

CIRCULAR

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Assunto: **Reino Unido - Controlos Alfandegários a partir de 1 de janeiro de 2022**

Exmos. Senhores,

Recebemos da DGAE, um pedido de divulgação de informação relativa ao Reino Unido - Controlos Alfandegários a partir de 1 de janeiro de 2022, que em baixo se transcreve.

“Como já divulgado em comunicações anteriores, a partir de 1 de janeiro de 2022, o Reino Unido irá introduzir controlos alfandegários totais na sua fronteira. Todos os operadores económicos que transacionam com o Reino Unido serão afetados por estes controlos obrigatórios, incluindo os operadores da União Europeia.

Com o objetivo de apoiar os operadores económicos a adaptar-se a esta nova realidade, as autoridades britânicas divulgaram um conjunto de documentação (em anexo) com informações e orientações sobre os novos procedimentos:

- 1. Guia para empresas exportadoras para o Reino Unido (EU Trader Digest);*
- 2. Informação sobre Regras de Origem e respetivo FAQ (Rules of Origin from 1 Jan 2022 and TCA Rules of Origin FAQs + pre-recorded [webinar](#));*
- 3. Informação sobre exportação de produtos sujeitos a controlos sanitários e fitossanitários (1 Jan 22 – exporting SPS goods from EU to GB);*
- 4. Guia de trânsitos (Transits guidance);*

Em complemento, disponibilizaram também as últimas orientações sobre o Sistema britânico IPAFFS (Import of products, animals, food and feed system), podendo fazer-se o respetivo download em: [Importing Live Animals and Animal Products from the European Union into Great Britain microsite. - Dropbox Paper](#) “

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Ana Vieira
Secretária-Geral

From 1 January
2022 the UK is
introducing full
customs controls

If you trade with the UK
- take action now

KEEP
BUSINESS
MOVING





Actions to take now if you trade with the UK

From 1 January 2022 the UK is introducing full customs controls. EU based businesses wanting to continue to send goods to the United Kingdom (UK) will have new rules to follow when you move goods to Great Britain (England, Scotland or Wales).

There are different rules in place for moving goods [between the EU and Northern Ireland](#).

This digest highlights actions to take to keep your business with Great Britain moving in 2022.

Actions that EU Traders should take before trying to send goods to Great Britain from 1 January:

- 1) Check that your trading partner in the UK is ready for the changes** to rules for [importing goods into the UK](#) from the EU.
- 2) Check that your haulier, or the person driving your goods, is ready for checks at the border.**
This [haulier handbook](#) sets out what your haulier needs to do.
It is important that you agree the commercial terms and conditions with your haulier, and that they have the correct paperwork in place.

Other actions to consider:

- 3) Check if you need to register as a UK established business.**
The terms and conditions that you've agreed with your customer should include details of who is responsible for making UK customs declarations. If you are responsible, you can choose to either:
 - Register as an [established business in the UK](#) and set up as an importer by following the simple step by step guide on Gov.uk or
 - Get a UK established customs expert or agent to make the customs declarations on your behalf. Find out how to [get someone to deal with customs for you](#) on GOV.UK

Find out more information on [Overseas companies registered in the UK](#) on GOV.UK

- 4) If you're responsible for making customs declarations, set up to make UK Customs Declarations if you also need to.**
Get an Economic Operators Registration and Identification [EORI](#) number which starts with GB.
And you can find out more information on the other steps you need to take to get ready for making customs declarations for [importing](#) and [exporting](#) on GOV.UK

5) Check if you need to register for VAT in the UK, in order to account for import VAT.

This may apply if you are sending goods to consumers in Great Britain or if you are moving goods to Great Britain for your own business.

If you supply goods in consignments valued at £135 or less directly to consumers in Great Britain, you may be required to register for VAT in the UK. Normal customs rules apply when supplying goods in consignments valued above £135 to customers in Great Britain.

If you are moving goods for your own business, you should register for VAT in the UK as a [non-established taxable person \(NETP\)](#).

This means that you can account for import VAT (and other duties) yourself on any goods you retain ownership of when they arrive in Great Britain.

You will need to follow the normal procedures for accounting for import VAT and may choose to account for the import VAT on your VAT return.

If you register your EU business as an NETP then you will need to complete a VAT return.

