



Brexit: be prepared

<http://economie.fgov.be>



1. Introduction

Preparedness



Preparedness efforts at EU level are mainly focused on:

- the preparation of a possible no deal (including technical notes)
- measures to be taken in the event of a Brexit, irrespective of the scenario (eg certain legislative changes)

Preparedness



Technical notes from the European Commission:

- The aim is to prepare stakeholders and citizens for the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union
- Representation of the consequences in certain policy areas

At the moment there are more than 80 publications available online: https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness_en

Note: to be read together with withdrawal agreement – if one

Preparedness



Following a full screening of the EU acquis, several legislative measures are foreseen:

- TRQ schedule,
- relocation EMA and EBA,
- type approval,
- energy efficiency,
- visa regime,
- CEF and
- ship inspections
-

https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness/legislative-initiatives-and-other-legal-acts_en

Under development

- https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness/legislative-initiatives-and-other-legal-acts_en

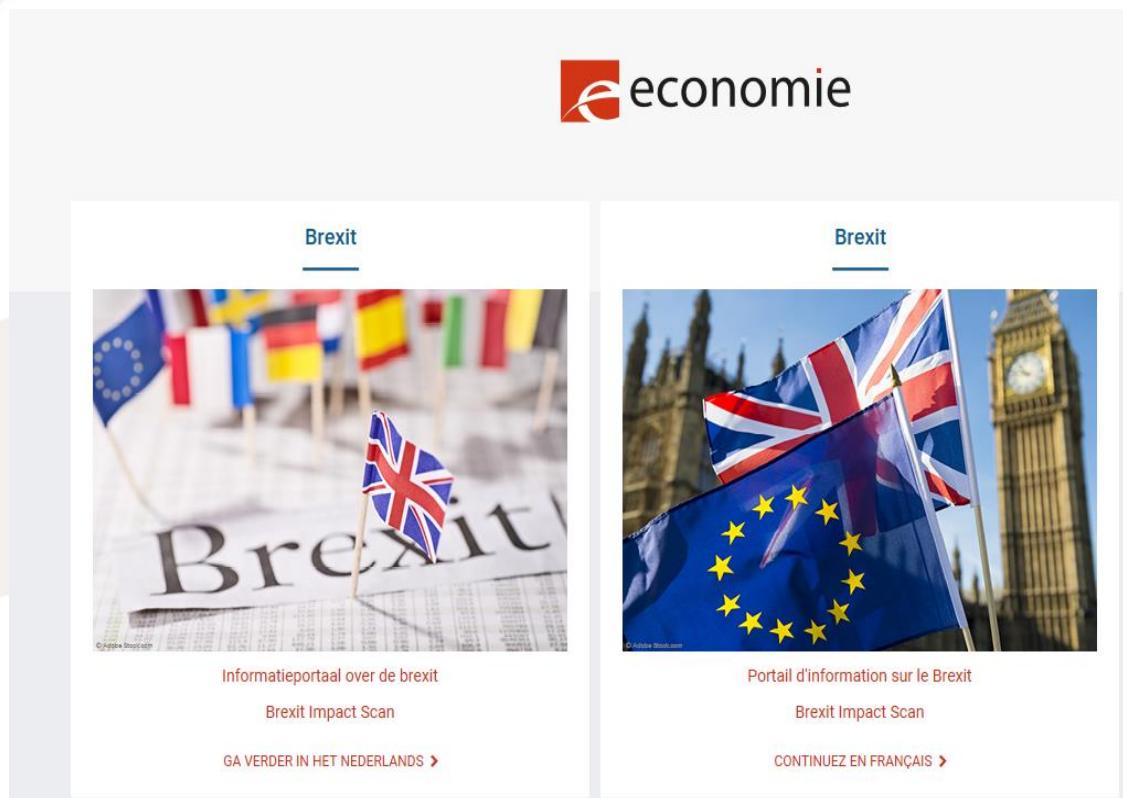


2. Impact

Impact

Do the brexit impact scan

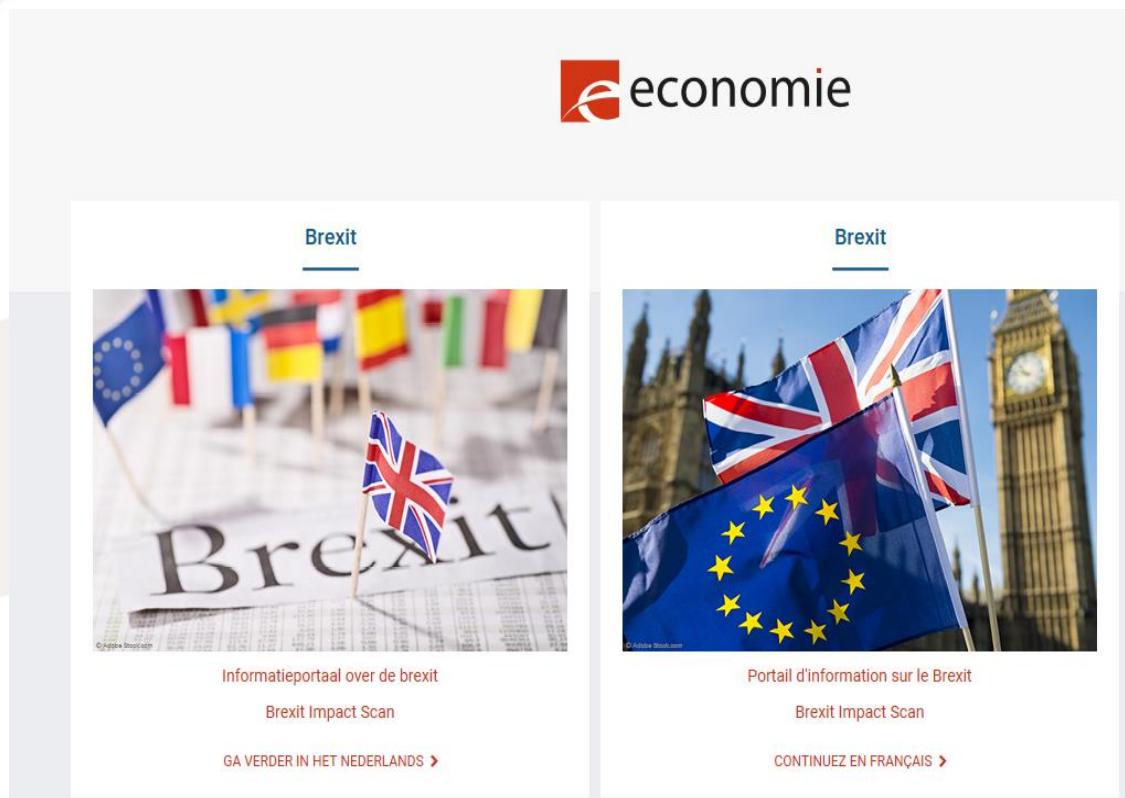
- Via portal site brexit.belgium.be



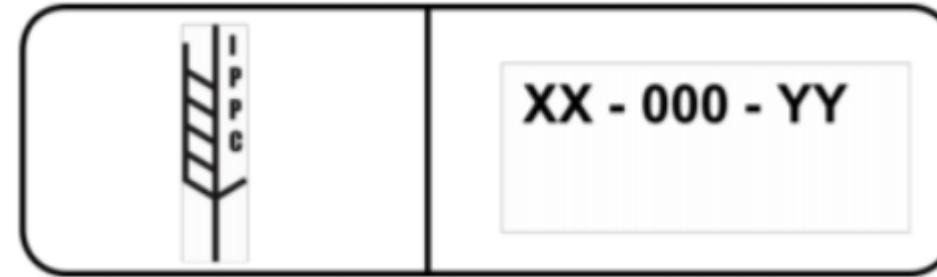
Impact

FAQ on several topics

- Via portal site brexit.belgium.be



Impact



Wood packaging

- Since 1 March 2005, the EU has been applying the treatment according to the ISPM 15 standard and the ISPM 15 mark for the import of wooden packaging from third countries
- When debarked, wood must subsequently be subjected to a heat treatment to exclude phytosanitary risks
- The ISPM 15 standard also requires a mark on the wooden packaging material. This mark must be clearly visible and may not be red or orange

Impact

Intellectual property



- The EU Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) issues unitary right and models
- Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) grants unitary plant breeders' rights
- European Commission may register geographical indications for unitary protection (such as designations of origin and geographical indications)
 - no longer valid on the territory of the UK
 - higher cost due to applications for both a unitary right and one under British national law

Impact

EU harmonisation legislation (non food)

- The role of economic operator can change
 - Distributor becomes importer (address)
 - Brings extra responsibilities (including declaration of conformity, labeling, etc.)
 - Definition of placing on the market is important

Impact

EU type certification



- the notified bodies (notified bodies - NB) from the UK lose their status of NB in connection with the European harmonized legislation
- apply for a new certificate to a European NB or transfer the file and the corresponding certificate from a UK NB to a European NB

Impact

standardization - accreditation

- Will UK continue to use the same standards?
- Remain a full member of CEN / CENLEC / ETSI until the end of 2020
- Will UK remain a member of European cooperation in Accreditation?
- A full member of EA still under discussion
- Difference between NAB and MSA when accepting certificates

UK side

- UKCA marking in stead of CE marking
 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prepare-to-use-the-ukca-mark-after-brexit/using-the-ukca-marking-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-without-a-deal>
- Union customs law
 - https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/latest?parent=&keywords=&part_of_taxonomy_tree%5B%5D=d6c2de5d-ef90-45d1-82d4-5f2438369eea&organisations%5B%5D=hm-revenue-customs

Impact

EU harmonisation legislation (non food)

- New approach goods meeting EU regulations and CE marked can still be sold in UK for time-limited period.
- UK will directly recognise conformity assessment carried out by EU notified bodies.
- A new UK database will replace the EU's NANDO database
- Products assessed against UK rules by a UK 'approved body' will need the UKCA marking

Impact

EU legislation (non food)

- In various areas (cosmetics, chemicals, medicines) - companies may need to appoint new UK representatives
- EC type-approvals no longer automatically accepted for motor vehicles on the UK market –the UK Vehicle Certification Agency (VCA) will issue provisional UK type approvals
- As the geo-blocking regulation will no longer apply, traders from UK can offer different terms to UK customers compared to EU customers

Chemicals

- The UK will replace EU regulations with a UK regulatory framework.
- In a no-deal Brexit, the EU REACH legislation would no longer apply in the UK and the UK would lose access to the ECHA database.
- UK exports to the EU: There are additional requirements for UK exporters, namely appointing an EU-based representative to maintain access to the EU market

Non harmonized goods

- Products subject to national rather than EU-wide rules can sometimes be sold freely across the EU by virtue of the 'mutual recognition principle'
 - UK will no longer be within scope of the mutual recognition principle after Exit
 - April 2020: updated 'Mutual Recognition Regulation' will come into force in the EU but will not apply to UK



3. Prepare

Voorbereiden



Analyse the productionproces

- Supply chain from A to Z
- suppliers (quid products and raw materials, contracts,...)



CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION
2. RULES OF ORIGIN - EXAMPLES



1. INTRODUCTION

Origin ? What is that ?

ORIGIN OF A GOOD
=
ITS NATIONALITY



The rules of origin give the production conditions to which a good has to respond in order to get the nationality of a country.



1. INTRODUCTION

There are two different kinds of Origin:

1. NON-PREFERENTIAL ORIGIN

is used for all kinds of commercial policy measures, like, for instance, anti-dumping duties and countervailing duties, trade embargoes, safeguard and retaliation measures, quantitative restrictions, but also for some tariff quotas, for trade statistics, for public tenders, for origin marking,.. In addition, the EU's export refunds in the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy are often based on non-preferential origin.

A good has always an origin (for example: EU, name of a specific MS, name of a third country).

2. PREFERENTIAL ORIGIN

Preferential origin is conferred on goods from particular countries, which have fulfilled certain criteria allowing preferential rates of duty to be claimed.

What's the use of it ?

PREFERENTIAL ORIGIN:

The international trade is influenced by the system of import duties.

When signing Free Trade Agreements (FTA), partner countries or territories may grant to each others reductions on those duties (tariff preferences).

Goods exported within the context of a FTA may benefit from those preferences if they are originating in a signatory party of the agreement.

Therefore, a good does not always have a preferential origin.
When it has one, this origin is EU  or a partner country.

