



Brexit Contingency Package

VOLUME 1

KEY INFORMATION FOR CITIZENS AND BUSINESSES

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This Brexit contingency pack contains 3 volumes of the most relevant documents and materials, which the Commission has produced since early 2017. It contains:

Volume 1 Key information for citizens and businesses:

- 5 notices for citizens which present information from the stakeholder notices in a format that is more accessible to citizens;
- 2 factsheets presenting seven things citizens need to know when travelling between the UK and the EU after Brexit and that businesses in the EU27 need to know — in the event of no deal;
- Preparedness stakeholder notice on travelling;
- Specific guidance on customs we have provided to stakeholders because it is an area where the impact of Brexit will be felt immediately.

Volume 2 Stakeholder Notices:

- 91 stakeholder notices, which provide advice to stakeholders on the implications of a no-deal Brexit and on how to prepare. These are presented by policy area.

Volume 3 Communications on preparedness and legal acts:

- 3 Commission Communications on preparedness and contingency measures, explaining our overall approach and the specific measures taken;
- 19 Legislative proposals. Of these, 17 have been adopted and the texts are included here. Two proposals on the budget and on visas have not yet been adopted;
- A list of non-legislative preparedness and contingency acts;
- An overview by DG HOME of the measures that Member States are taking on citizens' rights. Member States are implementing the generous approach towards UK citizens, that the Commission recommended they do;
- Draft guidance on social security coordination produced by DG EMPL, which complements the Regulation on establishing contingency measures in the field of social security coordination.

Following the European Council (Article 50) on 22 March 2019, any reference in the documents published in this Package to 30 March 2019, 00:00h (CET) as the withdrawal date must be read as referring to 13 April 2019, 00:00h (CET). On 22 March 2019, the European Council (Article 50) decided, in agreement with the United Kingdom and in the event that the Withdrawal Agreement is approved by the House of Commons by 29 March, to extend the two-year period provided for by Article 50(3) of the Treaty on European Union until 22 May 2019. In the event that the Withdrawal Agreement is not approved by the House of Commons by 29 March 2019, the European Council decided to extend the period provided for by Article 50(3) of the Treaty on European Union until 12 April 2019.

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Five question and answer factsheets for citizens on a no-deal scenario



TRAVELLING BETWEEN THE UK AND THE EU IN THE EVENT OF “NO DEAL”

March 2019

If you intend to travel between the UK and the EU¹ in the event of ‘no deal’, the following will apply:

1. Border checks, visa and customs checks, VAT refund

1.1 Border checks and visas

- For UK nationals travelling to the EU²

Will UK nationals be subject to additional checks?

As a UK national, you will no longer be entitled to use the separate EU/EEA/CH lanes at EU border crossing points, and you will be subject to additional checks that you did not have to go through before the UK’s withdrawal. In particular, border guards may ask you to provide information, for instance on the duration and purpose of your stay, as well as on your means of subsistence during your stay.

You will need to bring a passport, which was issued within ten years preceding the date of travel, and which remains valid for at least three months after you plan to leave the EU.

The Commission has proposed that UK nationals can travel visa-free to the EU for short stays (i.e. stays of up to 90 days in a 180-day period), if the UK also grants the same arrangement for citizens from all EU Member States. Your passport will be stamped both when you enter the EU and when you leave it, so that this period of 90 days, which is visa-free, can be calculated.

- For EU citizens travelling to the UK

Will EU citizens need a visa to enter the UK?

The [UK has announced](#) that EU citizens can travel to the UK visa-free for short visits of up to three months.

As an EU citizen, you would be allowed to travel to the UK using your passport or, for the time being, your national identity card. The use of identity cards will not be possible after 31 December 2020.

The UK consular authorities of the country where you live are best placed to provide more information.

¹ In the context of this factsheet “EU” means the 27 EU Member States after the UK leaves the EU

² This does not apply to travel between the UK and Ireland where different arrangements exist under the Common Travel Area

1.2 Customs checks

What about my luggage and goods?

If you are travelling from the UK to the EU, you should be aware that:

- Your luggage and other goods will be subject to customs checks. The UK may apply similar requirements to EU citizens entering the UK;
- You will not be able to bring certain goods into the EU or only in limited amounts. This applies for example to products of animal origin (such as meat, milk, ham or cheese), cash exceeding EUR 10,000, certain cultural goods, plants, plant products, or certain animals. There may be similar restrictions to EU citizens going to the UK;
- If you carry goods in your luggage or hand-baggage, you will be entitled to duty free allowances (this means that goods are exempted from import duty and Value-Added Tax (VAT) and, where applicable, excise duty). You can find information on the goods concerned and the corresponding allowances on the European Commission website³:

1.3 VAT refunds

When travelling from the UK, can I get VAT refunds for goods I have purchased in the 27 EU Member States?

Yes. As a visitor from outside the EU, you are entitled to a refund of VAT paid on goods you purchased during your stay in the EU, provided that the goods are presented to customs with the VAT refund documents when you leave the EU.



2. Passenger rights

Will EU passenger rights continue to apply to EU citizens travelling to and from the UK and EU?

Air passengers

If you are flying with an EU airline⁴, you will continue to be protected by EU passenger rights both on flights from a UK airport to an airport in the EU, and vice versa.

If you are flying with a non-EU airline, you will only be covered on flights from the EU to the UK, but not on flights from the UK to an EU airport.

What about passengers with reduced mobility?

You will no longer benefit from EU law, which grants specific rights for persons with disabilities or with reduced mobility travelling by air when you leave from, transit through, or arrive at an airport in the UK. However, EU airlines which leave from a UK airport to fly to an EU airport will still have to respect certain rights (assistance, prevention of refusal of carriage and obligation to provide information).

³ https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/individuals/travelling/entering-eu_en

² A list of EU airlines can be found here: https://ec.europa.eu/transport/sites/transport/files/eu_air_carriers_by_country_holding_an_active_operating_licence.pdf

Ship passengers

You will continue to benefit from EU law on your rights on ferries for any journey that starts or finishes in an EU port.

Bus passengers

You will continue to benefit from EU rights for bus and coach travel for routes to or from the UK, where you have got on or off in the EU, and where the scheduled distance of the trip is 250 km or more.

Rail passengers

You will continue to benefit from EU law on the rights of rail passengers for rail services within the EU, provided the railway company is licensed under EU rules.



3. Validity of tickets

I have booked a flight from/to the UK. Will this ticket remain valid after the withdrawal date?

Yes. You should however check the airline's Terms and Conditions before booking a flight. These explain the validity of the tickets the airlines issues, as well as conditions for reimbursement in case it is cancelled. You will benefit from [EU passenger rights](#) on reimbursement if:

- The flight leaves from an EU airport to a non-EU country;
- The flight arrives in an EU country from outside the EU and is operated by an EU airline.



4. Healthcare when travelling

As an EU citizen, will I be able to use the European Health Insurance Card in the UK?

No, EU citizens will no longer be able to access healthcare in the UK with their European Health Insurance Card.

Check with your health insurance provider if emergency medical expenses in a non-EU country are reimbursed. If not, consider taking out private travel insurance.

As a UK national, will I be able to use the European Health Insurance Card when travelling in the EU?

No, as a UK national you will not be able to access healthcare in an EU Member State on the basis of the European Health Insurance Card.

If you are insured in the UK and you intend to travel in an EU Member State, check with your health insurance provider if emergency medical expenses in EU Member States are reimbursed. If not, consider taking out private travel insurance.



5. Driving licences

I hold a UK driving licence. Will it be valid in all EU Member States?

In the EU, the recognition of driving licences issued by third countries is regulated at national level. Therefore, you should check the national rules in each of the EU Member States in which you intend to drive. Some EU Member States require that you hold an [international driving permit](#) to drive in their country.

You should check with the authorities of the EU Member State(s) in which you intend to drive regarding the rules for recognising UK driving licences.

I hold a driving licence from an EU Member State. Will it be valid in the UK?

That depends on UK law. The [UK has announced](#) that you can continue to drive on a valid EU driving licence when you visit the UK.



6. Pets

Will there be conditions when travelling with pets?

If you are travelling with your pet from the EU to the UK, you should check which requirements the UK intends to apply to people travelling from the EU. You may need either a third country pet passport, or an animal health certificate.

If you are travelling with pets from the UK to the EU, you will have to respect EU rules on the movement of pets. These rules provide that the pets:

- Must have an identification chip implanted;
- Must have received an anti-rabies vaccination;
- Must have undergone a rabies antibody titration test;
- Must comply with any preventive health measure for diseases and infections other than rabies;
- Must be accompanied by a duly completed and issued identification document.

Furthermore, pets must pass through a point of entry designated by Member States.



7. Roaming

Will EU roaming rules continue to apply in the UK?

No. Companies providing mobile communication services, such as voice calls, text messages or data, will no longer be bound by EU roaming rules when operating in the UK.

This means that these companies may apply surcharges to UK customers using roaming services in the EU, and to EU citizens using roaming services in the UK.

Where can I find more information?

For more information, check:

- The Commission's [preparedness notice on travelling](#)⁵;
- The Commission webpage on entering the EU from a non-EU country https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/individuals/travelling/entering-eu_en.

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/file_import/travelling_en.pdf

THE RIGHTS OF UK NATIONALS LIVING IN THE EU IN THE EVENT OF “NO DEAL”

March 2019



I am a UK national living in an EU Member State. Will I still have the right to live in the EU after the UK withdraws from the EU?

All EU Member States are preparing measures to ensure that UK nationals who are legally residing in their territories on the withdrawal date will continue to be considered as legally residing.

However, once the UK has left the EU, UK nationals will no longer be EU citizens and will become third country nationals. Therefore, you will in principle no longer be covered by EU free movement rules.

This means, for example, that even if you have acquired permanent residence in a Member State, this does not give you the right to move and live in another Member State.

Your residence rights as a third country national will be determined by national legislation and EU directives concerning legal immigration. (see also next question.)



What should I do as a UK national if I want to continue living in the EU?

All Member States should be ready to issue residence permits as evidence of your right to stay in that Member State and your right to work. These permits may be temporary for an initial transition period, but should gradually be replaced by final permits in the uniform EU format. However, to receive such a residence permit you may have to take some administrative steps, depending on the approach chosen by the Member State where you live. Please check the constantly updated overview of specific Member States' measures on the European Commission's [Brexite preparedness website](https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness/residence-rights-uk-nationals-eu-member-states_en)¹.

If you have already lived in a Member State legally and continuously for a period of five years or more and you fulfil the other relevant conditions, you may apply for the long-term resident status². If you have lived in an EU Member State for less than five years, most Member States will count the periods of legal residence in that Member State towards the required five years. Some Member States may already accept applications for such residence permits before the withdrawal date.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness/residence-rights-uk-nationals-eu-member-states_en

² Council Directive 2003/109/EC concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents. Note that this Directive does not apply in Ireland and Denmark.



As a UK national, what will the status of my non-EU family members³ living in an EU Member State be?

Your non-EU family members will no longer benefit from the rights they enjoyed under the EU free movement rules⁴. They will not be able to rely on EU free movement rights even if they have acquired permanent residence in accordance with the EU Free Movement Directive before the withdrawal date. Their status will be determined by national legislation and the EU rules on family reunification⁵.

Checklist for UK nationals and their non-EU family members:

- If you have not already done so, you should **register with the national authorities**⁶ of the Member State where you live and obtain a registration certificate (for UK nationals, where applicable) or a residence card (for third country family members).
- **Inform yourself about the measures your Member State of residence** is putting in place **to ensure the continued residence rights of legally residing UK nationals** (and their family members) and about the timetable for their implementation. You can find an overview of ongoing preparations by EU Member States on the European Commission's [Brexit preparedness website](#)⁷. For more information, contact the relevant national authorities of your Member State of residence.
- **Obtain the residence documents** as soon as these become available from the relevant national authorities. It is important to have these documents with you when travelling abroad.



As a UK national, what will my rights as regards work and social security be in an EU Member State?

In the event of a “no deal”, you and your family members will no longer benefit from the rights you enjoyed under the EU free movement rules, when the UK was an EU Member State. Your situation will be governed by EU rules on third country nationals and national rules in the EU Member State concerned. While the situation will vary across Member States, many Member States are preparing to grant, for a certain period, a preferential status to UK nationals under national legislation. Where this is not the case, you will need to fulfil the specific conditions laid down by EU law and national law concerning third country nationals in order to continue to live and work in an EU Member State. Your social security rights may also change.

You will find more information on EU and national legal migration rules applicable to third country nationals in EU Member States on the [European Commission Website](#)⁸ and on the [EU Immigration Portal](#)⁹.

As a UK national in the EU, you are advised to:

- seek information about rules and procedures to continue living and working there from the authorities of the Member State where you live;

³ Family members who are either UK nationals or who have the nationality of another third country.

⁴ In one situation, non-EU family members of UK nationals can retain their right of residence in their host Member State under EU free movement rules after the withdrawal date: if their right of residence has been dissociated from the right of the UK national (then EU citizen) before the withdrawal date and is now an independent right to reside. This is possible in the event of the death of the UK national family member or in the case of divorce.

⁵ Council Directive 2003/86/EC on the right to family reunification.

⁶ https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/national-contact-points/index_en.htm?topic=living-abroad

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness/residence-rights-uk-nationals-eu-member-states_en

⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/legal-migration_en

⁹ <https://ec.europa.eu/immigration>

- obtain proof of the periods of work, residence, study and tax contributions in the Member State where you live;
- immediately apply for either temporary or permanent immigration status under national immigration rules.

For more information, please consult the [Questions and Answers on the consequences of the United Kingdom leaving the European Union without a ratified Withdrawal Agreement](#)¹⁰.



What status will I have if I am both a UK national and a national of an EU Member State?

If you have a dual UK/EU Member State nationality, you will remain an EU citizen based on your nationality of an EU Member State. You will fully retain your right to move and stay freely under EU free movement rules.

Example: If you are a dual UK/Spanish national studying in France, you will continue to enjoy after the withdrawal date your right to live in France and study there under EU free movement rules because you are still an EU citizen.



What status will I have as a UK national living in an EU Member State as a family member of an EU citizen?

That depends on whether the EU citizen of whom you are a family member (e.g. your spouse) resides in a Member State of which he or she is a national.

An EU citizen residing in a Member State other than that of which he or she is a national is a “mobile EU citizen”. If you are a family member of a “mobile EU citizen”, you will enjoy rights under EU free movement rules, which are derived from the rights of the mobile EU citizen¹¹.

Example: A UK national is married to a Czech citizen. Both worked in Germany before the withdrawal date and enjoyed the right of residence under the EU Free Movement Directive in their own name. After the withdrawal date, the UK national can stay and continue working as any other non-EU family member of a mobile EU citizen.

This can, under certain circumstances, also apply in the Member State of which the EU citizen is a national, provided that the EU citizen has returned there from another Member State where he or she resided.

However, if you are a family member of an EU citizen who is a national of the Member State in which you live and who has never exercised free movement rights (i.e. a non-mobile EU citizen), then you will not enjoy rights under EU free movement rules. Your rights will be determined by EU and national immigration laws.

¹⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/contingency-qanda_en.pdf

¹¹ The family relationship with the UK national must have already been established when the EU citizen was living in another Member State.



As a UK national living in an EU Member State, will I still be able to vote and stand as a candidate in local elections?

As of the withdrawal date, you will no longer have voting rights in local elections in the Member State where you live based on EU law.

It is up to each EU Member State to determine whether and under what conditions you may participate in local elections as a third country national. The Member State where you live may thus decide to grant you electoral rights as to any other third country national or based on reciprocity. You should check in the Member State where you live whether you enjoy voting rights in local elections.

If you have been elected for a specific local government function in the Member State where you live, you should verify with the competent authorities of that Member State whether you are entitled to continue to serve until the end of the mandate on the basis of the national law of that Member State.

UK nationals who have been elected for a specific local government function in their Member State of residence should verify with the competent authorities of their Member State whether they are entitled to continue to serve until the end of the mandate pursuant to the national law of that Member State.



As a UK national living in an EU Member State, will I still be able to vote and stand as a candidate in the European Parliament elections?

As a UK national, you will no longer enjoy the right to vote or stand in European Parliament elections under EU law as of the withdrawal date, but as for local elections, you may maintain that right if so provided for in national law.





THE RIGHTS OF EU CITIZENS LIVING IN THE UK IN THE EVENT OF “NO DEAL”

March 2019

In the case of ‘no deal’ after the withdrawal date, the rights of EU¹ citizens in the United Kingdom will be governed by UK law, which will need to be interpreted taking into account the UK’s obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights. Most of the information provided in this factsheet is based on announcements made by the United Kingdom.



I am an EU citizen living in the UK. Will I still have the right to live in the UK after the UK withdrawal?

The UK Government has stated that it “wants to reassure EU citizens and their family members living in the UK that they are welcome to stay in the UK in the unlikely event of a ‘no deal’ scenario.”

See the UK Government’s [Policy paper on citizens’ rights in the event of a no deal Brexit](#)².



What should I do as an EU citizen if I want to continue living in the UK?

If you are an **EU citizen who arrived in the UK before the withdrawal date** and you intend to continue living in the UK after 31 December 2020, you will have to apply for a new UK immigration status, called Settled Status or pre-settled Status. You will have to apply for this new immigration status even if you had obtained permanent residence status before based on the applicable rules at the time. For more information on the new immigration status please check the [UK Government’s website](#)³.

If you are an **EU citizen arriving after the withdrawal date**, you will be admitted under UK immigration rules and will have to require permission to enter or remain in the UK. For more information, see the UK Government’s [Policy paper on Immigration from 30 March 2019 if there is no deal](#)⁴.

Please note that if you are an Irish citizen, you may not need to apply for that new immigration status, if you are covered by the Common Travel Area regime.

¹ In the context of this factsheet “EU” means the 27 EU Member States after the UK leaves the EU.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/policy-paper-on-citizens-rights-in-the-event-of-a-no-deal-brex-it>

³ <https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families/applying-for-settled-status>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eu-immigration-after-free-movement-ends-if-theres-no-deal/immigration-from-30-march-2019-if-there-is-no-deal>



As an EU citizen, what will the status of my (non-UK) family members living in the UK be?

As an EU citizen, your family members (except for UK nationals) will face a cut-off point to join you in the UK. Close family members need to apply to join you by 29 March 2022. New spouses and civil partners (i.e. related as such after the withdrawal date) and other dependent relatives, must apply by 31 December 2020. If your family members do not apply by these dates, they will need to seek permission under the more restrictive UK immigration laws that will be in place at the time they apply.



As an EU citizen, what will my rights as regards work and social security be?

As of the withdrawal date, your right to work will depend on UK law. You are advised to check with the relevant authorities in the UK what rights you will have, after the withdrawal date, to social security benefits such as sickness benefits, family benefits, pension, invalidity and unemployment benefits.

The [UK government has announced](#)⁵ that EU citizens and their family members in the UK will continue to be able to live, work and access social security benefits in the UK broadly as they do now. The Commission expects the reassurances given to be formalised soon.

You are advised to:

- Check the conditions to continue working in the UK. You may need a work permit, for instance. If you are working in the UK and living in the EU, you may also need a specific document in order to enter the territory of the UK;
- Check the conditions for your family members to continue to live and work in the UK;
- Check the conditions for your children to continue their education in the UK;
- Check with the institution with which you are insured about your social security rights.

If you have worked, lived or been insured in the UK in the past, you are advised to:

- Obtain proof of these periods of work, residence or insurance from social security institutions in the UK, such as National Insurance;
- Immediately apply for either temporary or permanent immigration status under UK immigration rules.
 - > For additional information and assistance, please contact [Questions and Answers on the consequences of the UK leaving the EU in the event of no deal](#)⁶.
 - > For additional information and assistance, you should contact [your national embassy in the UK](#)⁷.



What status will I have if I am both an EU citizen and a UK national?

As an EU citizen who also has British citizenship you will be able to live in the UK based on your British nationality.

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/policy-paper-on-citizens-rights-in-the-event-of-a-no-deal-brexite>

⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/contingency-qanda_en.pdf

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/foreign-embassies-in-the-uk>



What status will I have as an EU citizen living in the UK and a close family member (i.e. spouse, children) of a UK national?

As an EU citizen who is also a family member of a UK citizen, you will have to apply for a new UK immigration status called “Settled Status” or “pre-settled Status” if you intend to continue living in the UK.



As an EU citizen living in the UK, will I still be able to vote and stand as a candidate in local elections?

As of the withdrawal date, your right to vote or stand in local elections in the UK will depend on UK law.

The [UK Government has announced](#)⁸ that EU citizens in the UK will continue to be able to vote and stand in England and Northern Ireland’s May 2019 local elections. The Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly are responsible for their own franchises. Any EU citizen elected to local government in these elections will be able to serve their full term.



As an EU citizen living in the UK, will I still be able to vote and stand as a candidate in the European Parliament elections?