If your business has an establishment in the UK, you may be entitled to register for VAT as a domestic business rather than an overseas seller or NETP. Guidance on this can be found here: [Who should register for VAT \(VAT Notice 700/1\)](#)

If you intend to collect import duties, (including import VAT, at the point of sale you will need to follow the Customs rules. Guidance on this can be found here:

- [VAT guide \(VAT Notice 700\)](#) (Section 5)
- [Paying VAT on imports from outside the UK to Great Britain and from outside the EU to Northern Ireland](#)
- [Notice 143: a guide for international post users](#)

6) Make sure you're ready to provide a supplier declaration with any goods you're sending to a GB customer, who wants to claim the preferential tariff agreed by the UK and EU in the Trade and Cooperation Agreement.

The UK's deal with the EU, called the [Trade and Cooperation Agreement](#) (TCA), means that the goods you import or export may benefit from a reduced rate of Customs Duty (tariff preference). To use this, you need proof that the goods you:

- export from the EU originate there
- import to the EU from the UK originate in the UK

By 'originate' we mean where goods (or the materials, parts or ingredients used to make them) have been produced or manufactured. It is not where the goods have been shipped or bought from. Your goods will need to meet the product specific rules of origin requirements set out in the TCA.

To claim tariff preference you need to have one of the following proofs of origin:

- a statement on origin – this must be made out by the exporter to confirm that the product originates in the UK or EU.
- the importer's knowledge – this option allows the importer to claim tariff preference based on their own knowledge of where the goods they're importing originate from.

From 1 January 2022 your UK customers' supplier declarations might be checked, so please make sure that you're providing them at the time you send the goods. You can find out more about making a [supplier declarations](#) are needed on **GOV.UK**.

If your UK based customer asks you to provide a Statement on Origin, you will need to have evidence that the goods meet the [rules of origin](#).

If the goods you export from the EU do not originate there but have been processed there to some extent, the EU processing can count towards Bilateral Cumulation in Great Britain if you provide a Supplier Declaration for Non-Originating goods.

Find further help and support

Read the online guidance to find out [what you need to know and do to continue trading with the UK if you run an EU-based business](#).

You'll also need to be aware of export and import processes local to the country you're based in. The [European Commission](#) website has guidance on importing into and exporting from the EU.



SELLING OR BUYING GOODS FROM THE EU? RULES OF ORIGIN EXPLAINED

From 1 January 2022, if you sell goods to the EU, or buy goods from the EU and bring them into the UK, you will need to be able to prove that they meet the rules of origin in order to use preferential tariffs.

Rules of origin are one of the most important trading requirements you need to understand and meet if your business buys or sells goods internationally. These rules are used in trading agreements between different countries, like the UK's deal with the EU - called the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) - to determine the country of origin of goods traded between them.

If you sell goods to the EU, or buy goods from the EU and bring them into the UK, and they meet the rules of origin requirements in the TCA, you will be able to use preferential tariffs.

TO BENEFIT FROM PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS

You must have proof that:

- goods you import into the UK from the EU originate there
- goods you export to the EU originate in the UK

UK AND EU IMPORTERS

UK and EU importers can use reduced duty rates if they have one of the following proofs of origin:

- a statement on origin that the product is originating made out by the exporter
- the importer's knowledge of where the product is originating from

Some goods will need supplier declarations to confirm that their origin is the UK or EU. Throughout 2021, you have been allowed to export goods to the EU using reduced tariffs and get supplier declarations afterwards, to give you more time. From 1 January 2022, you must have supplier declarations (where required) at the time you export your goods.

If you cannot prove the origin of the products you're importing or exporting, the full rate of customs duty will be charged.

PREPARE NOW AT

[GOV.UK/RULES-OF-ORIGIN](https://www.gov.uk/rules-of-origin)



-  Check
-  Change
-  Go

EXPORTING GOODS TO THE EU

If you export goods to the EU and you provide the EU importer with a statement on origin, you may also need to have a supplier declaration in place. These are needed to confirm the origin of the goods you're exporting when the manufacturer alone is not enough to meet the product specific rules of origin.

If you cannot provide a supplier declaration to confirm the UK origin of goods you exported to the EU between 1 January and 31 December 2021, you must let your customer know. If EU customs authorities ask you to verify the origin of your goods and you can't provide supporting evidence, your EU customer will be liable to pay the full rate of Customs Duty and you may also be charged a penalty.

NORTHERN IRELAND

If you're sending goods to or receiving goods from Northern Ireland, rules of origin may work differently. Contact the [Trader Support Service](#) if you need help.

