

Customs Brexit Information Seminar

Revenue Commissioners



Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine



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

HSE – Environmental Health Service



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive



Customs Brexit Information Seminar

**Revenue Commissioners
Ireland**



Brexit: preparing for change

Overview of Customs Regime

Overview

- Today's focus is on East-West trade
- What is customs
- What is meant by 3rd Country
- Customs Procedures
- Customs Transit
- Simplifications/Special Procedures
- Preparing to trade with a 3rd Country



What does it mean?

- UK will be leaving the EU
- Are expected to be out of Customs Union & Single Market
- UK will be a 3rd Country for customs purposes
- Customs formalities will apply
 - Customs declarations
 - Possible interventions – fiscal and agency
- When?

Approach and Working Assumptions

Common Approach

- Facilitate legitimate trade
- Exploit the facilitations legislated for in the Union Customs Code
- Conduct interventions at authorised traders premises provided no additional agricultural requirements

Working Assumptions

- UK will be staying in Common Transit Convention/NCTS
- UK will be out of the Safety and Security zone

What is Customs?

Customs is a regime/framework that facilitates legitimate trade and delivers efficient movement of goods into and out of a territory for the purposes of:

- collecting duties; and
- protecting citizens, trade and the environment

EU Customs Regime

- Non-EU Member States are a 3rd Country for customs purposes
- Customs regime applies when:
 - Sending goods to a 3rd Country – export
 - Bringing goods in from a 3rd Country – import
 - Moving goods through a 3rd Country – transit
- Declarations are required

Safety & Security

- Pre-Arrival & Pre-Departure declaration
- Declarations must be lodged in advance
- Carrier has responsibility
- Who is the carrier?
 - Accompanied RoRo = Logistics/haulage company
 - Unaccompanied RoRo = ferry operator



Bringing goods in from a 3rd Country

- Known as imports
- Requires a customs declaration
- May be subject to intervention
- May be subject to licence requirements
- Generally subject to payment of duties & VAT

Sending goods to a 3rd Country

- Known as an export
- Requires a customs declaration
- May be subject to intervention
- May be subject to licence requirements
- Generally requires a declaration in the 3rd country and subject to payment of duties



Moving goods through a 3rd Country – Transit

Allows goods to move from one MS to another via a 3rd country while protecting the customs status of the goods

- Requires one declaration rather than four
- Office of Departure/Transit/Destination
- May be subject to intervention
- Requires a financial guarantee

Reasons for Interventions

- All declarations are electronically risk analysed
- Result of analysis determines what intervention, if any, is required
- Revenue's fiscal risks e.g. undervaluation
- Agency risks:
 - DAFM
 - HSE's EHS
 - DBEI



Comprehensive Guarantee

- It can cover both debt that has been incurred and debt that may be incurred
- It covers more than one declaration
- It can cover more than one procedure
- Can be in the form of a cash deposit or undertaking by a financial institution
- Waivers/Reductions available subject to meeting certain criteria


Efficient Movement of Goods – what could help?

You can trade with a 3rd country without any of the following but **you must have an EORI** (Economic Operators Registration and Identification) number

- Special Procedures
- Authorised Economic Operator (AEO)
- Simplified Procedures

Efficient Movement of Goods: Special Procedures



- Simplified Transit
 - Inward Processing
 - Outward Processing
 - Temporary Storage/Warehousing
 - Temporary Admission
- 



Efficient Movement of Goods: AEO

- Trusted trader
- Criteria/Standards
- Benefits
- Mutual recognition
- Pros & Cons



Deferred payment account

- Requires authorisation
- Allows you to defer the payment of certain charges
- You must also have a comprehensive guarantee in place

Efficient Movement of Goods: Simplified Procedures

- Simplified Declaration
 - Reduced data set followed by supplementary declaration
- Entry in the Declarants Records
 - No customs declaration, details entered in traders own records
- Centralised Clearance
 - Traders who bring goods into more than one MS can handle their customs affairs in one MS
- Please speak to our experts or visit **www.revenue.ie/en/brexit**



Stakeholders involved in Customs procedures

- Consignor: person sending the goods, AKA the exporter
- Consignee: person receiving the goods, AKA the importer
- Declarant – person who submits the customs declaration, can be the importer but typically is a customs agent
- Holder of the procedure – person who has been authorised by Revenue for a special procedure, usually has a comprehensive guarantee and deferred payment account



Efficient Movement of Goods: Complete and timely data

- Customs formalities are generally handled by an agent and/or operator moving your goods
- Generally only larger scale enterprises would have in house customs expertise responsible for all their customs matters
- Your crucial role will be to provide all necessary data, accurately and on time – incorrect / incomplete data will impact on the efficient movement of goods, delays add to your costs



Efficient Movement of Goods: Complete and timely data

For the customs declaration

Consignor EORI

Consignee EORI

Commodity code

Valuation (incl. Delivery terms)

Country of origin

Truck registration / Trailer id



Efficient Movement of Goods: Complete and timely data

Supporting documents

Commercial Invoice

Bill of lading/airway bill

Packing list

Veterinary/plant health certificates

Licence



Preparing for trade with a 3rd Country – prudent actions

- Examine current supply chain and assess possible impact
- Determine your role in the supply chain
- Consider the simplifications and special procedures available
- What is your current customs exposure/knowledge/expertise
- **www.revenue.ie/en/brexit** - dedicated Brexit portal
- Contact the Customs Authority of the 3rd Country
- Economic Operators Registration and Identification (EORI) Number
- Engage with your Trade Representative Bodies



Preparing for trade with a 3rd Country – available supports

- **Bord Bia** - Brexit Barometer
- **Intertrade Ireland Brexit Advisory Service** - Start to Plan Vouchers, Tariff Checker, Brexit Service Providers, Funding Support Voucher
- **Enterprise Ireland** - Brexit: Act On Initiative Programme, Brexit Scorecard, Be Prepared Grant, Strategic Consultancy Grant, Market Discovery Fund, Agile Innovation Fund, Operational Excellence Offer
- **Local Enterprise Offices** also offer supports for businesses i.e. clinics



Thank You

brexitqueries@revenue.ie

CUSTOMER JOURNEYS

1. Import from the UK to the market in Ireland
2. Import into a Customs Warehouse in Ireland
3. Goods moving under the Simplified Transit Procedure
4. Overview of Authorised Economic Status