As of the withdrawal date, as a mobile EU citizen who has registered to vote for European Parliament elections in the UK, you will need to register to vote for the electoral roll in your Member State of origin if you want to continue to vote in the European Parliament elections. Whether you will have the right to vote as a citizen living abroad depends on the national law of your Member State of origin.

As an EU citizen living in the UK, you should check in your Member State of origin if you are eligible to vote or stand as candidate in the upcoming European Parliament elections, which take place between 23 and 26 May 2019. To help voters, the European Parliament has produced a set of [country factsheets](#), which provide an overview of voting conditions and national contacts points⁹.

For more information on whether and how you can vote from the UK in your Member State of origin, see [‘How to vote abroad’](#)¹⁰.

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/policy-paper-on-citizens-rights-in-the-event-of-a-no-deal-brexit>

⁹ http://www.europarl.europa.eu/unitedkingdom/en/your-meps/european_elections.html#shadowbox/1/

¹⁰ <https://www.european-elections.eu/how-to-vote/from-abroad>

CONSUMER RIGHTS IN THE EVENT OF “NO DEAL”

March 2019

In the event of “no deal”, EU¹ rules on consumer rights will no longer apply to the United Kingdom from the withdrawal date. Under certain conditions, EU consumers may however still be covered by provisions in EU consumer law if they purchase in the UK or from a UK trader.



What are my rights as a consumer from one of the 27 EU Member States if I buy goods from a shop or website in the UK?

Under EU law, if you conclude a contract with a trader in another country and it can be proved that the trader directs his/her commercial activities in your EU Member State of residence, the law of the Member State where you live applies.

On that basis, courts in EU Member States will continue to apply EU consumer protection rules even if the trader is based in the UK.

This includes in particular the rules set out in

- the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive
- the Consumer Rights Directive
- the Unfair Contract Terms Directive
- the Consumer Sales and Guarantees Directive
- the Price Indication Directive
- the Package Travel Directive

¹ In the context of this factsheet “EU” means the 27 EU Member States after the UK leaves the EU



Will I have to pay extra taxes or charges if I buy online from the UK?

If you live in an EU Member State and you buy goods online, which have to be imported from the UK, you will have to pay import duty and other indirect taxes (e.g. VAT).

All goods imported from the UK to the EU will also be subject to customs checks, including the application of prohibition and restriction measures.

For further info, see:

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/individuals/buying-goods-services-online-personal-use_en



As a customer based in an EU Member State, can I sue a UK-based trader before a court in an EU Member State?

If you are a consumer living in an EU Member State and you decide to take a trader in the United Kingdom to court in a Member State, the UK's withdrawal has no consequences for you as long as the trader has marketed the goods in the country where you live. EU rules continue to apply and allow you to sue the trader in the EU Member State where you are resident. It makes no difference whether the trader is based in the EU or in the UK.

If the UK-based trader has not marketed the goods in your EU Member State, your rights as a consumer will depend on UK law.



Can the judgment of a court in an EU Member State be enforced in the UK after the withdrawal date?

For the recognition and enforcement in the UK of a judgment from a court in an EU Member State (and of a judgment by a UK court in the 27 EU Member States) national rules apply in the EU and in the United Kingdom. In practice, this means that a judgment from a court in an EU Member State can only be enforced in the UK if a UK court decides to recognise the judgment.



Will I still be able to settle a dispute out of court with a trader in the UK?

After the withdrawal date, EU law on out-of-court dispute resolution and online dispute resolution will no longer apply to the United Kingdom. You will no longer be able to use the EU online dispute resolution platform to settle disputes with traders established in the United Kingdom.



Will my package holiday bought from a travel agency in the UK still be protected under EU law after the withdrawal date?

That depends on whether the UK-based organiser from which you have bought the package holiday has marketed it in your EU Member State. If this is the case, the organiser would be obliged, as any organiser established in a third country, to provide insolvency protection for you according to the law of your EU Member State.

If the travel agency in the UK has not marketed the package holiday in your EU Member State, your rights as a consumer will depend on UK law.



Will Brexit impact the safety and quality of medicines put on the market in the EU?

No. The UK's withdrawal will have no impact on the high quality and safety that patients in the EU expect from the medicines they take. A medicine dispensed by a pharmacy or administered by a doctor in an EU Member State after the withdrawal date is no different in quality, safety and efficacy from medicines dispensed or administered before the UK's withdrawal.



Will my access to medicines be affected by the UK's withdrawal?

In principle, your access to medicines should remain unchanged. However, even the best preparation cannot fully exclude the possibility that there might be a temporary impact on the supply of some medicines.

The European Commission and the European Medicines Agency are carefully monitoring the situation. Each national government has a role to play. In any case, shortages of medicines are unfortunately not rare and already happen for different reasons not related to the UK's withdrawal. The European Medicines Agency and national regulators are experienced in dealing with this and take the necessary actions so that patients get the right advice about their treatment.



Which data protection rules do companies have to comply with when transferring data outside the EU?

EU rules on data protection (the General Data Protection Regulation) allow for the transfer of personal data to a third country if the controller or processor has provided appropriate safeguards.

These safeguards are:

- Standard data protection clauses. Three sets of model clauses are available on the Commission's website: https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/data-transfers-outside-eu/model-contracts-transfer-personal-data-third-countries_en
- Binding corporate rules: legally binding data protection rules approved by the competent data protection authority that apply within a corporate group;
- Approved Codes of Conduct, together with binding and enforceable commitments of the controller or processor in the country outside the EU where the data is transferred;
- Approved certification mechanisms together with binding and enforceable commitments of the controller or processor in the third country.



STUDYING AND TRAINING IN THE UK IN THE EVENT OF “NO DEAL”

March 2019

In the case of ‘no deal’ you should know that as an EU citizen studying or training in the UK, you will be subject to **UK rules on residency**.

The [UK government has announced](#) that you do not need to apply for any immigration status or visa if you do not intend to stay in the UK for more than 3 months. However, you will need to apply for “European Temporary Leave to Remain” to stay longer than 3 months ¹.



I am an Erasmus+ student studying at a UK university on the date of the UK’s withdrawal. Will my learning exchange be interrupted?

No. The European Parliament and the Council have agreed on a Regulation to ensure that ongoing learning mobility exchanges are not interrupted.

The Regulation would apply to students in higher education, apprentices and pupils in vocational education and training, young people in non-formal learning activities, staff in education and training, persons active in youth work and youth leaders.

You should note, however, that the Regulation only covers learning exchanges starting before the withdrawal date.



I have planned to go to a UK university after the UK’s withdrawal as an Erasmus+ student. Can I still go ahead?

Your plans for learning exchange might be affected. However, the Commission has presented a legislative proposal that would, if adopted, enable the EU to continue funding Erasmus+ in the UK during 2019. Whether you can go ahead would depend on a number of factors, e.g. that the UK continues to pay to the EU budget for 2019, on the UK host organisations (in your case the university) and on whether the activities end by 31 December 2019. You should check this directly with the university.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/european-temporary-leave-to-remain-in-the-uk>



My school is taking part in a cooperation project with a UK school, funded by Erasmus+. Will our project continue after the UK's withdrawal?

The cooperation project might be affected since, as of the withdrawal date, the UK partner will no longer be eligible for funding under Erasmus+.

However, the Commission has presented a legislative proposal to address the situation. If that proposal is adopted and if the United Kingdom fulfils certain conditions, the project could continue to be financed in 2019.

You should check this with your [Erasmus+ National Agency](#)².



My organisation is part of an ongoing cultural project, financed under the Creative Europe Programme. The project includes a UK partner. Can this project continue beyond the withdrawal date?

The cooperation project might be affected since, as of the withdrawal date, the UK partner will no longer be eligible to participate in the Creative Europe programme.

However, the Commission has presented a legislative proposal to address the situation. If that proposal is adopted and if the United Kingdom fulfils certain conditions, the project could continue to be financed in 2019.

You should check this with the [Creative Europe desk](#)³ in your Member State.



I am a researcher carrying out research in a UK research organisation with the financial support of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions. Will this support continue after the withdrawal date?

Your research project might be affected since, as of the withdrawal date, the UK organisation will no longer be eligible for EU funding under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions.

However, the Commission has presented a legislative proposal to address the situation. If that proposal is adopted and if the United Kingdom fulfils certain conditions, the project could continue to be financed in 2019.

You should note that Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions will continue to support researchers in a EU⁴ Member State or a non-EU country that is associated to the Horizon 2020 programme.

You should check this with your supervisor and the dedicated project officer at the European Commission's Research Executive Agency.



I am a volunteer or a person benefitting from a traineeship or job offered under the European Solidarity Corps. Can I still carry out my placement if it takes place in the UK or if a UK organisation is involved?

Your placement under the European Solidarity Corps might be affected since, as of the withdrawal date, the UK organisation will no longer be eligible for funding under that programme.

However, the Commission has presented a legislative proposal to address the situation. If this proposal is adopted and if the United Kingdom fulfils certain conditions, the project could continue to be financed in 2019.

You should check this with the organisation providing the funding for your placement.

² <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/node/2105>

³ https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/contact_en

⁴ In this context, "EU" means the 27 EU Member States after the UK withdraws from the Union.



Seven things for EU27 businesses to know



SEVEN THINGS

BUSINESSES IN THE EU27 NEED TO KNOW

In order to prepare for Brexit



July 2018

The United Kingdom (UK) will leave the European Union (EU) on Friday 29 March 2019 at midnight. This is exactly two years after it notified the European Council of its intention to withdraw.

As of 30 March 2019, the UK will be a third country. It is now urgent that businesses in the EU start preparing for the UK's withdrawal, if they have not yet done so.



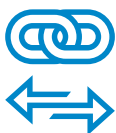
1. YOU NEED TO PREPARE FOR 30 MARCH 2019

- If the Withdrawal Agreement is ratified before 30 March 2019, most of the legal effects of Brexit will apply as of **1 January 2021**, i.e. after a transition period of 21 months, the terms of which are set out in the draft Withdrawal Agreement.
- In the absence of a Withdrawal Agreement, there will be no transition period and EU law will cease to apply to and in the UK as of **30 March 2019**.

The negotiations between the EU and the UK on the terms of the Withdrawal Agreement are still ongoing. Once negotiations have concluded, the Withdrawal Agreement will need to be ratified. The future relationship between the EU and the UK can only be negotiated after the UK has left the EU.

In addition, even if the Withdrawal Agreement is ratified and an agreement on the future relationship is successfully concluded during the transition period, this relationship will not be that of a Member State of the EU.

Therefore, all businesses concerned have to prepare, make all necessary decisions, and complete all required administrative actions, before 30 March 2019 in order to avoid disruption.



2. RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN

Under EU law, businesses have different responsibilities depending on where they are situated in the supply chain (e.g. manufacturer, importer, wholesale distributor, etc.). For example, post-Brexit, if EU27 businesses that buy goods from the UK are considered as importers for the purposes of EU product legislation, they will have another set of obligations under EU law. If you receive products from the UK, you should assess your responsibilities under EU law now.



3. CERTIFICATES, LICENSES, AND AUTHORISATIONS

If your activity relies on certificates, licenses or authorisations issued by UK authorities or by bodies based in the UK – or held by someone established in the UK – these may no longer be valid in the EU post-Brexit. You may need to transfer or seek new ones issued by an EU27-based body or authority. This is the case, in particular, for certificates, licenses and authorisations issued for goods (for example in the automotive sector, or the medical devices sector) and for services (for instance in the transport, broadcasting, or the financial sector). You should now take all the necessary steps to transfer certificates, licences or authorisations issued in the UK to the EU27, or obtain new ones.



4. CUSTOMS, VAT AND EXCISE

For customs and indirect tax, it makes a big difference if you are moving goods within the EU or to/from a third country. Doing business with the UK post-Brexit will become more complex in terms of customs and VAT procedures. If you trade with companies in the UK, you should get acquainted with the EU procedures and rules that will apply post-Brexit, in particular if you have so far had little or no experience in trading with third countries.



5. RULES OF ORIGIN

When exporting products to third countries with which the EU has a Free Trade Agreement, exporters may enjoy a preferential tariff rate if the products have enough «EU content» according to rules of origin. Post-Brexit, you can no longer count on UK input to the finished product being considered as EU content. You should therefore examine your supply chains and start treating any UK input as “non-originating”, in order to ensure EU preferential origin for your goods.



6. PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FOR IMPORT/EXPORT OF GOODS

To protect health and safety and the environment, EU rules restrict the import/export of certain goods to and from third countries – for example, live animals, products of animal origin, and some plants and plant products, such as wood packaging. Imports/exports of certain commodities are subject to specific permits or notifications, for example in the case of radioactive material, waste, or some chemicals. Post-Brexit, goods destined to or coming from the UK will be subject to these EU rules. You should take the necessary steps to ensure compliance with the EU’s import/export prohibitions and restrictions.



7. TRANSFER OF PERSONAL DATA

Currently, personal data can flow freely between the Member States of the EU. Post-Brexit, the transfer of personal data from the EU to the UK is still possible, but it will be subject to specific conditions set in EU law. Companies that are currently transmitting personal data to the UK should be aware that this will become a «transfer» of personal data to a third country. If the UK's level of personal data protection is essentially equivalent to that of the EU, and certain conditions are fulfilled, the European Commission may adopt an adequacy decision which allows for transfer of personal data to the UK without restrictions. However, companies should assess whether, in the absence of an adequacy decision, measures are necessary to ensure that these transfers remain possible.



CHECK THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S PREPAREDNESS NOTICES

Brexit may impact businesses in the EU27 in many other ways too. For example this concerns rules for companies registered solely in the UK but conducting business in the EU27, compliance of goods placed into the EU market, choice of auditors, choice of jurisdiction in contracts, and the recognition of professional qualifications. Check the European Commission's [preparedness notices](#)¹ and seek advice if any of these changes may affect your business.



WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION AND WHO CAN ASSIST ME?

- The European Commission's website has over 60 [preparedness notices](#)² on a wide range of economic sectors. They are meant to help all market participants prepare.
- Consult the websites of the European Commission's [departments and agencies](#)³ active in the area that concerns you and your business.
- To get additional information and assistance, contact your national authorities, your local Chamber of Commerce and Industry, or your industry association.

This document is presented for information purposes only and should not be understood as a legal text. Its content is without prejudice to the negotiations on the Withdrawal Agreement and the discussions on the future EU-UK relationship.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness_en

² https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness_en

³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments_en



Seven things for EU27 citizens to know



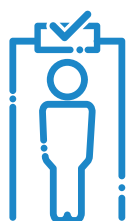
SEVEN THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW WHEN TRAVELLING between the UK and the EU after Brexit — in the event of no deal

November 2018

The United Kingdom (UK) will leave the European Union (EU) on Friday 29 March 2019 at midnight. This is exactly two years after it notified the European Council of its intention to withdraw.

- If the Withdrawal Agreement is ratified before 30 March 2019, most of the legal effects of Brexit will apply as of 1 January 2021, i.e. after a transition period of 21 months, the terms of which are set out in the draft Withdrawal Agreement.
- In the absence of a Withdrawal Agreement, there will be no transition period and EU law will no longer apply to and in the UK as of 30 March 2019.

Those who plan to travel between the UK and the EU27 after Brexit, as well as businesses providing travel-related services, should start preparing for the UK's withdrawal, if they have not yet done so.



1. BORDER CHECKS

Post-Brexit, UK nationals will no longer enjoy the facilitations provided for EU/EEA/CH citizens at the outer borders of the EU - and will not be entitled to use the separate EU/EEA/CH lanes. Persons travelling into the EU will be subject to additional verifications concerning, for instance, duration and purpose of stay.

UK citizens will need travel documents with a validity of no more than ten years, and valid for at least three months after intended departure from the EU.

The European Commission has proposed to the EU legislator to exempt UK nationals from visa requirements for short-term stays.



2. CUSTOMS, VAT AND EXCISE

There are limits to the quantities of products (in particular tobacco products and alcoholic beverages) that can be imported into the EU free of customs duties, VAT and excise duties post-Brexit.

Luggage may be subject to customs checks when entering the EU from the UK.

Visitors from the UK will be entitled to a VAT refund on departure from the EU.



3. TRAVELLING WITH PETS

The EU pet passport will no longer be valid for pet-owners resident in the UK post-Brexit.

Those travelling from the UK to the EU with pets should check, before travelling, which specific requirements will apply to the UK as a third country. They may need either a third country pet passport, or an animal health certificate.



4. DRIVING

Post-Brexit, the mutual recognition system of driving licences between Member States no longer applies to the UK. Holders of a UK driving licence should verify with the relevant EU Member State whether an additional “international driving permit” is required.

People using a private vehicle registered in the UK are advised to check if their insurance covers both the EU and the UK after withdrawal. A “green card” may be required.



5. HEALTH TREATMENT

Post-Brexit, access to healthcare in the EU will no longer be possible on the basis of a UK European Health Insurance card, and vice-versa.

People are advised to verify conditions for reimbursement of emergency medical expenses in third countries and consider taking out private travel insurance.



6. PASSENGER RIGHTS

EU passenger rights to information, reimbursement, re-routing or compensation in case of delays and cancellations may no longer apply to UK flights and carriers, as well as ship, bus, coach and rail travels, depending on the point of departure and arrival and the country where the carrier is licensed.



7. ROAMING

Providers of mobile communication services – voice calls, SMS or data - will no longer be bound by EU roaming rules when operating in the UK.

This means they may apply surcharges to UK customers using roaming services in the EU, and EU travellers using roaming services in the UK.



OTHER POINTS TO BE KEPT IN MIND

- Import into the EU of certain goods will be restricted or prohibited: for example products of animal origin (such as meat, milk, ham, cheese), cash over EUR 10,000, certain cultural goods, plants, plant products, or certain animals.
- EU citizens will no longer be entitled to turn to UK embassies and consulates to seek consular protection in a third country (and vice-versa).
- Full information is provided in the “Notice on Travelling between the EU and the United Kingdom following Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU”, published by the European Commission and available online¹.



WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION AND WHO CAN ASSIST ME?

- The European Commission’s website has over 70 [preparedness notices](#)² on a wide range of economic sectors. They are meant to help citizens and market participants prepare. It is recommended that you read them and seek advice if you, your family or your business may be affected.
- Consult the websites of the European Commission’s [departments and agencies](#)³ active in the area that concerns you, your family or your business.
- To get additional information and assistance, contact your national authorities.

This document is presented for information purposes only and should not be understood as a legal text. Its content is without prejudice to the negotiations on the Withdrawal Agreement and the discussions on the future EU-UK relationship.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness/preparedness-notices_en

² https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness_en

³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments_en



Preparedness stakeholder notices on travelling



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL TAXATION AND CUSTOMS UNION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, CONTENT AND TECHNOLOGY
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND CAPITAL MARKETS UNION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL EMPLOYMENT, SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND INCLUSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL JUSTICE AND CONSUMERS
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR ENVIRONMENT
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMES

Brussels, 13 November 2018

Rev1

NOTICE ON TRAVELLING BETWEEN THE EU AND THE UNITED KINGDOM FOLLOWING WITHDRAWAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE EU

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1. INTRODUCTION

The United Kingdom submitted on 29 March 2017 the notification of its intention to withdraw from the Union pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union. This means that unless a ratified withdrawal agreement¹ establishes another date or the period is extended by the European Council in accordance with Article 50(3) of the Treaty on European Union, all Union primary and secondary law will cease to apply to the United Kingdom from 30 March 2019, 00:00h (CET) ('the withdrawal date'). The United Kingdom will then become a 'third country'.²

Preparing for the withdrawal is not just a matter for EU and national authorities but also for private parties.

In view of the considerable uncertainties, in particular concerning the content of a possible withdrawal agreement, persons who plan to travel (for private or business reasons) from the United Kingdom to the EU (and vice-versa) on the withdrawal date or thereafter, and businesses providing services in relation to such travel (travel organisers, travel agencies, car rental companies, trade fairs, transport companies, etc.) are reminded of the legal repercussions, which need to be considered when the United Kingdom becomes a third country.

Subject to any transitional arrangement that may be contained in a possible withdrawal agreement, as of the withdrawal date, the withdrawal of the United Kingdom has the following consequences for travellers from the United Kingdom to the EU and vice-versa:³

2. BORDER CHECKS ON PERSONS AT THE EU EXTERNAL BORDER^{4 5}

Union law⁶ on border checks at the EU external borders on persons distinguishes between controls of EU citizens and of third country nationals. As of the withdrawal date, controls of UK nationals upon entry to and exit from the Schengen area as well as to and from Member States for which the decision on lifting internal controls has

¹ Negotiations are ongoing with the United Kingdom with a view to reaching a withdrawal agreement.

² A third country is a country not member of the EU.

³ It is recalled that the Withdrawal Agreement between the EU and the United Kingdom would provide for specific solutions addressing the unique circumstances on the island of Ireland.

⁴ For more information, please consult https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/border-crossing_en.

⁵ This section does not apply for travels in the Common Travel Area between the United Kingdom and Ireland.

