



What has changed for import and exporters from 1 January 2022?

Many of the 'Staged Customs Control' rules, which applied during 2021, either came to an end on 31 December 2021 or will be ending over the course of 2022. Find out what has changed for import and exporters from 1 January 2022.

Full Customs Controls are now in place:

Full customs controls came into effect on 1 January 2022 between the EU (except the island of Ireland) and Great Britain.

Customs Declarations - if you export:

If you are exporting goods you will need to make sure that you, or your agent, have submitted the correct [customs export declaration](#). To avoid delays, check with your haulier what route they are using to move your goods, and whether they need a pre-logged or arrived export declaration reference from you.

From 1 January 2022, if your goods move through a port using the Goods Vehicle Movement Service (GVMS), you'll need to ensure this is included on your declaration. If you do not, GVMS will not be able to validate it on the submitted Goods Movement Reference (GMR). However, if like most traders you use a customs expert like a freight forwarder or customs broker to make your declarations, please check if they are doing this for you. Find out more further down.

Statement of Origin - if you have used a 'Statement on Origin' you need to ensure you held the correct proof of this claim by 1 January 2022. From this date you **MUST** hold the correct proof *before* exporting your goods.

Customs Declarations - if you import:

If you are importing goods you will need to make sure that you, or your agent, have submitted the correct [import declaration](#). If authorised, you can choose to use [simplified declarations](#) for imports.

Remember: You can no longer delay your import customs declarations for goods imported on or after 1 January 2022, with the exception of goods from the island of Ireland.

You should check the status of your declarations once the goods have arrived in Great Britain, as you may need to take further action to release the goods from customs if they are held.

Importers Knowledge:

If you have imported goods and claimed a preferential duty rate using 'Importers Knowledge' in 2021 you need to ensure you held the correct proof of this claim by 1 January 2022. From this date you **MUST** hold the correct proof *before* using 'Importers Knowledge'.

Goods Vehicle Movement Service (GVMS) & Goods Movement Reference (GMR):

As of 1 January 2022, anyone who is moving goods through border locations that use [GVMS](#) must register for the service.

This includes:

- large retail businesses that transport and declare their own goods
- logistics businesses hired to transport goods and complete customs processes on behalf of another business
- independent drivers that transport goods and do their own customs paperwork
- companies that sub-contract to pick up goods on behalf of another businesses.

In addition to registering for GVMS, you must also get a [Goods Movement Reference \(GMR\)](#). Without a GMR, drivers will not be able to board the ferry or shuttle.

You should then check if you are required to report for an inspection of your goods using your GMR. If the goods you're importing or exporting are selected for inspection, most ports will check the goods on site.

Changes to UK Integrated Tariff from 1 January 2022:

On the 1 January 2022, the UK introduced the 2022 integrated tariff. This incorporates the World Customs Organisation's (WCO) changes to the Harmonised System Nomenclature.

Import of Products, Animals, Food, and Feed System (IPAFFS):

From the 1 January 2022 you must use the Import of Products, Animals, Food, and Feed System (IPAFFS) if you are an importer of 'Products of Animal Origin (POAO)', 'animal by-products (ABP)' or 'high-risk food and feed not of animal origin (HRFNAO)' from the EU to pre-notify UK enforcement authorities of incoming consignments.

Export Health Certificates (EHCs):

New rules came into force on the 15 January for businesses [exporting certain animal-origin and composite products to the EU](#) – including changes to some health certification requirements.

The new rules include:

- Changes to the EHCs required for different product groups
- Changes to terms and conditions within EHCs
- More focus on the treatment of products subject to the new controls

The EU established the requirement for Animal Health Regulation (AHR) Export Health Certificates (EHCs), which must be signed by a vet, in legislation in April 2021 but delayed the introduction of the new EHCs until 15 January 2022.