CUSTOMS PROCEDURES

**Temporary
Storage**



Temporary Admission



Warehousing



End-Use



Inward Processing



**Release for
Free circulation**



GOODS MOVING DIRECTLY FROM UK TO AN IRISH RETAILER



***Electrical Warehouse – UK
Supplier***

***Speedy Delivery Ltd.
Logistics Company &
Customs Broker***



The Electric Shop – Cork

PROVISION OF INFORMATION



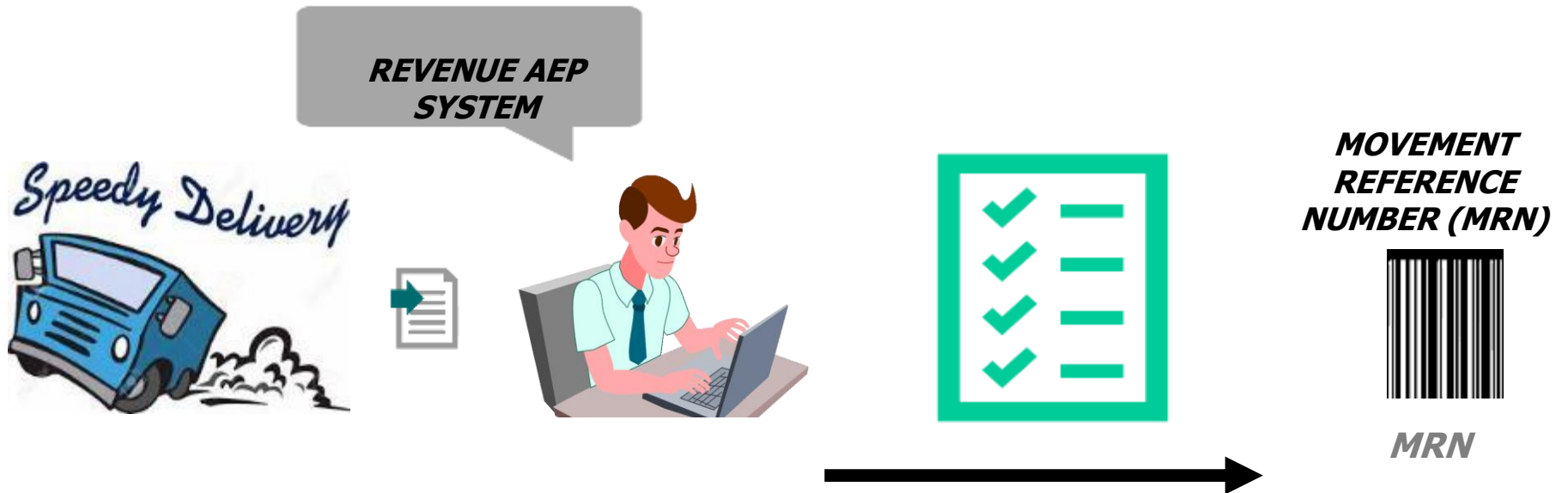
Details of Consignment



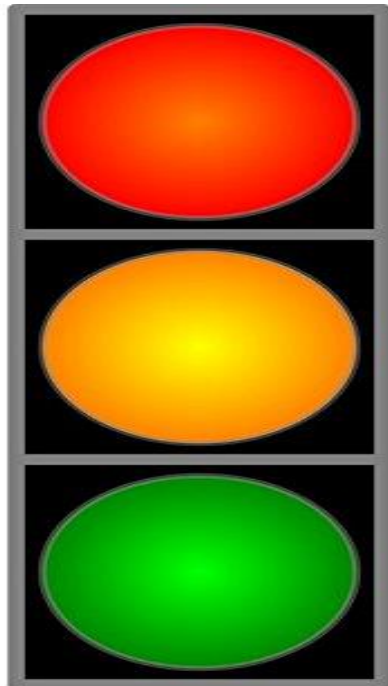
CUSTOMS DECLARATION

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY					1 DECLARATION		A OFFICE OF DISPATCH/EXPORT	
Copy for the country of dispatch/export	1	2 Consignor/Exporter			No			
		8 Consignee			No			
		14 Declarant/Representative			No			
		18 Identity and nationality of means of transport at departure			19 Ctr.		20 Delivery terms	
		21 Identity and nationality of active means of transport crossing the border						
		25 Mode of transport at the border	26 Inland mode of transport	27 Place of loading	28 Financial and banking data			
1	29 Office of exit			30 Location of goods				
31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind				32 Item No	33 Commodity Code		
						34 Country origin Code		
						35 Gross mass (kg)		
						36 Net mass (kg)		
						37 Quota		
					40 Summary declaration/Previous document			
					41 Supplementary units			
					A.I. Code			
					46 Statistical value			
47 Calculation of taxes	Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MF	48 Deferred payment		
						49 Identification of warehouse		
	Total							
	50 Principal					Signature:		
	represented by							
	Place and date:							
51 Intended offices of transit (and country)								
52 Guarantee not valid for						Code		
						53 Office of destination (and country)		
D CONTROL BY OFFICE OF DEPARTURE						Stamp:		
Result:						54 Place and date:		
Seals affixed: Number:						Signature and name of declarant/representative:		
Identity:								
Time limit (date):								
Signature:								

LODGING A CUSTOMS DECLARATION



DECLARATION ROUTINGS



PHYSICAL EXAM

**DOCUMENTARY
CHECK**

RELEASED



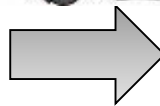
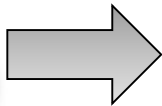
***STANDARD SUITE
OF SUPPORTING
DOCS***

Commercial Invoice

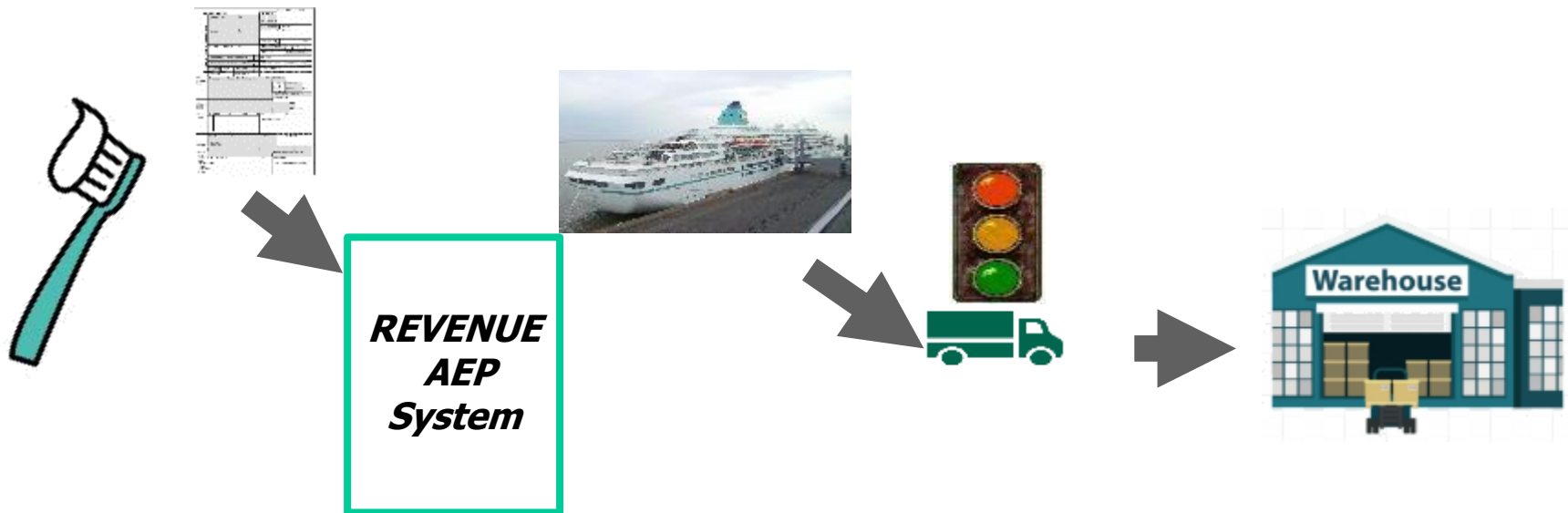
***Bill of lading/Airway
Bill***

Packaging List

IMPORT DUTIES PAID & GOODS RELEASED INTO FREE CIRCULATION



MOVEMENT OF GOODS FROM UK TO A CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE IN IRELAND



MOVEMENT OF GOODS FROM UK TO A WAREHOUSE IN IRELAND



Exporting Goods from Ireland to the UK



Export Formalities from Ireland



Import Formalities into the UK



Export Formalities from Ireland



**REVENUE AEP
SYSTEM**



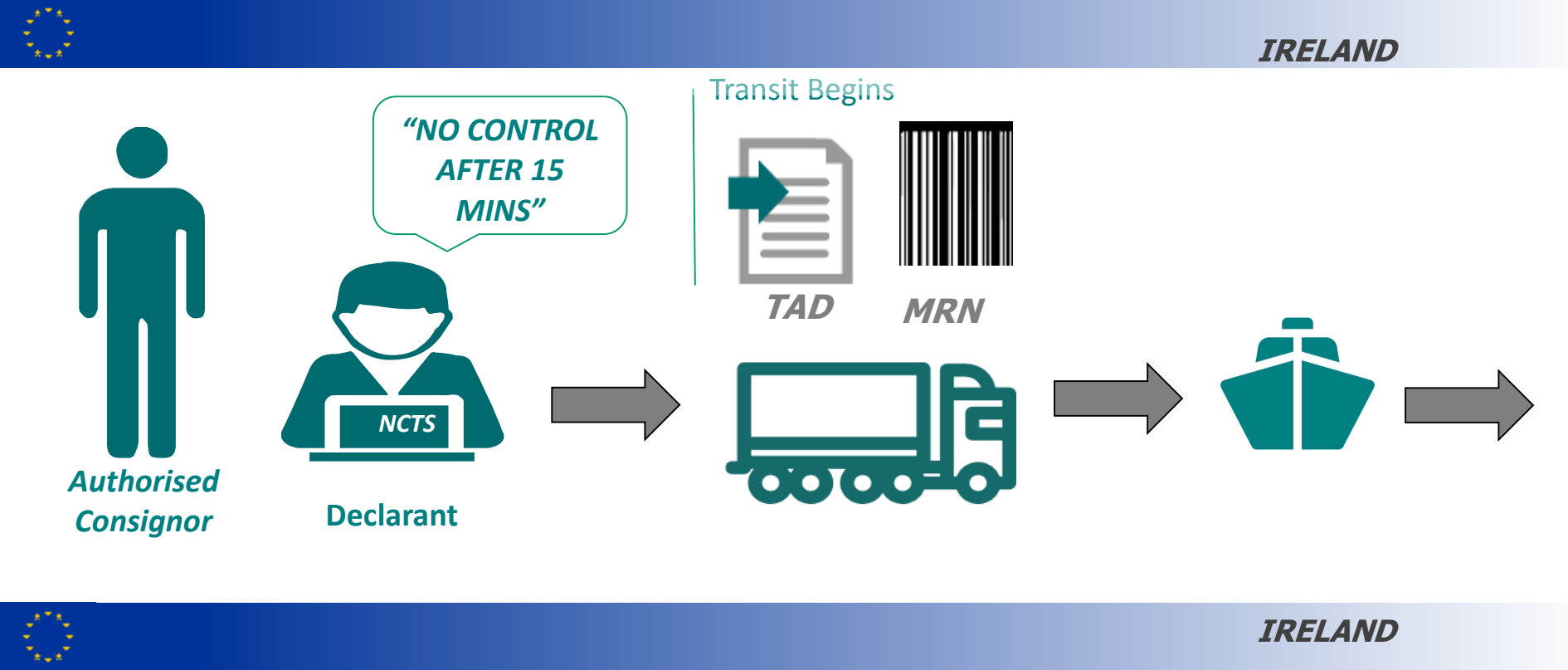
(if required)