⁶ Article 8(2) and (3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), OJ L 77, 23.3.2016, p. 1.

not been taken yet but which apply Schengen rules at their external borders⁷ will follow the rules for third country nationals.^{8 9} This means that they will no longer enjoy facilitations at the borders provided for EU citizens, nationals of the contracting states of the European Economic Area, and Swiss nationals ("EU/EEA/CH citizens") related to the free movement rights. In particular, UK nationals will not be entitled to use the separate lanes provided for EU/EEA/CH citizens to carry out checks at border crossings¹⁰ and will be subject to thorough checks of all entry conditions for third country nationals upon entry.

The **entry checks** on UK nationals will include verification of:¹¹

- the possession of a valid travel document for crossing the border; the document needs to have a validity of no more than ten years, and shall be still valid for three months after the intended departure from the Member States;

Please note that UK national passports issued prior to the withdrawal date remain valid travel documents.

- the duration of the stay:
 - for short stays in the Schengen area, UK nationals will be subject to limitations as regards the authorised duration of stay within the Schengen area (with a maximum of 90 days in a 180-day period);
 - for long stays, they will in principle require a residence permit or long stay visa issued by national authorities, under the national rules;
- relevant databases with a view to verify:¹²
 - the identity and the nationality of the third-country national and of the authenticity and validity of the travel document for crossing the border, and in particular:

⁷ Romania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, and Croatia.

⁸ Please note that UK nationals who are members of the family of a Union citizen exercising his or her right to free movement are subject to the rules set out in Article 5 of Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 77.

⁹ It should be noted that parts of these controls do already apply today, to citizens from the United Kingdom, when traveling into or out of the Schengen area.

¹⁰ Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.

¹¹ Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.

¹² Please note that the possibility of a temporary derogation from the principle, subject to some conditions, of the systematic checks against relevant databases at some land and sea border crossing points does not apply to third country nationals (Article 8(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399).

- if an alert has been issued in the Schengen Information System (SIS) for the purposes of refusing entry and to check possible threats to public policy, internal security, public health and international relations;
- the purpose (e.g. tourism or work) and the conditions of the intended stay (e.g. accommodation, internal travels);
- the existence of sufficient means of subsistence (i.e. having sufficient means to pay for the intended stay and return travel).

The Commission submitted a proposal,¹³ on 13 November 2018, to exempt UK nationals from the requirement to be in possession of a short-stay visa (“Schengen-visa”)¹⁴ when crossing the external borders, where the intended duration of the stay in the Schengen area is 90 days within a 180-day period. It is now up to the European Parliament and the Council to adopt this proposal. A continued exemption from Schengen visa will require that nationals of all EU Member States are equally exempted from UK short-stay visa requirements, following the visa reciprocity principle.

Travellers are advised to verify, prior to travel, the validity of travel documents and to ensure that they fulfil all the above conditions before they travel to the EU. The non-fulfilment of any of the entry conditions may result¹⁵ in refusal of entry issued in line with the procedure set out in Union law with regard to third country nationals.¹⁶

Checks on exit include verification of:

- the possession of a valid travel document for crossing the external border;
- verification that the person did not exceed the maximum duration of stay in the territory of the Member States;
- relevant databases similarly as upon entry checks.

Travellers are advised to take account of possible delays at border posts as of the withdrawal date, especially at those with heavy volumes of traffic (Eurostar train stations, Eurotunnel Le Shuttle in Calais and Folkestone, Channel ports, etc).

¹³ Proposal COM(2018)745 of 13 November 2018.

¹⁴ Article 6(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) 2016/399 provides for some limited exceptions, where despite the non-fulfilment of entry conditions the third country national can be granted entry.

¹⁶ Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.

3. CUSTOMS CONTROLS

As of the withdrawal date, goods which are brought into the customs territory of the EU from the United Kingdom are subject to customs supervision and may be subject to customs controls in accordance with EU customs law.^{17 18}

Luggage and other goods carried by or on travellers entering the EU from the United Kingdom will be subject to customs controls.¹⁹ Allowances are made for travellers' personal effects and certain other items (see section 4.1 below).

In particular, goods which are intended to be put on the EU market or intended for private use or consumption within the customs territory of the EU must be declared for release for free circulation. Further information is available at: https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/individuals/travelling/travelling-europe-what-dohave-know_en

Goods which are temporarily imported may be declared for the temporary admission procedure. To this end, ATA Carnets may be used. ATA Carnets are international customs documents permitting the duty-free and tax-free temporary export and import of goods for up to one year. Additional information is available at: <https://iccwbo.org/resources-for-business/ata-carnet/>

4. DUTIES, VAT AND EXCISE²⁰

4.1. Exemption from duties, VAT and excise

Travellers entering the EU from the United Kingdom carrying goods in their luggage or otherwise with them are entitled to duty free allowances (meaning

¹⁷ Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code, OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1.

¹⁸ The rules set out in this section will apply also to goods brought into the customs territory of the EU from the **Channel Islands** and the **Isle of Man** (Article 4(1) last indent of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013).

¹⁹ Article 46(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.

²⁰ Regarding **customs duties**, the rules set out in this section will apply, as of the withdrawal date, also to goods brought into the customs territory of the EU from the **Isle of Man** and the **Channel Islands** (Article 4(1) last indent of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code, OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).

Regarding **VAT**, the rules set out in this section will apply, as of the withdrawal date, also to goods brought into the VAT territory of the EU from the **Isle of Man** and vice-versa (Article 7(2) of Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax OJ L 347, 11.12.2006, p. 1) (The Channel Islands are, already today, not part of the EU VAT territory, Article 6(1)(e) of Directive 2006/112/EC).

Regarding **excise**, the rules set out in this section will apply, as of the withdrawal date, also to goods brought into the excise territory of the EU from the **Isle of Man** (Article 6(2)(d) of Council Directive 2008/118/EC of 16 December 2008 concerning the general arrangements for excise duty, OJ L 9, 14.1.2009, p. 12) (The Channel Islands are, already today, not part of the EU excise territory, Article 5(2)(d) of Directive 2008/118/EC).

goods exempt from import duty and VAT, and where applicable excise duty). The goods concerned and the corresponding allowances can be found at:

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/individuals/travelling/entering-eu_en

Travellers are advised to familiarise themselves with the rules concerning duty free allowances and only go through the green customs exit ("green channel") if they have no more than the maximum quantities allowed. Otherwise they should use the red exit ("red channel") and make a customs declaration.

4.2. VAT refunds for goods purchased in the EU²¹

Visitors from outside the EU are entitled to get a refund of VAT paid on goods they have purchased during their stay in the EU provided that the goods are presented to customs on departure from the EU together with the VAT refund documents.

[Guide to VAT refund for visitors to the EU](#)

5. PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

EU law prohibits and restricts the introduction or importation of certain goods into the EU on grounds of *inter alia* the protection of human, animal and plant health, the environment or the protection of national treasures.

As of the withdrawal date, these prohibitions and restrictions will apply to goods which enter the EU from the United Kingdom or are leaving the EU to the United Kingdom.²²

While most prohibitions and restrictions *de jure* or in practice are only relevant for professional traders,²³ some are also relevant for individual travellers:

²¹ In the context of the negotiations of the EU-UK withdrawal agreement, the EU is trying to agree solutions with the United Kingdom to ensure the refund of VAT in relation to transactions prior to the end of the transition period in situations where the refund request could not be submitted by the taxable person or forwarded by his residence State before the end of the transition period. See, in particular, the latest text of the draft withdrawal agreement agreed at negotiator's level, which is available here: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/draft_agreement_coloured.pdf and the "joint statement" from the negotiators of the EU and of the United Kingdom Government presented on 19 June 2018 (https://ec.europa.eu/commission/brexit-negotiations/negotiating-documents-article-50-negotiations-united-kingdom_en).

²² In the context of the negotiations of the EU-UK withdrawal agreement, the EU is trying to agree solutions with the United Kingdom for movements of goods that have started before and end after the end of the transition period ("sailing goods"). See, in particular, the latest text of the draft withdrawal agreement agreed at negotiator's level, which is available here: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/draft_agreement_coloured.pdf and the "joint statement" from the negotiators of the EU and of the United Kingdom Government presented on 19 June 2018 (https://ec.europa.eu/commission/brexit-negotiations/negotiating-documents-article-50-negotiations-united-kingdom_en).

5.1. Accompanying pets²⁴

Union law²⁵ sets rules for the non-commercial movement of pet dogs, cats and ferrets (hereafter "pets")²⁶ that accompany travellers coming from third countries.^{27 28}

5.1.1. *Non-commercial movements into the EU-27 of pets accompanying a pet owner resident in the United Kingdom*

The "EU pet passport"²⁹ issued before the withdrawal date to a pet owner resident in the United Kingdom will from that date no longer be a valid document for travelling with pets from the United Kingdom to any of the EU-27 Member States as of the withdrawal date.

²³ For example, the prohibitions and restrictions for waste, or certain chemicals (see, for more information, the "Notice to stakeholders - Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and EU rules in the field of import/export licences for certain goods" at https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness_en).

²⁴ For more information, please consult https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/pet-movement_en.

²⁵ Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the non-commercial movement of pet animals, OJ L 178, 28.6.2013, p. 1.

²⁶ Please note that, currently, live pet birds accompanying travellers entering the EU have to be accompanied by a veterinary certificate certifying compliance with one of the following requirements: a 30-days isolation prior to departure in the third country, or a 10-day isolation period with testing for avian influenza, or a post import quarantine in the Member State of destination or vaccination against avian influenza. (Commission Decision 2007/25/EC of 22 December 2006 as regards certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza and movements of pet birds accompanying their owners into the Community (OJ L 8, 13.1.2007, p. 29)).

In addition, regarding live pet birds, requirements for introducing specimens of endangered species may apply (see below, section 5.6).

²⁷ In the context of the negotiations of the EU-UK withdrawal agreement, the EU is trying to agree solutions with the United Kingdom for live animals the movement of which is ongoing at the end of the transition period. See, in particular, the latest text of the draft withdrawal agreement agreed at negotiator's level, which is available here: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/draft_agreement_coloured.pdf and the "joint statement" from the negotiators of the EU and of the United Kingdom Government presented on 19 June 2018 (https://ec.europa.eu/commission/brexit-negotiations/negotiating-documents-article-50-negotiations-united-kingdom_en).

²⁸ These rules will also apply, as of the withdrawal date, to the non-commercial movement of pets from the **Channel Islands** and the **Isle of Man** (Regulation (EEC) No 706/73 of the Council of 12 March 1973 concerning the Community arrangements applicable to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man for trade in agricultural products, OJ L 68, 15.3.1973, p. 1).

²⁹ Model of pet passport laid down in Part 1 of Annex III to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013 of 28 June 2013 on the model identification documents for the non-commercial movement of dogs, cats and ferrets, the establishment of lists of territories and third countries and the format, layout and language requirements of the declarations attesting compliance with certain conditions provided for in Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 178, 28.6.2013, p. 109).

The requirements for pets accompanying travellers coming from the United Kingdom as of the withdrawal date will also depend on whether the United Kingdom is "listed", as of that date, as a third country providing certain animal health guarantees. Travellers concerned are advised to enquire, sufficiently in advance of a planned trip from the United Kingdom to the EU, whether the United Kingdom is "listed" in order to establish what requirements apply. The lists adopted by the EU are published here: https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/pet-movement/eu-legislation/non-commercial-non-eu/listing_en.

5.1.1.1. If the United Kingdom is listed by the Commission in accordance with Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013³⁰

Pets moved into the EU-27 as of the withdrawal date will have to be accompanied by a duly filled-in third country pet passport, the model of which has been adopted by the Commission.³¹ This passport must attest a valid anti-rabies vaccination.^{32 33}

In addition, prior to entry into Finland, Ireland or Malta, pet dogs will have to be treated against *Echinococcus multilocularis* and this treatment must be attested by the administering veterinarian in the pet passport.³⁴

5.1.1.2. If the United Kingdom is listed by the Commission in accordance with Article 13(2) of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013³⁵

An animal health certificate issued by an official veterinarian will be required for each entry of an accompanying pet and only remains valid for movement within the EU-27 Member States for a period of four

³⁰ See Part 1 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013.

³¹ Part 3 of Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013.

³² Annex III to Regulation (EU) No 576/2013.

³³ The former EU pet passport issued before the date of withdrawal to a pet owner resident in the United Kingdom after that date may serve as supporting documentation to certify a still valid vaccination.

³⁴ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/772 of 21 November 2017 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to preventive health measures for the control of *Echinococcus multilocularis* infection in dogs, OJ L 130, 28.5.2018, p. 1.

³⁵ See Part 2 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013.

months.³⁶ This certificate must attest a valid anti-rabies vaccination.^{37 38}

In addition, prior to entry into Finland, Ireland or Malta, pet dogs will have to be treated against *Echinococcus multilocularis* and this treatment must be attested by the administering veterinarian in the pet passport.³⁹

Pets entering the EU-27 as of the withdrawal date will have to be presented to a designated travellers' point of entry⁴⁰ in order to undergo the necessary compliance checks.⁴¹

5.1.1.3. If the United Kingdom is not listed by the Commission

The same conditions as set out in point 5.1.1.2. apply. However, the certificate referred to in point 5.1.1.2. must also attest a valid rabies antibody titration test.⁴² The test must have been carried out in an EU-approved laboratory or in a laboratory approved by one of the EU-27 Member States⁴³ on a sample taken at least 30 days after vaccination and not less than three months before movement.

5.1.2. *Non-commercial movements into the EU-27 of pets accompanying a pet owner resident in an EU-27 Member State and returning from the United Kingdom after a temporary movement to the United Kingdom*

The requirements for pets accompanying travellers coming from the United Kingdom as of the withdrawal date will also depend on whether the United Kingdom is "listed", as of that date, as a third country providing certain animal health guarantees. Travellers concerned are advised to enquire, sufficiently in advance of a planned trip from the United Kingdom to the EU, whether the United Kingdom is "listed" in order to establish what requirements apply. The lists adopted by the EU are published here: https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/pet-movement/eu-legislation/non-commercial-non-eu/listing_en

³⁶ Note (b) in Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013.

³⁷ Annex III to Regulation (EU) No 576/2013.

³⁸ The former EU pet passport issued before the date of withdrawal to a pet owner resident in the United Kingdom after that date may serve as supporting documentation to certify a still valid vaccination.

³⁹ Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/772.

⁴⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/pet-movement/eu-legislation/non-commercial-non-eu/tpe_en.

⁴¹ Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013.

⁴² Annex IV to Regulation (EU) No 576/2013.

⁴³ https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/pet-movement/approved-labs_en

- 5.1.2.1. If the United Kingdom is listed by the Commission in accordance with Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013⁴⁴

Pets moved into the EU-27 will have to be accompanied by a duly filled-in EU pet passport. This passport must attest a valid anti-rabies vaccination.

In addition, prior to entry into Finland, Ireland or Malta, pet dogs will have to be treated against *Echinococcus multilocularis* and this treatment must be attested by the administering veterinarian in the pet passport.⁴⁵

- 5.1.2.2. If the United Kingdom is listed by the Commission in accordance with Article 13(2) of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013⁴⁶

The same conditions as set out in point 5.1.2.1. apply.

In addition, pets entering the EU-27 as of the withdrawal date will have to be presented to a designated travellers' point of entry⁴⁷ in order to undergo the necessary compliance checks.⁴⁸

- 5.1.2.3. If the United Kingdom is not listed by the Commission

The same conditions as set out in point 5.1.2.1. apply.

In addition, the pets must have a valid rabies antibody titration test in accordance with Annex IV to Regulation (EU) No 576/2013. The test must have been carried out in an approved laboratory⁴⁹

- either before movement to the United Kingdom on a sample taken at least 30 days after vaccination and documented in the pet passport; or

- in the United Kingdom on a sample taken at least 30 days after vaccination and not less than three months before return to EU-27 Member States and documented in the animal health certificate issued by an official veterinarian

⁴⁴ See Part 1 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013.

⁴⁵ Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/772.

⁴⁶ See Part 2 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013.

⁴⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/pet-movement/eu-legislation/non-commercial-non-eu/tpe_en.

⁴⁸ Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013.

⁴⁹ Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/772.

in the United Kingdom based on supporting documentation from the laboratory.

Pets entering the EU-27 as of the withdrawal date will have to be presented to a designated travellers' point of entry⁵⁰ in order to undergo the necessary compliance checks.⁵¹

5.2. Plants and plant products⁵²

Union law⁵³ prohibits the introduction into the Union of certain plants, plant products and other objects due to their phytosanitary risk. Examples are grapevine or citrus plants for planting, seed potatoes or soil. These prohibitions also apply where plants, plant products and other objects accompany travellers.^{54 55}

As of the withdrawal date, these prohibitions apply also vis-à-vis the United Kingdom.⁵⁶

Travellers concerned are advised to enquire, prior to travelling, the precise scope of these prohibitions.

5.3. Personal consignments of products of animal origin⁵⁷

Union law⁵⁸ prohibits the introduction into the EU of certain products of animal origin where they form part of travellers' luggage.⁵⁹ This concerns for

⁵⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/pet-movement/eu-legislation/non-commercial-non-eu/tpe_en.

⁵¹ Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013.

⁵² For more information, please consult https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animalproducts/personal_imports_en.

⁵³ Article 4 in conjunction with Annex III, Part A of Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community, OJ L 169, 10.7.2000, p. 1.

⁵⁴ Union law also introduces certain requirements for the introduction into the Union of certain plants, plant products or other objects. However those requirements do not apply to small quantities, see Article 5(4) of Directive 2000/29/EC.

⁵⁵ New EU rules will apply from 14 December 2019. According to these rules, all prohibitions or import requirements for plants and other commodities from third countries also apply to plants and other commodities accompanying travellers. However, small quantities of certain plants and other commodities may be introduced without a phytosanitary certificate, only if so regulated by a Commission implementing act to be adopted in the future, see Article 75 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4.

⁵⁶ The rules also apply, as of the withdrawal date, to personal consignments of travellers from the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man (Regulation (EEC) No 706/73 of the Council of 12 March 1973 concerning the Community arrangements applicable to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man for trade in agricultural products, OJ L 68, 15.3.1973, p. 1).

⁵⁷ For more information, please consult https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animalproducts/personal_imports_en.

example meat and milk and their products like ham and cheese. Exceptions are provided for certain quantities of, for example, powdered infant milk, infant food, and special foods or special processed pet feed required for medical reasons.

As of the withdrawal date, these prohibitions apply also vis-à-vis the United Kingdom.⁶⁰

The Commission has adopted⁶¹ a "leaflet" (annexed) that sets out the detailed rules, as well as the exceptions, for example for medical or nutritional purposes.

5.4. Cash⁶²

Union law requires persons that enter or leave the EU carrying EUR 10 000 or more in cash (or its equivalent in other currencies) or in bearer negotiable instruments (easily convertible assets such as cheques drawn on a third party) to make a declaration to the customs authorities of the Member State in which they are entering or leaving the EU.⁶³

As of the withdrawal date, this obligation applies also vis-à-vis the United Kingdom.

Customs authorities are empowered under Regulation (EC) No 1889/2005 to undertake controls on individuals, their baggage and their means of transport and detain cash that has not been declared.

Travellers must be aware that all Member States of the EU apply penalties in the event of failure to comply with the obligation to declare as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1889/2005.

⁵⁸ Commission Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 of 5 March 2009 on the introduction into the Community of personal consignments of products of animal origin, OJ L 77, 24.3.2009, p. 1.

⁵⁹ In this context, while not necessarily directly relevant for travellers, it is recalled that Union law **prohibits the importation into the EU of any catering waste from means of transport operating internationally** (Articles 8(f) and 41(2)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation), OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1). Such catering waste has to be disposed of in accordance with 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 (e.g. direct incineration), or it has to remain on board of the means of transport and returned to the third country.

⁶⁰ The rules also apply, as of the withdrawal date, to personal consignments of travellers from the **Channel Islands** and the **Isle of Man** (Regulation (EEC) No 706/73 of the Council of 12 March 1973 concerning the Community arrangements applicable to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man for trade in agricultural products, OJ L 68, 15.3.1973, p. 1).

⁶¹ Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 206/2009.

⁶² For more information, please consult https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/individuals/cash-controls_en.

⁶³ Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1889/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on controls of cash entering or leaving the Community, OJ L 309, 25.11.2005, p. 9.

5.5. Cultural goods⁶⁴

Union law⁶⁵ submits the export of certain cultural goods (such as furniture more than 50 years old or books more than 100 years old and with a value of more than EUR 50.000, printed maps more than 200 years old and with a value of more than EUR 15.000⁶⁶) to an export licence. This requirement also applies to individual travellers.

As of the withdrawal date, this obligation applies also vis-à-vis the United Kingdom.

Travellers concerned are advised to enquire whether goods carried in luggage are subject to export licence requirements.

5.6. Specimens of endangered species⁶⁷

Union law⁶⁸ as a general rule provides that persons *travelling to the EU from third countries* may introduce specimens of endangered species (animals or plants)⁶⁹ into the EU only subject to the prior authorisation by the CITES authority of the Member State of destination. The persons *travelling from the EU to a third country* may (re-)export such specimens only based on the prior authorisation by the CITES authority of the Member State where the specimens are located. The documents required to this effect depend on the status of the species in question (i.e. how strictly it is protected, which varies between the different annexes to Regulation (EC) No 338/97) and on the nature and direction of the movement (import, export or re-export).