DUTIES

Importation in the EU: soya sauce

 http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/taric/taric_consult    



 TAXATION AND CUSTOMS UNION

European Commission > Taxation and Customs Union > Databases > TARIC > Measure Contact TARIC | Contact QUOTA

User Guides, Information and Downloadable data: [\[Info\]](#) Help | What's new? | Information | FAQ

Last update: 11-10-2019
Download latest daily update: 11-10-2019

TARIC Consultation

Measure **Geographical area** **Regulation**

Search for measures

Goods code [\[Browse\]](#) *Origin/destination*

210310 [\[Advanced search\]](#)

Retrieve Measures

The current reference date for the query is 14-10-2019 [\[change\]](#)

TARIC measure information

[\[Show all information\]](#)

The reference date is 14-10-2019

Last update: 11-10-2019

Area: Japan - JP

Goods nomenclature code: 210310

Measure type:

Order number:

Measure publication start date must be after: 14-10-2019

Measure publication start date must be before: 14-10-2019

Legal base:

SECTION IV PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR; TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES

CHAPTER 21 MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS

2103 Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard : (TN701)

2103 10 ▼ - Soya sauce (TN084)



ERGA OMNES (ERGA OMNES 1011)

→ Import control of organic products (01-01-2017 -) (CD808) [R0834/07](#)

Excluding: Switzerland (CH) , Iceland (IS) , Liechtenstein (LI) , Norway (NO)

[Show conditions]

→ Third country duty (01-07-2000 -) : **7.70 %** [R2204/99](#)

Japan (JP)

→ Entry into free circulation (restriction - feed and food) (01-12-2017 -) (CD611) [R2058/17](#)

[Show conditions]

→ Tariff preference (01-02-2019 - 31-01-2020) : **0 %** [D1907/18](#)

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Federal
Public Service
FINANCE
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE



TARBEL (Production v.4.0.0.d)

HOME ▾

TARIFF CONSULTATION ▾

MEURSING

Simulation date: 2019-10-14

TARIFF BROWSER

Trade type:

Import ▼

BROWSE NOMENCLATURE TREE

Goods nomenclature code:

210310

SEARCH MEASURES

Country of origin/destination
(only for measures):

JP - Japan ▼

SEARCH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information:

--- ▼

DUTIES

MEASURES

2103 10 00 00

Section IV - (Chapters 16...24) - Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes

MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS

Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard

- Soya sauce

Footnotes: TN701, TN084

Supplementary unit: -

Country of origin/destination: JP - Japan ✘

Trade type: Import ✘



Non-tariff measures (Restrictions)

EU/BE	Geographical area	Measure type	Tariff	Quota	Conditions	Additional codes	Footnotes	Regulation
EU	ERGA OMNES Excl.(CH, IS, LI, NO)	Import control of organic products			C		CD808	R0834/07
EU	JP - Japan	Entry into free circulation (restriction - feed and food)			C		CD611	R2058/17

Tariff measures

EU/BE	Geographical area	Measure type	Tariff	Quota	Conditions	Additional codes	Footnotes	Regulation
EU	ERGA OMNES	Third country duty	7,7 %					R2204/99
EU	JP - Japan	Tariff preference	0 %					D1907/18

Importation in Japan: tomato ketchup



DUTIES

TRADE
Market Access Database

European Commission > Trade > Market Access database > Tariffs and Rules of Origin

Home

What's new?
FTA: Free Trade Agreement

Export from EU

Tariffs and Rules of Origin

Procedures and Formalities
Statistics
Trade Barriers
SPS: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Issues
Services for SME

Import into the EU

EU Tariffs
Other Resources

Tariffs and Rules of Origin

This section tells you which **import duties and taxes** you will have to pay on your exports to specific countries. Calculate a **landed cost** for your product by entering its specific standard Harmonized System code.

This section also shows you **preferential rules of origin** that your product needs to fulfil to benefit from EU FTAs. See also [general information about rules of origin](#).

Country:

Product code (4 or 6 digits): [Find product code](#)

Search

[Disclaimer](#)



DUTIES



[Home](#)

[What's new?](#)

[FTA: Free Trade
Agreement](#)

[Export from EU](#)

[Tariffs and Rules of
Origin](#)

[Procedures and
Formalities](#)

[Statistics](#)

[Trade Barriers](#)

[SPS: Sanitary and
Phytosanitary Issues](#)

[Services for SME](#)

[Import into the EU](#)

[EU Tariffs](#)

[Other Resources](#)



Tariffs and Rules of Origin

Search results

- Country: **Japan**
- Product Code: **210320**
- Product description: **Tomato ketchup and other tomato sauces**

[New Search](#)

Other information of this product code

- [Procedures and Formalities](#)
- [Statistics](#)
- [More information on FTA implementation](#)

© copyright

[Tariffs](#)

[Related notes for tariffs](#)

[Legal text on Rules of Origin](#)

[General Information on Rules of Origin](#)

Click on the code to check additional duties and taxes that apply to your product

Code	Product description	EU	GEN	MFN	RoO	Schedule
21	CHAPTER 21 - MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS:					
2103	Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard:					
2103.10	- Soya sauce	4.8%	9.6%	7.2%	RoO	Schedule
2103.20	- Tomato ketchup and other tomato sauces:					
2103.20.01	-- Tomato ketchup	17.4%	25%	21.3%	RoO	Schedule



RULE OF ORIGIN

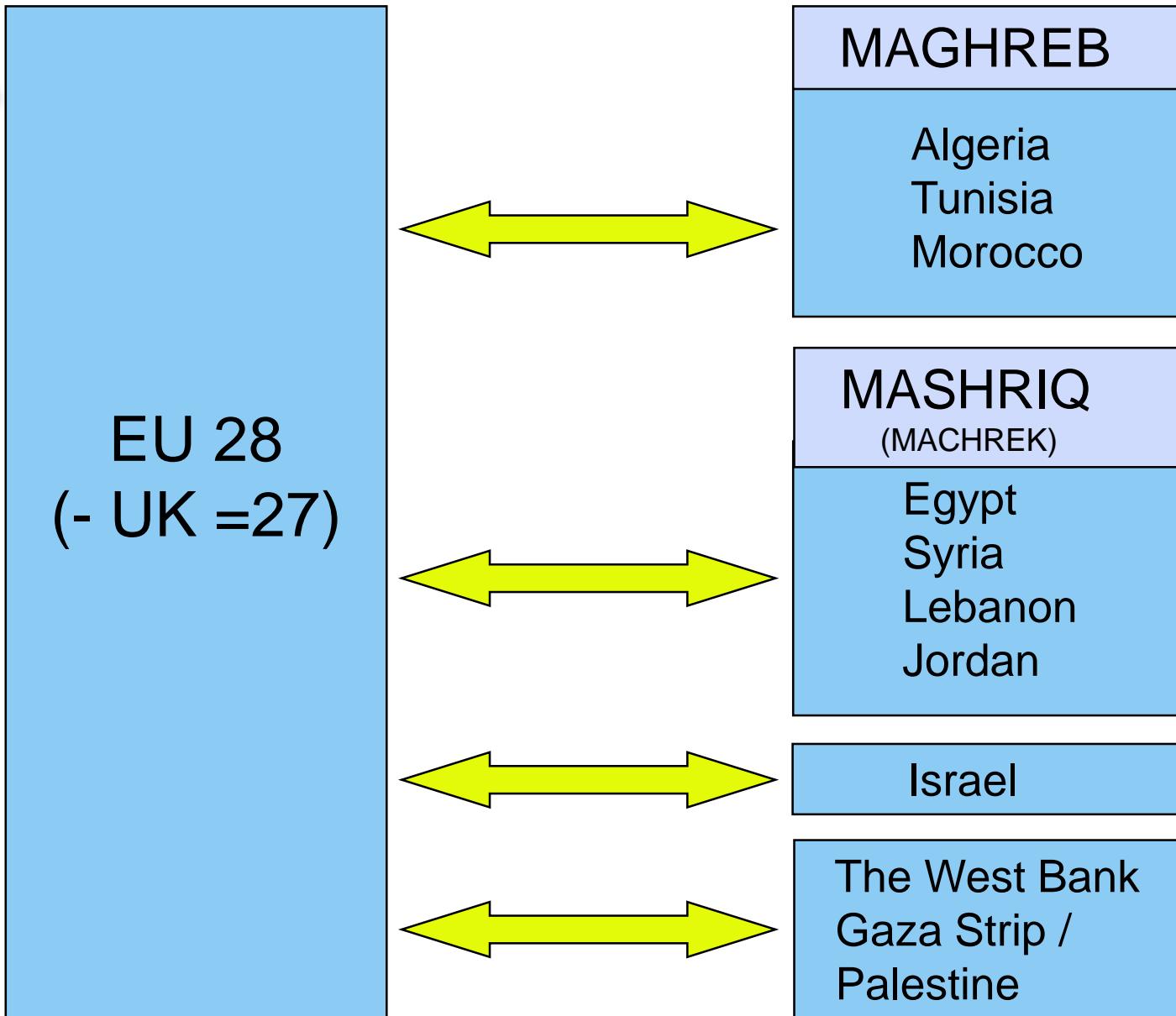
Other Resources



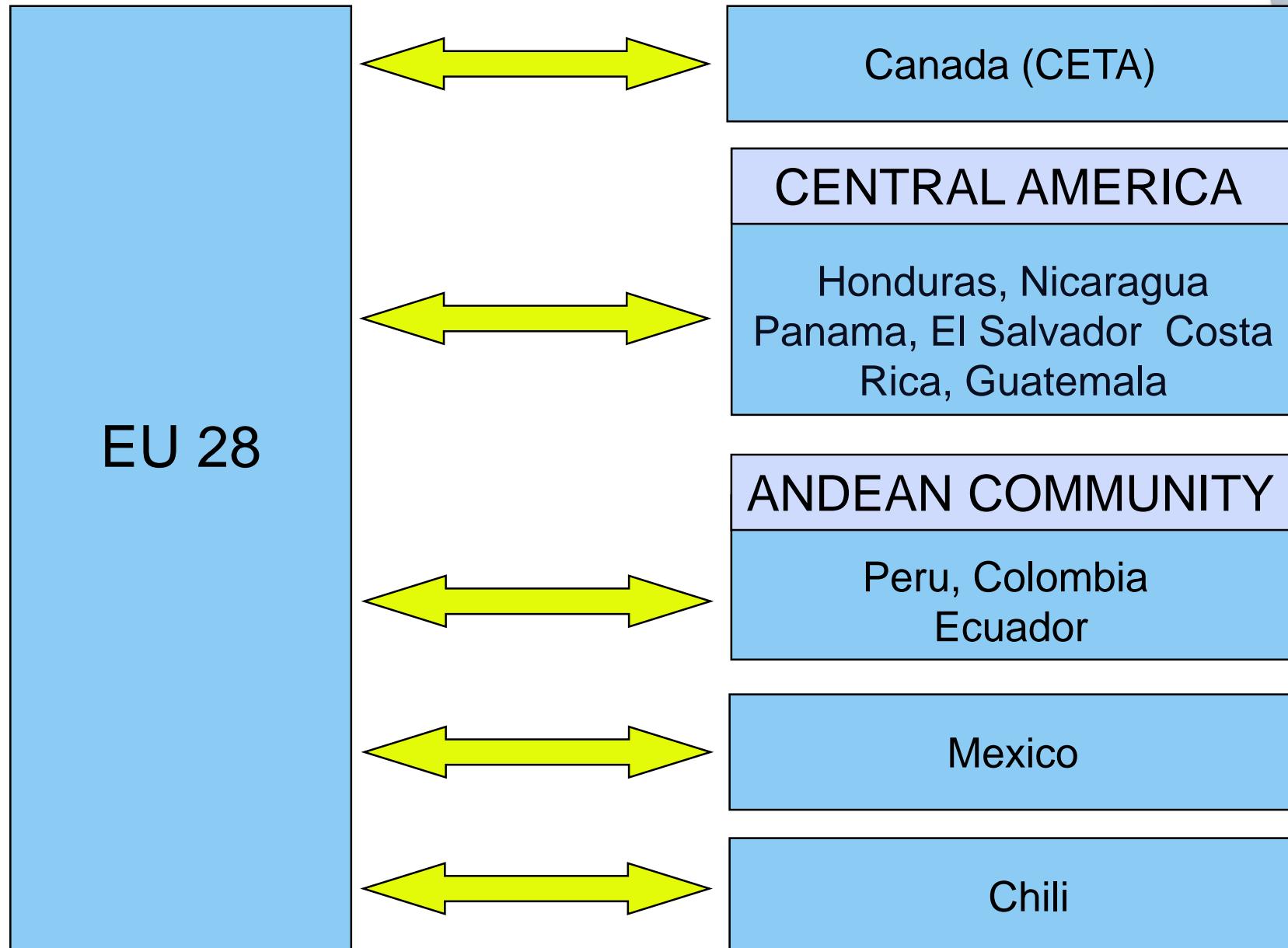
Click on the code to check additional duties and taxes that apply to your product