Import Formalities into the UK



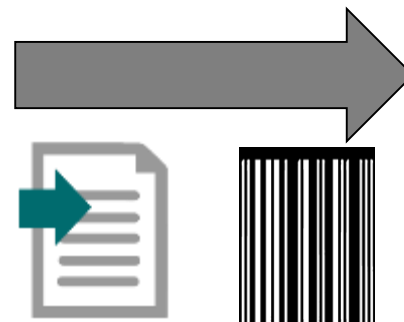
SIMPLIFIED TRANSIT IRELAND TO FRANCE



OFFICE OF TRANSIT



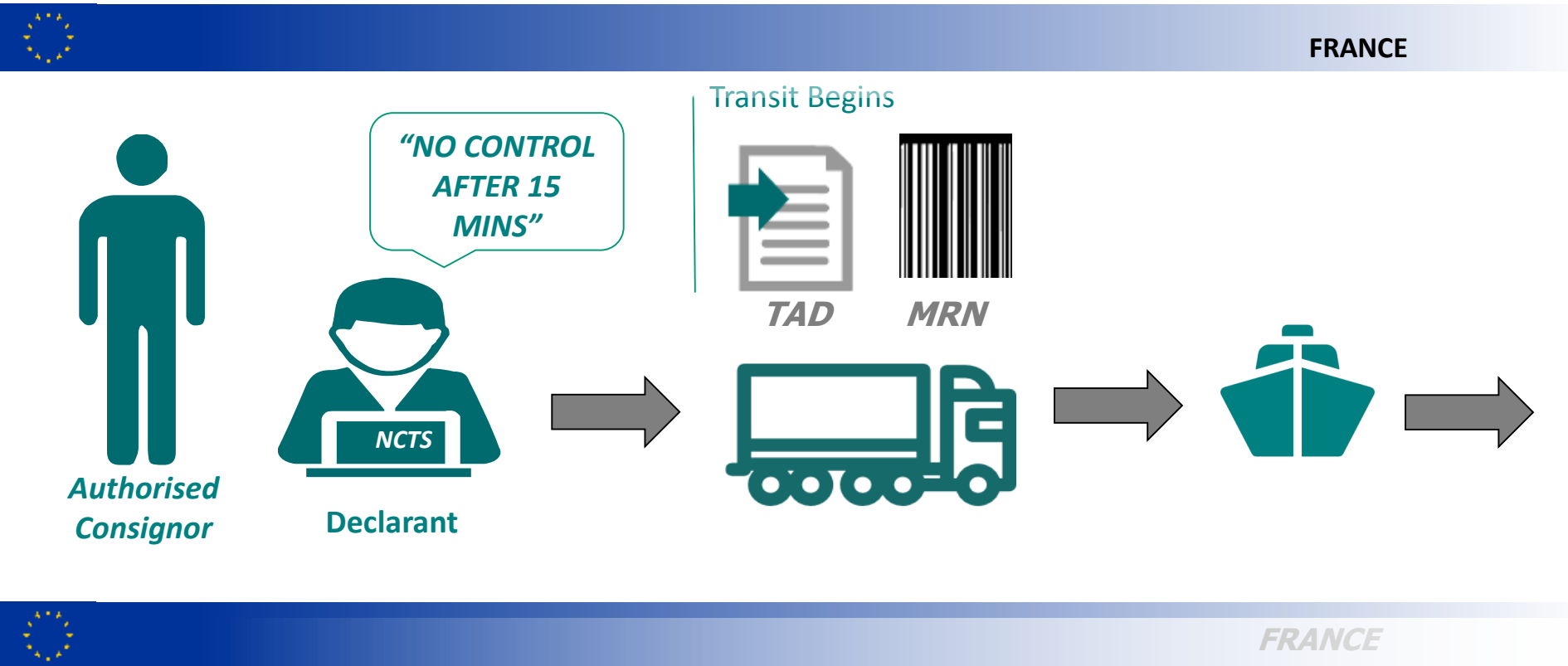
Office of Transit



ENDING THE TRANSIT



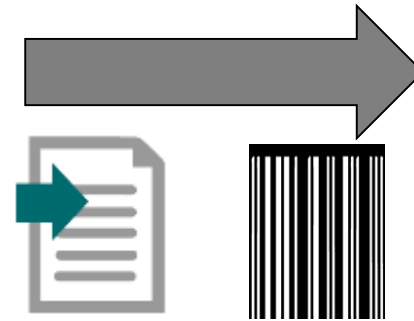
SIMPLIFIED TRANSIT FRANCE TO IRELAND



OFFICE OF TRANSIT



Office of Transit



ENDING THE TRANSIT



AEO CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION (AEO C)

AEO SAFETY & SECURITY (AEO S)



WHO CAN APPLY FOR AEO ?



