

Tariffs and tariff rate quotas

- What is the risk to see the UK adopting autonomous tariff rate quotas for dairy products?
[For the UK.](#)
- Can you confirm that in case of a no deal scenario the UK Global Tariff (UKGT) will replace the EU's Common External Tariff from 1st January 2020 and are the tariffs mentioned final?
[For the UK.](#)
- We understand that the Meursing table will not be used, however the UK website mentions how to determine the Meursing code of food products - what is to be done with this Meursing code?
[For the UK.](#)
- The UK currently still profits from the EU's FTA's and accompanying market access to third countries. Is it to be expected that UK access to these countries will diminish when no longer subject to preferential import conditions, can you share an assessment of the impact?
[For the UK.](#)

Food labelling requirements

- What will be the food labelling requirements for EU products exported to the UK?
[According to the information available the UK will retain EU legislation and where necessary transpose EU legislation that was so far directly applicable. This would be the case for EU legislation that would already be in force by the end of the transition period. Nonetheless, the relevant national legislation has so far not been adopted. This should be confirmed by the UK.](#)
- Will the European Commission grant a transition period for changes to the health/ID mark to conform with the new requirements?
[The Commission has no competence in granting transitional arrangements relating to the UK's import regime into GB as from 1 January 2021.](#)

To our knowledge the UK has not published details about how it will handle most of the specific questions mentioned below, but you can find certain details in the UK guidance "Food labelling and packaging" (www.gov.uk/food-labelling-and-packaging). It should be noted that for products of animal origin, certification will be applied for EU products as from 1 April 2021 while border controls will only be introduced for those products on 1 July 2021. For more details please refer to the UK Border Operating Model published on 8 October 2020 (www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-border-operating-model).

- How long does it take for the labels to be brought into conformity: addition of the address of the importer in the UK?
[For the UK.](#)
- Will 2 addresses be able to co-exist on the labels of products marketed in the United Kingdom: "distributed by: address n°1: for the EU / address n°2: for the UK".
 - This requirement will have heavy financial and organisational impacts for operators: the insertion of an address on packaging is complex: the risk is to have to develop specific packaging and labelling for the United Kingdom.[For the UK.](#)

- For EU dairy products imported in the UK, at what stage in the life cycle of the product does the new labelling has to be compliant on 01/01/2021?
 - at the time the product is packed in the EU factory?
 - at the time the product crossed the border?
 - at the time the product is delivered to the customers depots?
 - at the time the product is delivered to stores?

For the UK.

Separation issues and equivalency

- Can we be assured with absolute clarity that UK raw materials and finished products of animal origin (milk powders) on the EU market by 31/12/20 can we used to manufacture feed or food products in the EU or sold to the end consumer in the EU market?

Yes, provided they conform with the relevant requirements.

- As of the 1st January 2021, EU organic standards will no longer apply in the UK, which routes to equivalency are currently being pursued? Could you elaborate on the expected impact to the organic business /trading?

The Commission is co-operating with the UK authorities with the aim of ensuring the continuation of the existing trade in organic products after 1 January 2021. With regard to equivalence recognition, the Commission is currently assessing six applications for equivalence recognition by UK Control Bodies, to be possibly listed before the end of 2020. On its side, the UK has committed to temporarily recognise the EU as equivalent for the purpose of trade in organics, up to 31 December 2021. The Commission will closely follow up with the UK that all regulatory and administrative measures are in place to avoid disruptions on organic trade, also beyond 31 December 2021.

Rules of Origin

- Can we already check if our products can obtain the preferential origin in case of a deal? If yes, what are the origin rules?

The rules of origin are still under negotiation.

- Will we have to issue a Certificate of Origin? If yes, can a certificate be used for several shipments, or does it require a certificate/truck?

The proposals of both Parties refer to statements on origin as a basis to claim the preferences. Therefore, in principle, a statement on origin made out by the exporter will be the document to be used under the Agreement for preferential purposes. A statement on origin may apply to: (a) a single shipment of one or more products imported into a Party or b) multiple shipments of identical products imported into a Party within the period specified in the statement on origin not exceeding 12 months. This will need to be verified against the final text of the Agreement.