EU FTAs

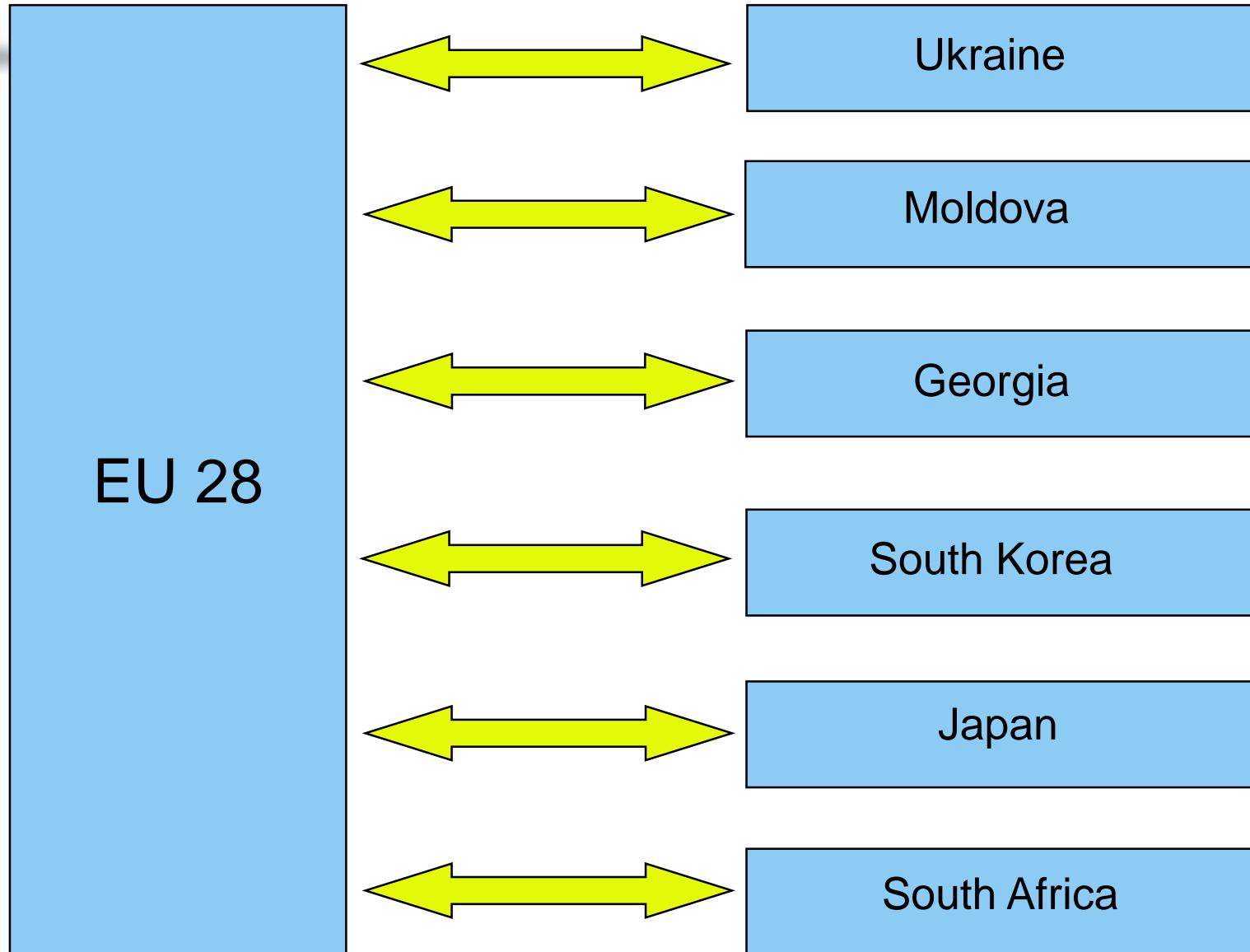


EU FTAs





EU FTAs





EPAs

EPAs - Economic Partnership Agreements for ACP countries

EU 28



CARIFORUM : Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts & Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

PACIFIC : Papua New Guinea, Fiji

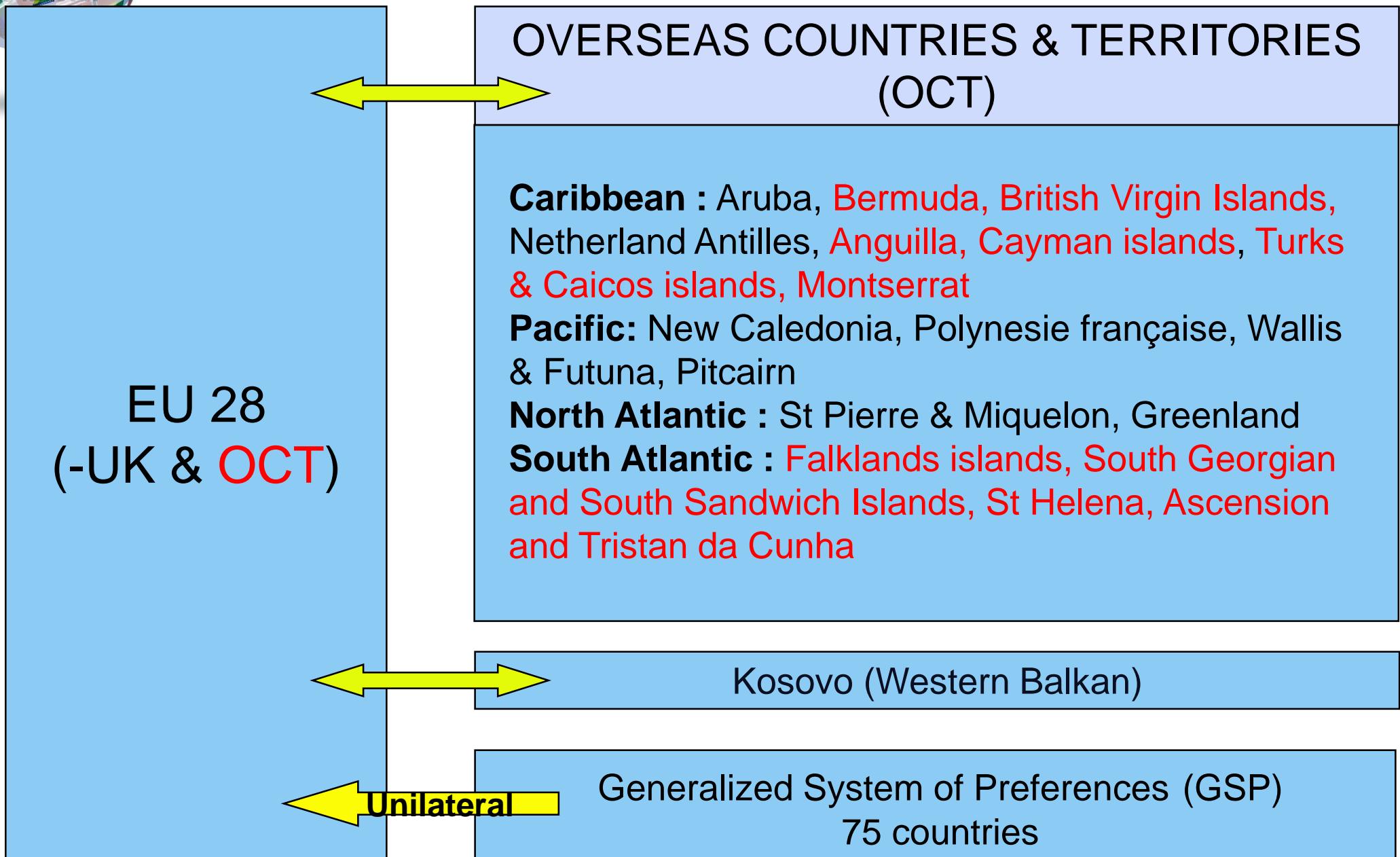
ESA (East and South Africa) : Seychelles, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, Madagascar

SADC (Southern African Development Community): South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, Mozambique