IMPORTER

EXPORTER

**WAREHOUSE
- KEEPER**

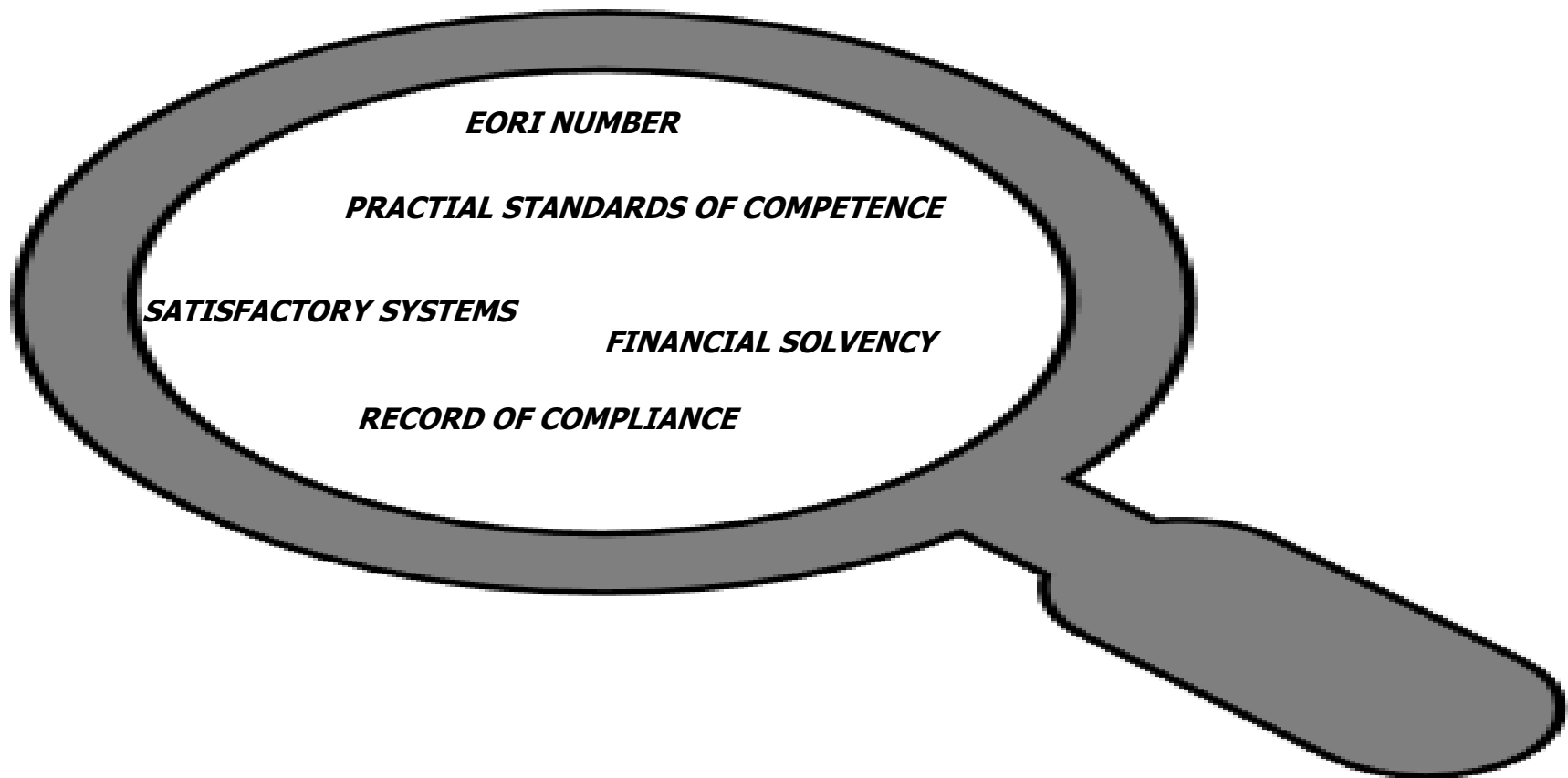
MANUFACTURER

**FREIGHT
FORWARDER**

**CUSTOMS
AGENT**

CARRIER

AUTHORISED ECONOMIC OPERATOR CRITERIA



PROS

- Recognised EU wide as a compliant business partner
- Reduced risk ranking and therefore may be subject to fewer physical and documentary checks at borders
- Priority treatment if selected for intervention
- Easier access to Customs simplifications and special procedures
- Availability of guarantee reduction/waiver
- Possibility to request a specific place for performance of the intervention

CONS

- Cost in obtaining authorisation
- Cost in maintaining authorisation
- Time Consuming to be authorised and to maintain status
- Cannot avail of certain simplifications where goods are 'restricted'
- No reduction in Agri/Food interventions
- No priority treatment for Agri/Food interventions

PROS

- Recognised worldwide as a safe, secure and compliant business partner in international trade
- Reduced risk ranking and therefore may be subject to fewer physical and documentary safety & security checks at EU borders
- Priority treatment if selected for intervention
- Possibility to request a specific place for performance of the intervention
- Possible benefits at border of any of the countries who recognise our AEO status

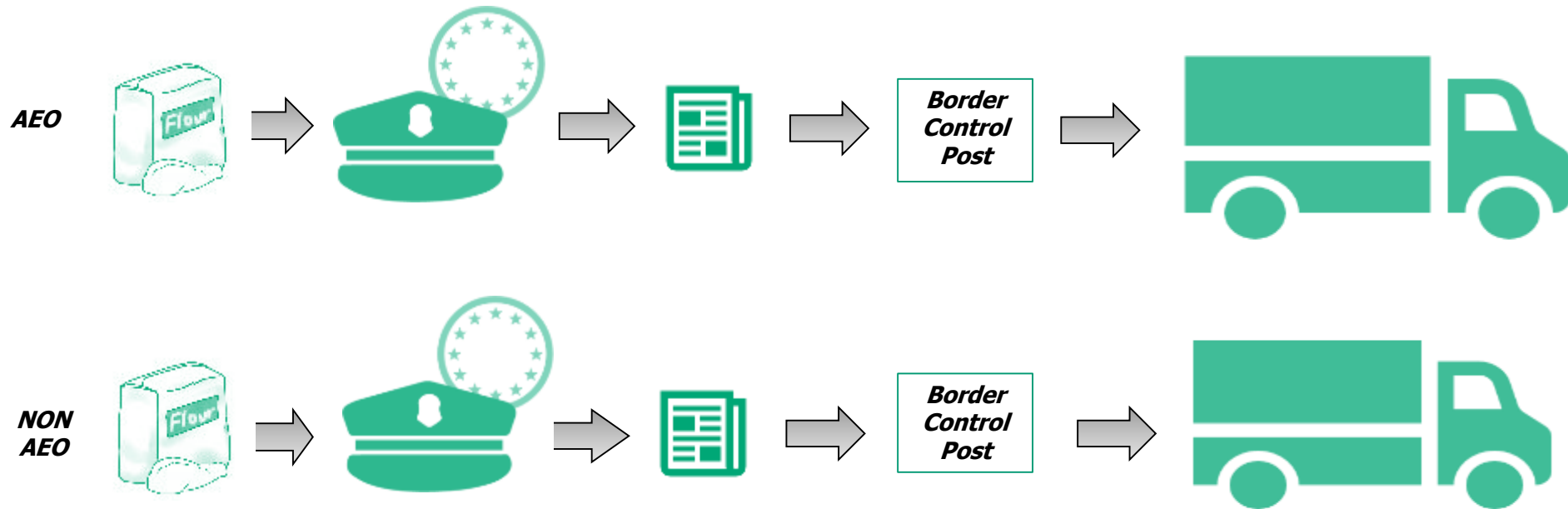
CONS

- Cost in obtaining authorisation
- Cost in maintaining authorisation
- Time Consuming to be authorised and to maintain status
- Benefits related only to the Safety and Security Declaration
- Status only recognised by a 3rd country if a Mutual Recognition Agreement is in place

NORMAL IMPORTER v IMPORTER WITH AEO C



NORMAL IMPORTER v IMPORTER WITH AEO C



CUSTOMER JOURNEYS

Full details on all customs formalities are available on
Revenue's website at

www.revenue.ie/en/brexit



Prepare For Brexit



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

 **ENTERPRISE
IRELAND**

- What practical steps are companies taking to prepare for Brexit?
- What supports are available to companies?
- No regrets planning?

What practical steps are companies taking to prepare for Brexit?

Assess areas of potential risk

UK market dynamics	Currency	Customers
Competition	Sourcing	Customs & logistics
Regulations & standards	Tariffs and VAT	Movement of people

Brexit Scorecard



www.prepareforbrexit.ie

What supports are available to companies?

1. Advisory
2. Financial Support

- Brexitunit@enterprise-Ireland.com

- Research Reports

- Management Development Programmes



The €300m Government of Ireland Brexit Loan Scheme



Who can apply?

To be eligible, a business must meet the following criteria:

1. Must be a viable business with up to 499 employees (SMEs and small mid-caps)
2. Must be Brexit impacted
3. Must meet the scheme criteria (Brexit related criteria and InnovFin criteria)



Loan features

- €25,000 to €1,500,000 per eligible enterprise
- Maximum interest rate of 4%
- Term ranging from 1 year to 3 years
- Unsecured loans up to €500,000
- Optional interest-only repayments provided at the start of the loans
- Approval of all loans would be contingent on meeting the credit assessment criteria of the finance provider



Loans can be used for

Future working capital requirements to fund innovation, change or adaptation of the business to mitigate the impact of Brexit.

Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland
www.sbc.gov.ie



Prepare For Brexit

 **ENTERPRISE
IRELAND**

Enterprise Ireland

- Act On & Be Prepared Supports
- Strategic Consultancy

IntertradeIreland

- Start to Plan Vouchers programme
- Sales programmes - Acumen, Elevate and TAV programmes
- Innovation programmes – Fusion, Challenge and Co-Innovate programmes

Local Enterprise Offices

- Trading Online Voucher Scheme
- Technical Assistance for Micro Exporters
- Agile Innovation Fund

INNOVATE

- » New 'Agile R&D Fund'
- » Horizon 2020 funding
- » Access to Technology Gateways
- » Regional Technology Centres

DIVERSIFY

- » New 'Market Discovery' Fund
- » Eurozone Strategy
- » ↑Trade Missions
- » Overseas offices (33)
- » 'Irish Advantage' Campaign

COMPETE

- » New 'Operational Excellence' Offer
- » 'Spotlight on Skills'
- » Lean Programmes (1,100)
- » 'EI Learn'

www.prepareforBrexit.com

Brexit help line: 01-727 2727

BrexitUnit@enterprise-Ireland.com

#GlobalAmbition



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



Prepare For Brexit

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IRELAND**



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

Agri-food Products – The Customer Journey

Brexit Information Seminar



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

Part 1

Products of Animal Origin



- Imports of products of animal origin from 3rd countries must comply with EU import **conditions**
- Border Control Posts operate EU **controls** on these products at the point of import to verify conformance with the conditions



Two Key Objectives

1. **Why** do we impose these import controls?
2. **How** do we perform these SPS checks?