Union law provides, however, for exceptions from the authorisation requirement:

- "Personal and household effects": The import or (re-)export of 'personal and household effects' is *not subject to prior authorisation*.⁷⁰
⁷¹ However, certain conditions regarding the mode and circumstances

⁶⁴ For more information, please consult https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/customs-controls/cultural-goods_en.

⁶⁵ Article 2(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 of 18 December 2008 on the export of cultural goods, OJ L 39, 10.2.2009, p. 1.

⁶⁶ See Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 116/2009.

⁶⁷ For more information, please consult http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/index_en.htm.

⁶⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 61, 3.3.1997, p. 1.

⁶⁹ The endangered species are listed in the annexes to Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

⁷⁰ Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

⁷¹ Articles 57, 58 and 58a of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006 of 4 May 2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 166, 19.6.2006, p. 1.

of the cross-border movement must be fulfilled for dead specimens and parts or derivatives of animals or plants to be considered as 'personal and household effects'. Live animals or plants do not qualify as such. Hunting trophies are generally also covered by these less strict provisions, but hunting trophies from certain strictly protected species are subject to specific rules.⁷²

- **Pets:** People travelling to and from the EU with their pets, where these belong to species listed in the annexes to Regulation (EC) No 338/97 (such as most parrots⁷³, and certain turtles and corals) can apply for a *personal ownership certificate*.⁷⁴ Such a certificate can be obtained for a legally acquired live animal held for personal, non-commercial purposes, if the person travelling wants to avoid having to apply for prior authorisation each time an international border is crossed. For travels to and from the EU, the certificate is issued by the CITES authority of the Member State from which the animal originates or, if it originates from a third country, by the CITES authority of the Member State into which it was first introduced.

As of the withdrawal date, the authorisation requirement applies to movements of such specimens between the United Kingdom and the EU.

A personal ownership certificate issued by the CITES authority of the United Kingdom can, as of the withdrawal date no longer be used for travelling to or from the EU with a live animal. Rather, only certificates issued as of the withdrawal date by the United Kingdom as party to the CITES convention⁷⁵ will be accepted as of the withdrawal date.

Travellers concerned are advised to contact the CITES authorities⁷⁶ of the Member State of destination (if it is an import) or where the specimen is located (if it is a (re-)export) in order to apply and obtain the necessary prior authorisations or certificates.

⁷² An overview of the provisions applicable to personal and household effects appears on pp. 78-79 of the *Reference Guide – European Wildlife Trade Regulations*, available at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/legis_refguide_en.htm.

⁷³ Please note that this issue is separate from veterinary requirements (see above, section 5.1).

⁷⁴ Chapter VIII of Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006.

⁷⁵ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-12-03-R17.pdf>

⁷⁶ A list of the CITES authorities of the EU Member States is maintained and updated, in case of changes, by the European Commission and can be consulted at the following address: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/list_authorities.pdf

5.7. Invasive alien species⁷⁷

Union law⁷⁸ provides that persons travelling to the EU may introduce specimens of invasive alien species of Union concern⁷⁹ only subject to the prior authorisation by the competent authorities of the Member State of destination and, where relevant, of transit. The prohibition applies to live specimens as well as to any parts, gametes, seeds, eggs or propagules, hybrids, varieties or breeds of these species that might survive and subsequently reproduce.

The list of invasive alien species of Union concern is valid throughout the EU territory, excluding the outermost regions, which must establish lists adapted to their own circumstances. However, in addition to the EU list of invasive alien species of Union concern, each Member State may establish its own national list of invasive alien species subject to specific national rules.

As of the withdrawal date, the rules indicated above will become applicable to movements of such specimens from the United Kingdom to the EU.

Travellers concerned are advised to seek advice on such national lists from the competent authorities of the destination or transit Member States.

5.8. Firearms⁸⁰

Union law⁸¹ provides for a specific regime for the movement of firearms between Member States, including firearms accompanying travellers. These rules provide, inter alia, for the issuing of a 'European firearms pass'. This is issued on request by the competent authorities of a Member State to a person who is lawfully entering into possession of and using a firearm.⁸²

Whenever persons want to travel from an EU Member States to another EU Member State, or through an EU Member State, they must obtain prior

⁷⁷ For more information, please consult http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/index_en.htm

⁷⁸ Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 35.

⁷⁹ The invasive alien species of Union concern are listed in the annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1141 of 13 July 2016 adopting a list of invasive alien species of Union concern pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, OJ L 189, 14.7.2016, p. 4. See also here: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/list/index_en.htm.

⁸⁰ For more information, please consult http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/defence/defence-firearms-directives_en and https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-firearms_en.

⁸¹ Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons, OJ L 256, 13.9.1991, p. 51.

⁸² The European Firearms Pass is valid for a maximum period of 5 years, which may be extended. It is a non-transferable document and records the firearms possessed and used by the holder of the pass.

authorisation from each of those Member States which will then be recorded in the European firearms pass that they must have in their possession throughout their journey. However, there are exceptions to this need for prior authorisation. This is the case for historical re-enactors and hunters, who may travel with specific categories of firearms as long as they are in possession of a European firearms pass listing their firearms and given that they are able to substantiate the reasons for their journey (such as an invitation for an event in Member State of destination).

As of the withdrawal date, these rules no longer apply to firearms moved from the United Kingdom to the EU and *vice-versa*. Rather, rules for bringing firearms into/out of the Union will apply.⁸³ These rules provide for the following:⁸⁴

- Where firearms are brought temporarily into the EU from the United Kingdom, national rules for the declaration and authorisation of firearms will apply.⁸⁵
- With respect to temporary exports from the EU to the United Kingdom of certain firearms by hunters or sport shooters as part of their accompanied personal effects (or for the re-export following temporary admission for hunting or sport shooting activities), no export authorisation will be required, provided that they substantiate to the competent authorities the reasons for the journey.⁸⁶ When leaving the EU to the United Kingdom through a Member State other than the Member State of their residence, hunters and sport shooters shall produce to the competent authorities a European Firearms Pass. In the case of travel by air, the European Firearms Pass shall be produced to the competent authorities where the relevant items are handed over to the airline for transport out of the customs territory of the Union. When leaving the EU to the United Kingdom through the Member State of their residence, hunters and sport shooters may, instead of a European Firearms Pass, choose to produce another document considered valid for this purpose by the competent authorities of that Member State.⁸⁷

⁸³ Regarding the relevant EU customs rules, see sections 3 and 4 of this notice.

⁸⁴ It is recalled that the United Kingdom is going to apply, as of the withdrawal date, national rules for imports and exports into/from the United Kingdom.

⁸⁵ This notice does not address the rules for the placing on the market of firearms imported into the EU, cf. Article 4 of Directive 91/477/EEC.

⁸⁶ Article 9(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, OJ L 94, 30.3.2012, p. 1.

⁸⁷ Article 9(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 258/2012.

Travellers concerned are advised to enquire with the responsible authorities of the United Kingdom or the relevant EU Member State what the precise conditions for the import, export or transit of firearms are.

6. USE OF AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES

6.1. Driving licences⁸⁸

According to Union law,⁸⁹ driving licences issued by Member States of the EU are mutually recognised.⁹⁰ As of the withdrawal date, this mutual recognition will no longer be compulsory as a matter of EU law. Instead, an international agreement, the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic,⁹¹ will apply. The United Kingdom and all but four Member States (Ireland, Cyprus, Malta and Spain) are parties to this Convention which provides for the recognition of national driving licences and international driving permits issued by contracting states in accordance with this Convention.

The four EU Member States (Ireland, Cyprus, Malta and Spain) which are not parties to the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic are parties to a previous international agreement, to which the United Kingdom is also a party⁹². This agreement provides for the recognition of driving licences, but parties to this agreement may also require the holders of driving licences to be in possession of an International Driving Permit.

Holders of UK driving licences who intend to drive in the EU are therefore advised to contact the responsible Member State authorities regarding the recognition rules for driving licences. Holders of European Union driving licences who intend to drive in the United Kingdom are advised to contact the responsible authority in the United Kingdom regarding the recognition rules for their driving licences.

⁸⁸ For more information, please consult https://ec.europa.eu/transport/road_safety/topics/driving-licence/eu-driving_licence_en.

⁸⁹ Article 2 of Directive 2006/126/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on driving licences, OJ L 403, 30.12.2006, p. 18.

⁹⁰ The holder of a valid driving licence issued by an EU Member State may also exchange it for an equivalent driving licence by another Member State if the holder takes up normal residence in that Member State (Articles 11 and 12 of Directive 2006/126/EC). As of the withdrawal date, a driving licence issued by the United Kingdom can no longer be exchanged for a driving licence by an EU-27 Member State on the basis of EU law. A driving licence issued, prior to the withdrawal date, by an EU-27 Member State in exchange of a driving licence issued in the United Kingdom remains valid.

⁹¹ Article 41(2) of the Convention on Road Traffic, Vienna, 8 November 1968.

⁹² Convention on Road Traffic, Geneva, 19 September 1949.

6.2. Third party liability insurance⁹³

Union law⁹⁴ prohibits the use on the territory of the EU Member States of uninsured vehicles, and ensures that insurance against civil liability arising from the use of vehicles covers the entire territory of the EU.⁹⁵ A vehicle normally based in a third country must be provided with a valid "green card" or with a certificate of frontier insurance.⁹⁶ Compliance with this requirement may be verified upon entry into the EU.

As of the withdrawal date, for vehicles used in the EU but registered in the United Kingdom, only the international Green Card system⁹⁷ applies. The Green Card system allows the use in a State of a vehicle insured in another State, provided that both States are members of the Green Card system. All EU-27 Member States and the United Kingdom participate in the Green Card system.

However, the following should be noted:

- The Green Card system does not oblige motor insurers in a Green Card member country to cover the territory of the Green Card member countries (an additional premium might be charged for the coverage).

Travellers to the EU from the United Kingdom with a UK-registered vehicle are advised to ensure, prior to travelling that their motor insurance policy covers the EU. The same applies for travellers from the EU to the United Kingdom with an EU-registered vehicle.

- A vehicle normally based in a third country must have present a valid Green Card when entering the EU, unless the third country benefits from a Commission decision that exempts it from this requirement.⁹⁸

Travellers to the EU from the United Kingdom with a UK-registered vehicle are advised to ensure, prior to travelling, that a Green Card is present in the vehicle, unless they have certainty that the aforementioned Commission decision has been taken. Travellers from the EU to the United Kingdom with an EU-registered vehicle are

⁹³ For more information please consult https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/insurance-and-pensions/motor-insurance_en.

⁹⁴ Article 7 of Directive 2009/103/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability, OJ L 263, 7.10.2009, p. 11.

⁹⁵ Article 14 of Directive 2009/103/EC.

⁹⁶ Article 8(1) of Directive 2009/103/EC.

⁹⁷ <http://www.cobx.org/content/default.asp?PageID=57>.

⁹⁸ Article 8(2) of Directive 2009/103/EC. Regarding non-EEA States, such Commission decisions have been taken for Andorra, Serbia and Switzerland.

advised to travel with the Green Card in the vehicle, or query the matter with the authorities in the United Kingdom.

7. MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RELATED ISSUES; EMERGENCIES

7.1. Entitlement of healthcare under Union law on social security coordination⁹⁹

Union law¹⁰⁰ provides for access to healthcare during temporary stay abroad based on the European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) or, for planned treatments, based on the prior authorisation by the relevant competent institution (e.g. the institution with which the person concerned is insured).

Costs of such healthcare are reimbursed between the relevant institutions of the Member States involved.

As of the withdrawal date, these rules no longer apply vis-à-vis the United Kingdom.¹⁰¹ This means the following:

- As of the withdrawal date, nationals of EU-27 Member States and their family members will not be able to access healthcare for unexpected care in the United Kingdom on the basis of EHIC. UK nationals will not be able to access healthcare in the EU-27 on the basis of EHIC as of the withdrawal date.

Persons insured in an EU-27 Member State and intending to travel in the United Kingdom are advised to query with the institution with which they are insured whether it will reimburse healthcare accessed in a third country. The same applies to persons insured in the United Kingdom and intending to travel in the EU-27.

Where reimbursement is not ensured, persons concerned should consider taking out private travel insurance.

- As of the withdrawal date, prior authorisations for planned treatments in the United Kingdom can no longer be issued by EU-27 Member States on the basis of Union law. No prior authorisations can be issued by the United Kingdom for planned treatments in the EU-27 on the basis of Union law.

⁹⁹ For more information, please consult <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=559>.

¹⁰⁰ Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems, OJ L 166, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

¹⁰¹ In the context of the negotiations of the EU-UK withdrawal agreement, the EU is trying to agree solutions with the United Kingdom to ensure reimbursement, recovery and offsetting in relation to events that occurred before the end of the transition period. For information on the ongoing negotiations, see https://ec.europa.eu/commission/brexit-negotiations_en.

7.2. Entitlement of re-imbursement for cross-border healthcare under Union law on cross-border healthcare¹⁰²

Apart from the system of social security coordination referred to in section 7.1 of this notice, Union law¹⁰³ also provides for the possibility to obtain, under certain circumstances, reimbursement by the Member State of affiliation for a cross-border healthcare treatment in another Member State. As of the withdrawal date, patients affiliated in an EU-27 Member State will no longer benefit from the rules on reimbursement set out in that legislation as regards the cross-border treatment provided in the United Kingdom. Nor will patients affiliated in the United Kingdom any longer benefit from EU rules on reimbursement. It will be up to the EU-27 Member State of affiliation and the United Kingdom to decide on the reimbursement of such healthcare based on national law (in the same way as for healthcare received in other third countries).

Patients intending to obtain, as of the withdrawal date, reimbursement from an EU-27 Member State of affiliation for a treatment provided in the United Kingdom should query with their National Contact Points set up in accordance with Union law.¹⁰⁴ The same applies to patients intending to obtain, as of the withdrawal date, reimbursement from the United Kingdom.¹⁰⁵

7.3. Recognition of medical prescriptions issued in another Member State¹⁰⁶

Union law¹⁰⁷ obliges Member States to recognise cross-border medical prescriptions of medicinal products or medical devices issued in another Member State. A medical prescription issued in the United Kingdom, as of the withdrawal date, will no longer be recognised in an EU-27 Member State on the basis of Union law.

¹⁰² For more information, please consult https://ec.europa.eu/health/cross_border_care/overview_en.

¹⁰³ Directive 2011/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare (OJ L 88, 4.4.2011, p. 45).

¹⁰⁴ Article 6 of Directive 2011/24/EU.

¹⁰⁵ Please note that the Union law obliging the EU Member States to maintain National Contact Points to inform patients about cross-border healthcare will no longer apply to the United Kingdom as of the withdrawal date.

¹⁰⁶ For more information, please consult https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/cross_border_care/docs/impl_directive_prescriptions_2012_en.pdf.

¹⁰⁷ Article 11(1) of Directive 2011/24/EU, Commission Implementing Directive 2012/52/EU of 20 December 2012 laying down measures to facilitate the recognition of medical prescriptions issued in another Member State (OJ L 356, 22.12.2012, p. 68).

7.4. European emergency number – 112¹⁰⁸

Union law¹⁰⁹ obliges Member States to ensure that all end-users of electronic communications services allowing calls from fixed and mobile telephones, including from payphones, are able to call the "European emergency number" 112 free of charge. In addition, users with disabilities must have access to emergency services that is equivalent to that enjoyed by other users.

As of the withdrawal date, these obligations no longer apply to the United Kingdom.

7.5. Parking cards for disabled¹¹⁰

EU law¹¹¹ recommends that EU Member States mutually recognise parking cards for people with disabilities, introduced in accordance with the standardised EU-model parking card.¹¹²

Under current practices, United Kingdom authorities¹¹³ usually recognise EU-model parking cards issued by other EU Member States, allowing owners of an EU-model parking card to park in parking spaces reserved for disabled persons in the United Kingdom. The same holds usually for the recognition, in an EU-27 Member State of a United Kingdom national parking card (the so-called "Blue Badge").¹¹⁴

There is no certainty that authorities in the EU and in United Kingdom will maintain the usual practice of mutual recognition of each other's parking cards for people with disabilities. This will be a matter for the discretion of these authorities.

Persons with disabilities using a parking card for people with disabilities may therefore wish to contact the relevant authorities in advance.

¹⁰⁸ For more information, please consult <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/112>.

¹⁰⁹ Article 26 of Directive 2002/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on universal service and users' rights relating to electronic communications networks and services (Universal Service Directive), OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 51.

¹¹⁰ For more information, please consult https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/transport-disability/parking-card-disabilities-people/index_en.htm.

¹¹¹ Council Recommendation 98/376/EC of 4 June 1998 on a parking card for people with disabilities, OJ L 167, 12.6.1998, p. 25.

¹¹² See Annex to Recommendation 98/376/EC. Issuance and management of EU-model parking cards as well as the applicable conditions remain the competence of national and local authorities.

¹¹³ Enforcement of these national conditions is normally conducted by police and local authorities.

¹¹⁴ The UK has opted for a national model, encompassing some of the key-features of the EU-model card.

7.6. Consular protection¹¹⁵

Union law¹¹⁶ entitles EU citizens to consular protection by the diplomatic or consular authorities of any EU Member State, if they find themselves in a situation where they require assistance outside the EU with no embassy or consulate from their own Member State effectively in a position to help them (they are “unrepresented”). Unrepresented EU citizens are entitled to receive consular protection on the same conditions as the nationals of the EU Member State they turn to.

As of the withdrawal date, UK nationals will no longer be able to benefit from this right and EU-27 citizens will no longer be able to turn to UK embassies and consulates to seek consular protection on the basis of EU law.

7.7. Compensation mechanism for persons injured by a car in another Member State ("visiting victims")¹¹⁷

Union law provides for a compensation mechanism for injured persons in an accident occurring in another Member State and caused by the use of a vehicle based in that Member State ("visiting victims").¹¹⁸ This mechanism provides for compensation of the victim by the "compensation body" of the Member State of residence of the victim if the insurer fails to communicate with the injured party within a given deadline.¹¹⁹

As of the withdrawal date, this mechanism no longer applies to persons residing in the United Kingdom and injured by a car while visiting an EU-27 Member State and *vice-versa*.

¹¹⁵ For more information, please consult https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/eu-citizenship/consular-protection_en.

¹¹⁶ Articles 20(2)(c) and 23 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and Article 46 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. The right to consular protection is further elaborated in Council Directive (EU) 2015/637 of 20 April 2015 on the coordination and cooperation measures to facilitate consular protection for unrepresented citizens of the Union in third countries, OJ L 106, 24.4.2015, p. 1.

¹¹⁷ For more information, please consult https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/insurance-and-pensions/motor-insurance_en.

¹¹⁸ Chapter 7 of Directive 2009/103/EC of 16 September 2009 relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability, OJ L 263, 7.10.2009, p. 11.

¹¹⁹ Subsequently, that compensation body can claim compensation from the compensation body of the Member State in which the insurance undertaking which issued the policy is established, Article 24(2) of Directive 2009/103/EC.

8. INSURANCE, PASSENGER RIGHTS

8.1. Insolvency travel insurance

Union law¹²⁰ provides obligations for traders who organise package travel or facilitate linked travel arrangements, among others to protect travellers against insolvency.

Organisers and traders must comply with these obligations even when they are established in third countries¹²¹ as long as they sell or offer such services in an EU Member State or direct their activities to an EU Member State (by *inter alia* using a language or a currency other than the language or currency of the Member State of establishment).

In addition, when travellers buy packages from organisers established in a third country via retailers established in the EU, the organiser's obligation for the performance of the package and the securities for the refunds of the payments made and for the traveller's repatriation is ensured by the retailer, unless the retailer provides evidence that the organiser complies with these obligations.¹²²

Hence, as of the withdrawal date, EU law obliging organisers to protect travellers against the insolvency of the organiser will cease to apply where the organiser established in the United Kingdom does not direct its selling activities to the EU, and the package travel is not bought through a retailer in the EU.

In these cases, travellers are advised to assess the need to protect themselves against a possible insolvency of the organiser.

8.2. EU passenger rights¹²³

Union law provides for a set of rights for passengers, not only for air, but also for ship, bus and coach and rail passengers. These rights relate to information, reimbursement and re-routing, compensation, assistance and care, right of redress, and special rights for persons with disabilities and with reduced mobility.

As of the withdrawal date, EU passenger rights may no longer apply to travel between the EU and the United Kingdom, or may be limited.

¹²⁰ Article 17 of Directive (EU) 2015/2302 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on package travel and linked travel arrangements, OJ L 326, 11.12.2015, p. 1.

¹²¹ See the second subparagraph of Article 17(1) of Directive (EU) 2015/2302 as well as Regulations (EC) No 593/2008 and (EU) 1215/2012, in conjunction with recital 50 of Directive (EU) 2015/2302.

¹²² See Article 20 of Directive (EU) 2015/2302.

