €4.6 B imported from UK)
- 19<sup>th</sup> May UK Gov announced new Global Tariff (GT) regime to replace the EU External tariff regime from 1 January 2021.
- Total estimated tariff cost under the UK GT regime based on 2019 exports to the UK for all categories is €1.55 B which equates to an Ad Valorem Equivalent of 28.3%.
- Potentially very serious implications for the Irish agri-food sector, especially for beef, where the UK market accounts for 43% of our overall beef exports.

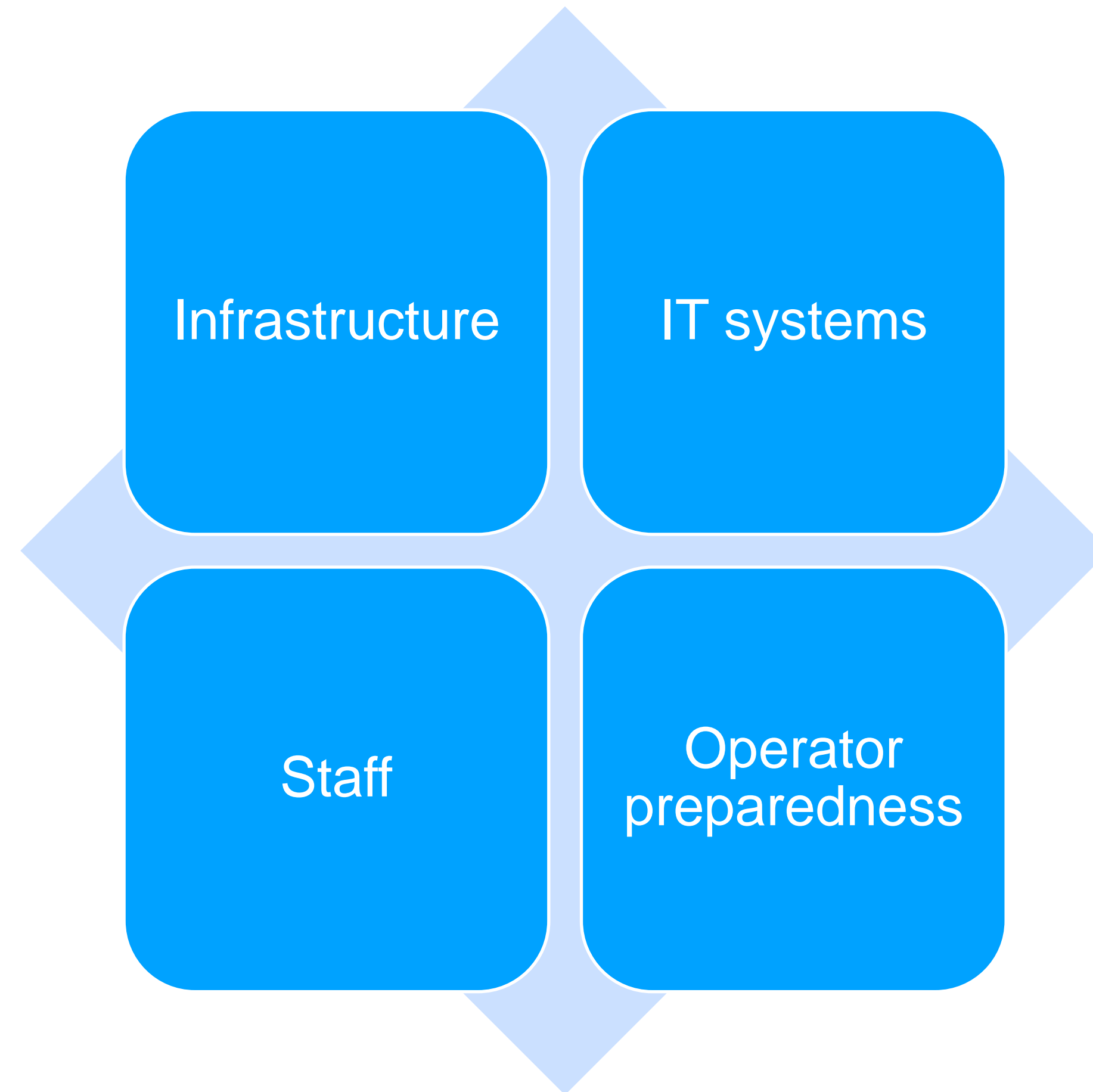


# *State of Play – Protocol Ireland/Northern Ireland*



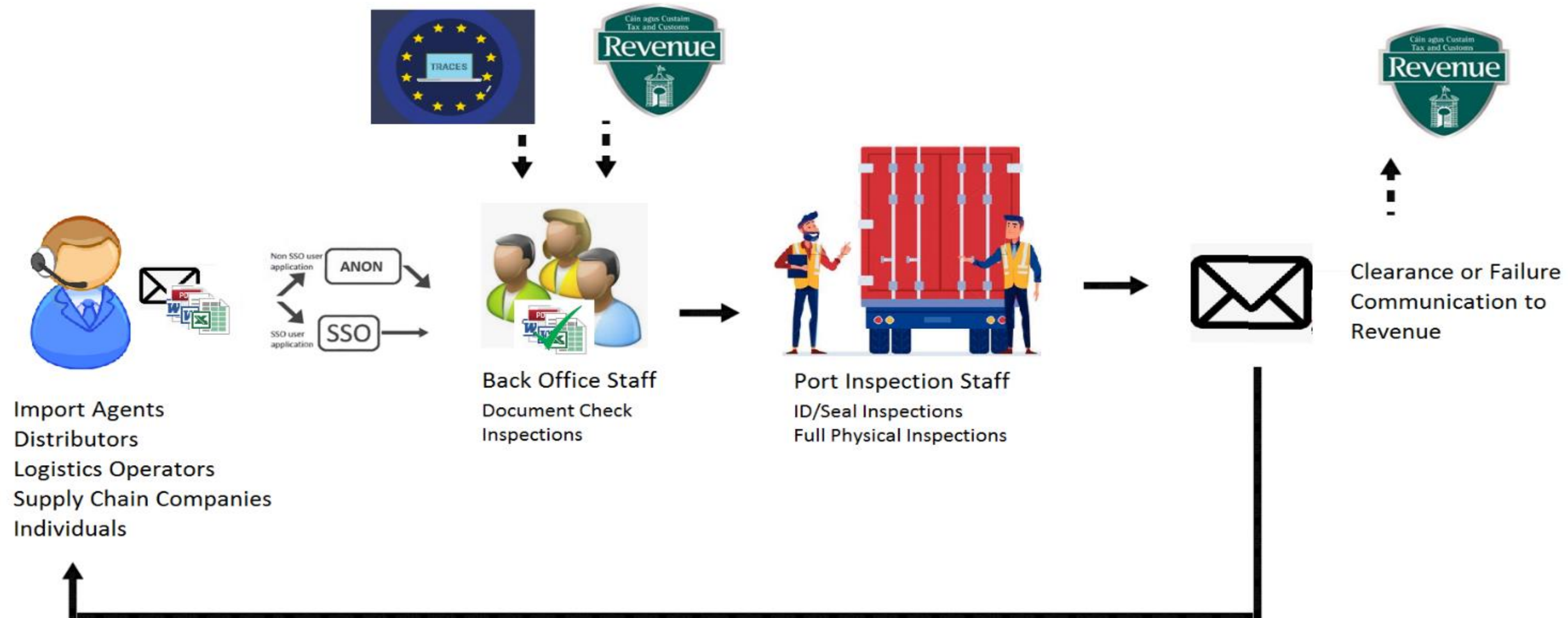
- The dedicated Ireland – Northern Ireland Protocol will take effect regardless of the outcome of the negotiations.
- The Protocol is clear that there will be no Customs or SPS checks on goods between Ireland and Northern Ireland.
- A Specialised Committee on the Protocol will address the outstanding questions. The first meeting of this Committee was held on 30 April.
- The UK must implement the provisions of the Protocol. They have published their Command Paper “The UK’s Approach to the Northern Ireland Protocol” which outlines how they intend to do so.