60% of existing human infectious diseases are zoonotic



At least 75% of emerging infectious diseases of humans (including Ebola, HIV, and influenza) have an animal origin



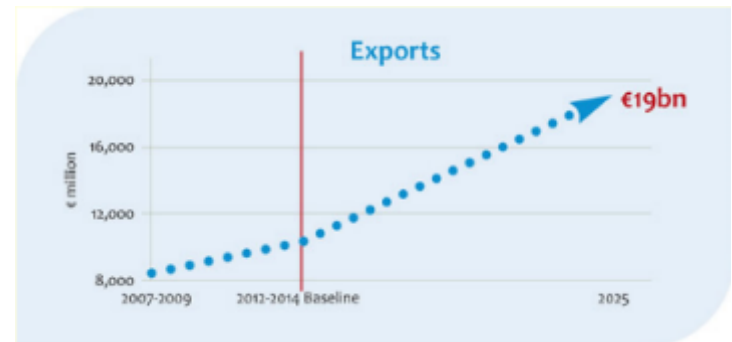
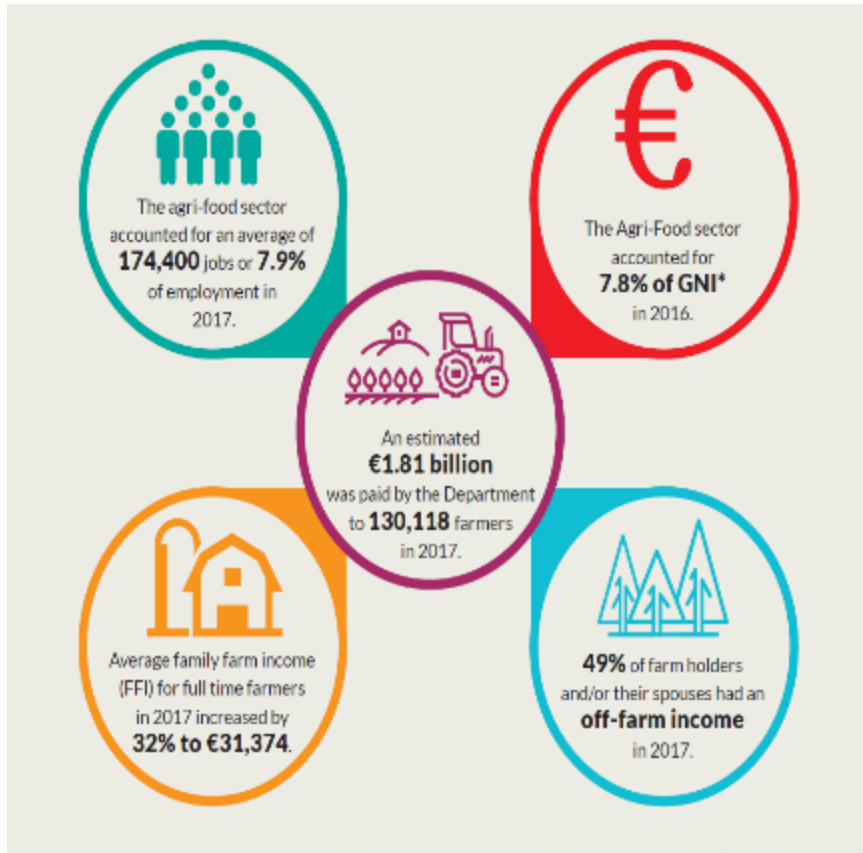
5 new human diseases appear every year. Three are of animal origin



80% of agents with potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens









Country	Year	Disease	Cost	Depopulation of animals	Duration (days)
The Netherlands	1997	CSF	€ 1.5 billion	€10.3 million	459
UK	2001	FMD	£ 4.9 billion	£6.2 million	223
The Netherlands	2003	AI	€ 0.8 billion	€ 31.6 million	175
Source: Westergaard, J.M., 2012: Information obtained from Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation in the Netherlands, and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in the United Kingdom.					

Controls at Border Control Posts



- Controls are performed at an EU approved Border Control Post (BCP) to **verify conformance** with animal health and public health conditions
- Controls at a BCP are **mandatory** on all products of animal origin **on arrival** into EU territory
- Controls must be performed in a **harmonised** way in all EU member states
- Overseen by Official Veterinarian (OV)



COMMISSION DECISION
of 17 April 2007
concerning lists of animals and products to be subject to controls at border inspection posts under
Council Directives 91/496/EEC and 97/78/EC
(notified under document number C(2007) 1547)
(Text with EEA relevance)
(2007/275/EC)
(OJ L 116, 4.5.2007, p. 9)



CN code	Description	Qualification and explanation
(1)	(2)	(3)
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	All. However, raw material not intended or suitable for human consumption is not covered in this code.
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	All. However, raw material not intended or suitable for human consumption is not covered in this code.

EU harmonised import conditions



- Approved **countries**
- Approved **establishments**
- Have **residue monitoring** system
- Agreed model **health certificate**
- Appropriately packaged, labelled and transported

Pre-notification



- Person responsible for the load (usually customs agent) must be **registered** with **DAFM** and **TRACES**
- Must give pre-notification to the BCP **at least 24 hours prior** to the consignment arriving into the country
- Part 1 of the Common Veterinary Entry Document (**CVED**)
- Submit supporting documentation

Documentary Checks

- 100% of consignments
- Verification that details on **CVED** are correct
- Verification that the **Health Certificate** is the correct model and correctly completed
- Cross-checks with **Commercial Documents**
 - Invoice / packing list
 - Bill of lading



Identity Checks



- **100% of consignments**
- Seeks to ensure that the product described in the documentation matches the goods that are presented for SPS checks
- Two Types:
 - Seal Check
 - Full Identity Check



Identity Check - Seal Check

- Verify seals are intact
- Check info. on seal corresponds to that stated in health certificate



Full Identity Check



- A check that the stamps, official marks and health marks identifying the country and establishment of origin are present and conform to those on the documentation
- Require breaking the seal, opening of the container which must be re-sealed and seal recorded on CVED





Physical Checks

- It is not necessary to carry out a physical check on all imported products –
 - Reduced checks Commission Decision 94/360 allows for a reduction in the level of physical checks that must be carried out (randomly selected)
 - OV reserves the right to carry out a physical check on any consignment on the basis of an irregularity or suspicion

Frequency of Physical Checks: Adapted from 94/360/EC



1-10%	20%	50%
Semen	Fresh meat - beef, sheep meat, horse meat, goat meat, pork	Poultry and poultry products
Embryos	Fresh and frozen fish	Milk and milk products for human consumption
Milk and milk products not for human consumption	Whole eggs	Egg products
Hay & Straw		Honey
Processed petfood		
Blood products for technical use		

Physical Checks



- **Container (Thermograph, hygiene)**
- **Boxes (condition, labelling & weight)**
- **Product**
- **Organoleptic**
 - **Visual**
 - **Contamination**
 - **Spoilage**
 - **Temperature (5 or 6 recorded)**
 - **pH**
 - **Cooking test**





Physical Checks – Sampling

Random Vs. Risk-based Sampling

Random – released into circulation without delay

- Monitoring for presence of residues and contaminants
- Food safety & process hygiene – microbiological criteria

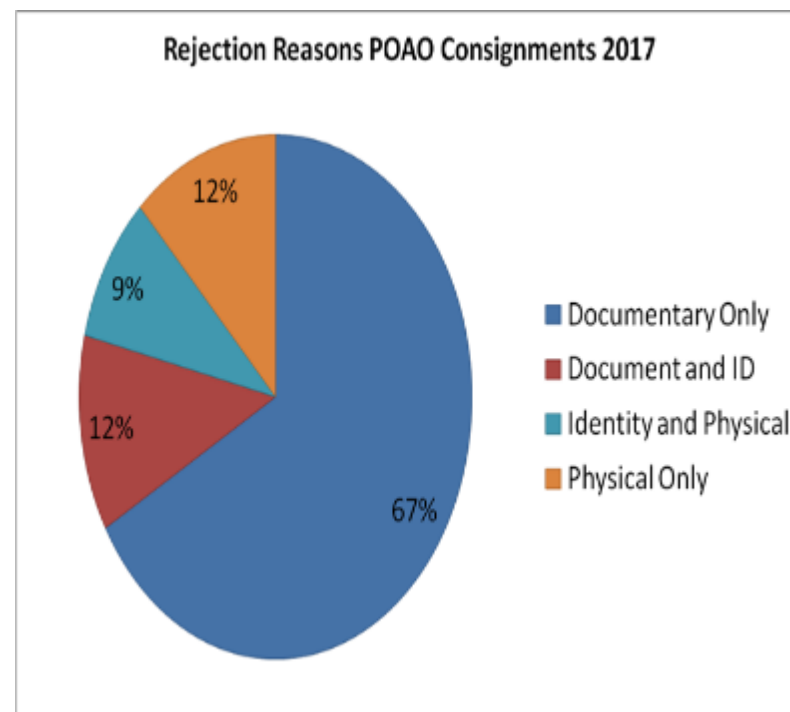
Risk-based - normally held at BCP pending result