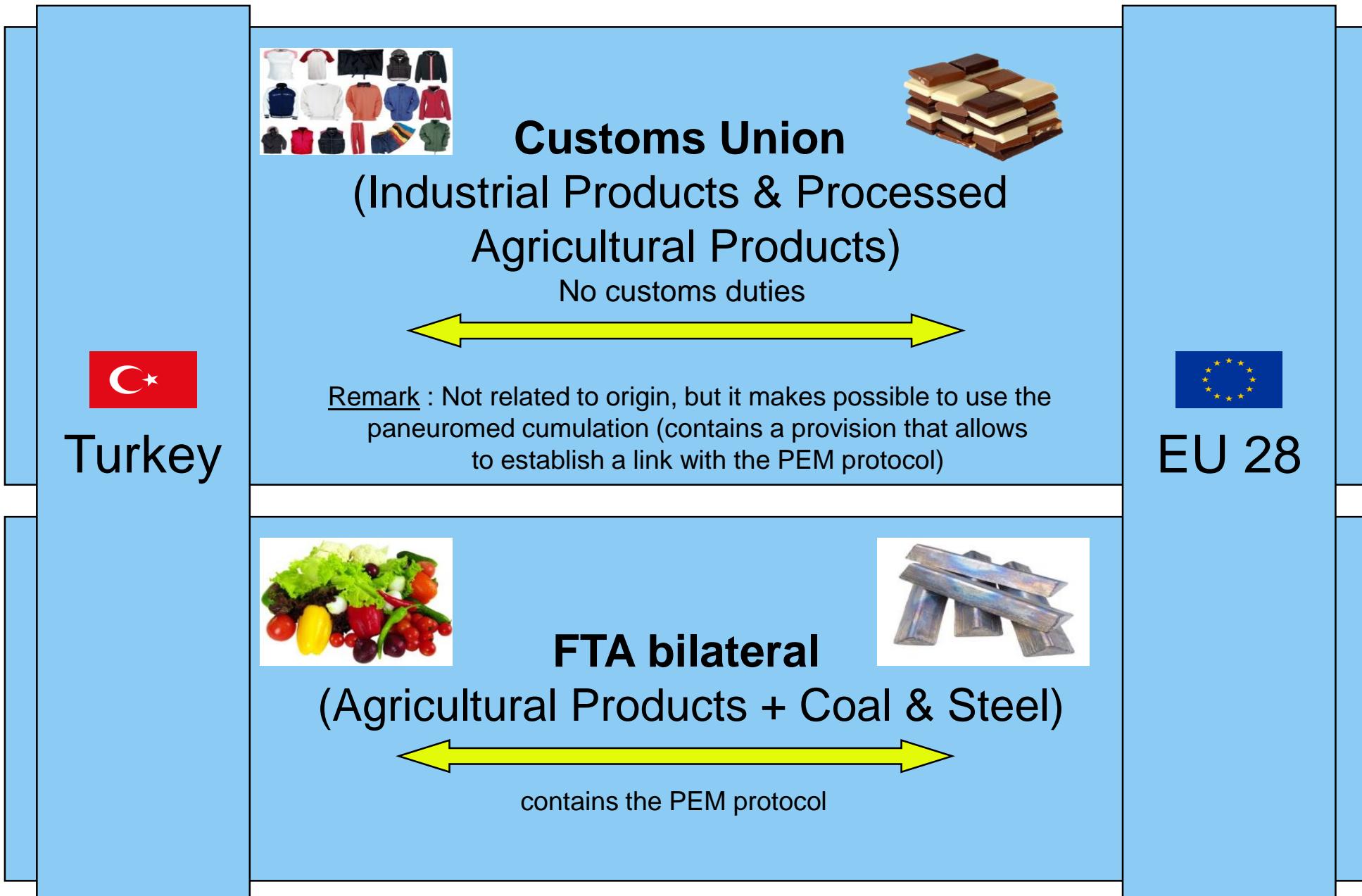
CENTRAL AFRICA : Cameroon



Autonomous preferential arrangements

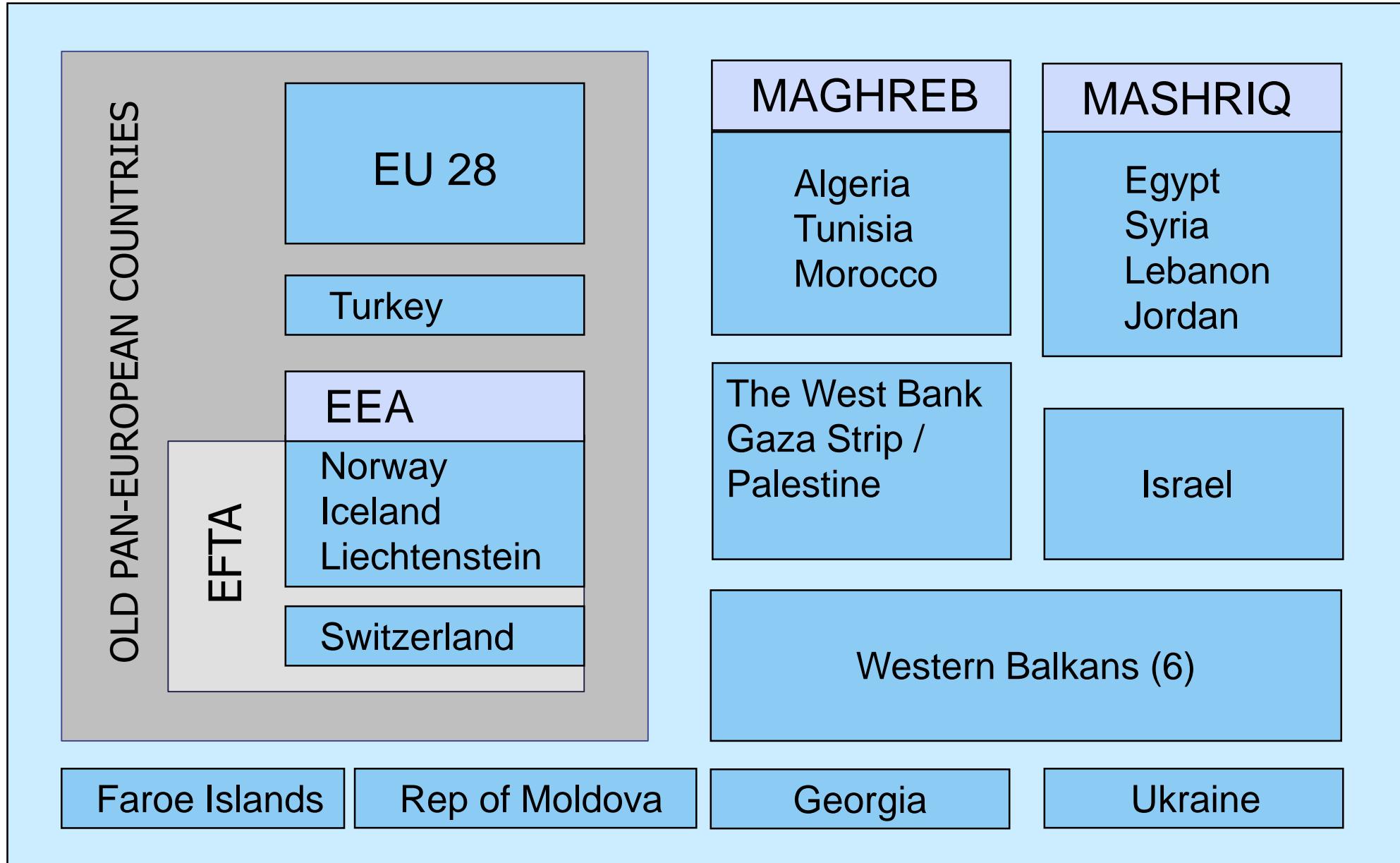


TURKEY

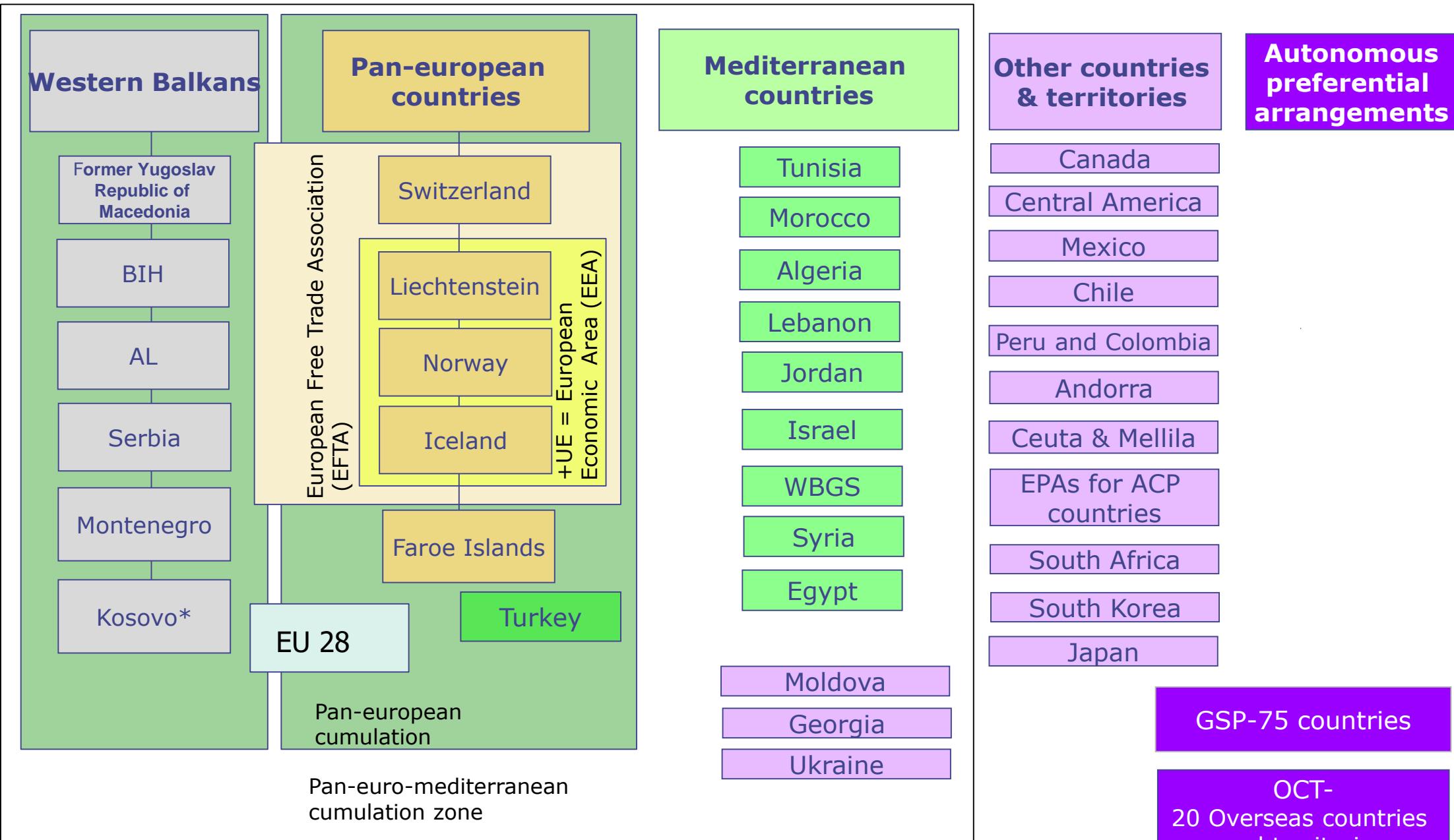


PEM CUMULATION ZONE

PAN-EURO-MEDITERRANEAN AGREEMENT



Preferential rules of origin in the EU in 2019



* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

** Ukraine remains in the GSP until 31/12/2018. Ukraine has concluded a FTA only with the EU. The PEM cumul is therefore not yet possible.

Western Balkans:
Kosovo* until 31/12/2020



2. RULES OF ORIGIN - EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 : HORSES

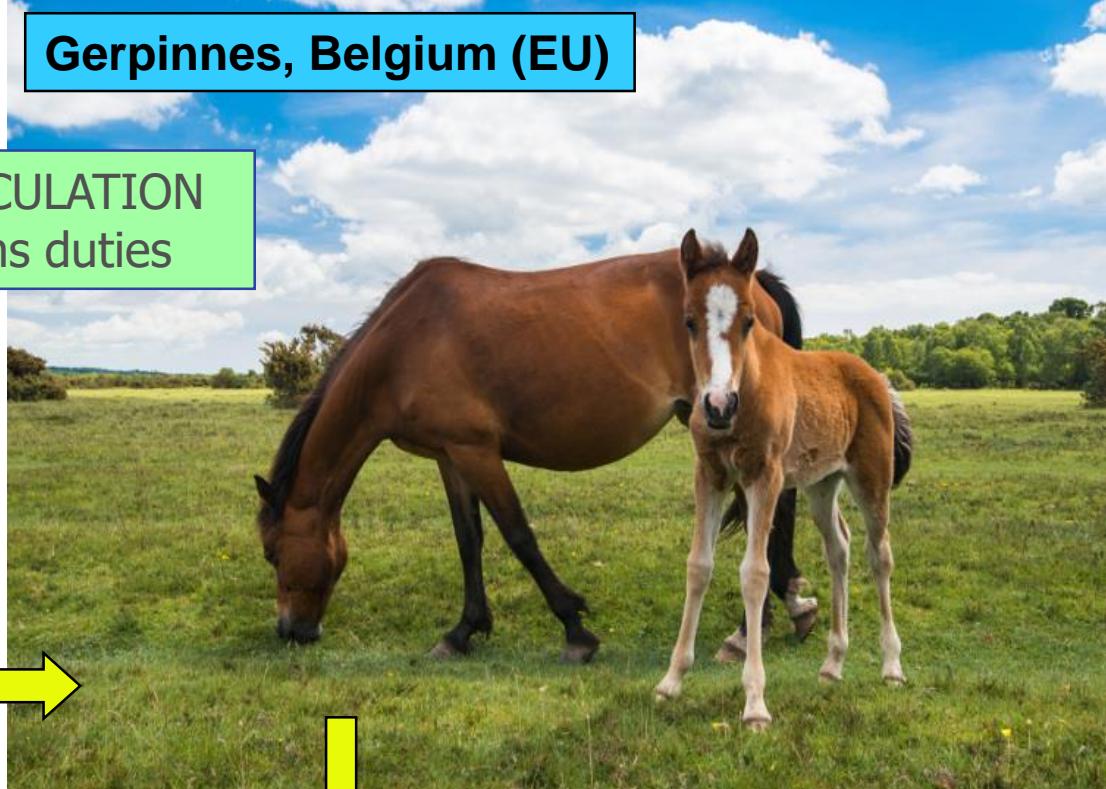
BEFORE THE BREXIT

Hampshire in southern England (EU)

FREE CIRCULATION
No customs duties



New Forest Poney



EPA EU-JAPAN

Article 3.3 Wholly obtained products

1. For the purposes of Article 3.2, a product is wholly obtained in a Party if it is :
(c) a live animal born and raised there;



Stought



Preferential EU origin when exported to Japan ? Yes

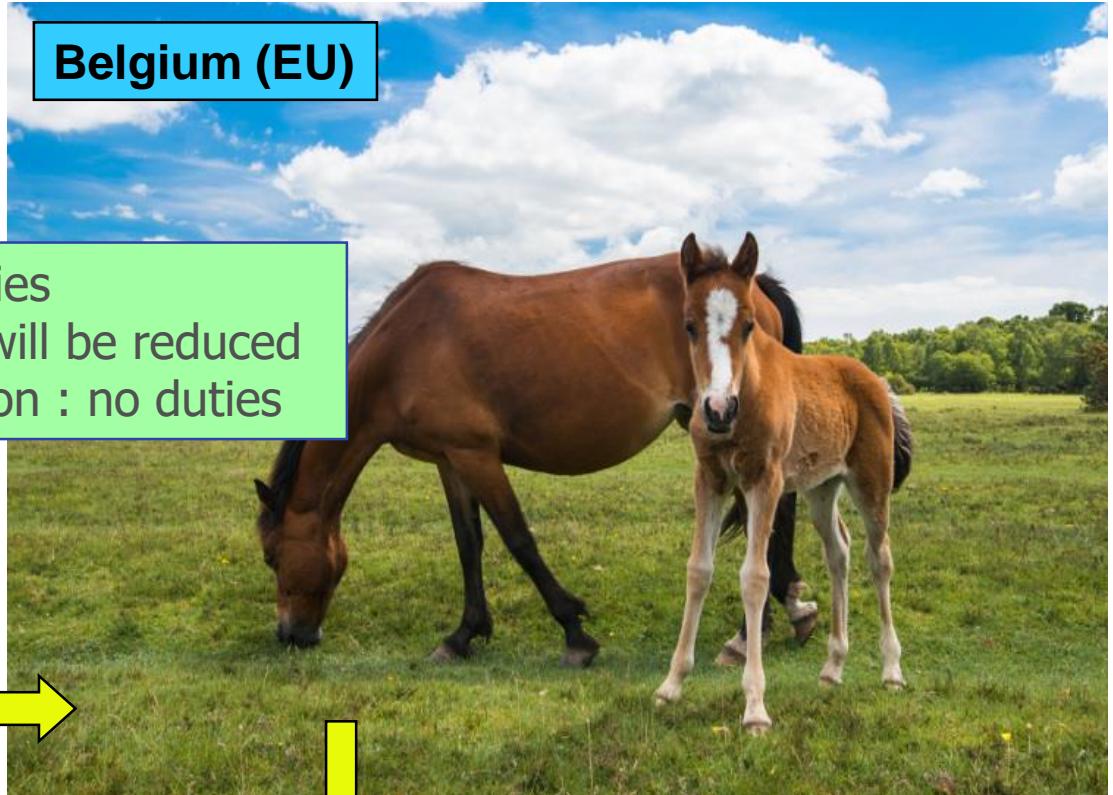
EXAMPLE 1 : HORSES

AFTER THE BREXIT

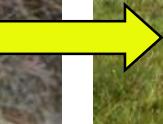
UK (= third country)



Belgium (EU)



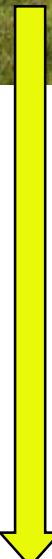
- ? No-deal: duties
- ? FTA: duties will be reduced
- ? Customs union : no duties