PREPARE BY FINDING OUT MORE

[Rules of origin for goods moving between the UK and EU](#)

[Claiming preferential rates of duty between the UK and EU](#)

[Introduction to rules of origin and claiming duties when trading between the UK and EU:](#)
Including easements for business under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement

For practical support with exporting your products, contact the [Export Support Service](#)

General rules - International Trade:

- [Import and export goods using preference agreements](#)
- [Sending goods to an overseas customer using Rules-of-Origin](#)

PREPARE NOW AT

[GOV.UK/RULES-OF-ORIGIN](https://www.gov.uk/rules-of-origin)



-  Check
-  Change
-  Go



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

TCA Rules of Origin - Proof of Origin & Supplier Declaration FAQ

Preparing for the end of easements

November 2021

Supplier Declarations FAQ

1) How does an importer claim preference under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA)?

To claim preference (which means to trade with zero tariffs) in the TCA, products must meet their Product Specific Rule of Origin (PSR) outlined in the UK/EU Trade and Continuity agreement (pg.423). A PSR ensures that a product meet Rules of Origin requirements. This is achieved through one of the four most common rules under the agreement: *Wholly Obtained*, *Change in Tariff Heading*, *Value Added*, or *Special Processing Rule*.

You will need to provide evidence to support a claim for preference, using either a Statement on Origin or 'Importer's Knowledge' that the product originates (which mean it meets its Rule of Origin). You may also need supplier declarations to support a claim for preferential (zero) tariffs on your goods.

2) What is a supplier declaration?

Supplier declarations are used to provide evidence of the originating status of goods. They are made out by the business supplying goods or materials that will be incorporated into final goods, that are then exported, to evidence their originating status. In the event of verification by a customs authority, you may need to provide evidence from suppliers (via a supplier declaration) about the origin of your inputs.

Supplier declarations are required by an exporter when determining whether their goods qualify for preference so they can provide a Statement on Origin. Supplier declarations can also be used by an importer as part of the information required to use Importer's Knowledge to claim preference. Supplier declarations can be verified by customs authorities as part of their checks to ensure goods met the Rules of Origin.

They can also be issued to accompany non-originating materials or goods exported from the UK to evidence any production that has taken place in the UK. Even though the goods are non-originating, the EU importer may count the UK production of these goods towards meeting the Rule of Origin for a final product. This is based on the TCA provisions allowing full bilateral cumulation. The same can be applied to materials or goods imported from the EU.

3) When are supplier declarations needed?

There are occasions where manufacturing on its own is not enough to meet the Product Specific Rule of Origin, and supplier declarations are needed. For example, if:

- any materials do not change tariff heading
- the value of materials is over the specified limit, for example the origin rule may specify a percentage limit of 40% non-originating materials, and the total value of materials used is 45% of the ex-works price — you will then need supplier declarations to cover the value of materials in excess of the limit, that is, 5% of the ex-works price
- you manufacture using materials at a later stage of production than the rule specifies, for example using bought-in fabric where the origin rule is manufacture from yarn
- the only processing which you carry out on a product is considered [‘insufficient production’](#)

4) When are supplier declarations not needed?

There are certain circumstances where a supplier declaration will not be needed, for example when:

- an origin rule specifies that all non-originating materials must change tariff heading (*if during manufacture, all materials change tariff heading then the rule is met without the need for any supplier declarations*)
- a percentage rule specifies a limit on the value of non-originating materials (for example 30% or 40%. If the total value of all materials is within this limit, then the rule will be met).

An origin rule may specify manufacture from materials at a certain stage of production, for example manufacture from yarn. If you manufacture using materials at or before the specified stage (for example pre yarn) then the rule will be met automatically.

5) Where in the supply chain do supplier declarations need to come from? Is this different if there is a customs agent involved?

The exporter will source the supplier declaration from the business directly supplying them. However, that supplier may need to source information from further down the supply chain to prove the origin of their goods or inputs.

General Proof of Origin FAQ

6) What evidence does an importer need to use 'Importer's Knowledge' as proof of origin?

If the importer makes a claim for preference using Importers Knowledge, the exporter does not need to provide a statement on origin, but they may need to provide supporting documents/evidence to the importer which demonstrate the originating status of the good. This would be supporting documents or records which should cover:

- The commodity code
- A brief description of the production process (including the origin of the goods used)
- If the origin was based on 'wholly obtained' – give category for the goods
- If the origin was based on 'sufficiently worked or processed' give one of the following:
 - The value of the product as well as the value of all the non-originating or, as appropriate to establish compliance with the value requirement, originating materials used in the production
 - The weight of the product as well as the weight of the relevant non-originating or, as appropriate to establish compliance with the weight requirement, originating materials used in the product
 - A list of all the non-originating materials including their commodity code (in 2, 4 or 6-digit format depending on the origin criteria)
 - If the goods have been altered or transformed
 - Any additional information that will help verify the origin of the goods, if HMRC asks for it

If you or the person receiving your goods cannot give this information for commercial reasons you should use an [origin declaration](#).