# State of Play – Readiness for 1 Jan 2021





# Import Notification Process







Import Controls – Dublin and Rosslare



Import Controls – Dublin and Rosslare



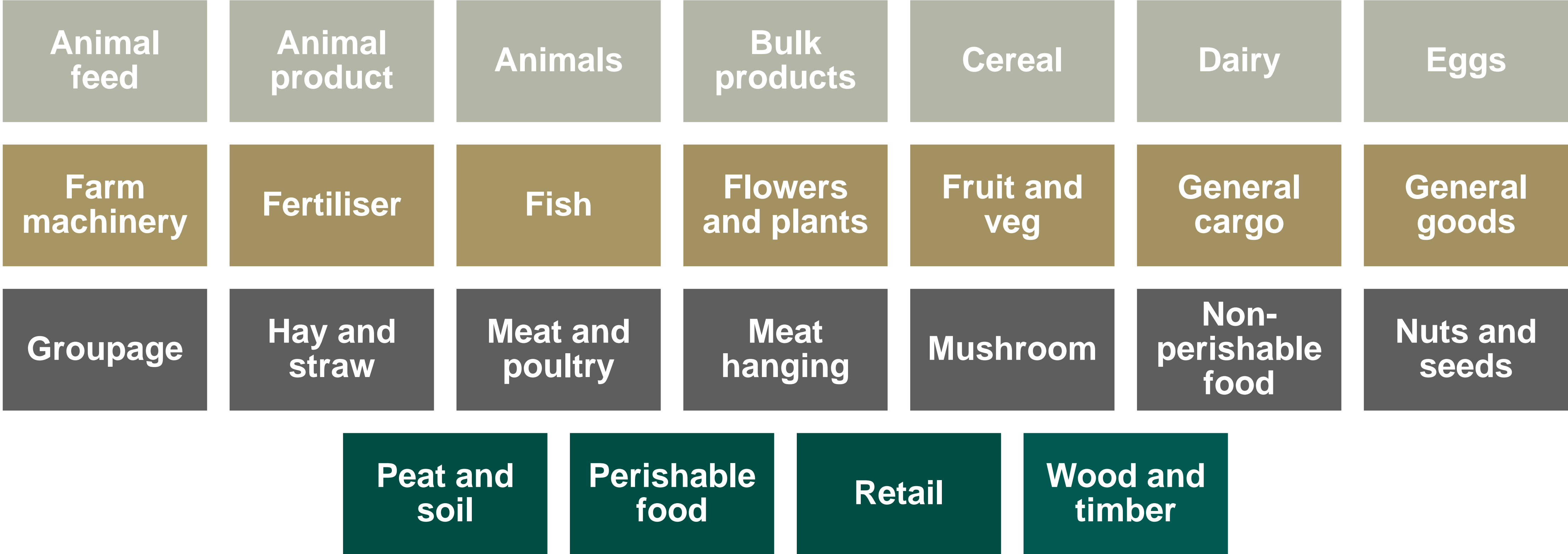