EPA EU-JAPAN

Article 3.3 Wholly obtained products

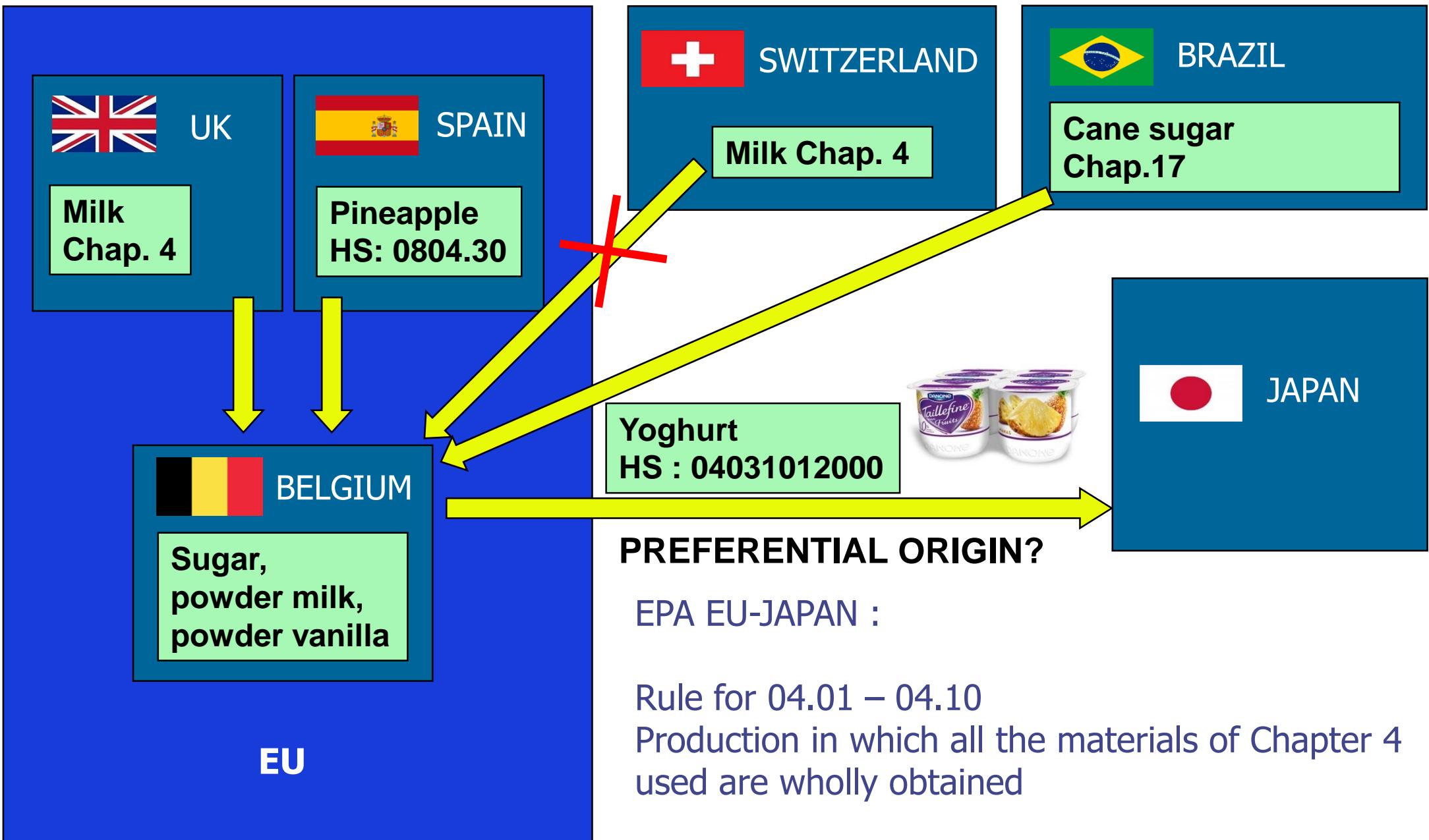
1. For the purposes of Article 3.2, a product is wholly obtained in a Party if it is :
(c) a live animal **born and raised** there;



Preferential EU origin when exported to Japan  ? No

EXAMPLE 2 : YOGHURT

BEFORE THE BREXIT



EXAMPLE 2 : YOGHURT

EPA EU-JAPAN

Art 3.6 : Tolerances

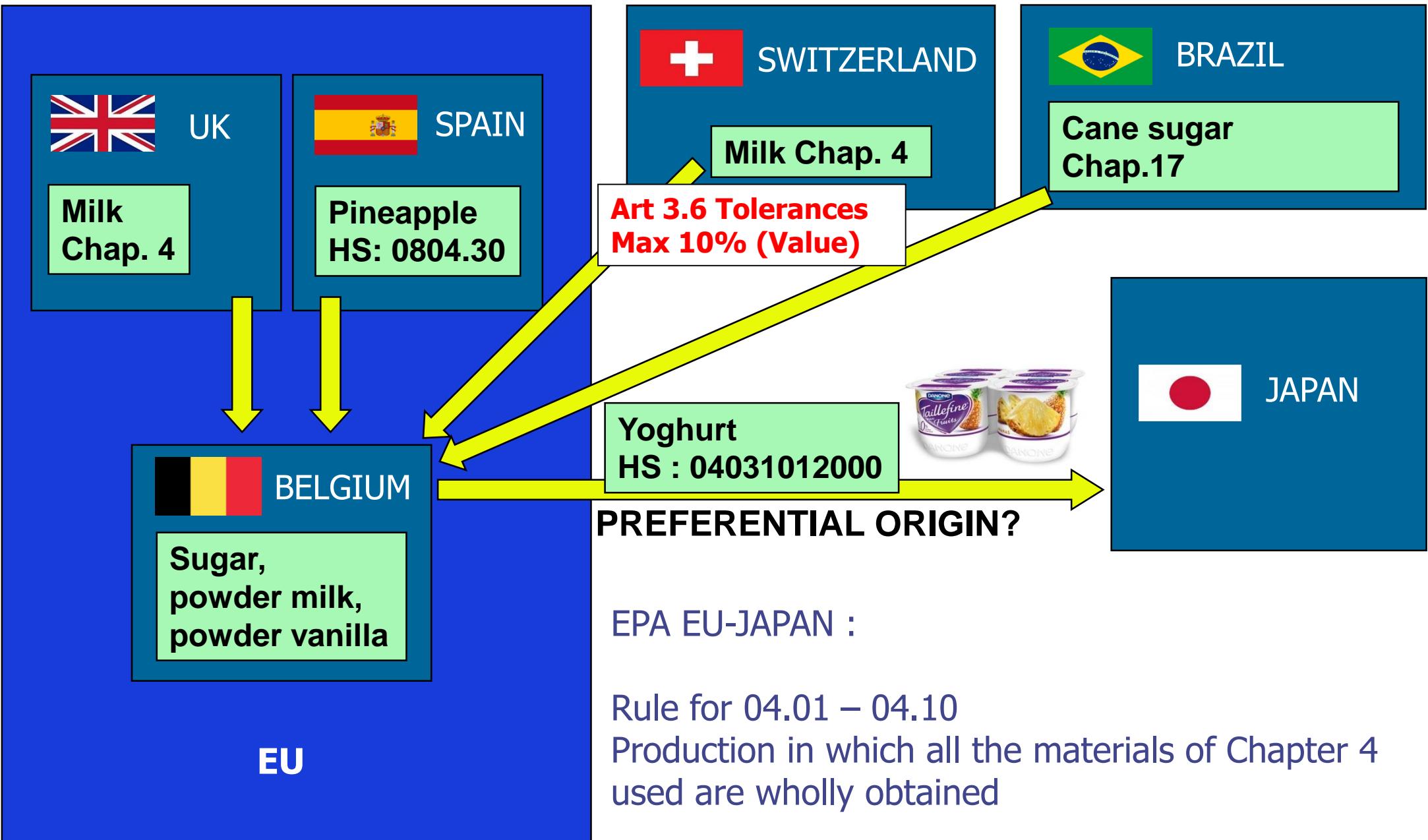
1. If a non-originating material used in the production of a product does not satisfy the requirements set out in Annex 3-B, the product shall be considered as originating in a Party, provided that:

(a) for a product classified under Chapters 1 to 49 or Chapters 64 to 97 of the Harmonized System, the value of all those non-originating materials does not exceed 10 percent of the ex-works or free on board price of the product;

...

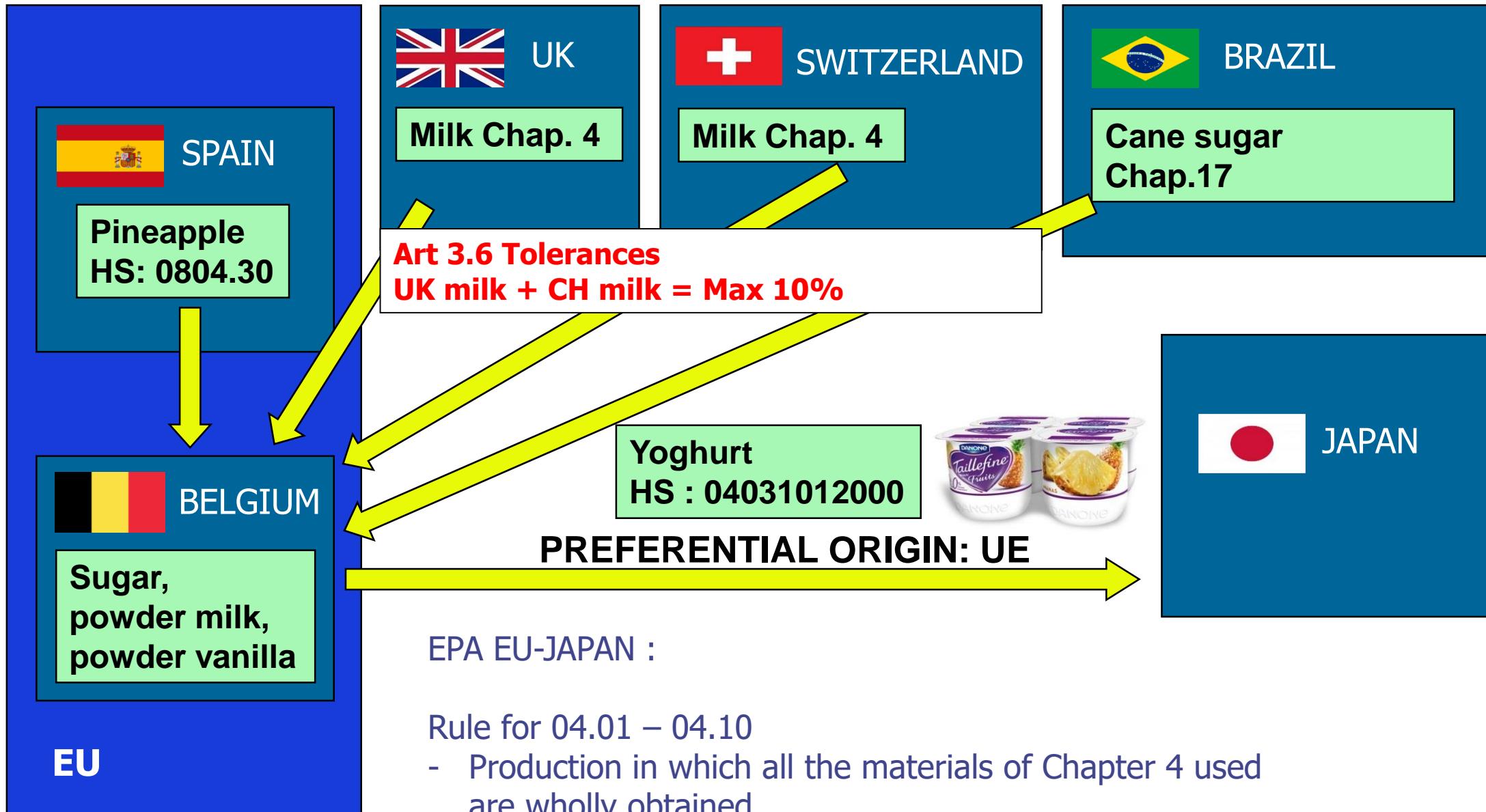
EXAMPLE 2 : YOGHURT

BEFORE THE BREXIT



EXAMPLE 2 : YOGHURT

AFTER THE BREXIT



EXAMPLE 3 : LASAGNE

BEFORE THE BREXIT



EXAMPLE 3 : LASAGNE

1902 : Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, **Lasagne**, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared

EPA EU-JAPAN

Annex 3-B

1902:

CC (materials from any Chapter, except that of the product), provided that:

- the total weight of non-originating materials of Chapters 2 (meat), 3 (fish) and 16 (preparations of meat, or fish,..) used does not exceed 10% of the weight of the product;
- the weight of the non-originating materials of heading 10.01 (wheat and meslin) used does not exceed 90% of the weight of the product; and
- the total weight of non-originating materials of headings 10.06 (rice) and 11.01 to 11.08 used does not exceed 10% of the weight of the product.