Health/veterinary certificates

- Can you confirm that EU will require Health certificates from UK starting from January 1st, 2021?
- Yes.

- What will be the format of the health certificate chosen: classic (simplified) third country model or specific model?
Provided that GB is authorised, the EU will require the standard model applicable to third countries according to the authorisation the third country possesses.
- How will the health certificate be transmitted to the UK authorities/customers?
Standard models are already available in EU legislation. In addition, they can be found in the documentary library of the TRACES system.
- How long will it take to complete the CS? Will it have to accompany the goods?
As for any imports from third countries, official certificates must accompany the consignments in order to be presented immediately at the border control posts of the first entry point in the EU.
- To whom will the health certificate be sent: driver? customs forwarder? customer?
See previous answer.
- What will be the constitution of the documentary bundle - other documents accompanying the health certificate?
 - Health certificate with traceability information?
 - Documents making up the batch files (analysis reports? Heat treatment curve)?
 - Certificate of Origin?
 Health certificates are the only mandatory documents required by our SPS legislation. However, in case of suspicion of non-compliance, other documents might be presented at the request of the border control posts.
- In case of re-importation, for instance upon refusal of the products by the UK client because of a non-sanitary criterion, would a veterinary certificate be needed?
In case of re-importation after a refusal of entry by the third country competent authorities (official rejection), the procedure is described in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2074. In case of re-importation after a refusal of the third country operators (commercial rejection), standard import requirements apply and an official certificate is required.
- Assuming EU goods will be stored in a customs warehouse in the UK, for a few days, after which some of them will transit back to EU (RoI). Can we assume that these are still union goods throughout, and that no health certificates are required at port of Dublin?
See previous answer.

Border/custom procedures and export (certificates)

- At the border, will trucks with a T1/transit will have a different lane/faster lane to cross the border compared with the trucks that will do the customs at frontier? This question counts for EU exports to the UK and UK exports to the EU.
Members of the WCO apply the Trade Facilitation Agreement and are encouraged to make available, where practicable, physically separate infrastructure (such as lanes, berths and similar) for traffic in transit. In line with these general recommendations on border crossing facilitations, we expect that traffic in customs transit shall have separate lanes or faster treatment.
- Can you confirm that there will be no need of any export certificate before the 1st of April for a transit from the EU (Calais) to the UK?
Please refer to the customs authority of the port in question.

- Are customs statuses such as Registered Exporter / Approved Exporter foreseen?
The proposal of both Parties refer to the legislation of the Parties to determine the conditions for the exporter to make out valid statements on origin. In the case of the EU, the system applicable is the Registered exporters system (REX).
- what “assurance through other means” can we demonstrate to reduce the SPS per truck delay impact: i.e. a form of “green lanes” or “trusted partner” status?
Re-import consignments have the same status than import consignments. No particular privilege as for SPS official controls. See previous answer on reimport requirements.
- If goods are stored in a custom warehouse in the UK, can the UK government then confirm that they will perform checks in this custom warehouse.
For the UK.
- Can you elaborate on possible controls by the EU at the border crossing in Calais? If yes, will it be 100% of the loads?
SPS checks will apply according to the EU import legislation. For further information you may wish to contact the customs authority of the port in question.
- Will there be a harmonized way from EU countries to proceed to UK export? (E.g. same ways of working from Poland or from Spain to the UK)?
The export and exit formalities and requirements are defined in the Union Customs Code and applicable in all EU Member States.
- Will the pre-notification to the UK authorities be the responsibility of the UK importer from 01/01/2021 to 31/03/2021?
For the UK.
- Will drivers need to have all the export documents (CO, Health certificate - original papers) with him at the UK border crossing.
For the UK.
- We are concerned about the protection of commercial data. In case an agent is responsible for customs formalities, that agent needs the information on the commercial value of the consignment. However, it must be strictly forbidden for clients to have access to this information, as this would imply an understanding of margins. What restrictions exist in this domain?
Question is unclear.