# Import Controls – Dublin

# Staff



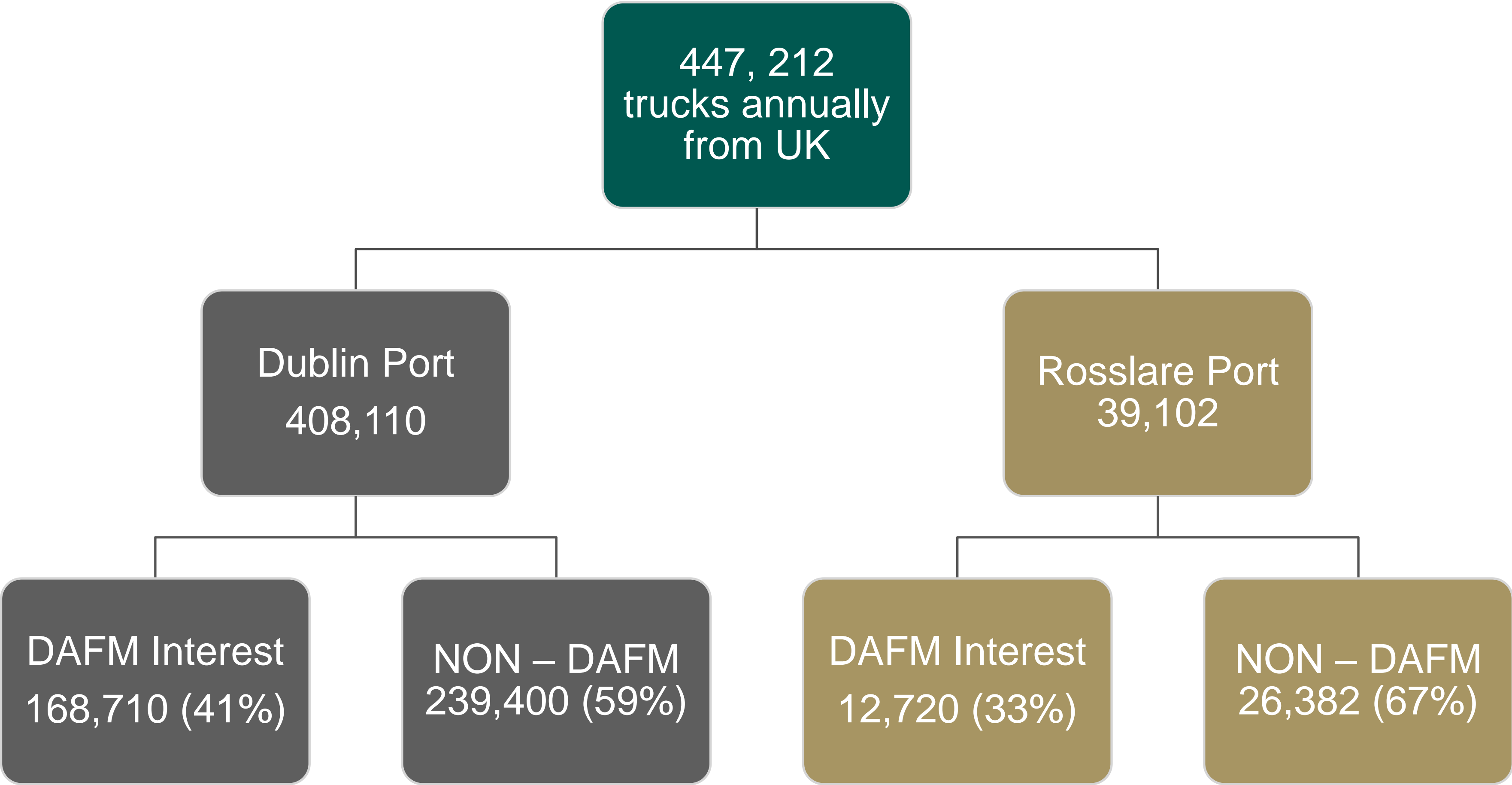


# UK RORO Manifest Analysis- 1844 unique descriptions for freight units assigned into 25 categories



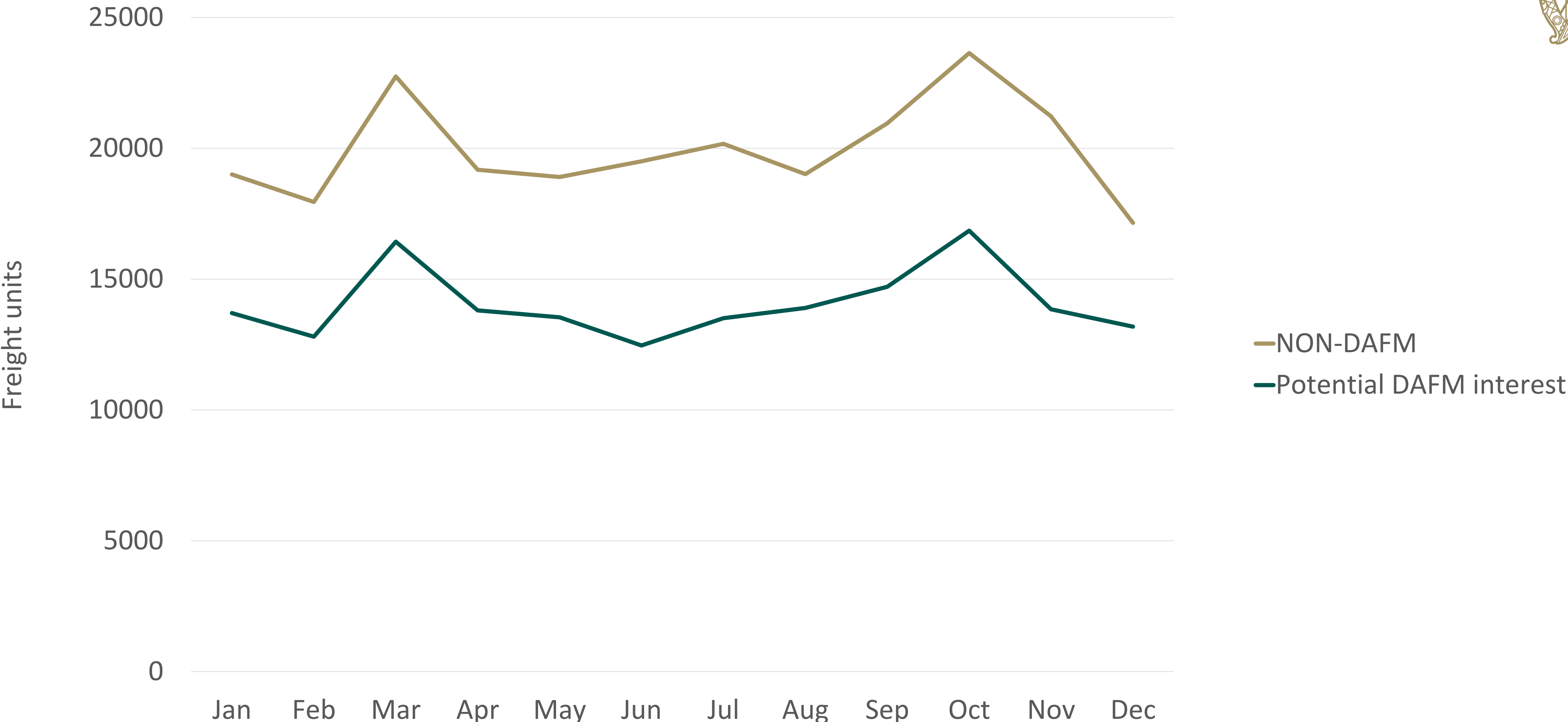
# Summary of One Years\* RORO Manifest Data from UK

RoRO data from ship's manifests between 23/02/2019 and 25/02/2020 leading to trucks of **potential** interest to DAFM.