- Suspicion of danger to human / animal health
 - Applied at country level or establishment level

On Completion of the Checks



- Decision on consignment is made by Official Veterinarian
- Outcome A - Consignment is **released**
- Outcome B – Consignment is **rejected**
- Reasons For Rejection
 - Absence/Invalid Cert
 - Non approved country
 - Non approved establishment
 - Id: Mismatch with documents
 - Id: Health Mark error
 - Physical hygiene
 - Chemical Contamination
 - Microbiological contamination
 - Other





Transit (Land-bridge)

- Consignment must move under customs procedure
- On re-entry to the EU a **documentary check** verifying the consignments origin and the accompanying documentation must be performed
- If the legislation requires that the consignment is sealed (e.g. frozen semen), then a **seal check** must also be carried out

Summary



- **Registration**
- **Documentation**
- **Pre-notification**
- **Inspection**



Further queries:
brexit@agriculture.gov.ie

Plant Health Import Controls Ireland 2018



DAFM

Consignments Imported to Ireland from current TC to current BCPs

- Consignments through Dublin port
 - Citrus; S Africa, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, Morocco
 - Potatoes; Israel
 - Also Apples, Pears, Stone fruit, Blue Berries S America, S Africa
- Consignments through Dublin airport
 - Basil; Israel, Cut flowers from Kenya, Plants for planting; Australia, New Zealand, Mangoes; India, Blueberries; Chile,
- The import of all coniferous wood from third countries is regulated and some hardwood species (requirements depend on species and origin).

Why carry our Plant Health Import Controls?

- Prevent introduction of quarantine pests to Ireland
- Protect plant health status of Ireland including crops, grasslands, forests, environment and biodiversity
- International reputation
- Comply with EU legislation; currently EU Directive 2000/29, to be replaced December 2019 by EU Regulation 2016/2031
- December 2019 Plant Health Official Controls Regulation 2017/625
- HPHD of DAFM Ireland's NPPO, charged with implementing the EU's plant health legislation

EU PLANT HEALTH REGIME

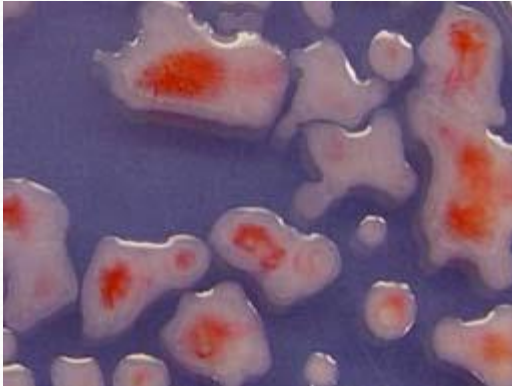
Objectives

- To prevent the introduction into the Community of pests and diseases harmful to plants and plant products
- To prevent the spread within the Community of pests and diseases harmful to plants and plant products
- To facilitate **trade** within the Community

Health and Food audits and analysis Unit (Directorate F)



8% Bacteria

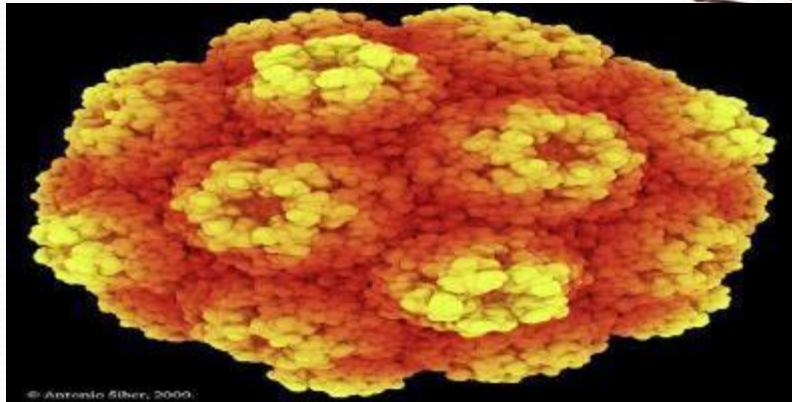


**46% Insects, Mites
Nematodes**

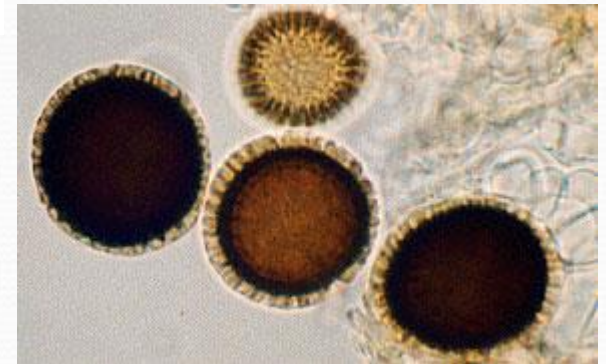


Pests listed in Directive 2000/29/ EC

27% Fungi



19% Viruses



Plant Health Import Controls the process

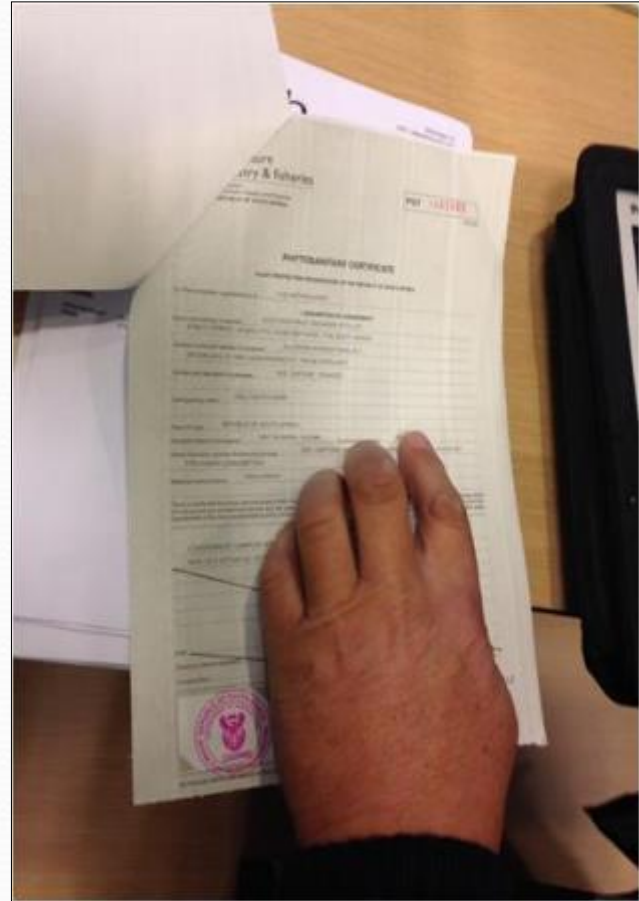
- Importer register with HPHD of DAFM
- Importer/agent submit import request form giving initial details of consignment
- HPHD issue an import Licence – list of Documentary requirements
- Importer submits full documents via email to HPHD once consignment has arrived
- HPHD border inspectors carry out checks

How do we carry out Plant Health Import Controls

- EU legislation sets out what plants and what plant products are regulated
- HPHD have profiled these CN codes with Customs
- EU legislation sets out what documentation must accompany each commodity e.g. Phytosanitary certificate
- Sets out what additional declarations must be certified by the NPPO of the exporting country

Import control procedure

- **Documentary check** (correctness of all data, including additional declarations; genuine or fraudulent PCs, etc.)
- **Identity check** (content and quantity against declared)
- **Plant health check** (visual examination supplemented by, if necessary, sampling and laboratory testing)