7) Will Importer's Knowledge end at the end of the easements on the 31st of December 2021?

No. This is a permanent feature of the TCA and as such will continue to be a route to prove origin.

8) Will a statement on origin on a commercial invoice suffice as evidence of origin?

The statement on origin must be provided on an invoice, a delivery note or any other commercial document (excluding a bill of lading), describing the originating product in sufficient detail to enable its identification. The statement on origin must take the form of the text found in Annex ORIG-4 of the UK-EU TCA, an example is below:

(Period: from _____ to _____ ⁽¹⁾)

The exporter of the products covered by this document (Exporter Reference No ... ⁽²⁾) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of ... ⁽³⁾ preferential origin.

..... ⁽⁴⁾

(Place and date)

.....

(Name of the exporter)

EXAMPLE

¹ If the statement on origin is completed for multiple shipments of identical originating products within the meaning of point (b) of Article ORIG.19(4) [Statement on Origin] of this Agreement, indicate the period for which the statement on origin is to apply. That period shall not exceed 12 months. All

9) Is the statement on origin per product or per company?

A statement on origin may apply to either:

- A single consignment
- Multiple shipments of identical products within a period specified in the statement on origin but not more than 12 months from the date of the first import

For supplier declarations, there is an option to complete a long-term supplier declaration (LTSD). This would be completed on the basis that you would receive the same consignment over a long period of time that would have the same originating status. An example can be found below:

LONG-TERM SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, the supplier of the products covered by the annexed document, which are regularly supplied to⁽⁴⁾, declare that:

- The following materials which do not originate in [indicate the name of the relevant Party] have been used in [indicate the name of the relevant Party] to produce these products:

Description of the products supplied ⁽²⁾	Description of non-originating materials used	HS heading of non-originating materials used ⁽²⁾	Value of non-originating materials used ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Total value			

- All the other materials used in [indicate the name of the relevant Party] to produce those products originate in a Party [indicate the name of the relevant Party]:

This declaration is valid for all subsequent consignments of these products dispatched

from to
..... (5)

I undertake to inform (4)
immediately if this declaration ceases to be valid.

..... (Place and Date)
..... (Name and position of the undersigned, name and
address of company)
..... (Signature) (6)

More information on supplier declarations can be found [here](#).

UK controls on exports from the EU

New controls on exports of sanitary and phytosanitary goods from the EU* to GB come into effect next month

From 1 January 2022

Starting on 1 January 2022, products of animal origin (such as meat, fish, dairy, and composite products), animal by-products and high-risk food not of animal origin that are exported from the EU to Great Britain (GB) will require a pre-notification to be made on IPAFFS (GB's import of products, animals, food and feed system).

The pre-notification must be made by the importer in GB, or a GB-based agent acting on their behalf. This must be done at least four hours before the product arrives in GB. The pre-notification reference number from IPAFFS must be used to complete the customs declaration. Without this number, the consignment is likely to be delayed.

If you export SPS goods from the EU* to GB, you may need to provide the importer in GB with some information for the pre-notification, such as:

- Your approved establishment authorisation code (provided by the European Commission)
- The commodity weight (net kg)
- The origin of the animal product or goods (the country it is being exported from)
- The date the product will arrive in GB
- The port of entry the product will arrive at in GB

As an EU exporter*, you should also:

- Check who will make the pre-notification in GB.
- Make sure the importer has provided a full imports custom declaration using the IPAFFS notification reference number, before the goods arrive at the EU point of departure. If the IPAFFS notification reference number is missing from the customs declaration, the consignment may be delayed.

For further information on how to make a pre-notification using IPAFFS, please [click here](#)

*For Goods moving from Island of Ireland please [click here](#)





Controls on SPS goods entering Great Britain from January 2022

1 January

EU - GB exports of:

- products of animal origin
- animal by-products
- high risk food not of animal origin

require pre-notification of their arrival to be made on IPAFFS 4 hours before entering GB.

IPAFFS code is required for customs declaration.