# Monthly patterns for the number of freight units into Dublin Port

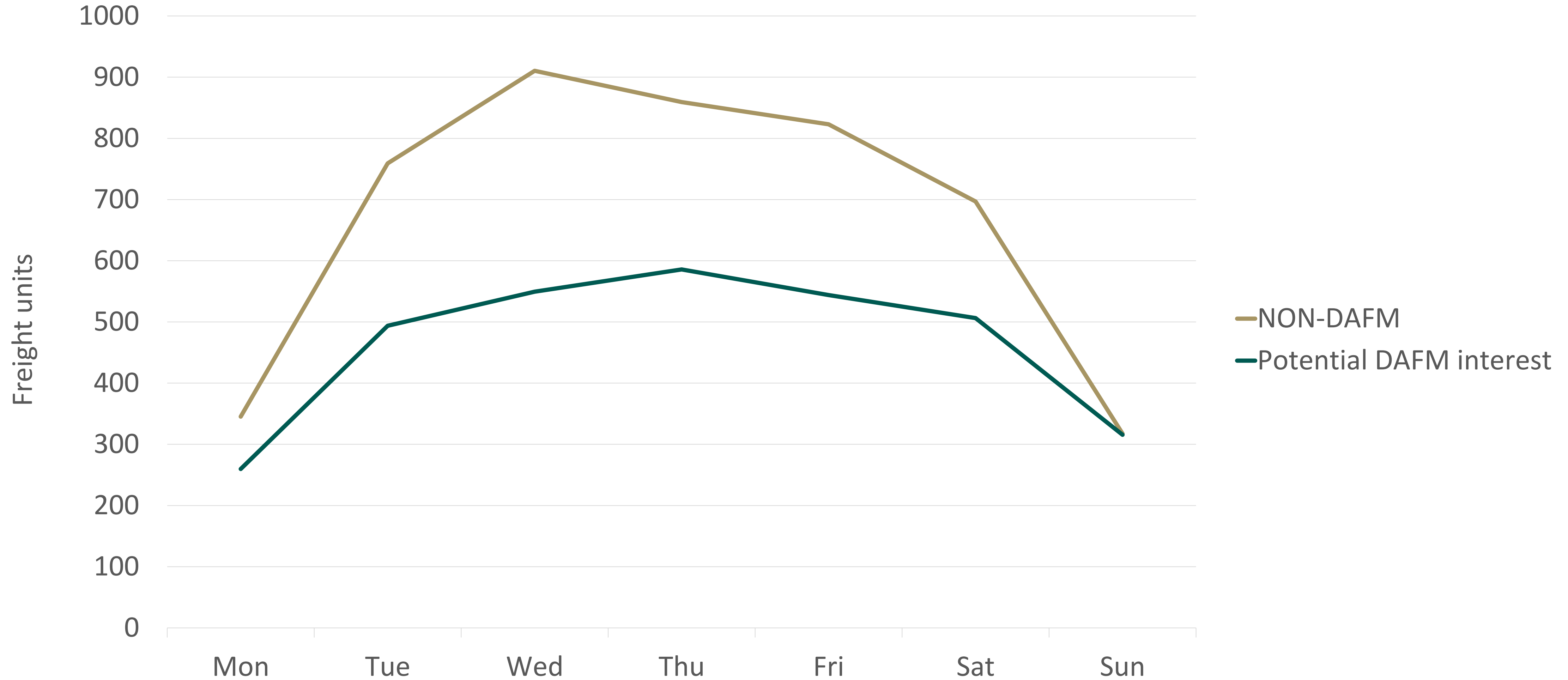
Data from ship's manifests between 23/02/2019 and 25/02/2020



# Weekly patterns for the number