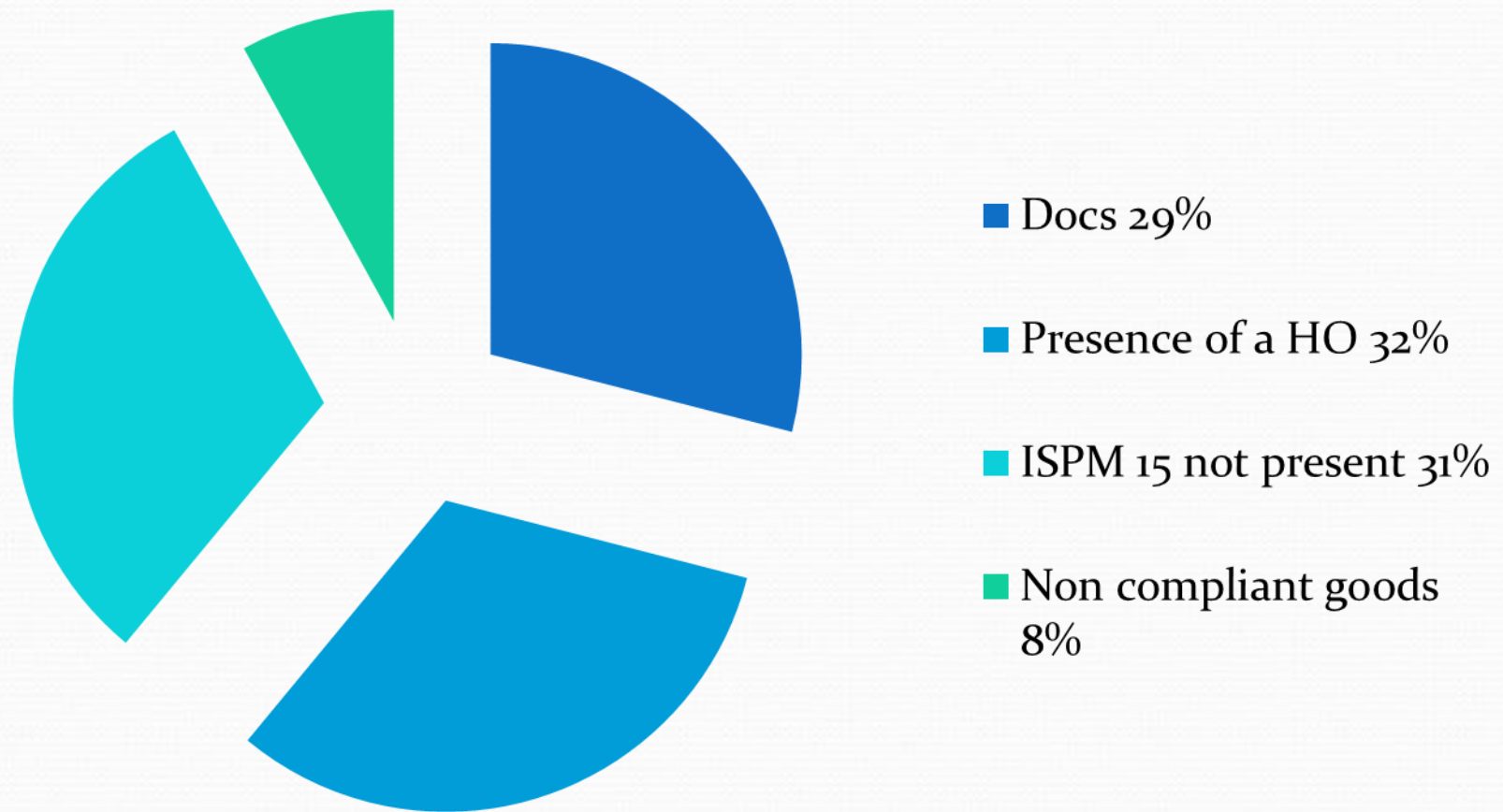


Action taken in cases of non-compliances

- *Refusal of entry*
- *Imposition of a quarantine period awaiting corrected documentation*
- *Removal of a infested part of the consignment*
- *Destruction – incineration - Freezing*
- *Treatment - fumigation*



Reasons for interceptions across the EU 2017 – TC



Regulation of Wood Packaging Material in International Trade

- Requirement applies to all wood packaging (pallets, crates, boxes, dunnage) associated with goods of all kinds from third countries



ISPM 15

- ISPM 15 is the standard required for wood packaging material from all third countries.
- Wood packaging must be treated and marked in compliance with the ISPM 15 standard.
- Wood packaging is associated with commodities of all kinds in trade not only plant products
- ISPM 15 is not currently required for wood packaging coming from the UK
- Capacity may be an issue if at short notice the UK is required to use ISPM 15 compliant wood packaging for all their exports.

ISPM 15





BIGOT FRANCE
NO. 174

CODE:

COLD X 20

4

VARIETY

QTY:

BIGOT FRANCE
NO. 174

CODE:

COLD X 20

4

VARIETY

QTY:



Fresh flowers from Kenya



Fresh flowers from Kenya













What should you consider for Brexit?

- Are you importing plants and plant products from the UK
- Are these regulated i.e. Requiring Plant Health Import Controls
- You need to know the process – documents needed and where to send them
- Consider registering with the HPHD of DAFM – we issue regular Trader Notices to communicate
- DAFM website www.agriculture.gov.ie “Plant Health and Trade”



Thanks a
MILLION!





Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

HSE Imported Food Controls at Dublin Airport & Seaport

Building a Better Health Service

CARE COMPASSION TRUST LEARNING

Categories of Products under HSE Environmental Health Service (EHS) Control

- Foods of Non Animal Origin (FNAO)
 - High risk FNAO – extra controls
- Composite products (<50% animal origin)
 - Products with limited percentage of POAO
 - e.g. Egg noodles, dairy milk chocolate, beef stock cubes (4% beef)
- Also cosmetic products and tobacco and related products

ConAgra Foods SRL

MEDIUM YELLOW - Exp. 44-46

ARGENTINE POPCORN

9000 Kg Net Weight

For Export

ConAgra Foods SRL

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MEDIUM YELLOW - Exp. 44-46

ARGENTINE POPCORN

9000 Kg Net Weight

For Export

Official controls for Third Country Imports (food products of non-animal origin)

- Increased official controls due to known or emerging risks
- Emergency/Safeguard measures
- Routine official controls - risk assessment basis – undeclared items, prohibited foods, recent alerts, routine checks and programmed sampling

Imported food checks



- Document checks
 - Single administrative document (SAD)
 - Laboratory reports & Health Certificates
 - Packing list, invoice, pictures/labels
 - Part 1 Common entry document (CED) if required
- Physical checks
 - Compliance check e.g. contents match paperwork
 - Samples taken- assess compliance against legislation
 - Physical condition of food; damage, temperature
 - Undeclared food i.e. not listed on packing list
 - Prohibited foods

Increased Official Controls (669/2009)

- Prior notification (at least 1 working day prior to arrival)
- Part I of Common Entry Document (CED) must be completed
- [Designated Points of Entry](#) - Dublin Port and Dublin Airport
- 100% subject to Documentary checks
- Annex I sets out the list of products/country of Origin/hazards/frequencies of identity and physical checks to be carried out (5-50%). For example sulphites in apricots (TR), ochratoxin A in dried grapes (TR),
- Product is to be released only where Part II of CED form is completed (by HSE) and in case of physical checks - results are satisfactory
- Cannot split consignments before CED completed
- HSE not currently using TRACES (but will be before Dec 19)

Products Subject to Increased Controls under 669/2009 (2018)

L 166/12

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

3.7.2018

Feed and food (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub- division	Country of origin	Hazard	Frequency of physical and identity checks (%)
Palm oil (Food)	1511 10 90; 1511 90 11; ex 1511 90 19; 1511 90 99	90	Ghana (GH)	Sudan dyes ⁽⁵⁾	50
— Groundnuts (peanuts), in shell — Groundnuts (peanuts), shelled — Peanut butter — Groundnuts (peanuts), otherwise prepared or preserved (Feed and food)	— 1202 41 00 — 1202 42 00 — 2008 11 10 — 2008 11 91; 2008 11 96; 2008 11 98		Gambia (GM)	Aflatoxins	50
Okra (Food — fresh, chilled or frozen)	ex 0709 99 90; ex 0710 80 95	20 30	India (IN)	Pesticide residues ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁹⁾	10

Examples of Emergency and Safeguard Measures

- Aflatoxins e.g. *Capsicum annum* from India
- Salmonella in *Sesamum* seeds from India
- Unauthorised genetically modified rice in rice products originating from China
- Salmonella in Betel leaves from Bangladesh
- Dried beans from Nigeria
- Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* in sprouts and seeds intended for the production of sprouts
- Includes composite products with >20% e.g. spice mixes containing >20% *Capsicum annum* from India