¹²³ For more information, please consult https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/passenger-rights/index_en.htm.

8.2.1. *Air passenger rights*

As of the withdrawal date, EU air passenger rights¹²⁴ will no longer apply to a flight with a non-EU carrier from an airport located in the United Kingdom to an airport located in the EU. The air passenger rights granted by EU law will however continue to apply to:

(i) flights departing from the United Kingdom to an airport situated in the territory of an EU-27 Member State operated by a Community carrier; as well as

(ii) flights departing from the EU-27 to a United Kingdom airport operated by any carrier.

Travellers should thus be aware that, depending on the carrier chosen, certain EU passenger rights will no longer apply to inbound flights to the EU.

EU law granting specific rights for persons with disabilities and persons with reduced mobility¹²⁵ travelling by air will no longer apply to air services that, as of the withdrawal date,

(i) depart from an airport in the United Kingdom,

(ii) transit through an airport in the United Kingdom, or

(iii) arrive at an airport in the United Kingdom.

However, certain rights, such as assistance by air carriers, continue to apply to air passengers departing from a United Kingdom airport to an EU-27 airport if the operating carrier is a Community air carrier.

8.2.2. *Ship passengers rights*

EU ship passenger rights¹²⁶ continue to apply where

(i) the port of embarkation is in the EU-27; or

(ii) the port of embarkation is in the United Kingdom, if the port of disembarkation is in the EU-27 and the service is operated by a carrier established within the territory of a Member State or offering

¹²⁴ Regulation (EC) No 261/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 establishing common rules on compensation and assistance to passengers in the event of denied boarding and of cancellation or long delay of flights, OJ L 46, 17.2.2004, p. 1.

¹²⁵ Regulation (EC) No 1107/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 concerning the rights of disabled persons and persons with reduced mobility when travelling by air OJ L 204, 26.7.2006, p. 1.

¹²⁶ Regulation (EU) No 1177/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 concerning the rights of passengers when travelling by sea and inland waterway, OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 1.

passenger transport services to or from a Member State ("Union carrier").

Travellers should be aware that, depending on the carrier chosen, EU passenger rights may no longer apply to journeys to the EU.

Regarding cruise passengers, the current set of EU passenger rights continues to apply if the port of embarkation is situated in a Member State.

8.2.3. *Bus and coach passenger rights*

EU bus and coach passenger rights¹²⁷ continue to apply to passengers travelling with regular services¹²⁸ where the boarding or the alighting point of the passengers is situated in the territory of a Member State and where the scheduled distance of the service is 250 km or more. For passengers where a scheduled distance of the service is less than 250 km, a reduced set of rules applies. Some Member States have exempted services from the application of the Regulation on passenger rights if a significant part of a regular service (including at least one scheduled stop) is operated outside the Union.¹²⁹

The bus and coach passenger rights granted by EU law will therefore continue to apply – if no exemption applies - to

- (i) passengers departing from the United Kingdom to a destination situated in the territory of an EU-27 Member State; as well as
- (ii) passengers departing from the EU-27 to a United Kingdom destination.

8.2.4. *Rail passengers rights*

EU rail passenger rights¹³⁰ apply to all rail journeys and services which

- (i) take place within the EU territory; and
- (ii) are being performed by a railway undertaking licensed in accordance with the EU rules.

¹²⁷ Regulation (EU) No 181/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 concerning the rights of passengers in bus and coach transport, OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 1.

¹²⁸ A more limited set of rights apply to occasional services.

¹²⁹ For more information, please consult <https://ec.europa.eu/transport/sites/transport/files/themes/passengers/road/doc/exemptions-from-bus-coach-passengers-rights-and-obligations.pdf>

¹³⁰ Regulation (EC) No 1371/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on rail passengers' rights and obligations OJ L 315, 3.12.2007, p. 14.

Therefore, as of the withdrawal date, EU rail passengers' rights will no longer apply on the UK sections of rail journeys between the United Kingdom and an EU Member State.

9. OTHER ISSUES

9.1. Card payments¹³¹

While the acceptance of debit or credit cards for payment transactions depends on the respective preferences of merchants, Union law¹³² sets limits to interchange fees charged to merchants in respect of such transactions. These rules only apply where both the payer's payment service provider and the payee's payment service provider are located in the EU.¹³³

As of the withdrawal date, transactions between the EU-27 and the United Kingdom will no longer be covered by the EU rules limiting interchange fees.

Provided that merchants are allowed to apply surcharges on consumers for card payments, this may lead to a higher surcharge for card payments.

9.2. Roaming¹³⁴

Union law¹³⁵ on roaming services prohibits any surcharge on roaming customers by the roaming provider (i.e. the domestic provider of mobile communications services - voice, SMS or data services) operating in an EU Member State in addition to the domestic retail price when travelling in the EU.

As of the withdrawal date, this obligation in Union law on the roaming provider will no longer apply either to roaming providers operating in the United Kingdom whenever their customers are roaming in the EU, or to roaming providers operating in the EU whenever their customers are roaming in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, roaming providers operating in a Member State will remain subject to the obligation in Union law to inform their customers about the roaming charges for the services provided applicable whenever they travel to the United Kingdom.¹³⁶

¹³¹ For more information, please consult https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/consumers/financial-products-and-services/payments-transfers-cheques/index_en.htm

¹³² Articles 3 and 4 of Regulation (EU) 2015/751 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on interchange fees for card-based payment transactions, OJ, L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 1.

¹³³ Article 1(1) of Regulation (EU) 2015/751

¹³⁴ For more information, please consult <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/roaming>

¹³⁵ Regulation (EU) No 531/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2012 on roaming on public mobile communications networks within the Union, OJ L 172, 30.6.2012, p. 10.

¹³⁶ Articles 14 and 15 of Regulation (EU) No 531/2012.

9.3. Portability of online content services¹³⁷

Union law on portability of online content services¹³⁸ allows EU consumers who buy or subscribe in their Member State of residence to online content services - to watch films or sporting events, listen to music, download e-books or play games - to continue accessing these services without additional costs when they travel or stay temporarily in other EU Member States (cross-border portability).

As of the withdrawal date, this obligation in Union law will no longer apply to providers of paid online content services in the EU-27 when their customers travel in the United Kingdom.

Also, as of the withdrawal date, this obligation in Union law will no longer apply to providers of paid online content services in the United Kingdom when their customers travel in the EU.

This means that customers of paid online content services in the EU-27 and in the United Kingdom may not be able to access the online content services they have subscribed to in the EU and in the United Kingdom respectively when travelling in the United Kingdom or the EU respectively, or may have a limited access to the service (e.g. access to a different catalogue).

¹³⁷ For more information, please consult <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/cross-border-portability-online-content-services>

¹³⁸ Regulation (EU) 2017/1128 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on cross-border portability of online content services in the internal market, OJ L 168, 30.6.2017, p. 1.

ANNEX: EU-LEAFLET ON PERSONAL CONSIGNMENTS OF PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN THAT FORM PART OF TRAVELLERS' LUGGAGE



Keep infectious animal diseases out of the EU!

Animal products may carry pathogens
causing infectious disease

Due to the risk of introducing diseases into the European Union (EU), there are strict procedures for the introduction of certain animal products into the EU. These procedures do not apply to the movements of animal products between the 27 Member States of the EU, or for animal products coming from Andorra, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino, and Switzerland.

All animal products not conforming to these rules must be surrendered on arrival **in the EU for official disposal**. Failure to declare such items may result in a fine or criminal prosecution.

1. Small quantities of meat and milk and their products (other than powdered infant milk, infant food, and special foods or special pet feed required for medical reasons)

You may only bring in or send to the EU personal consignments of meat and milk and their products (other than powdered infant milk, infant food, and special foods or special pet feed required for medical reasons) provided that they come from , the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, or Iceland, and their weight does not exceed **10 kg** per person.

2. Powdered infant milk, infant food, and special foods required for medical reasons

You may only bring in or send to the EU personal consignments of powdered infant milk, infant food, and special foods required for medical reasons provided that:

— they come from the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, or Iceland, and their combined quantity does not exceed the weight limit of **10 kg** per person, and that:

- the product does not require refrigeration before consumption,
- it is a packaged proprietary brand product, and
- the packaging is unbroken unless in current use

— they come from other countries (other than the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, or Iceland), and their combined quantity does not exceed the weight limit of **2 kg** per person, and that:

- the product does not require refrigeration before consumption,
- it is a packaged proprietary brand product, and
- the packaging is unbroken unless in current use.

3. Pet feed required for medical reasons

You may only bring in or send to the EU personal consignments of pet feed required for medical reasons provided that:

— they come from the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, or Iceland, and their combined quantity does not exceed the weight limit of 10 kg per person, and that:

- the product does not require refrigeration before consumption,
- it is a packaged proprietary brand product, and
- the packaging is unbroken unless in current use

— they come from other countries (other than the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, or Iceland), and their combined quantity does not exceed the weight limit of 2 kg per person, and that:

- the product does not require refrigeration before consumption,
- it is a packaged proprietary brand product, and

— the packaging is unbroken unless in current use

4. Small quantities of fishery products for personal human consumption

You may only bring in or send to the EU personal consignments of fishery products (including fresh, dried, cooked, cured or smoked fish, and certain shellfish, such as prawns, lobsters, dead mussels and dead oysters) provided that:

— fresh fish are eviscerated,

— the weight of the fishery products does not exceed, per person, 20 kg or the weight of one fish, whichever weight is the highest.

These restrictions do not apply to fishery products coming from the Faeroe Islands or Iceland.

5. Small quantities of other animal products for personal human consumption

You may only bring in or send to the EU other animal products, such as honey, live oysters, live mussels and snails for example, provided that:

— they come from the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, or Iceland, and that their combined weight does not exceed 10 kg per person,

— they come from other countries (other than the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, or Iceland) and their combined weight does not exceed 2 kg per person.

Please note that you may bring in small quantities of animal products from several of the above five categories (paragraphs 1-5) provided that they comply with the rules explained in each of the relevant paragraphs.

6. Larger quantities of animal products

You may only bring in or send to the EU larger quantities of animal products if they meet the requirements for commercial consignments, which include:

— certification requirements, as laid down in the appropriate official EC veterinary certificate,

— the presentation of the goods, with the correct documentation, to an authorised EU border inspection post for veterinary control, on arrival in the EU.

7. Exempted animal products

The following products are exempted from the rules explained previously:

— bread, cakes, biscuits, chocolate and confectionery (including sweets) not mixed or filled with meat product,

— food supplements packaged for the final consumer,

— meat extracts and meat concentrates,

— olives stuffed with fish,

— pasta and noodles not mixed or filled with meat product,

— soup stocks and flavourings packaged for the final consumer,

— any other food product not containing any fresh or processed meat or dairy and with less than 50 % of processed egg or fishery products.

8. Animal products from protected species

For certain protected species there may be additional restrictions in place. For example for caviar of sturgeon species, the weight limit is a maximum of 125 g per person.



Specific guidance on customs to stakeholders



HOW TO PREPARE FOR BREXIT

CUSTOMS GUIDE FOR BUSINESSES



In the absence of a Withdrawal Agreement, which would put in place a transition period until the end of 2020 (with the possibility of an extension foreseen in the Withdrawal agreement), the UK will be treated as a non-EU country for customs purposes as of 30 March 2019.

It is now urgent that businesses in the EU start preparing for the UK's withdrawal, if they have not yet done so.



BREXIT WILL AFFECT YOUR COMPANY IF...

- ... it **sells** goods or supplies services to the UK, or
- ... it **buys** goods or receives services from the UK, or
- ... it **moves** goods through the UK.



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Without a transition period (as tabled in the Withdrawal agreement) or a definitive arrangement, trade relations with the UK will be governed by general WTO rules, without application of preferences, as of 30 March 2019.

This means in particular that:

- Customs **formalities** will apply, declarations will have to be lodged and customs authorities may require guarantees for potential or existing customs debts.
- Customs **duties** will apply to goods entering the EU from the United Kingdom, without preferences.

- **Prohibitions or restrictions** may also apply to some goods entering the EU from the United Kingdom, which means that import or export licences might be required.
- **Import and export licences** issued by the United Kingdom will no longer be valid in the EU (EU27).
- **Authorisations for customs simplifications or procedures**, such as customs warehousing, issued by the United Kingdom will no longer be valid in the EU (EU27).
- **Authorised Economic Operator** (AEO) authorisations issued by the United Kingdom will no longer be valid in the EU (EU27) .
- Member States will charge **VAT at importation** of goods entering the EU from the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom will be exempt from VAT.
- Rules for the declaration and payment of VAT (for supplies of services such as **electronic services**), and for **cross-border VAT refunds** will change.
- Movements of **goods to** the United Kingdom will require an export declaration. Movement of excise goods to the UK may also require an electronic administrative document (eAD).
- Movements of **excise goods from** the United Kingdom to the EU (EU27) will have to be released from customs formalities before a movement under Excise Movement and Control System (EMCS) can begin.



WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

All businesses concerned have to prepare, make all necessary decisions, and complete all required administrative actions, before 30 March 2019 in order to avoid disruption.

Follow the checklist below and get to know which practical steps you need to take as soon as possible to be prepared.



BREXIT CHECKLIST FOR TRADERS



ASSESS WHETHER YOUR BUSINESS TRADES WITH THE UK OR MOVES GOODS THROUGH THE UK

If it does:



REGISTER your business with the national customs authority, to trade with non-EU countries.

You can find the contact details of the national customs authorities in this list: <https://europa.eu/!Xr37YV>



ASSESS whether your business is ready to continue trading with or via the UK by having the necessary:

1. **human capacity** (staff trained in customs matters);
2. **technical capacity** (IT systems and others); and
3. **customs authorisations**, such as for special procedures (storage, processing or for goods under the “specific use” rule).



ENQUIRE with your national customs authority about the existing customs **simplifications and facilitations** that are available for your business, such as:

1. simplifications for placing goods under a customs procedure;
2. comprehensive guarantees, with reduced amounts or waivers;
3. simplifications for transit procedures.

- CONSIDER** applying for an **Authorised Economic Operator** (AEO) status from your national customs authority.
- If you are registered for the **VAT Mini-One-Stop-Shop** in the UK, **REGISTER** in an EU27 Member State.
- If you have paid VAT in the UK in 2018, **SUBMIT your VAT refund claims sufficiently in advance of 29 March 2019** for them to be processed before that date.
- TALK** to your **business partners** (suppliers, intermediaries, carriers,...) as Brexit might also impact your supply chain.
- CHECK e-learning modules on Customs and Tax** to see whether you or your staff needs extra training.
- CONSULT** for more detailed technical information the European Commission's webpage which contains "preparedness notices" on a wide range of topics, including customs and taxes.

To get additional information and assistance, contact your national authorities, your local Chamber of Commerce and Industry, or your industry association.

CONTACT

Ireland

<http://gov.ie/Brexit>

<https://www.revenue.ie/brexit>

<https://www.prepareforbrexit.com/brexitqueries@revenue.ie>

Malta

<https://customs.gov.mt/bus/what-does-brexit-mean-for-my-business>

Malta.customs@gov.mt Telephone: 25685120 / 25685123



MORE INFORMATION AND RELATED LINKS

- Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU
https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/uk_withdrawal_en
- Factsheet “Seven things businesses in the EU27 need to know to prepare for Brexit”
https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/factsheet-preparing-withdrawal-brexit-preparedness-web_en.pdf
- Contacts of EU27 national authorities in the field of Customs and Tax
<https://europa.eu/!Xr37YV>
- Page with preparedness notices on all topics
https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness/preparedness-notices_en
- E-learning modules on Customs and Tax
https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/eu-training/general-overview_en



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL TAXATION AND CUSTOMS UNION

UK WITHDRAWAL BUSINESS TRANSIT SCENARIOS

IN CASE OF 'NO DEAL' AND THE UNITED KINGDOM ACCEDES TO THE CONVENTION ON A
COMMON TRANSIT PROCEDURE AND TO THE CONVENTION ON THE SIMPLIFICATION OF
FORMALITIES IN TRADE IN GOODS

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I. General Information

This document complements the Guidance note on Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and customs related matters in case of no-deal, and covers the main transit business scenarios.

Definition of the No Deal + CTC scenario

As of 30 March 2019, 00:00 CET

- A clear cut-off; as of the withdrawal date on 30 March 2019 (00:00 CET), the UK is disconnected from all EU IT systems, including for operations that have started before the withdrawal date.
- On the withdrawal date at 00:00 CET, the UK will accede to the Convention on a common transit procedure and to the Convention on the simplification of formalities in trade in goods.

Entry summary declaration – Exit summary declaration

When a transit movement is launched before the withdrawal date, the safety and security data is not necessarily already included in the transit declaration. In some of the scenarios in this document, it will not even be necessary to lodge those data. For example in case of scenario 1.b) external transit between EU27 and the UK: the safety and security data is not included in the declaration, because the movement is initiated between EU Member States before the withdrawal date; then, the transit movement will already be in the UK when it becomes a CTC Contracting Party on its own as of the withdrawal date, so lodging the EXS is not applicable any longer. The ENS/EXS becomes mandatory when the transit movement arrives at the border of the EU27 after the withdrawal date, it is necessary to submit it then separately. The ENS/EXS should be lodged as soon as the trader notices that the truck will not pass the EU27/UK border before the withdrawal date.

Nevertheless, the ENS/EXS can be combined with the transit declaration as it is currently the case.

Abbreviations

CO	Customs Office
CTC	Convention on a common transit procedure
EXS	Exit Summary Declaration (pre-departure)
ENS	Entry Summary Declaration (pre-arrival)
NCTS	New Computerised Transit System
OoDep	Office of Departure
OoDes	Office of Destination
OoTRA	Office of Transit

II. Scenarios – Destination UK

1. External Union Transit Procedure (T1) – Non-Union goods from PL via EU27 to the UK

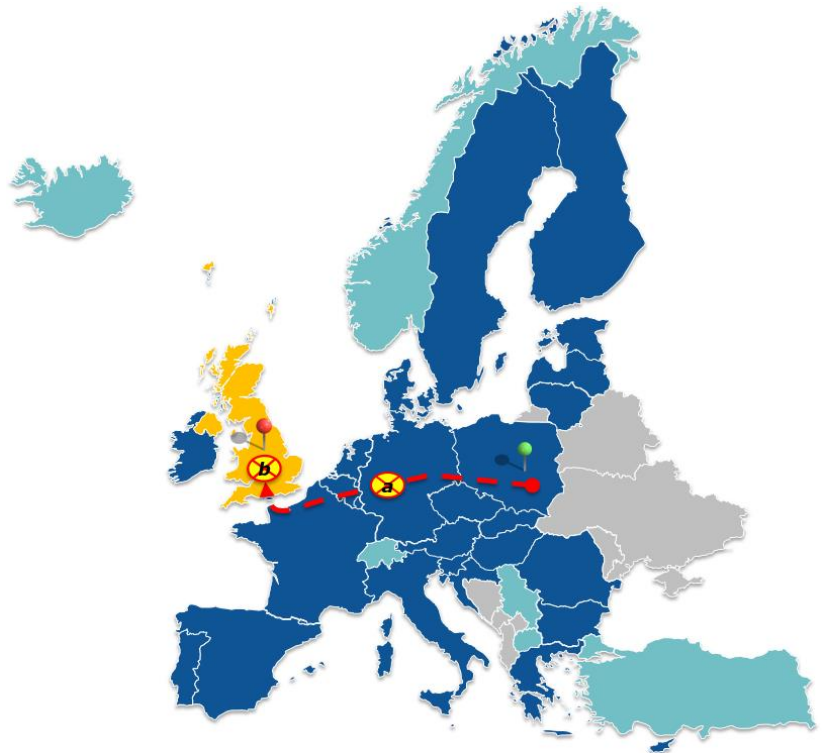
 Departure PL


 Destination UK

- a) UK withdrawal when goods are in the EU territory
- b) UK withdrawal when goods are in the UK territory

Sub Scenario a): UK withdrawal – when goods are in EU27 territory

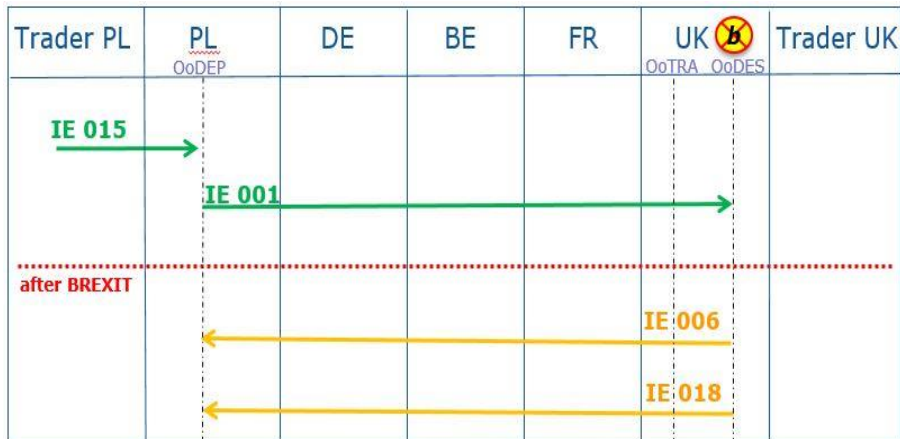
- The movement can continue as a T1 procedure in NCTS
- At the external EU27 border (Example FR/UK) an EXS has to be lodged
- On the UK side, an OoTRA has to be passed
- This additional OoTRA has to request the relevant data with the IE114 at the OoDep and fulfils all the regular duties of that CO role