1 July

Physical, document, ID and certification checks on:

- Remaining regulated animal by-products
- Regulated plants and plant products
- Meat and meat products
- Remaining high-risk food not of animal origin

1 September

Physical, document, ID and certification checks on:

- Dairy products

1 November

Physical, document, ID and certification checks on:

- Products of animal origin
- Composite products
- Fish products





16/12/21

Landbridge Transits through Great Britain – Key Information

New Requirements for EU-origin goods transiting from an EU country to another EU country via Great Britain.

Background

Landbridge transits are the movement of EU-origin animals and animal products from one EU country to another EU country, passing through Great Britain (GB). The rules for transits are laid down in retained EU law.

Currently, there are controls in place for live animals and some animal products transiting through GB, these will continue and there are some updates to these processes. Please do familiarise yourself with these.

Additionally, new import controls are being introduced for all other products of animal origin (POAO) and animal by-products (ABP) from 1 January 2022. These will apply to landbridge transits from continental EU countries to the island of Ireland via GB. In line with the [Written Ministerial Statement](#) on Wednesday 15 December, landbridge transits from the island of Ireland to the European continent via GB are exempt from these new requirements until further notice.

New Requirements from 1 January

Live Animals

From 1 January 2022, live animals transiting through GB will need to be pre-notified on IPAFFS at least 24 hours before they enter GB. You do not need a GB transit Export Health Certificate (EHC); however, you must attach a copy of the ITAHC to the IPAFFS notification. IPAFFS pre-notification will not replace your intra EU movement on TRACES.



You will also need to inform GB authorities once the consignment has left GB by emailing APHA at ImportsRiskManagement@apha.gov.uk with the subject line 'confirmation that a consignment has left Great Britain territory'.

The email needs to include the following information:

- IPAFFS notification reference number
- details of means of transport
- date consignment has left GB territory
- copy of commercial documents (bill of lading or airway bill)

You must follow [animal welfare requirements](#) for animals transiting GB. The consignment can enter and exit GB through any point of entry until 30 June 2022. This policy will apply until further notice.

Germinal products and POAO under safeguard measures

From 1 January 2022, germinal products and POAO under safeguard measures transiting through GB will need to be pre-notified on IPAFFS at least 24 hours before they enter GB. You do not need a GB transit EHC; however, you must attach a copy of the ITAHC to the IPAFFS notification. IPAFFS pre-notification will not replace your intra EU movement on TRACES.

You will also need to inform GB authorities once the consignment has left GB by emailing APHA at ImportsRiskManagement@apha.gov.uk with the subject line 'confirmation that a consignment has left Great Britain territory'. The email will need to include the following information:

- IPAFFS notification reference number
- details of means of transport
- date consignment has left GB territory
- copy of commercial documents (bill of lading or airway bill)

The consignment can enter and exit GB through any point of entry until 30 June 2022. This policy will apply until further notice.

High-Risk Animal By-Products

From 1 January 2022, high risk ABP transiting through GB will need to be pre-notified on IPAFFS and have a copy of the DOCOM uploaded at least 24 hours before they enter GB. IPAFFS prenotification will not replace your intra EU movement on TRACES. You will also need to inform GB authorities once the consignment has left GB by emailing APHA at



UK TRANSITION ImportsRiskManagement@apha.gov.uk with the subject line 'confirmation that a consignment has left Great Britain territory'. The email will need to include the following information:

- IPAFFS notification reference number
- details of means of transport
- date consignment has left GB territory
- copy of commercial documents (bill of lading or airway bill)

The consignment can enter and exit GB through any point of entry until 30 June 2022. This policy will apply until further notice.

All other Products of Animal Origin (POAO) and Animal By-Products (ABPs)

From 1 January 2022, all other POAO and ABP from continental EU countries to the island of Ireland via GB will need to be pre-notified on IPAFFS at least four hours before they arrive into GB.

You will also need to inform GB authorities once the consignment has left GB by emailing GBtransit-notification@defra.gov.uk with the subject line 'confirmation that a consignment has left Great Britain territory'.

The email will need to include the following information:

- IPAFFS notification reference number
- details of means of transport
- date consignment has left GB territory
- copy of commercial documents (bill of lading or airway bill)

Please read the [privacy notice](#) for how information sent to the mailbox will be used.

These goods can enter and exit GB through any point of entry until 30 June 2022.

Transits - Island of Ireland to European Continent via Great Britain

From 1 January 2022, all other POAO and low risk ABP moving from the Island of Ireland to continental EU countries via GB are exempt from these new requirements until further notice.

