

**Trading non-live and live fishery products with the EU from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 Under the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA).**



# Summary of the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement

## Changes



- ❑ The UK-EU TCA changes the way the UK will trade with the EU and introduces new requirements for owners/captains of fishing vessels and those that export seafood and aquaculture products to the EU.
- ❑ The UK-EU TCA Removes Tariffs for products which meet the rules of origin requirements, allowing preferential tariff treatment.
- ❑ The UK-EU TCA DOES NOT remove the need for fisheries management measures, designated ports, or measures combating Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing (IUU) such as Catch Certificates.
- ❑ The UK-EU TCA DOES NOT remove Sanitary/Phytosanitary measures (SPS) such as Export Health Certificates, Entry through Border Control Posts or associated checks.
- ❑ Businesses who catch, farm or export seafood or aquaculture products should continue to take steps to prepare their businesses for the new trading relationship with the EU.



## Prepare for trade with the EU – Actions for Fishing Vessel Owners/ Captains

### Scottish Fishing Vessel Requirements



- The vessel must be registered with the UK ship register and be licenced by a UK Fisheries Authority.
- You must continue to submit logbooks, landing declarations and catch records on time to be legally compliant and so your buyer can export your catch.
- In Scotland, fishing vessels will need to be registered as a food business operator with their Local Authority and inspected for hygiene purposes.
- If fishing in international waters the vessel requires an International Maritime Organisation (IMO) number.
- You will need to register your vessel with the NEAFC port state control system if landing into EU and check your labelling meets the current requirements.
- If required, register on the Fish Export Service to submit Catch Certificates.
- The First Sale buyer needs to be registered on the sellers and buyers system and must submit a sales note for their purchase.
- You should check prior notification requirements.
- Provide any Rules of Origin information as required.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/claiming-preferential-rates-of-duty-between-the-uk-and-eu-from-1-january-2021>



# Prepare for trade with the EU – Exporter of fisheries products/ Live Bivalve Molluscs

## Exporter Requirements



- ❑ **NEW** - Ensure your business is registered as an EU approved premises.
- ❑ **NEW** - **Ensure you are registered on Export Health Certificate Online (EHCO)** – make sure the certifying officer you intend to use is also registered.
- ❑ **NEW** - Engage an approved individual or organisation to certify your export health certificate.
- ❑ **NEW** - If you will be dealing with catch certificates, register for **Fish Export Service (FES)**.
- ❑ **NEW** - **Register on TRACES NT** – EU’s online platform for sanitary and phytosanitary certification, your importer may also need to be registered.
- ❑ **NEW** - Check prior notification requirements.
- ❑ **NEW** - **Check Rules of Origin for your products**  
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/claiming-preferential-rates-of-duty-between-the-uk-and-eu-from-1-january-2021>
- ❑ **NEW** - **Check Border Control post in the EU will accept your goods.**
  - E.g. POA-HC-T(CH) 3 – Product of animal origin, for human consumption, chilled product, fishery products only.
- ❑ **NEW** - Check with the importer the requirements of the importing country.



# Obtaining a Catch Certificate, Processing Statement or Storage Document

## Fisheries Requirements



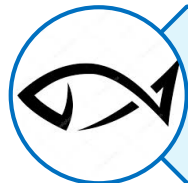
- The UK-EU TCA **DOES NOT** remove the need to obtain Catch Certificates/Processing Statements/Storage Documents.
- Catch Certificates are used to prevent IUU fish entering the EU.
- It is the exporters responsibility to submit the Catch Certificate to the flag state's competent authorities for validation. Once validated the exporter sends the Catch Certificate to their importer, who intern sends it to the importing fisheries administration.
- The UK-EU TCA allows for prior notification between 3-5 hours before landing of fresh fisheries products into the Union's territory and 1-3 hours for the validated catch certificate for direct movement of consignments by sea.
- To [get a catch certificate](#) register on the [Fish Export Service](#). If you have issues contact the help line 0330 159 1989 (Mon-Fri 09:00-17:00).



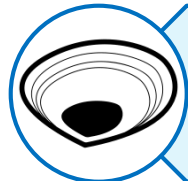
# Prepare for export – Obtain an Export Health Certificate

The UK-EU TCA DOES NOT remove the need for Export Health Certificates.

## Exporter Requirements



**Fishery Product EHC Certificate 8270** – For fishery products for human consumption. Can be signed by OV's, FSO's, EHO's.



**Live Bivalve Mollusc EHC** – For LBM's that are fit for human consumption at the point of export (Both Aquaculture and wild caught). Can be signed by OV's FSO's EHO's.



**Aquaculture Certificate AHC** – Trade of aquaculture animals to the EU including LBM's unfit for human consumption that come from aquaculture. Can be signed by FHI.



**Captains Certificate EHC** - Only for factory vessels landing directly into the EU. Can be signed by vessel captain.



**EU Vessel EHC** – Only for EU vessels landing in GB and transporting their catch back to the EU. Can be signed by OV's FSO's EHO's.



# Obtaining an Export Health Certificate

- **Under the UK-EU TCA Export Health Certificates will be required to export seafood/aquaculture products to the EU.**
- Prohibitions and Restrictions (P&R) are new trade requirements that will apply to certain goods from 1 January 2021. These trade requirements are based in European Union (EU) law and prevent or restrict the movement and import of certain goods from third countries. For some product journeys there is currently no EHC available, meaning that at the current time there is a risk that some goods will not be able to move in that way at the end of the transition period. For Molluscs we understand the following trade routes are affected.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Wild harvested LBM Class B/C waters → Dispatch Centre → not deputed (Class B only), or heat treated in the UK (Class B and C) → End product testing in EU. No suitable EHC</b> can not classed as fit for human consumption at the point of export.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Wild harvested Scallops from unclassified waters → Vivier truck / other transportation whole (live / dead) → End product testing in the EU. No suitable EHC</b> can not classed as fit for human consumption at the point of export because it has not passed through a dispatch centre and undergone testing.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Wild harvested Scallops from unclassified waters → Dispatch Centre → Transported to EU for End product testing</b> <b>No suitable EHC</b> can not classed as fit for human consumption at the point of export because it has not undergone testing in the UK.</li> </ul>

- There is an exemption for needing EHC's for direct landings of fresh fisheries products into the EU. However Live Bivalve Molluscs, Gastropods and Tunicates are not considered fisheries products, and therefore an EHC would be required. We currently understand that there is not a mechanism in place for obtaining an appropriate EHC.
- We recommend that you contact the relevant EU ports to discuss their expectations, regarding export health certification requirements for live bivalve molluscs.



# Exporting Live Aquatic Animals for Aquaculture, Ornamental, Depuration and Scientific Research

## Live Aquatic Animal Requirements



- The consignment must travel with an Aquatic Animal Health Certificate issued by the Fish Health Inspectorate.
- Your customer may wish to confirm with their competent authority which AAHC to use.
- Notify the FHI of the export 5 working days in advance.
- The consignment must be inspected by the FHI within 72 hours of loading and disinfection attestations for transport must be available before a certificate is issued.
- The animals must enter the EU at a Border Control Post approved to check live aquatic animals.
- Your customer should confirm with their competent authority which BCP to use as this may affect your planned route
- The consignment will need to be notified to the BCP using TRACES at least 24 hours prior to arrival.
- The consignment will be subject to checks (documentary, identity and physical) at the BCP and if the consignment fails the checks it may be destroyed or returned to GB.