Trader PL	PL <small>OoDEP</small>	DE 	BE	FR	UK <small>OoTRA OoDES</small>	Trader UK
	IE 015 →					
	IE 001 →					
<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted red;"/>						
		EXS →				
					IE 114 ←	
	IE 115 →					
					IE 110 ←	
						IE 006 ←
						IE 018 ←

Sub Scenario b): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the UK

- The movement can continue as a T1 procedure in NCTS



**2. Common Transit Procedure (T1) – Non-Union goods from TR via EU27+CTC to the UK,
International Union Transit Procedure (T2) – Union goods from TR via EU27+CTC to the UK**

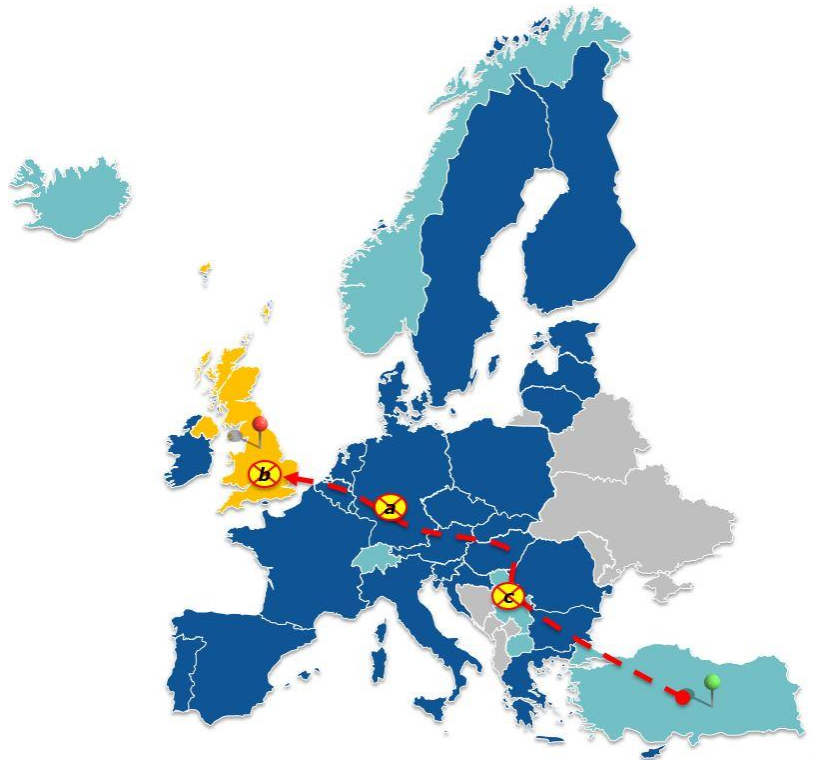
 Departure TR

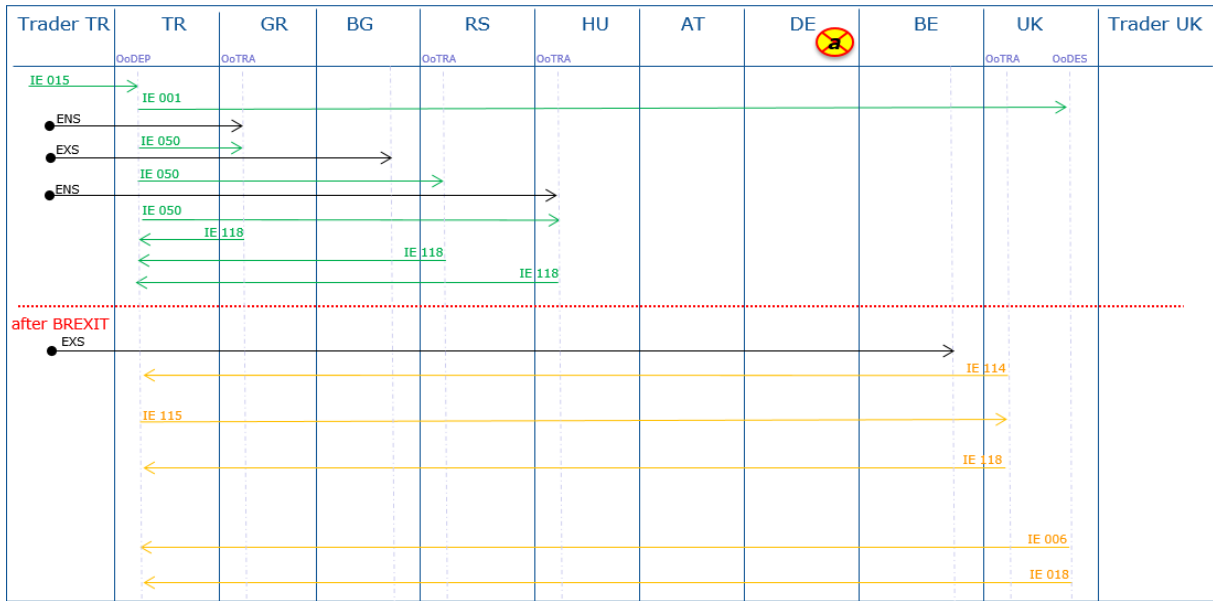
 Destination UK

- UK withdrawal when goods are in the EU territory
- UK withdrawal when goods are in the UK territory
- UK withdrawal when goods are in a CTC country

Sub Scenario a): UK withdrawal – when goods are in EU27 territory (Example in DE)

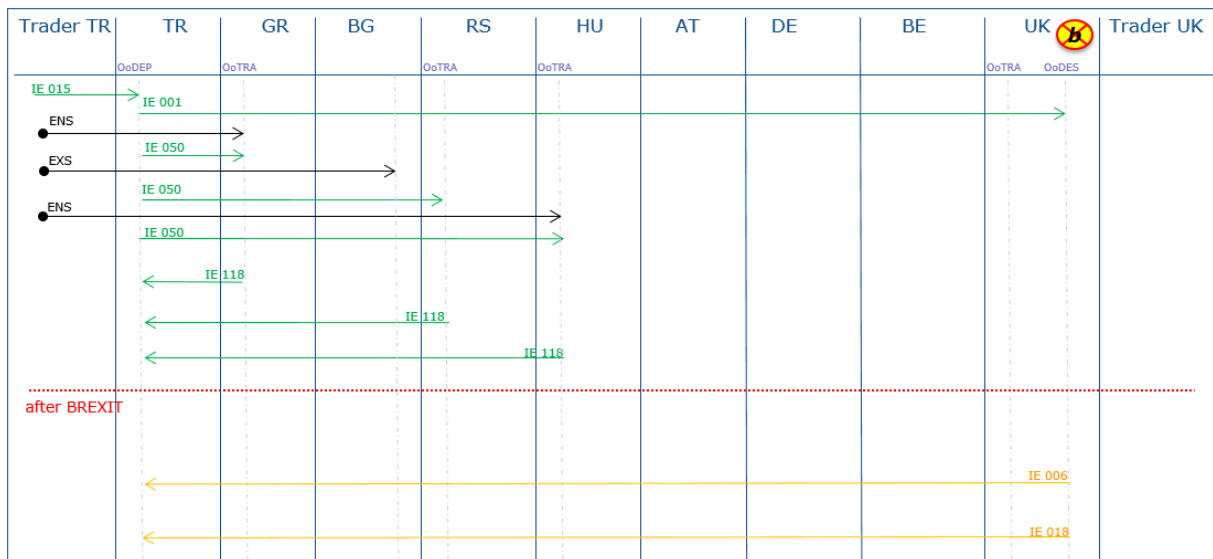
- The movement can continue as a T1/T2 procedure in NCTS
- At the external EU27 border (Example BE/UK) an EXS has to be lodged, if not already combined with the transit declaration
- On the UK side, an OoTRA has to be passed
- This additional OoTRA has to request the relevant data with the IE114 at the OoDep and fulfils all the regular duties of that CO role





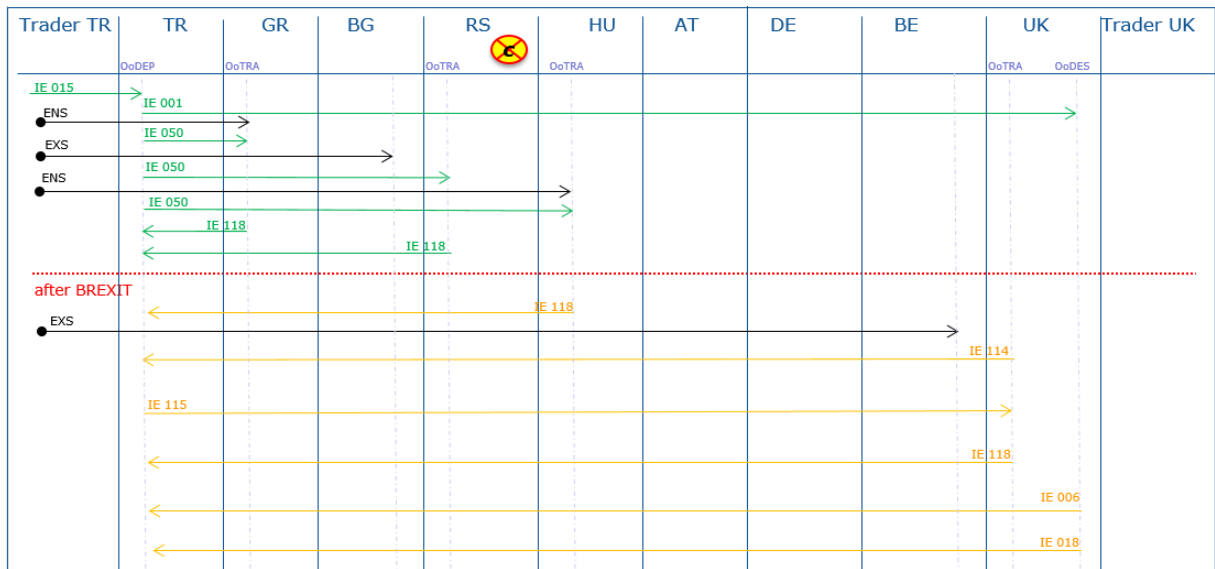
Sub Scenario b): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the UK

- The movement can continue as a T1/T2 procedure in NCTS



Sub Scenario c): UK withdrawal – when goods are in a CTC Country (Example in RS)


- The movement can continue as a T1/T2 procedure in NCTS
- At the external EU27 border (Example BE/UK) an EXS has to be lodged, if not already combined with the transit declaration
- On the UK side, an OoTRA has to be passed
- This additional OoTRA has to request the relevant data with the IE114 at the OoDep and fulfils all the regular duties of that CO role



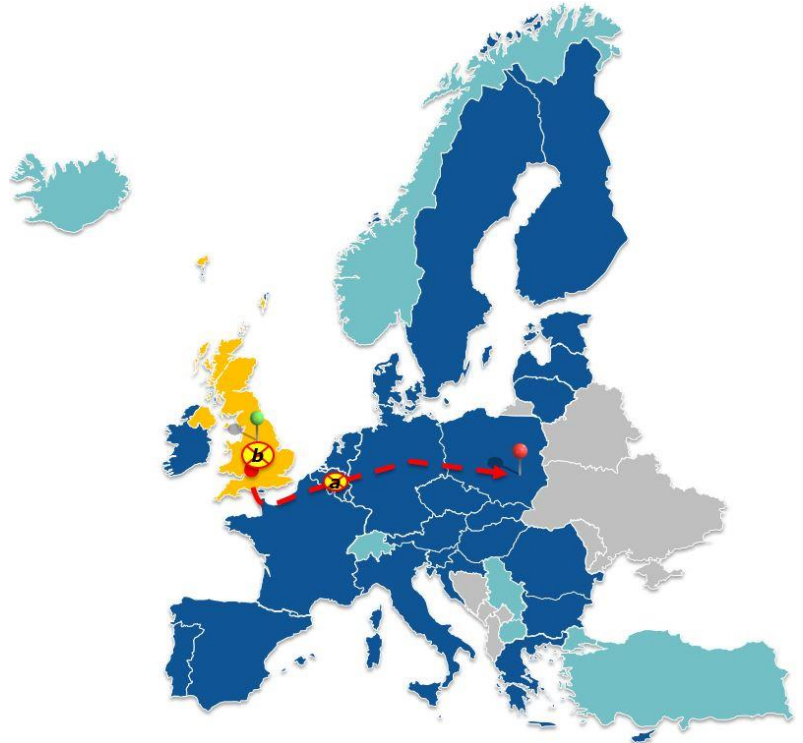
III. Scenarios – Departure UK

1. External Union Transit Procedure (T1) – Non-Union goods from the UK via EU27 to PL

 Departure UK


 Destination PL

- a) UK withdrawal when goods are in the EU territory
- b) UK withdrawal when goods are in the UK territory




Sub Scenario a): UK withdrawal –when goods are in EU territory (Example BE)

- The movement can continue as a T1 procedure in NCTS

Trader UK	UK	FR	BE 	DE	PL	Trader PL
	OoDEP				OoDES	
IE 015	IE 001					
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed red;"/>						
after BREXIT					IE 006	
					IE 018	

Sub Scenario b): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the UK

- The movement can continue as a T1 procedure in NCTS
- At the external EU27 border (Example UK/FR) an ENS has to be lodged
- On the EU27 side, an OoTRA has to be passed
- This additional OoTRA has to request the relevant data with the IE114 at the OoDep and fulfils all the regular duties of that CO role

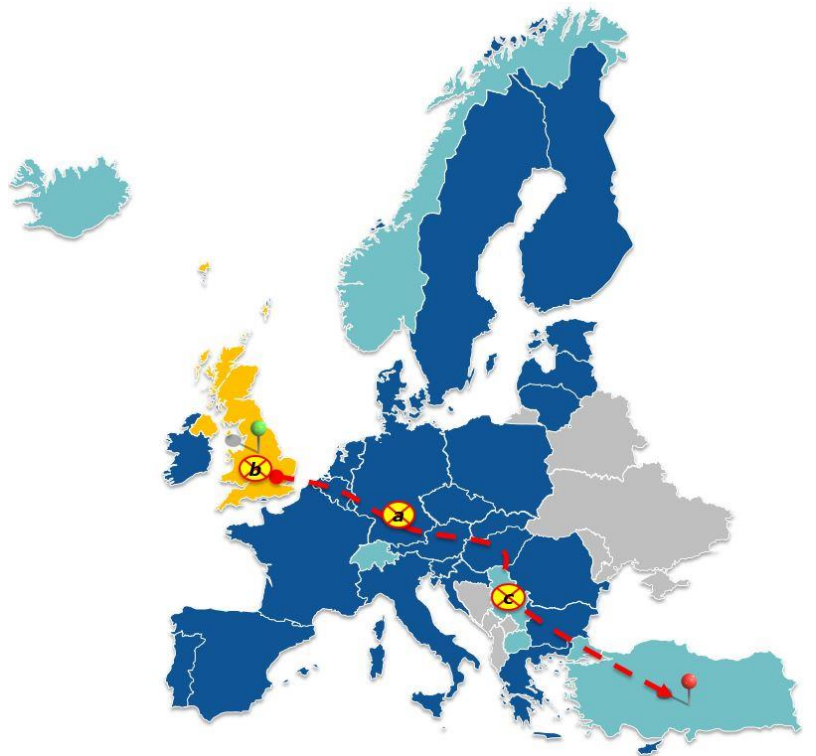
Trader UK	UK 	FR	BE	DE	PL	Trader PL
	OoDEP	OoTRA			OoDES	
IE 015	IE 001					
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed red;"/>						
after BREXIT	ENS					
	IE 114					
	IE 115					
	IE 118					
					IE 006	
					IE 018	

2. **Common Transit Procedure (T1) – Non-Union goods from the UK via EU27 + CTC to TR,**
Internal Union Transit Procedure (T2) – Union goods from the UK via EU27 +CTC to TR

 Departure UK

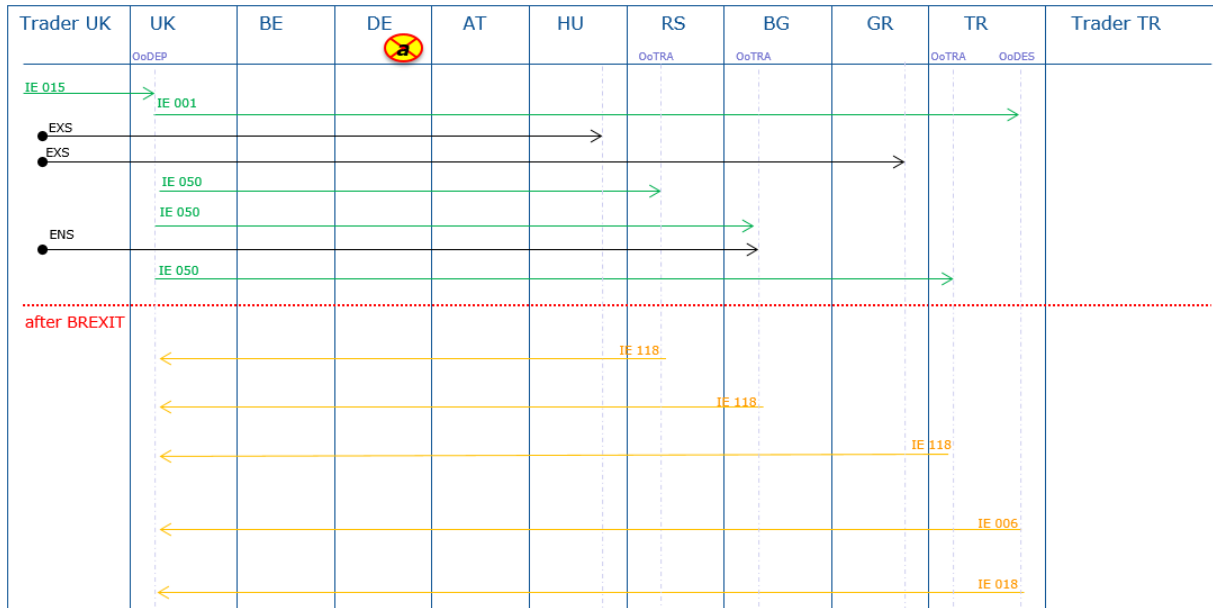
 Destination TR

- a) UK withdrawal when goods are in the EU territory
- b) UK withdrawal when goods are in the UK territory
- c) UK withdrawal when goods are in a CTC Country



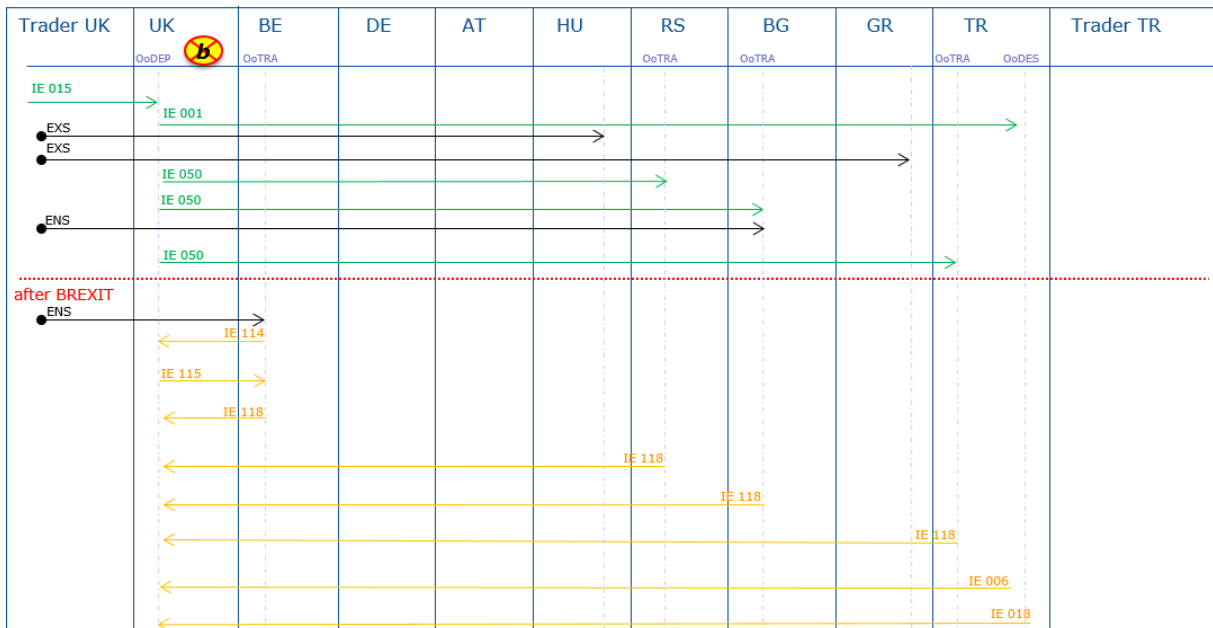
Sub Scenario a): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the EU territory (Example DE)