<< weight = net weight (not including the weight of packaging) – see Annex 3-A introductory note 1 >>

EXAMPLE 3 : LASAGNE

BEFORE THE BREXIT



Wheat flour
HS: 1101
ITALY OK



Olive oil
HS: 1509
BELGIUM



Eggs
HS: 0407
BELGIUM



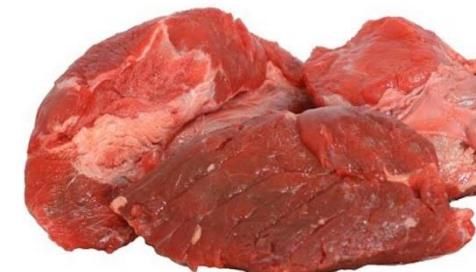
Mushrooms
(agaricus)
HS: 0709.51
FRANCE



Milk
Chap. 04
BELGIUM



Onions
HS: 0703
SPAIN



Beef
HS: 0201
UK OK



Tomato sauce
HS: 2103
ITALY



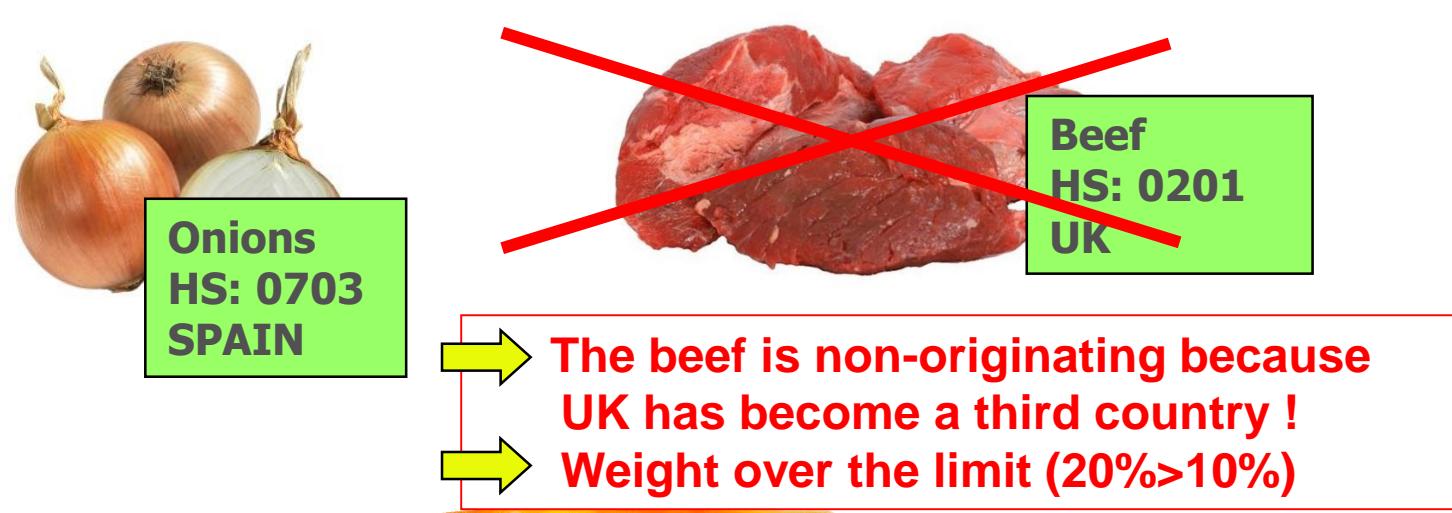
**Lasagne produced in BELGIUM
HS : 1902**

The conditions set by the rule are respected
=> Preferential origin EU when exported to JAPAN !

EXAMPLE 3 : LASAGNE



AFTER THE BREXIT



EXAMPLE 3 : LASAGNE

EPA EU-JAPAN

Art 3.6 : Tolerances

1. If a non-originating material used in the production of a product does not satisfy the requirements set out in Annex 3-B, the product shall be considered as originating in a Party, provided that:

(a) for a product classified under Chapters 1 to 49 or Chapters 64 to 97 of the Harmonized System, the value of all those non-originating materials does not exceed 10 percent of the ex-works or free on board price of the product;

...

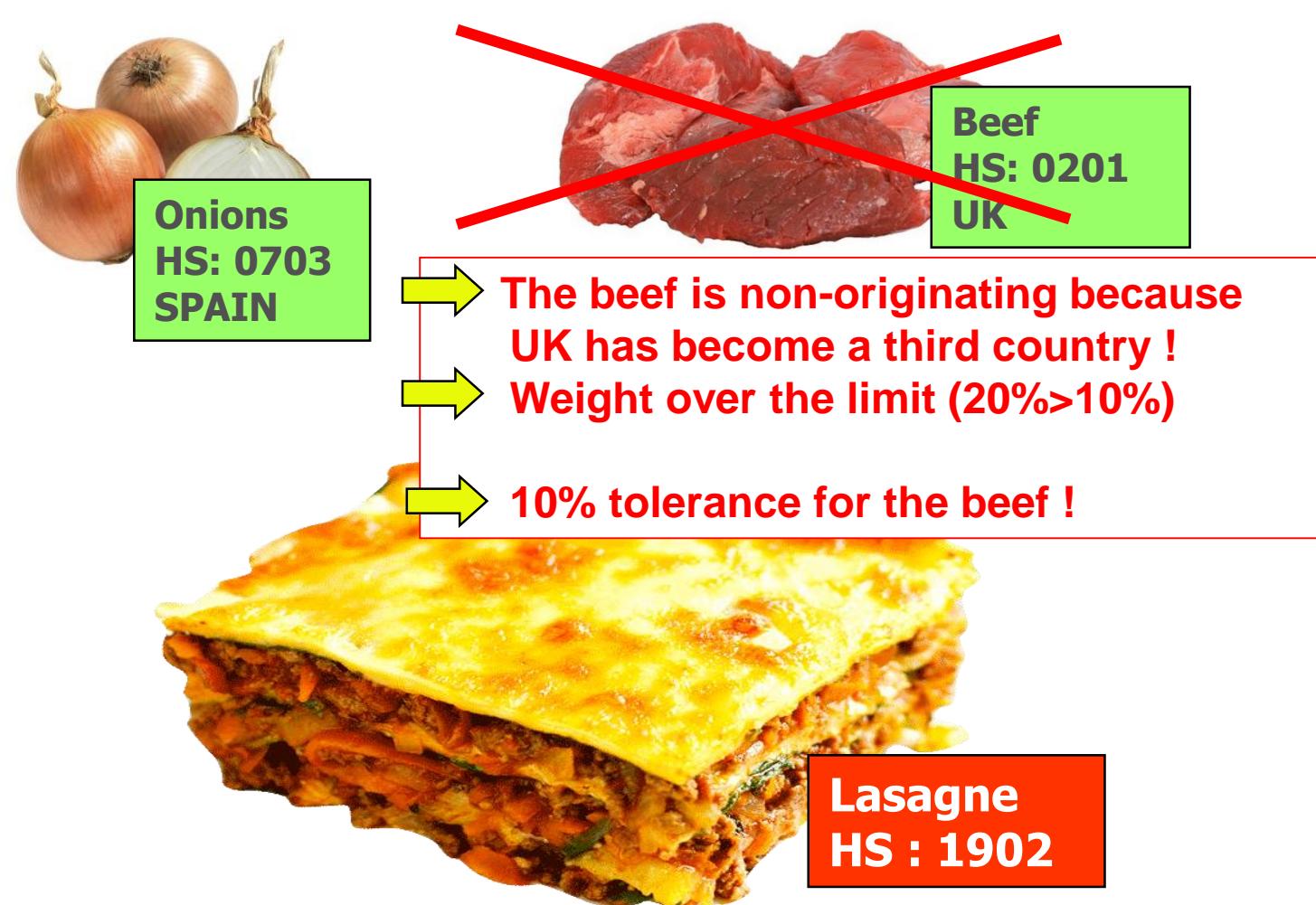
2. Paragraph 1 does not apply if the value of non-originating materials used in the production of a product exceeds any of the percentages for the maximum value of non-originating materials as specified in the requirements set out in Annex 3-B.

...

EXAMPLE 3 : LASAGNE



AFTER THE BREXIT



EXAMPLE 4 : DOOR LOCKS

Door locks of heading 83.01

EPA EU-JAPAN

Chapter 83 - Miscellaneous articles of base metal

83.01-83.11:

CTH (change tariff heading);
Max NOM 50% (EXW); or
RVC 55% (FOB)



EXAMPLE 4 : DOOR LOCKS

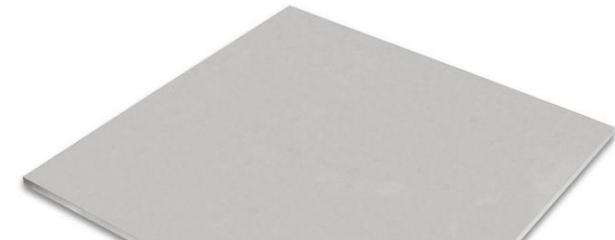
BEFORE THE BREXIT



Rivets – BE (HS 73.18)



Screws – INDIA (HS 73.18)



Steel plate – BE
(HS 72.19)



Nuts – BE (HS 73.18)



Steel bar BE (HS 72.15)



Lock mechanism - UK (HS 83.01)



Varnish – BE
(HS 32.08)

CTH rule satisfied → preferential treatment when exported to Japan !

EXAMPLE 4 : DOOR LOCKS

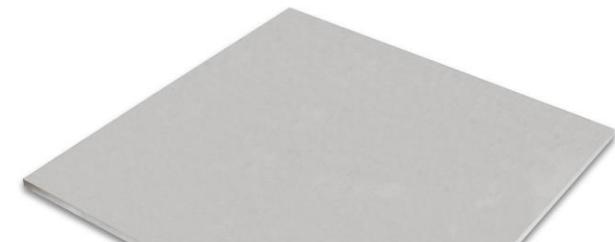
AFTER THE BREXIT



Rivets – BE (HS 73.18)



Screws – INDIA (HS 73.18)



Steel plate – BE
(HS 72.19)



Nuts – BE (HS 73.18)



Steel bar BE (HS 72.15)



Lock mechanism - UK (HS 83.01)



Varnish – BE
(HS 32.08)

CTH rule not satisfied

EXAMPLE 4 : DOOR LOCKS

EPA EU-JAPAN

Art 3.6 : Tolerances

1. If a non-originating material used in the production of a product does not satisfy the requirements set out in Annex 3-B, the product shall be considered as originating in a Party, provided that:

(a) for a product classified under Chapters 1 to 49 or Chapters 64 to 97 of the Harmonized System, the value of all those non-originating materials does not exceed 10 percent of the ex-works or free on board price of the product;

...

2. Paragraph 1 does not apply if the value of non-originating materials used in the production of a product exceeds any of the percentages for the maximum value of non-originating materials as specified in the requirements set out in Annex 3-B.

...



EXAMPLE 4 : DOOR LOCKS

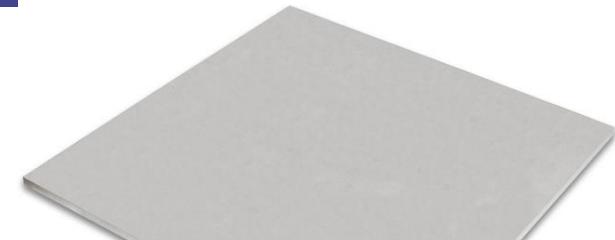
The door locks are sold at an ex-works price of **€ 25.-**



Rivets – BE (HS 73.18)
€ 1,50



Screws – INDIA (HS 73.18)
€ 1



Steel plate – BE
(HS 72.19)
€ 1.20



Nuts – BE (HS 73.18)
€ 1,50



Steel bar BE (HS 72.15)
€ 2



Lock mechanism - UK (HS 83.01)
€ 8 (+ 0,22 €)



Varnish – BE
(HS 32.08)
€ 0.50

9,22 € > 10% tolerance limit !

Remark : 2,7% duties to pay when imported in the EU (0,22 €)

EXAMPLE 4 : DOOR LOCKS

Door locks of heading 83.01

EPA EU-JAPAN

Chapter 83 - Miscellaneous articles of base metal

83.01-83.11:

CTH (change tariff heading);

→ Max NOM 50% (EXW); or
RVC 55% (FOB)



EXAMPLE 4 : DOOR LOCKS

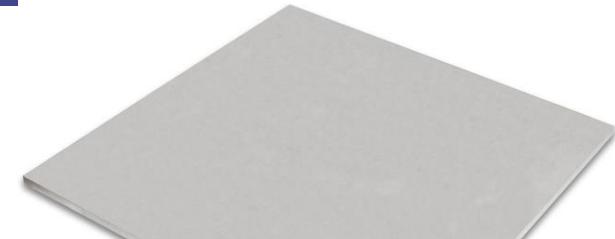
The door locks are sold at an ex-works price of **€ 25.-**



Rivets – BE (HS 73.18)
€ 1,50



Screws – INDIA (HS 73.18)
€ 1



Steel plate – BE
(HS 72.19)
€ 1.20



Nuts – BE (HS 73.18)
€ 1,50



Steel bar BE (HS 72.15)
€ 2



Lock mechanism - UK (HS 83.01)
€ 8,22



Varnish – BE
(HS 32.08)
€ 0.50

(NOM = 9,22 €) < 50% (EXW=25 €)
→ Preferential origin EU

EXAMPLE 4 : DOOR LOCKS

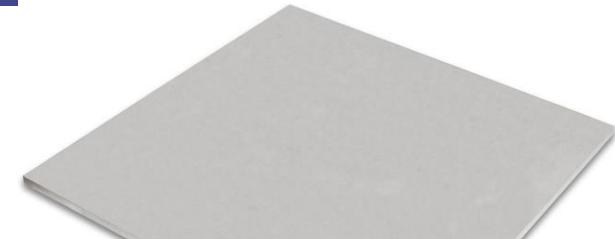
The door locks are sold at an ex-works price of **€ 25.-**



Rivets – BE (HS 73.18)
€ 1,50



Screws – INDIA (HS 73.18)
If : € 1,50



Steel plate – BE
(HS 72.19)
€ 1.20



Nuts – BE (HS 73.18)
€ 1,50



Steel bar BE (HS 72.15)
€ 2



Varnish – BE
(HS 32.08)
€ 0.50



Lock mechanism - UK (HS 83.01)
If : € 11 (+ 0,30 €)

(NOM = 12,80 €) > 50% (EXW=25 €)
→ NO Preferential origin EU

EXAMPLE 4 : DOOR LOCKS

EPA EU-JAPAN

Art 3.6 : Tolerances

1. If a non-originating material used in the production of a product does not satisfy the requirements set out in Annex 3-B, the product shall be considered as originating in a Party, provided that:

(a) for a product classified under Chapters 1 to 49 or Chapters 64 to 97 of the Harmonized System, the value of all those non-originating materials does not exceed 10 percent of the ex-works or free on board price of the product;

...