You do not need to pre-notify these consignments.

For further information on transiting consignments and live animals through GB visit [Gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)

If you have any questions, please contact: traders@defra.gov.uk

Trader Readiness Team

Animal and Animal Imports (EU to GB)

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs



Frequently Asked Questions

- **Do I need an IPAFFS account to pre-notify?**

Yes, before you can complete a pre-notification, you will need an [IPAFFS account](#).

To register for an IPAFFS account you will need to set up a Government Gateway account and create a Defra account for the service. An email address is required, if you are a limited company you will also need your companies house number.

You should decide who is the responsible person to register the business or organisation before you register. The first person to register the business or organisation will automatically become the organisation administrator for that business. You'll then have permission to invite and remove other team members. Therefore, you should read the guidance and discuss the correct person in your organisation to manage your IPAFFS account access.

Once registered as an administrator for your business, you can invite team members to use your organisation's account so that they can view, submit and manage import notifications on behalf of your organisation.

If you already have an account, please log into government gateway account and Defra account. If you have any issues accessing your account, please [email](#) the APHA service desk. To support you with registration, we have developed step-by-step [guidance](#) and a demonstration [video](#).

- **For animals products transiting EU-GB-EU, who completes the pre-notification?**

We understand that some EU based exporters will not have had time to establish a UK based entity that is responsible for the consignment as it transits across GB.

From January to July the EU based exporter will be able to raise the entry and exit notifications for EU origin landbridge movements only.

From 1 July, the IPAFFS system will no longer allow the EU based exporter to complete the notification without an established UK based entity or a UK agent employed to act on your behalf.

This temporary easement does not apply to any non-EU goods that transit across GB, unless they have undergone full animal and public health checks and been cleared for circulation on the EU market.



- **What information do I need to pre-notify on IPAFFS?**

The following information is needed to complete a pre-notification on IPAFFS; therefore, you may need to speak to your exporter in advance to ensure you have all the relevant information.

Information needed for pre-notification

- What type of animal product or goods you're importing (POAO, ABP, HRFNAO)
- Origin of the animal product or goods (which country is it being exported from)
- Commodity code (if you need help classifying your goods, you can search for an appropriate code using the [trader tariff tool](#))
- Commodity type (Selectable from a predefined list)
- Species of the commodity (Selectable from a predefined list)
- Commodity weight (net kg)
- Date of arrival into GB
- Reason for importing consignment (internal market, transit, research, etc)
- Consignment's place of destination
- Addresses and contact details for place of origin, importer and place of destination
- Details of port of entry and port of exit

A step by step [guide](#) and [video](#) are available on how to complete each section of the IPAFFS pre-notification.

- **Can I do one notification on IPAFFS for my full consignment, even if it includes several different products and going to multiple destinations?**

From 1 January to 30 June 2022, you are required to notify each product type on IPAFFS and not the full consignment in one notification.

Example one: your consignment includes 100 pork joints, 500 packs of cheese, 200 cans of pet food and, is destined for two different locations. You will need three notifications because you have three different product types (pork, cheese and petfood) even though two products are going to the same address.

Example two: if your consignment includes 100 packs of cheddar, 100 packs of mozzarella cheese, 100 packs of brie, 50 pork joints and is destined for two different locations .

You will need two notifications because you have three of the same product types, cheese that is going to the same location and one product type, pork that is going to a different location. Pre-notifications for different products can only be grouped in one if they are the same product type and are being sent to the same place of destination.



- **Do these transit rules apply if goods are transiting through Northern Ireland?**

No, these rules do not apply if the goods are EU-origin animals and animal products moving from one EU country to another EU country and are passing through Northern Ireland.

- **How long will these rules apply for the Island of Ireland?**

The current arrangements will continue until further notice - but will we ensure we give businesses suitable notice before announcing further changes.

- **When will you inform us about the requirements from 1 July 2022?**

We will provide information on the requirements for transits from 1 July 2022 in due course. We will do this in good time, so you are prepared for any changes to the requirements.

- **When do I have to do to let authorities know that my goods have left GB territory?**

The notification e-mail must be sent as soon as possible after the goods have left GB territory.

- **What happens if I don't let authorities know that my goods have left GB territory?**

Notifying GB authorities that your consignment has left GB territory is a legal requirement.

- **What happens to the information we email you about leaving GB, do you provide us with a green light to continue our journey?**

Details about how the information sent to the GBtransit-notification@defra.gov.uk mailbox is used can be found in this [privacy notice](#).