- The movement can continue as a T1/T2 procedure in NCTS



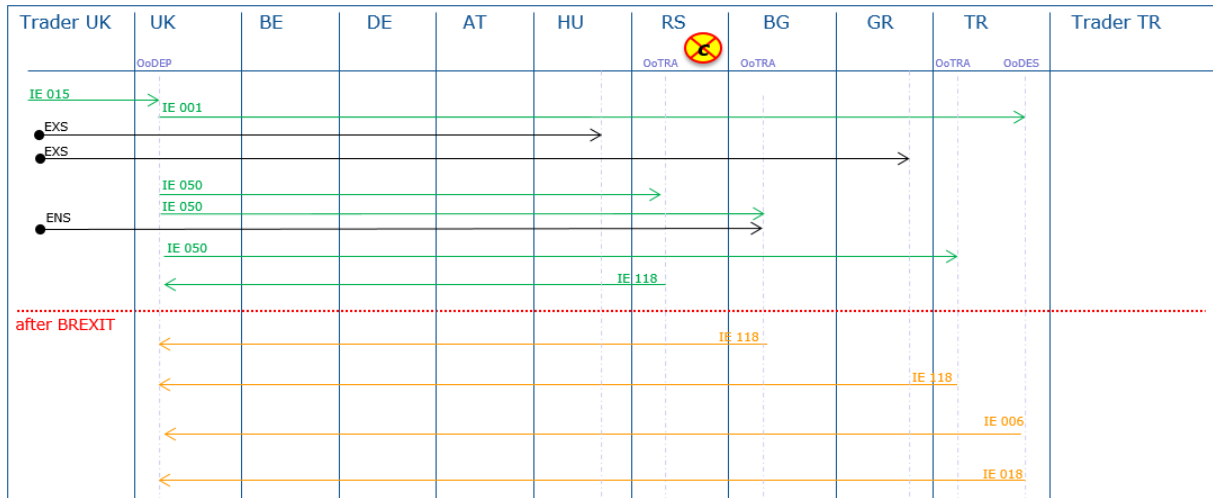
Sub Scenario b): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the UK

- The movement can continue as a T1/T2 procedure in NCTS
- At the external EU27 border (Example UK/BE) an ENS has to be lodged, if not already combined with the transit declaration
- On the EU27 side, an OoTRA has to be passed
- This additional OoTRA has to request the relevant data with the IE114 at the OoDep and fulfils all the regular duties of that CO role



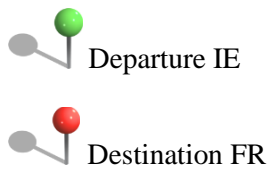
Sub Scenario c): UK withdrawal – when goods are in a CTC country (Example RS)

- The movement can continue as a T1/T2 procedure in NCTS

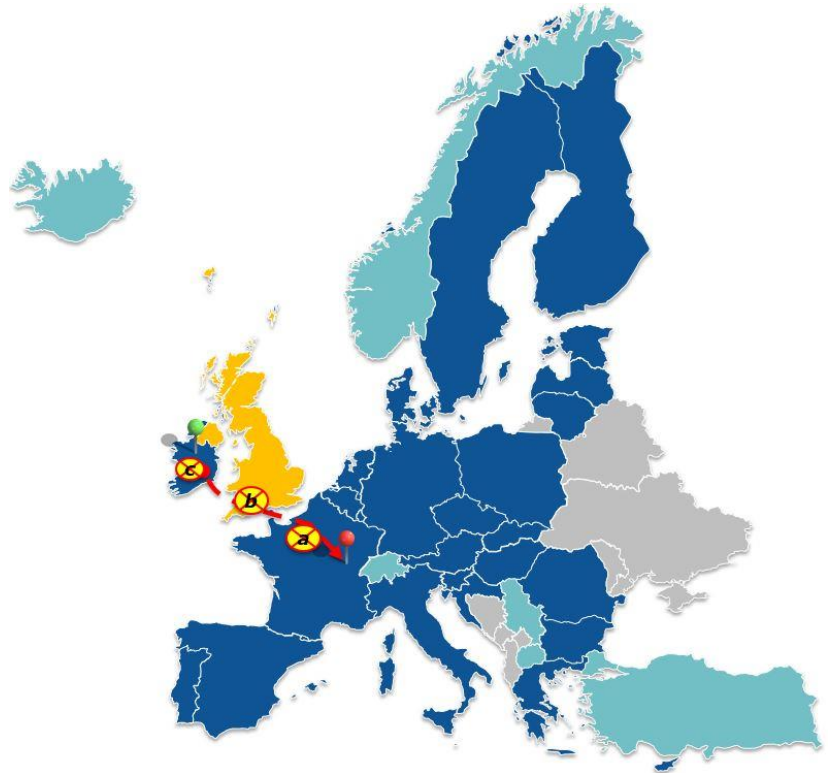


IV. Scenarios – Crossing the UK

1. External Union Transit Procedure (T1) - Non-Union goods from IE via the UK to FR



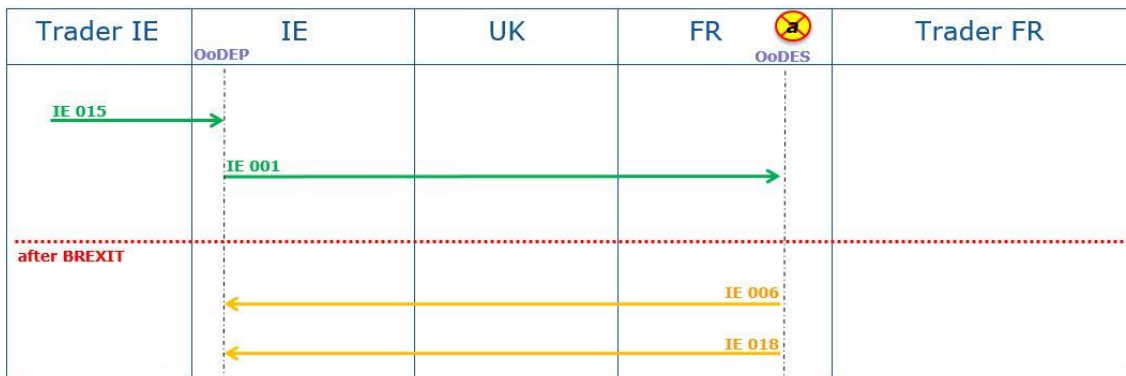
- a) UK withdrawal when goods are in the EU territory
- b) UK withdrawal when goods are in the UK territory
- c) UK withdrawal when goods are in the IE territory



Sub Scenario a): UK withdrawal

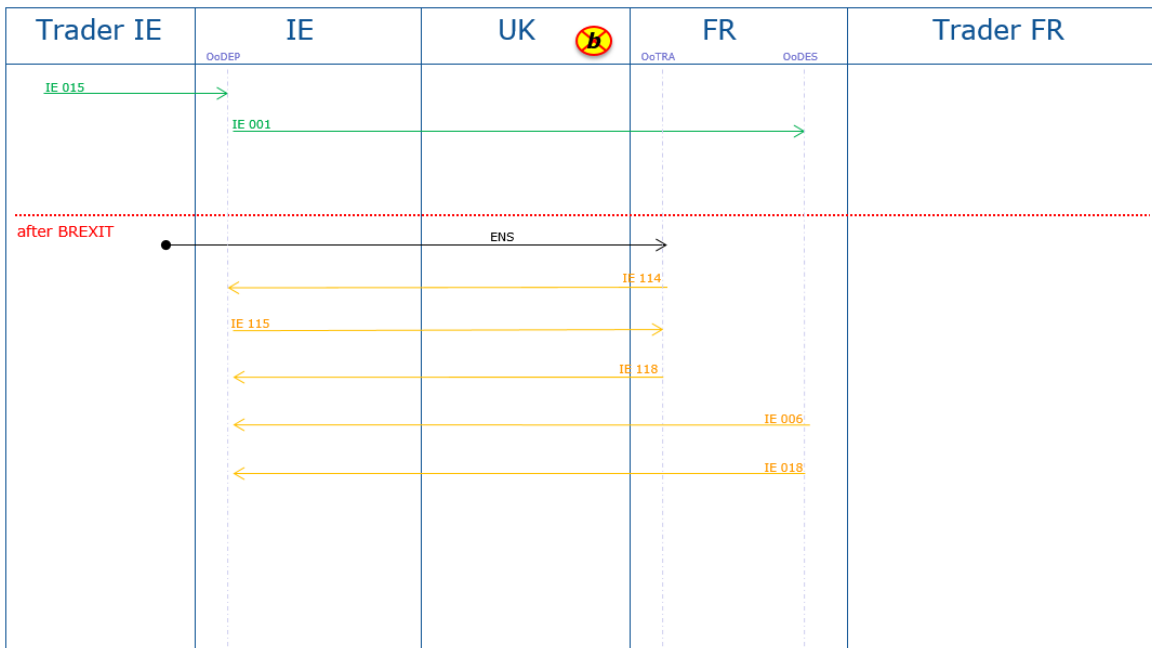
– when goods are in the EU territory after crossing (Example FR)

- The movement can continue as a T1 procedure in NCTS



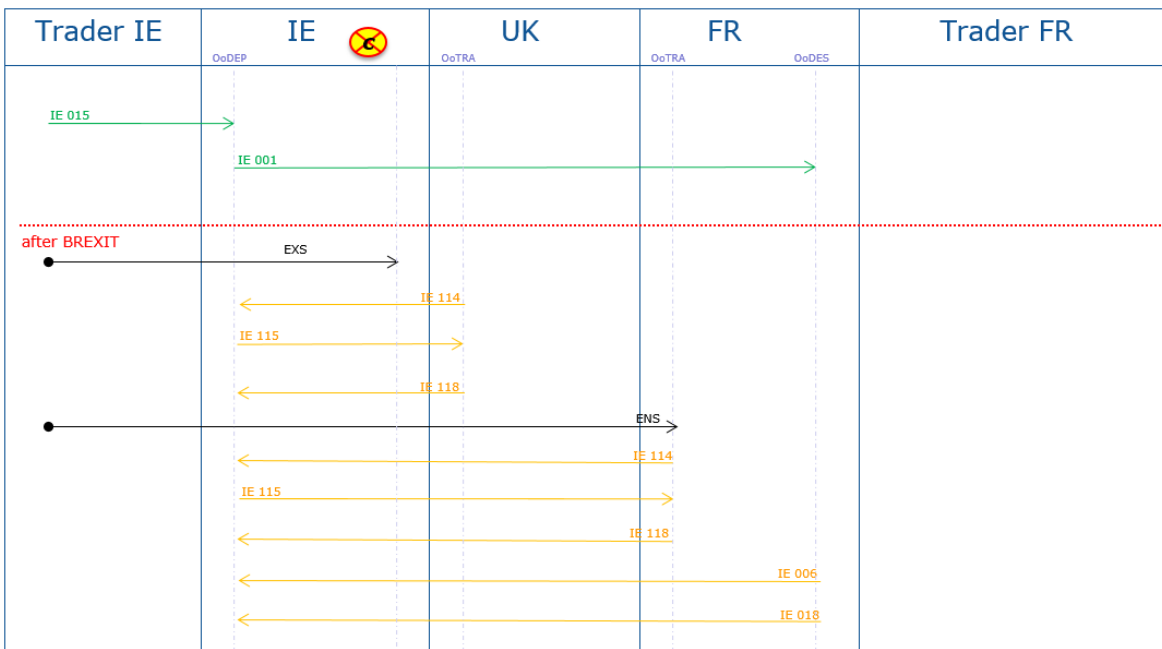
Sub Scenario b): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the UK

- The movement can continue as a T1 procedure in NCTS
- At the external EU27 border (Example UK/FR) an ENS has to be lodged
- On the EU27 side, an OoTRA has to be passed
- This additional OoTRA has to request the relevant data with the IE114 at the OoDep and fulfils all the regular duties of that CO role

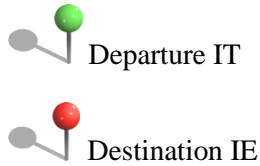


Sub Scenario c): UK withdrawal – when goods are still in Ireland

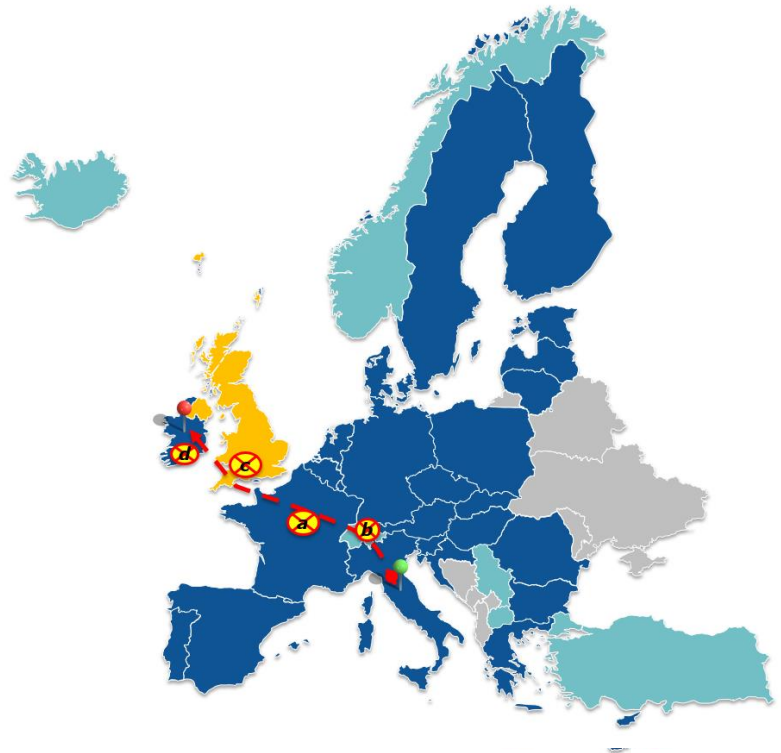
- The movement can continue as a T1 procedure in NCTS
- At the EU27 border before leaving the EU (Example IE/UK), an EXS has to be lodged
- At the EU27 border before entering the EU (Example UK/FR) an ENS has to be lodged
- On the UK and EU27 side, an OoTRA has to be passed
- These additional OoTRA have to request the relevant data with the IE114 at the OoDep and fulfil all the regular duties of that CO role



2. External Union Transit Procedure (T1) - Non-Union goods from IT via CH-FR-UK to IE,
Common Transit Procedure (T2) - Union goods from IT via CH-FR-UK to IE



- a) UK withdrawal when goods are in the EU territory
- b) UK withdrawal when goods are in the CTC country
- c) UK withdrawal when goods are in the UK territory
- d) UK withdrawal when goods are in the IE territory



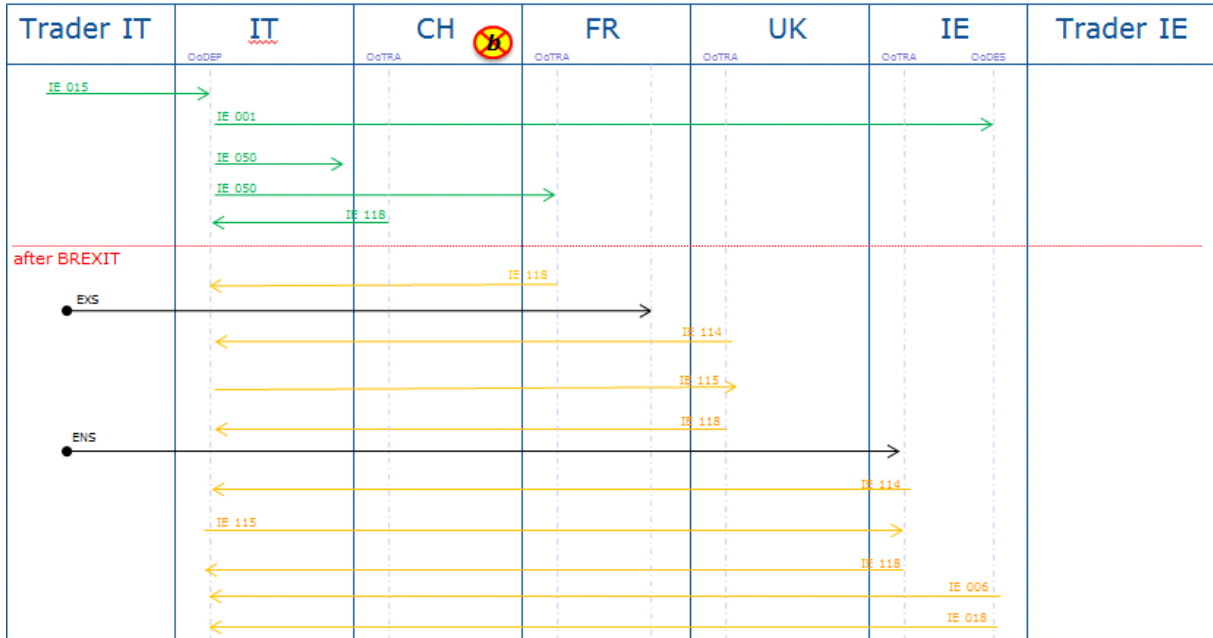
Sub Scenario a): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the EU territory (Example FR)

- The movement can continue as a T1/T2 procedure in NCTS
- At the EU27 border before leaving the EU (Example FR/UK), an EXS has to be lodged
- At the EU27 border before entering the EU (Example UK/IE) an ENS has to be lodged
- In the UK and in IE an OoTRA has to be passed
- These additional OoTRA have to request the relevant data with the IE114 at the OoDep and fulfil all the regular duties of that CO role

Trader IT	IT	CH	FR	UK	IE	Trader IE
	OoDEP	OoTRA	OoTRA	OoTRA	OoTRA	OoDES
IE 015	IE 001					
	IE 050					
	IE 050					
	IE 118					
			IE 118			
after BREXIT						
EXS				IE 114		
	IE 115					
ENS				IE 118		
					IE 114	
	IE 115					
					IE 118	
						IE 006
						IE 018

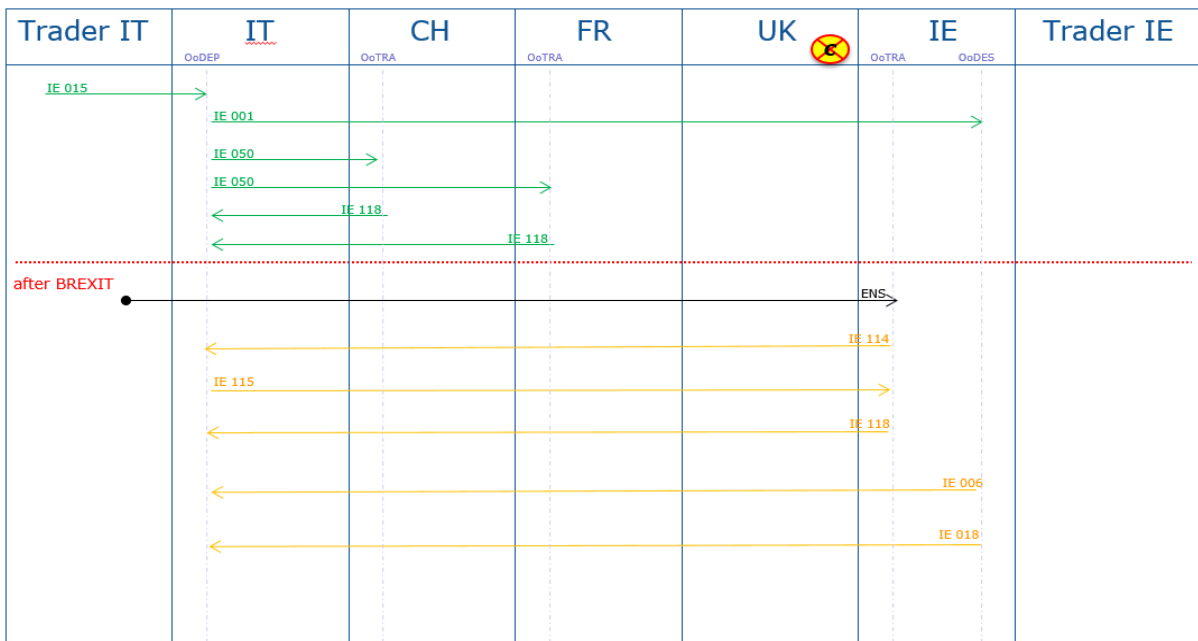
Sub Scenario b): UK withdrawal – when goods are in a CTC Country (Example CH)

- The movement can continue as a T1/T2 procedure in NCTS
- At the EU27 border before leaving the EU (Example FR/UK), an EXS has to be lodged
- At the EU27 border before entering the EU (Example UK/IE) an ENS has to be lodged
- In the UK and in IE an OoTRA has to be passed
- These additional OoTRA have to request the relevant data with the IE114 at the OoDep and fulfil all the regular duties of that CO role



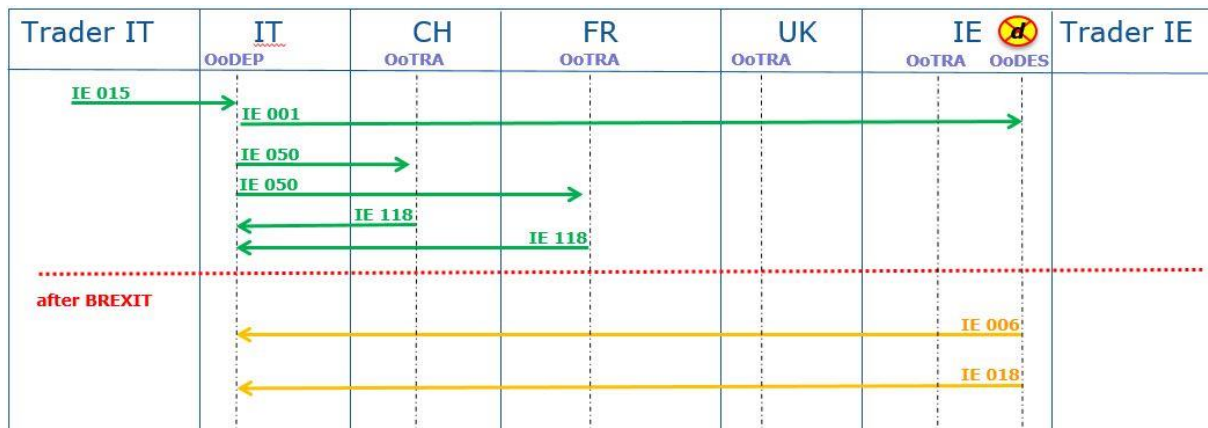
Sub Scenario c): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the UK

- The movement can continue as a T1/T2 procedure in NCTS
- At the external EU27 border (Example UK/IE) an ENS has to be lodged
- In IE an OoTRA has to be passed
- This additional OoTRA has to request the relevant data with the IE114 at the OoDep and fulfils all the regular duties of that CO role



Sub Scenario d): UK withdrawal – when goods are in Ireland

- The movement can continue as a T1/T2 procedure in NCTS



V. Enquiry & Recovery procedure

➤ Enquiry procedure

After UK becoming a CTC country, the enquiry procedure can be handled as described in the system specifications and in the Transit manual.