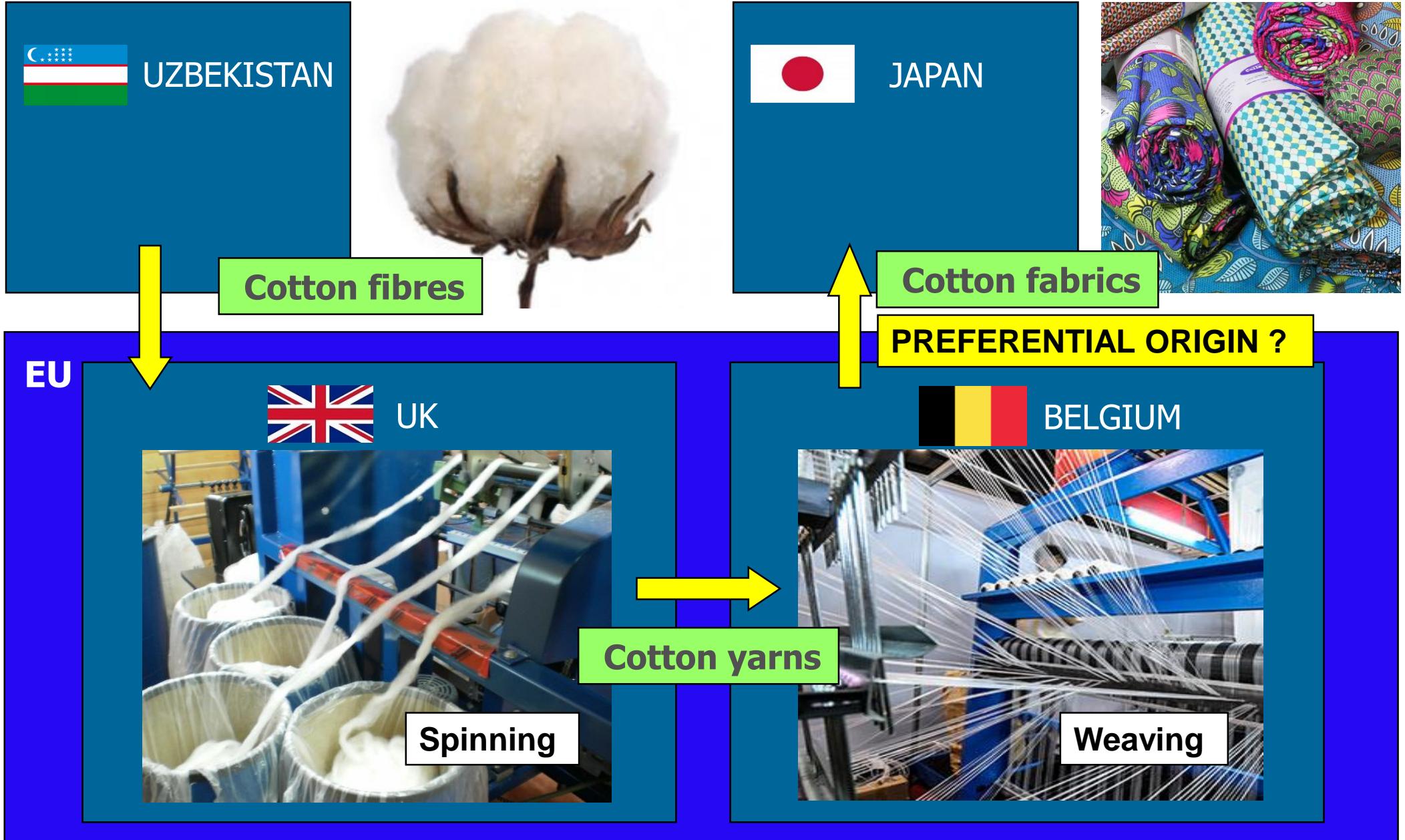
2. Paragraph 1 does not apply if the value of non-originating materials used in the production of a product exceeds any of the percentages for the maximum value of non-originating materials as specified in the requirements set out in Annex 3-B.

...



EXAMPLE 5 : COTTON FABRICS

BEFORE THE BREXIT



EXAMPLE 5 : COTTON FABRICS



COTTON FABRICS WHOLLY OBTAINED ? **NO**
SUFFICIENT TRANSFORMATION OR WORKING ?

Protocol EPA EU-JAPAN

52.08 to 52.12 | Rule



Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving;
Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving;
Twisting or any mechanical operation combined with weaving;
Weaving combined with dyeing or with coating or with laminating;
Yarn dyeing combined with weaving;
Weaving combined with printing; or
Printing (as standalone operation).

CONCLUSION : the fabrics are originating in the EU

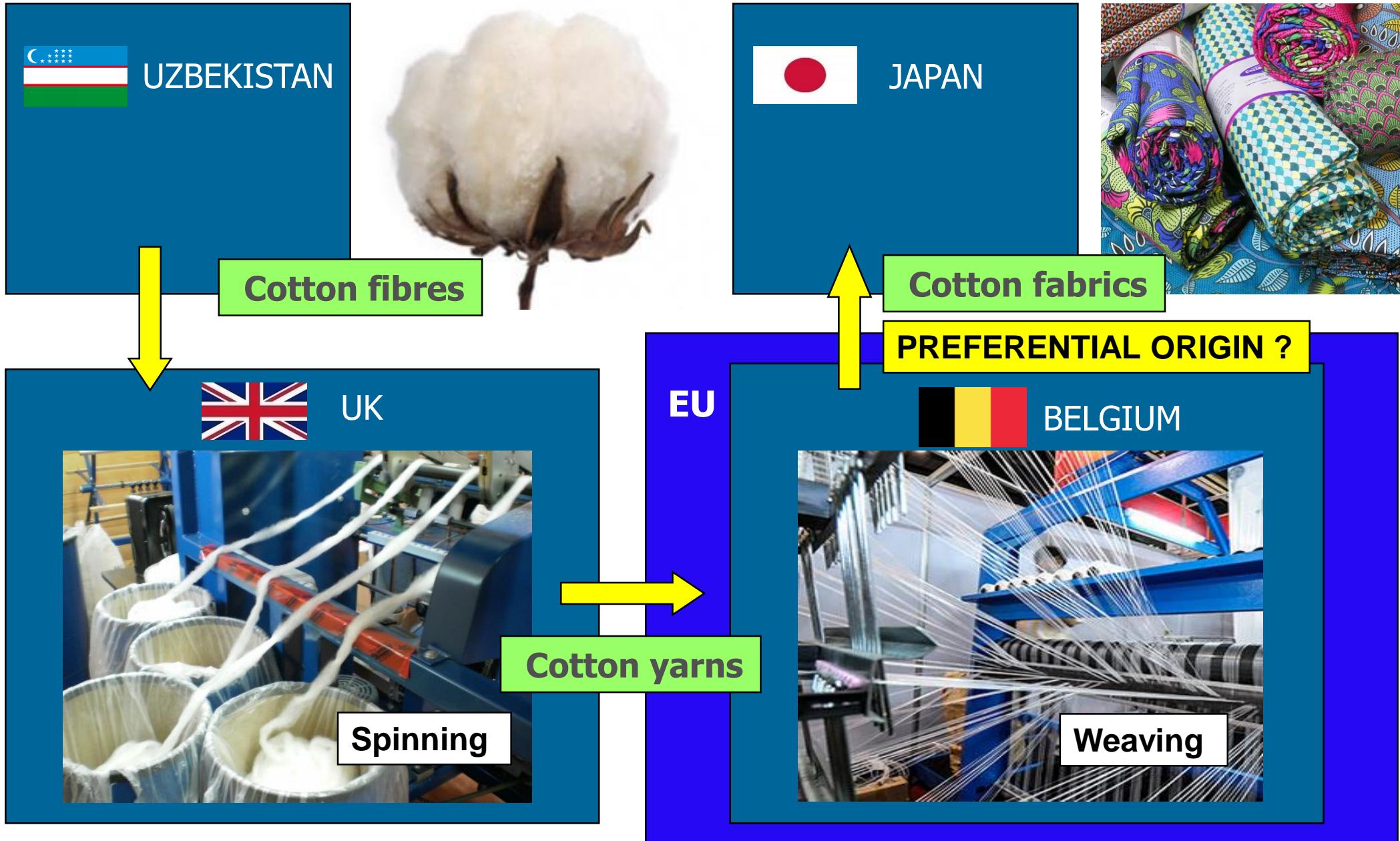
The fabrics are manufactured from cotton fibres

Cotton fibres = natural fibres

->The transformation criterion (=double transformation rule) is satisfied

EXAMPLE 5 : COTTON FABRICS

AFTER THE BREXIT





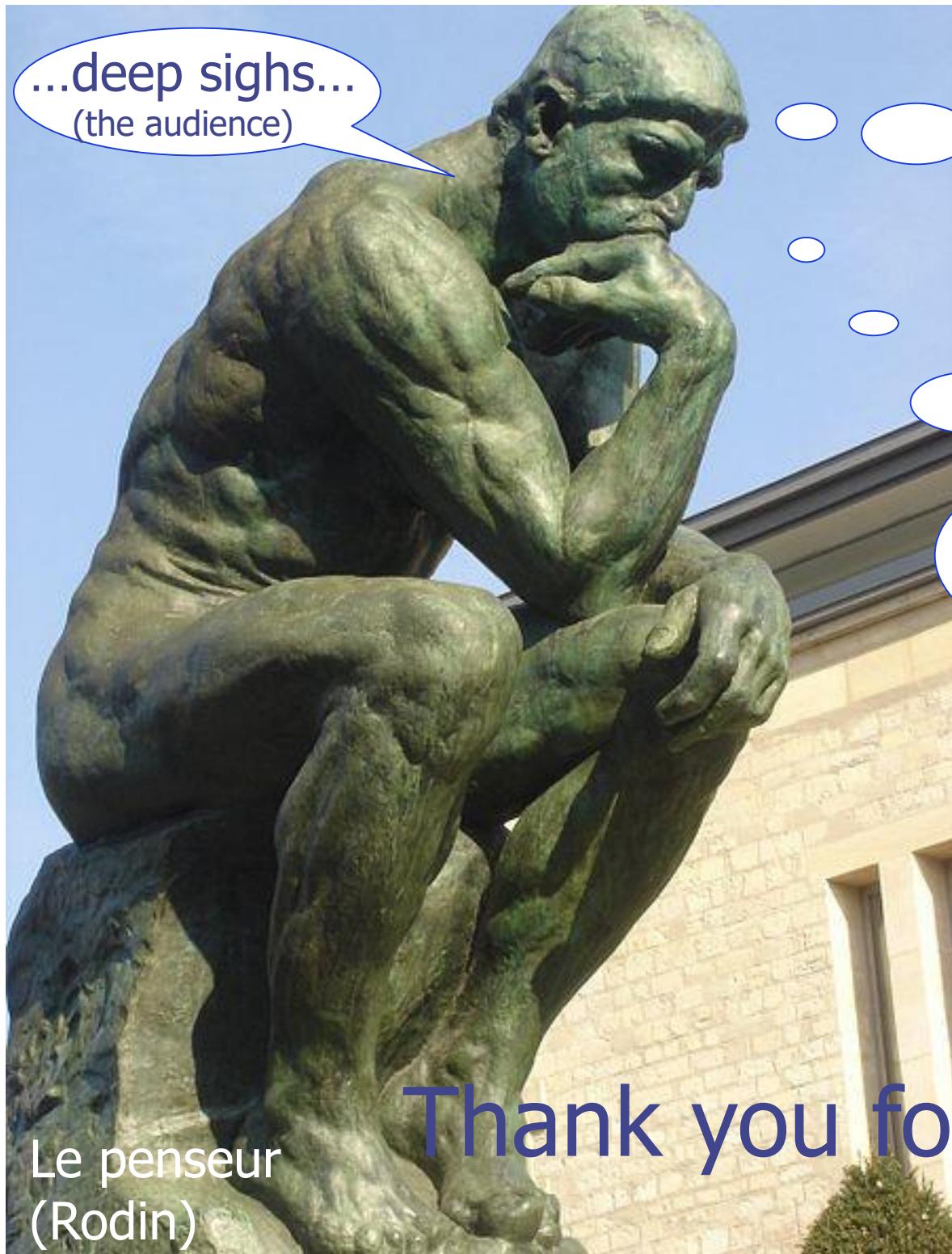
EXAMPLE 5 : COTTON FABRICS

COTTON FABRICS WHOLLY OBTAINED ? **NO**
SUFFICIENT TRANSFORMATION OR WORKING ?