HSE Import Guides

Lists the Products and details

Emergency Measures July 2018						
Product	CN Code	Country of Origin	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks	Legislation	Documents Required
Betel leaves (<i>Piper betle</i> L.), and all foodstuffs containing or consisting of betel leaves ²	1404 90 00 (but not limited to)	Bangladesh	Salmonella	Prohibition on import	Commission Implementing Decision 2014/88/EU as amended by 2014/510/EU and Commission Implementing Decision 2015/1028/EU	Prohibition on import
Various rice products	1006 10, 1006 20, 1006 30, 1006 40 00, 1102 90 50, 1103 19 50, 1103 20 50, 1104 19 91, 1104 19 99, 1108 19 10, 1901 10 00, 1902 11 00, 1902 19, 1902 20, 1902 30, 1904 10 30, 1904 20 10, 1904 20 95, 1904 90 10, ex1905 90 20, 1905 90 45, 1905 90 55, 1905 90 60, 1905 90 90, 2103 90 90, 2302 40 02, 2302 40 08	China (CN)	Unauthorised GM rice in rice products	100%	Commission Implementing Decision 2011/884/EU as amended by Commission Implementing Decision 2013/287/EU	CED + Analytical report + certificate
Polycarbonate and Melamine Plastic dinnerware	ex 3924 10 00	China & Hong Kong (CN&HK)	Aromatic amines and formaldehyde	10%	Commission Regulation (EU) No 284/2011	Declaration + Analytical

- Email importcontroldublin@hse.ie to be added to our mailing list

Documents Required

- [Designated Points of Entry](#) - Dublin Port and Dublin Airport
- 100% Documentary Checks + depending on individual legislation
 - Prohibition on import – beans, betel leaves
 - CED + Analytical report + Health certificate-Aflatoxins
 - Declaration + Analytical report (plastic food contact materials)(DPI)
- Frequency of identity and physical checks specified in legislation -varies from (5-100%)

Dublin Port Health

Guide No. 2

Official Controls

July 2018



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

What official controls are in place for food products of non-animal origin?

There are essentially three levels of official controls for the import from Third Countries of food products of non-animal origin:

- 1 Routine official controls under Regulation (EC) No 882/2004
- 2 Increased official controls due to known or emerging risks under Article 15.5 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 as implemented by Regulation (EC) No 669/2009 as amended
- 3 Emergency measures
 - a. under Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002
 - b. under other legislation

See tables attached for summary information.

What am I required to do if the products I am importing are subject to increased official controls or emergency/safeguard measures?

- Prior notification is required (at least 1 working day prior to arrival of the consignment).
- Common Entry Document (CED) must be completed, where required. There may be additional requirements (see Table)
- Products subject to increased official controls can only be imported through Designated Points of Entry (DPEs). DPEs listed below.

Once the consignment arrives and on making an entry with Customs, products falling under the abovementioned legislation, will be red routed on the Revenue Service entry system. In order for the consignment to be released by Customs, a number of checks must first be carried out by Port Health.

Once all the necessary documentation has been received by Port Health, a document check will be carried out by a port health officer within two working days.

A decision will be made at this stage on whether an examination of the consignment is required.

1. If it is decided that no examination is needed the clearing agent will be informed of this and the completed CED will be forwarded to them. Customs Exam Unit will also be informed. The completed CED should be presented to Customs in order to get the consignment released.



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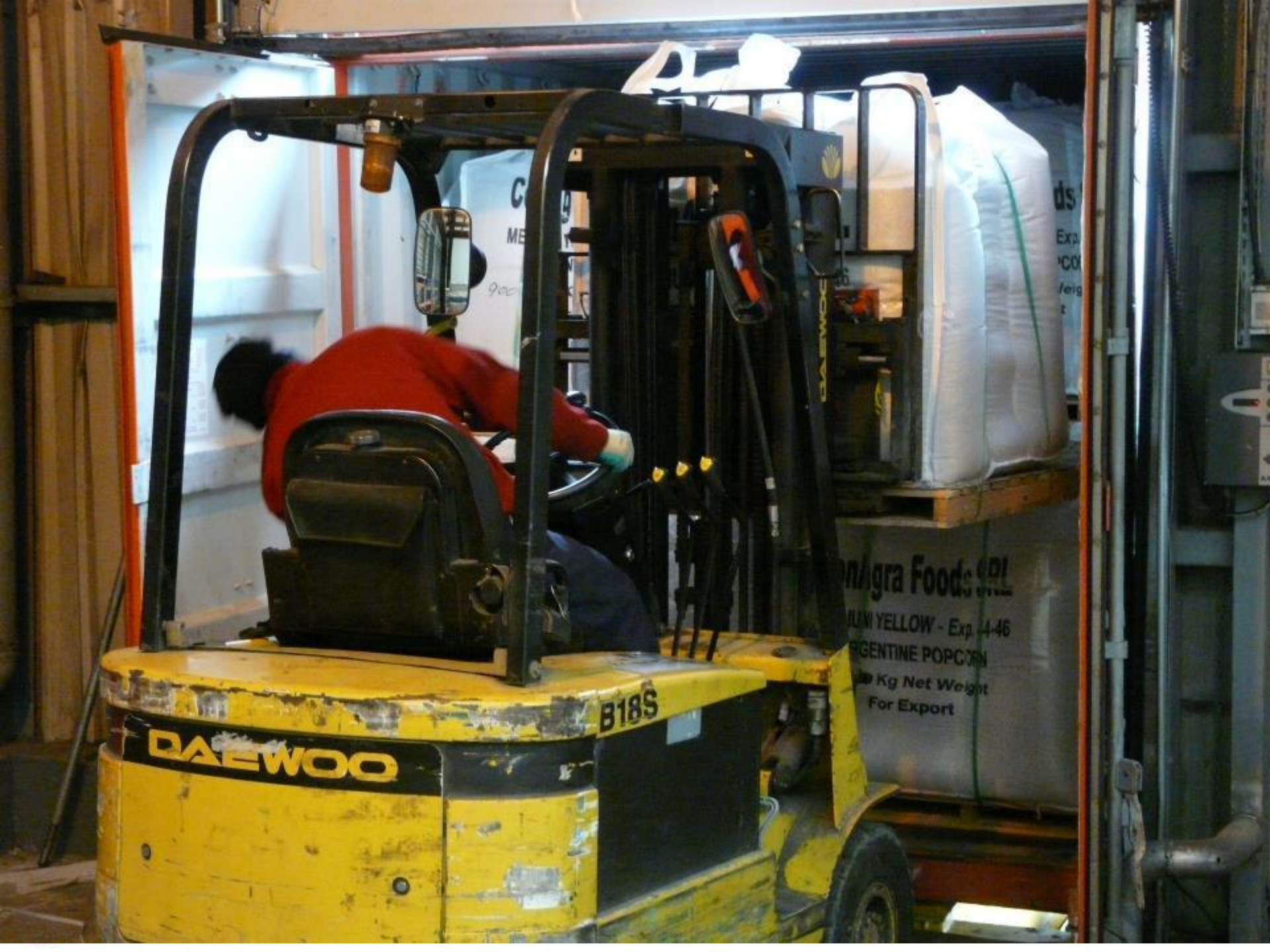
CARE COMPASSION TRUST LEARNING



Mixed Container not palletised

How Can you Prevent Delays ?

- Prior notification of consignments
- Documentation completed correctly and include required supporting certificates
- Correct country of origin on SAD– e.g. rice from china
- Familiarisation with products subject to increased controls and document requirements – email us to be put on our mailing list
- Products subject to increased controls or emergency measures – could delay release of rest of consignment
- Loading -palletised quicker to process





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Health Service Executive

Thank You

importcontroldublin@hse.ie

Building a Better Health Service

CARE COMPASSION TRUST LEARNING

OPEN FORUM





Key considerations for your business

- Ensure you are aware:
 - of the data and documentation required
 - of the importance of the timely provision of the information
- Do you need to acquire additional software
- Do you need to upskill on customs procedures
- Consider the simplifications and special procedures available
- Conduct a financial analysis to assess what payments methods you will use.
- **www.revenue.ie/en/brexit** - dedicated Brexit portal

Thank You



Revenue

Email: brexitqueries@revenue.ie

Website: www.revenue.ie/en/brexit

DAFM

Email: Brexit@agriculture.gov.ie

Website: www.agriculture.gov.ie/brexit

HSE

Email: importcontroldublin@hse.ie

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Environmental Health