➤ Recovery procedure

After UK becoming a CTC country, the recovery procedure can be handled as described in the system specifications and in the Transit manual.



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UK WITHDRAWAL BUSINESS EXPORT SCENARIOS

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I. General Information

This document complements the Guidance note on Withdrawal of the United Kingdom and customs related matters in case of no-deal, and covers the main export business scenarios.

Definition of the No Deal + CTC scenario

As of 30 March 2019, 00:00 CET

- A clear cut-off; as of the withdrawal date on 30 March 2019 (00:00 CET), the UK is disconnected from all EU IT systems, including for operations that have started before the withdrawal date.
- On the withdrawal date at 00:00 CET, the UK will accede to the Convention on a common transit procedure and to the Convention on the simplification of formalities in trade in goods.

Abbreviations

ActOoExt	Actual Office of Exit
CTC	Convention on a common transit procedure
DeclOoExt	Declared Office of Exit
ECS	Export Control System
EXS	Exit Summary Declaration (pre-departure)
ENS	Entry Summary Declaration (pre-arrival)
OoExp	Office of Export
OoExt	Office of Exit

II. Scenarios

1. Union goods exported from the EU27 exiting via OoExt in the UK

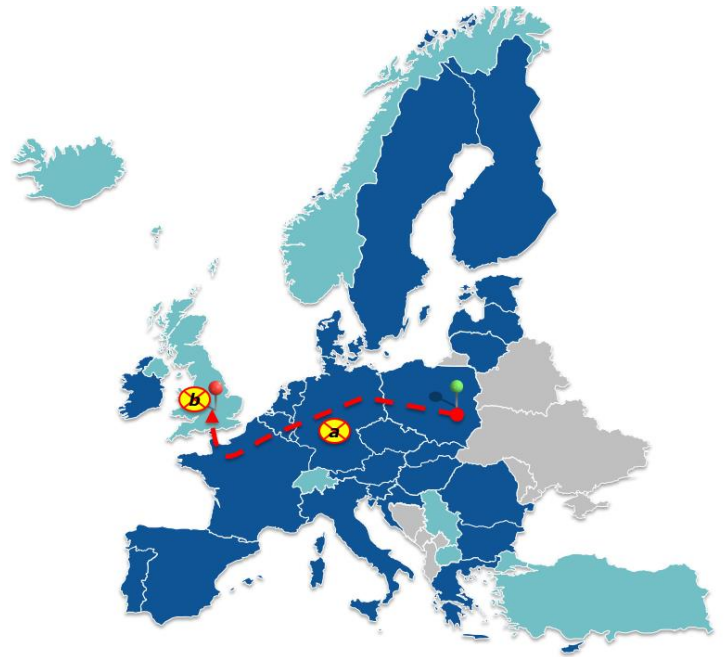
 Export PL


 Exit UK

- UK withdrawal when goods are in the EU27 territory
- UK withdrawal when goods are in the UK territory

Sub Scenario a): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the EU27 territory

- Presentation of the goods should be done at an OoExt within the customs territory of the Union (diversion)
- ActOoExt confirms the physical exit of the goods, then the goods can exit the EU
- Continuation of movement within the UK under a UK procedure




Trader PL	PL	DE 	BE	FR	UK	Destination outside EU
	<i>OoExp</i>			<i>ActOoExt</i>	<i>DeclOoExt</i>	
IE 515	IE 501					
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed red;"/>						
after BREXIT	IE 503			IE 502		
				IE 518	UK Procedure	

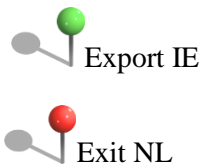
Remark: As the UK becomes a Contracting Party to the CTC as of the withdrawal date, the goods may be then placed under a transit procedure as of that date, preferably already at an inland customs office in the EU27. That office would then take over the function of the ActOoExt.

Sub Scenario b): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the UK

- No rules for the exit of the goods applied
- The goods will be exited under the UK rules. The UK will not be able to send any messages via ECS confirming the physical exit of the goods
- The OoExp closes the export movement in ECS based on an alternative proof

Trader PL	PL	DE	BE	FR	UK 	Destination outside EU
	OoExp					
IE 515 (Export declaration) →						
	IE 501 (AER) →					
after BREXIT						
					UK Procedure	
Alternative proof →						

2. Union goods exported from the EU27 via the UK to OoExt in the EU27



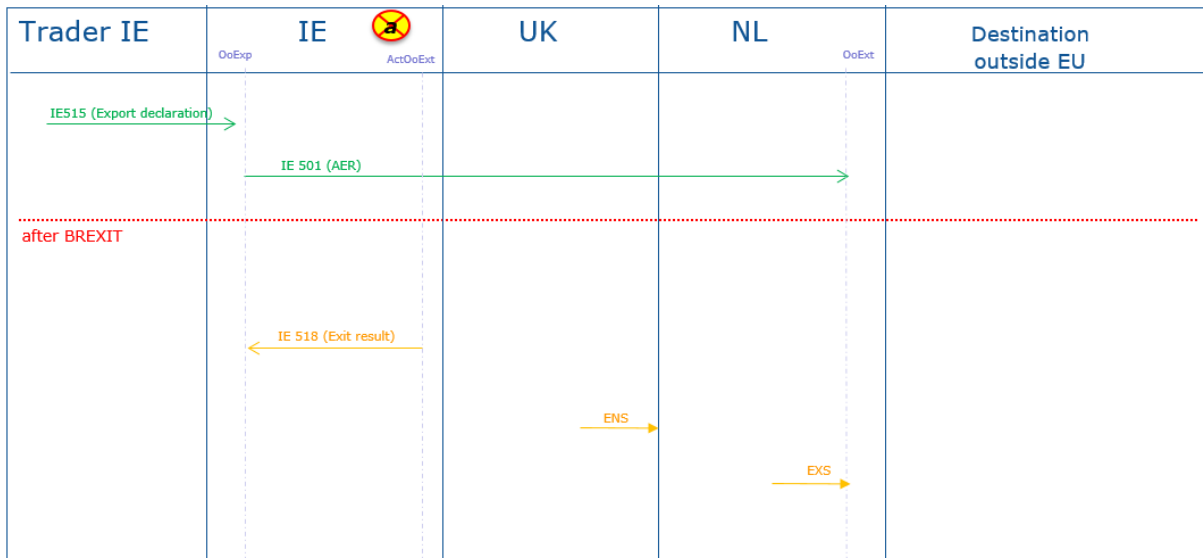
- UK withdrawal when goods are in the EU27 territory
- UK withdrawal when goods are in the UK territory
- UK withdrawal after goods have re-entered the EU27 territory



Sub Scenario a): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the EU27 territory

- Presentation of the goods should be done at an OoExt within the customs territory of the Union (diversion)
- An ENS shall be lodged at the customs office of first entry in the EU27

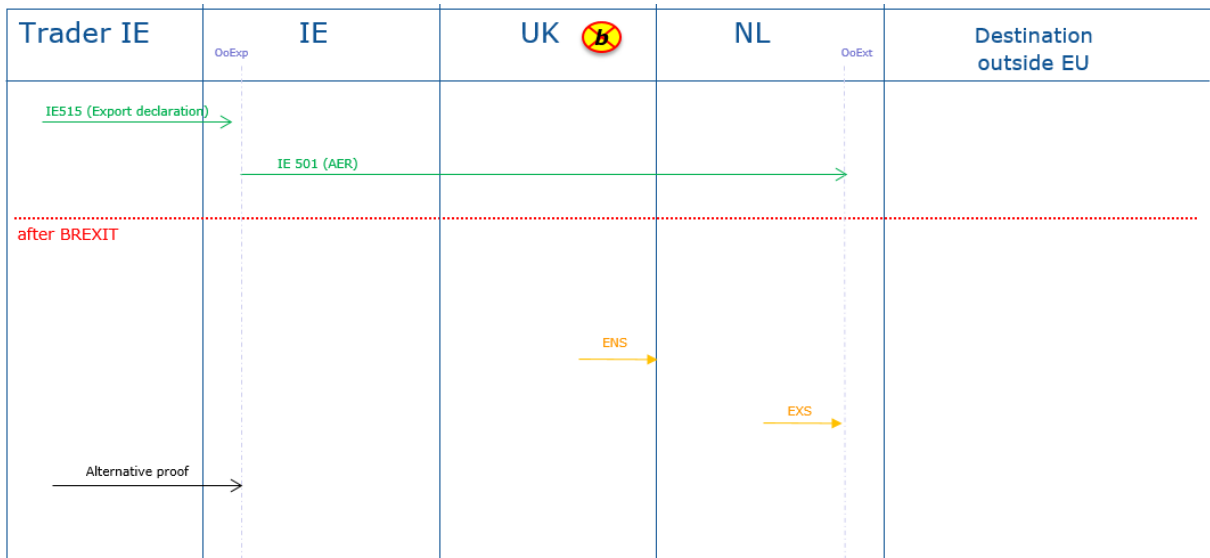
- Following the re-entry to the EU27, to reach the OoExt point of exit from where the goods finally leave the EU customs territory, the goods have to be placed under external transit procedure or any other special procedure allowing for the movement of goods or move in temporary storage depending on the customs rules applicable to the actual mode of transport
- A re-export notification, a re-export declaration or an EXS at the EU27 OoExt should be lodged



Remark: As the UK becomes a Contracting Party to the CTC as of the withdrawal date, the goods may then be placed under a transit procedure already in the EU27 territory as of that date (export followed by transit) and move via the UK to the point of exit in the EU27 from where the goods will finally physically leave the EU customs territory.

Sub Scenario b): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the UK territory

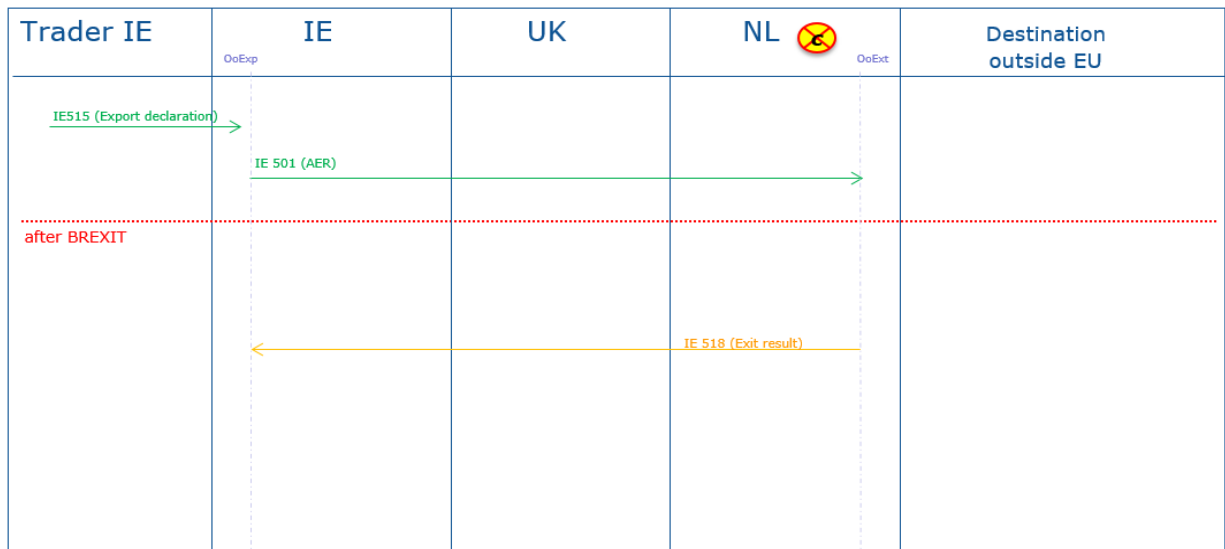
- As of the withdrawal date, the goods lose their Union status
- An ENS shall be lodged at the customs office of first entry in the EU27
- Following the re-entry to the EU27, to reach the OoExt point of exit from where the goods leave the EU customs territory, the goods have to be placed under external transit procedure or any other special procedure allowing for the movement of goods or move in temporary storage depending on the customs rules applicable to the actual mode of transport
- A re-export notification, a re-export declaration or an EXS at the EU27 OoExt should be lodged
- The OoExp closes the export movement in ECS based on an alternative proof



Remark: As the UK becomes a Contracting Party to the CTC as of the withdrawal date, a T1 transit procedure may be started in NCTS as of that date from the UK to the external EU27 border where the goods will leave the EU customs territory.

Sub Scenario c): UK withdrawal – after goods have re-entered the EU27 territory

- NL can exit the goods as declared



3. Goods exported from the UK to OoExt in the EU27

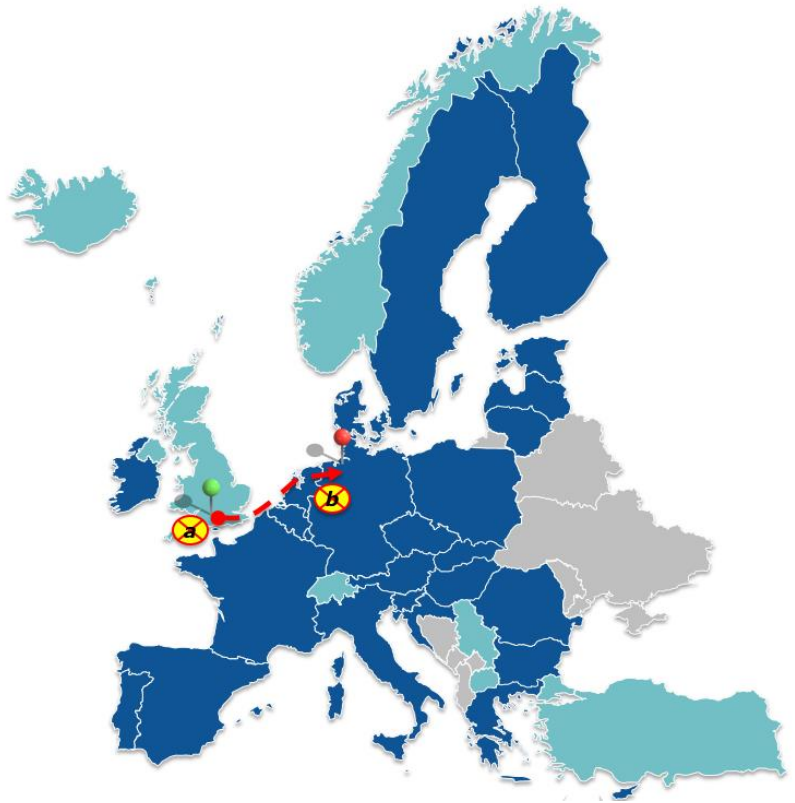
 Export UK


 Exit DE

- a) UK withdrawal when goods are in the UK territory
- b) UK withdrawal when goods are in the EU27 territory

Sub Scenario a): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the UK territory

- Goods are subject to UK customs procedures when exiting the UK
- As of the withdrawal date, the goods lose their Union status
- An ENS shall be lodged at the customs office of first entry in the EU27
- To reach the point of exit from where the goods leave the EU customs territory, the goods have to be placed under external transit procedure or any other special procedure allowing for the movement of goods or move in temporary storage depending on the customs rules applicable to the actual mode of transport
- A re-export notification, a re-export declaration or an EXS at the EU27 OoExt should be lodged

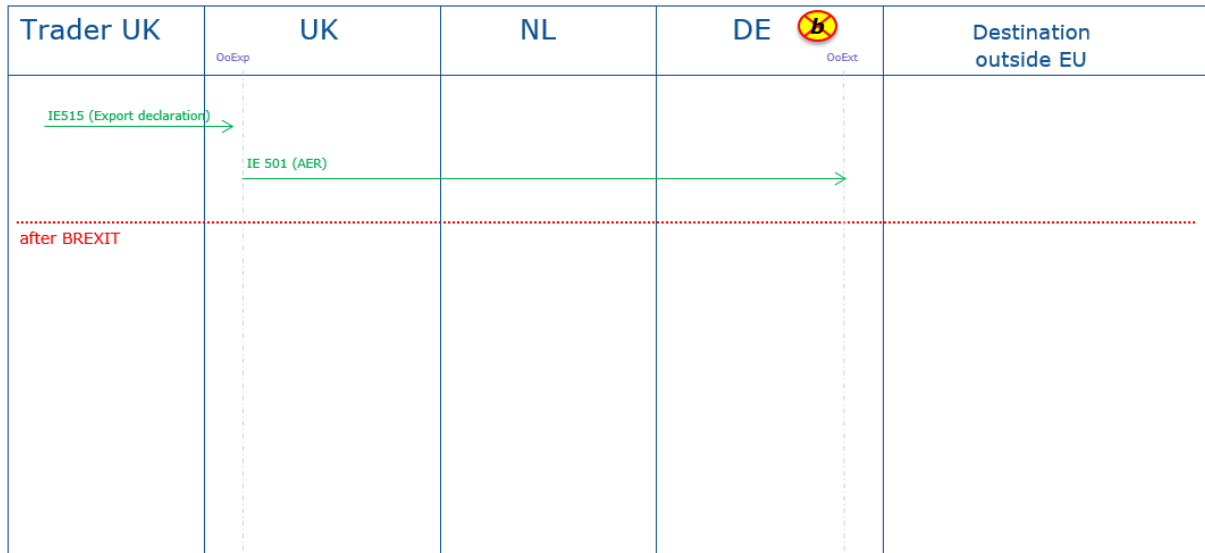


Trader UK	UK 	NL	DE	Destination outside EU
	OoExp		OoExt	
IE515 (Export declaration)	IE 501 (AER)			
<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted red;"/>				
after BREXIT	UK Procedure	ENS	EXS	

Remark: As the UK becomes a Contracting Party to the CTC as of the withdrawal date, a T1 transit procedure can be started in NCTS as of that date from the UK to the external EU27 border where goods will leave the EU customs territory.

Sub Scenario b): UK withdrawal – when goods are in the EU27 territory

- OoExt can exit the goods in its ECS application but will not be able to confirm the physical exit of the goods to the UK OoExp electronically, as the UK will be disconnected from the ECS as of the withdrawal date
- OoExt should, upon request from the economic operator, issue a proof of exit



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- at the following standard number: +32 22999696, or
- by email via: https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

Finding information about the EU

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Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website at:

https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en

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Multiple copies of free publications may be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local information centre (see https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en).

EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1952 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>

Open data from the EU

The EU Open Data Portal (<http://data.europa.eu/euodp/en>) provides access to datasets from the EU. Data can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes.