Protocol EPA EU-JAPAN

52.08 to 52.12 | Rule

Not satisfied	Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving ;
Check !!! Other Combinations?	Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving; Twisting or any mechanical operation combined with weaving; Weaving combined with dyeing or with coating or with laminating; Yarn dyeing combined with weaving; Weaving combined with printing; or Printing (as standalone operation).



Thank you for your attention !!!

BREXIT AND BELGIAN CUSTOMS



Intra-EU trade versus trade with third countries



Intra EU

No formalities

No verification

No duties

No quantitative
limitations

Harmonisation

Import – export

Customs formalities

Verification

Import duties

Quantitative
limitations

Harmonisation?



Intra-EU trade versus trade with third countries

Effects on your prices and delivery times!



EORI number is necessary

(https://financien.belgium.be/nl/douane_accijnzen/ondernemingen/financieel-bu-ek-eori)



Customs declarations (with required certificates) and establishment of tariff rates



Changes to business processes and software



Checks and inspections are possible



Investments in customs authorizations and customs knowledge



Import

= to bring non-union goods into the EU





Export

= union goods leaving the EU





Zeebrugge



Brussel-Zuid



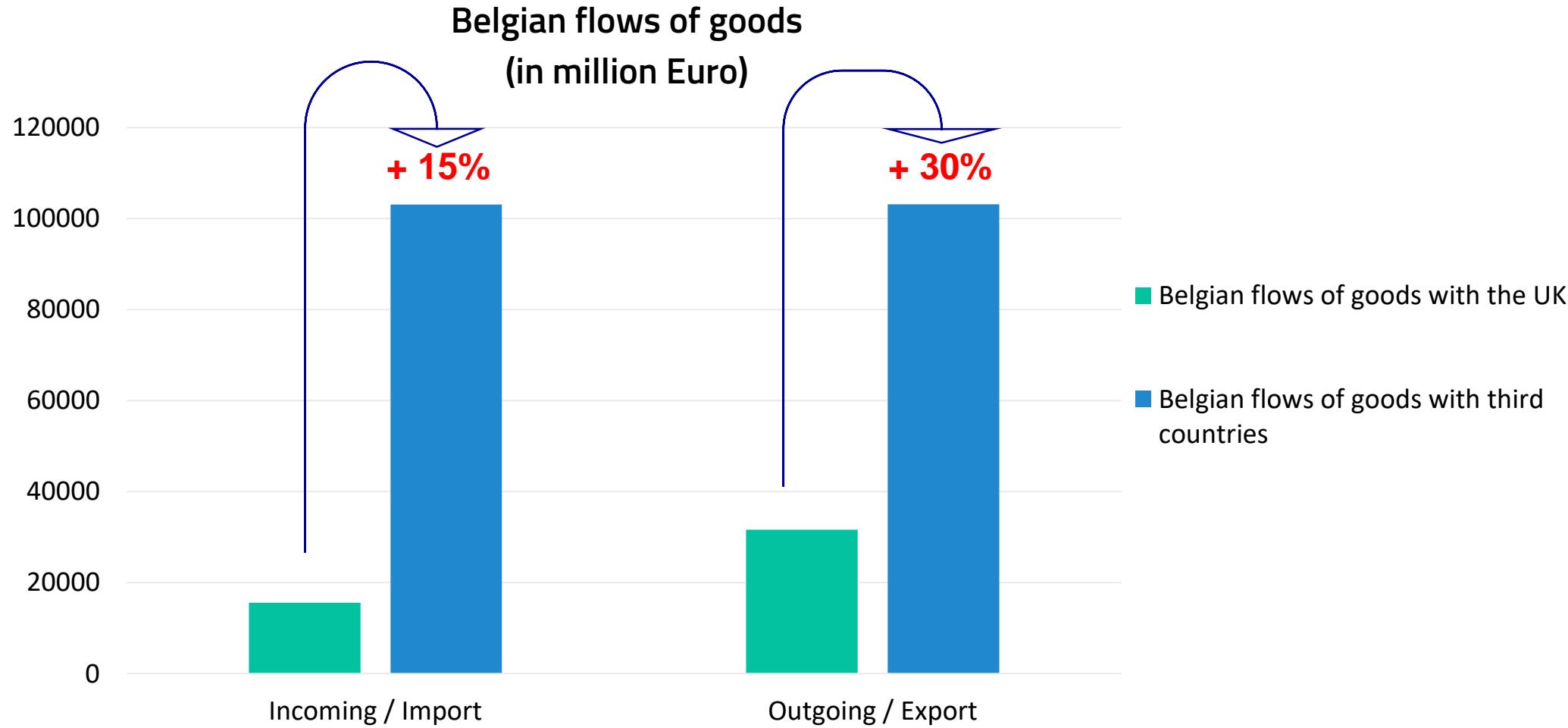
Ports
Antwerpen
Gent
Oostende
Pleziervaart

Airports
Antwerpen-Deurne,
Bierset, Oostende,
Gosselies, Wevelgem,
Zaventem

Notable growth of import and export (UK)



Federal
Public Service
FINANCE





PREPARATION OF THE BELGIAN CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

Infrastructure

- ICT
 - PLDA
 - NCTS
- Recruitment & training
- Equipment
 - Scanvan
 - Luggage scanners
 - (Drone)



Communication plan

- General actions
 - Brexit webpage
 - Brexit call center
- Businesses
 - National forum
 - Speakers/seminars
 - Double interviews
- Private individuals
 - Brochure

Declarations



Import
+14%
Export
+47%

Officers



+291/386

Call center



6 FTE's
(+70 2nd
line)
Available
9:00-16:30

National forum

2018 - ...
Brexit note
august 2019

BREXIT OPERATIONAL STRESSTESTS

- Zeebrugge Border Inspection Post
 - High capacity
 - Through time max 90 minutes
 - Congestion risk very limited on customs side
- Brussels-Midi train station
 - New team
 - Professional attitude
 - Received training on airports
 - Additional training and reinforcement for Brexit





CAN YOU STILL PREPARE?

- Do the brexit impact scan!

<https://brexit-impact-scan.be>

- Make sure you have your EORI number

https://financien.belgium.be/nl/douane_accijnzen/ondernemingen/financ%C3%ABn-eori/eori

- Who will take care of the customs formalities?

- Search for a customs broker

https://financien.belgium.be/nl/douane_accijnzen/ondernemingen/douanevertegenwoordiger

- Secure your contracts!

- Determine the best incoterm!

- EXW? How to get your validated copy of the customs decalation by the office of exit?
→ important for VAT purposes to benefit from the VAT exemption
 - DDP? Customs formalities in the UK?

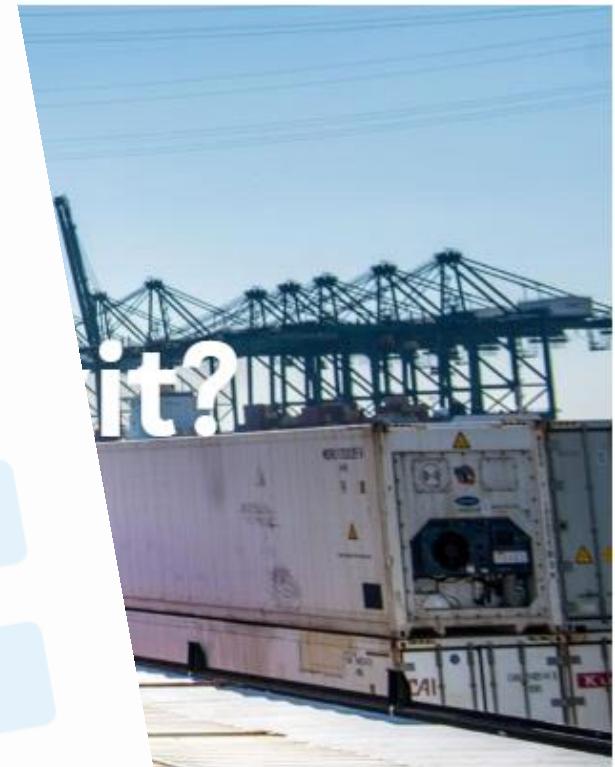
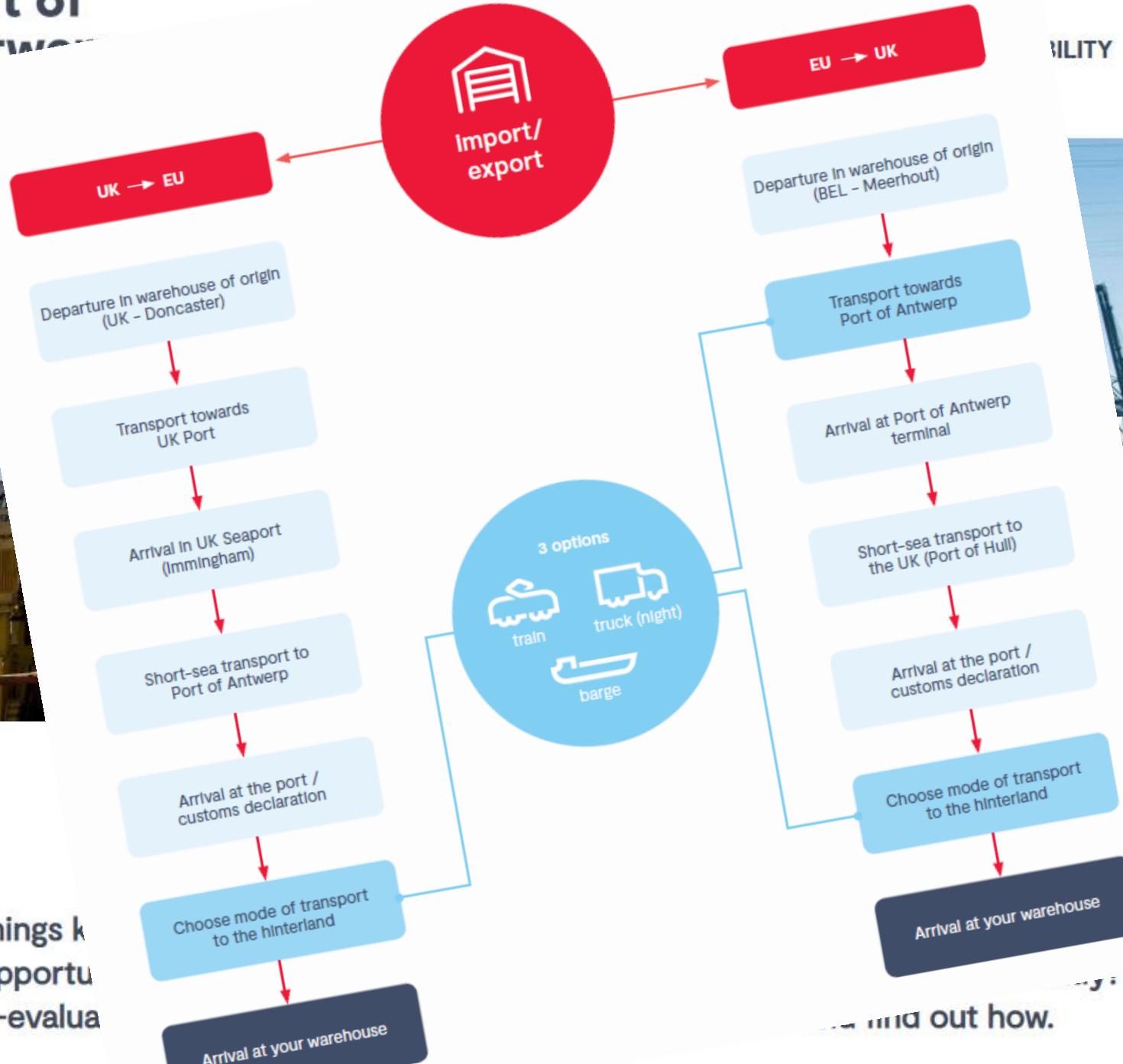
- Apply for an ET 14000 authorisation for the deferment of VAT at import

BELGIAN PORTS: PRACTICAL INFORMATION

- Antwerp:
 - <https://www.portofantwerp.com/en/are-you-ready-for-brexit>
 - Community system: Nxtport
 - White paper
- Zeebrugge
 - <https://portofzeebrugge.be/en/brexit>
 - Community system: RxSeaport
 - Export and import wizards



To make sure things keep
as a business opportunity
motivator to re-evaluate



just present itself
Let Brexit be your
mind out how.

Brexitproof in Zeebrugge



1. BOOKING

Make sure you have a valid booking with your ferry operator

2. CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

Provide pre-notifications of customs data with [RX/SeaPort](#)

3. GREEN LIGHT

Check [RX/SeaPort](#) dashboard if your cargo reached the **GREEN LIGHT** status

from and to Zeebrugge
In 3 steps





A vibrant word cloud collage where the central word is "merci" in large red letters. Surrounding it are numerous other words, each representing "thank you" in a different language, such as "gracias" in pink, "obrigado" in green, "dank je" in blue, "terima kasih" in orange, "grazie" in yellow, "dziekuje" in purple, and many more in various colors. The background is white, and the overall effect is a dense, colorful representation of gratitude in multiple global languages.