of freight units into Dublin Port

Data from ship's manifests between 08/07/2019 and 14/07/2019.

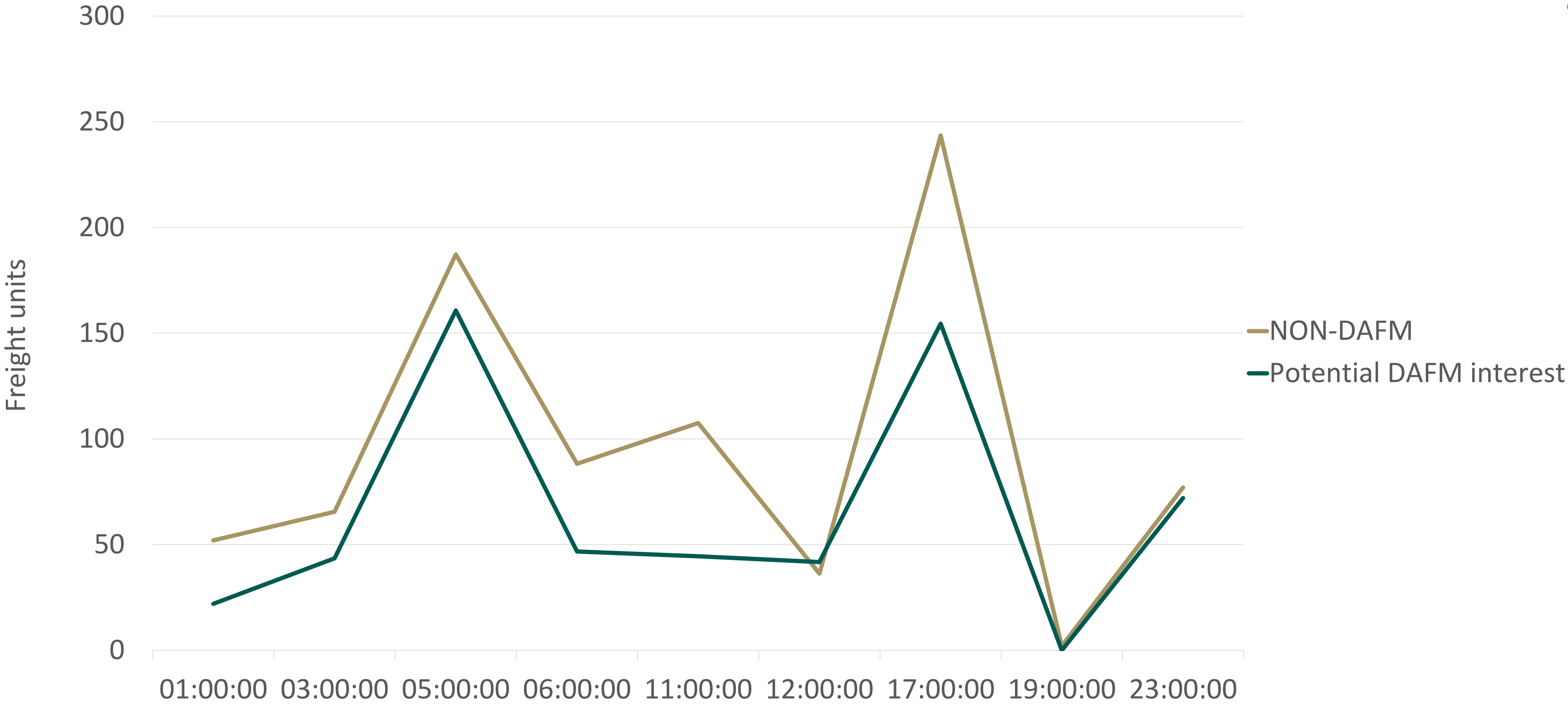
Total number of DAFM interest freight units over 7 days = 3255



# Daily patterns for the number of freight units into Dublin Port

Data from ship's manifests on Thursday 11/07/2019

Total number of DAFM interest freight units over this day = 586



# **UK Post Transition Import Controls**



- Significant uncertainty remains which makes preparation difficult.
- 12 June - UK Gov Announcement – Phased application of Import Control Regime
- Mid July – UK Gov Border Operations Manual due to be published.

What we know:

**From 1 January 2021**

- Traders importing standard goods will have up to six months to submit customs declarations to HMRC.
- If tariffs applicable they will need to be paid on imports from 1 January, payments can be deferred until the customs declaration has been made at latest 1 July 2021.
- Safety and Security declarations will not be required for six months for all goods. Traders will, however, need to consider some other processes, such as how they will account for import VAT.
- All traders importing live animals and high-risk plants and plant products will be required to have pre-notification and health documentation from 1 January 2021. Imports of high-risk animal by-products (ABP) will also need pre-notification. Documentary checks will be carried out remotely, and physical checks of high-risk goods will take place at destination or other authorised premises.

# **UK Post Transition Import Controls**



## **From April 2021**

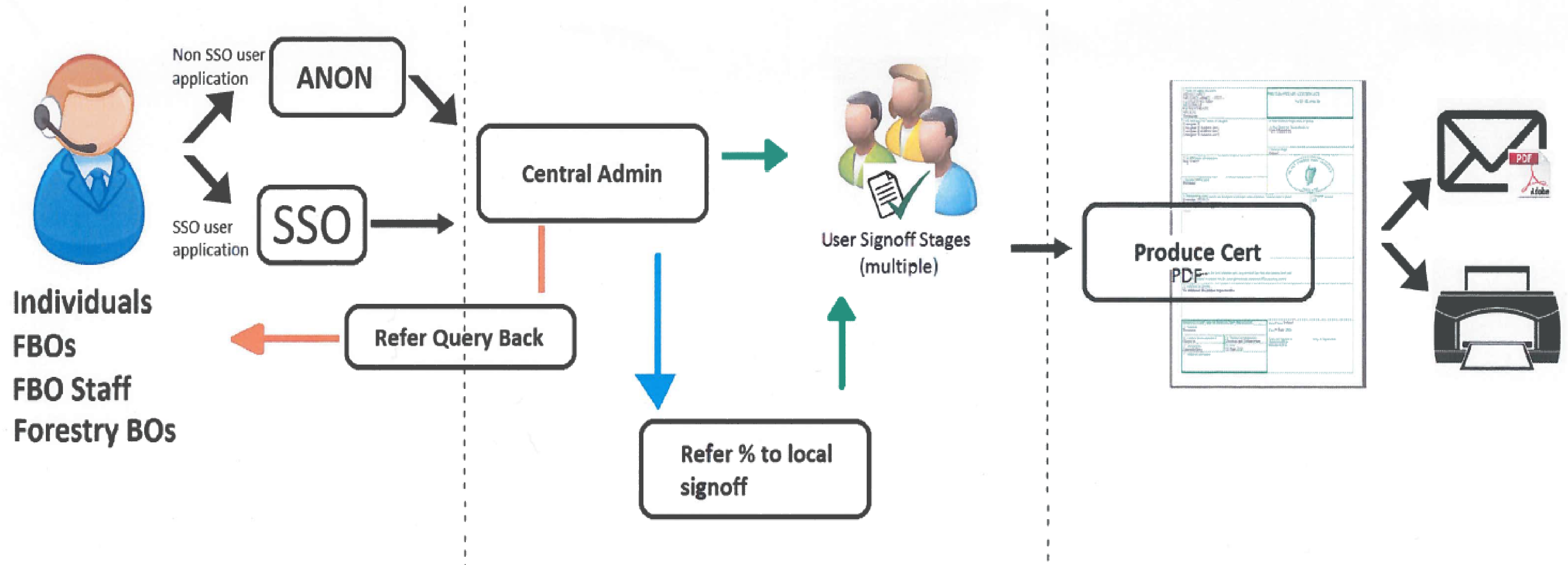
- All products of animal origin (POAO) and all regulated plants and plant products will also require pre-notification and the relevant health documentation.

## **From July 2021**

- Traders moving all goods will have to make full declarations and pay tariffs at the point of importation. Full Safety and Security declarations will be introduced, while for SPS commodities there will be an increase in physical checks and the taking of samples: checks for animals, plants and their products will take place at GB Border Control Posts.

**Dependent on UK Gov for the source of information on their intentions for import controls. You will need to understand fully and comply with these requirements if you want to continue to export to UK.**

# Export Certification Process





# Landbridge



- Critically important route to market.
- From 1 Jan 2021 animals and goods moving across the UK landbridge must be placed under the customs transit procedure in order to maintain their Union status and EU regulations require SPS controls on animals and goods transiting a third country.
- UK requirements?

# *Fail to prepare, prepare to fail*



- 67% of rejections from third countries are due to documentary errors with a further 12% being rejected because of inconsistencies between the documentation and the identity checks (seals, product descriptions etc).

# How prepared are you?



- Is the person responsible for the import (or the agent acting on your behalf) registered with Revenue (EORI)? Registered with DAFM (and/or HSE)? Registered on TRACES NT? [brexitregistration@agriculture.gov.ie](mailto:brexitregistration@agriculture.gov.ie)
- Do you know the CN codes of the goods you are importing?
- Do you know the EU import requirements for these CN codes?
- Can your suppliers in GB fulfill the EU requirements for exporting these CN codes to the EU, regarding their establishment and the necessary certification required for the product?

# How prepared are you?



- Who is going to comply with the pre-notification requirement of at least 24 hours in advance including the submission of correct health/phytosanitary/IUU certificates and supporting documents?
- Consider Groupage and your mixed loads - Single loads are faster for everyone. Ensure haulier considers access to food etc. when packing.
- Ensure wood packaging material meets required standards (ISPM 15 standards).
- Ensure driver connectivity for accessing routing in the Ports.

**Knowing the answers to these questions and preparing now will assist in the timely clearance of your consignment at the BCP.**

# *Thanks for listening*



## *Need Help?*

DAFM Brexit call centre

Phone: 076 106 4443

Email: [BrexitCall@agriculture.gov.ie](mailto:BrexitCall@agriculture.gov.ie)

Website: <https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/brexit/>