



The Border Target Operating Model (BTOM) NI & ROI



Susan Morley

**Chair CILT Customs and International Trade Compliance Forum
Director, Morley Consulting Training Limited**



Claire Morley

**Deputy Chair CILT Customs and International Trade Compliance Forum
Director, Morley Consulting Limited**

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The Border Target Operating Model (BTOM)

Key Deliverables:

- **Create the most effective border in the world**
- **Using advances in technology to simplify and streamline import and export trade processes**
- **Improved regime of Sanitary, Phytosanitary and Security Controls Essential to :**
 - **Better Protect the Environment and Public health**
 - **Deliver Imported Food that is safe to eat**
 - **Maintain Food Supply for consumers**
 - **Disrupt Criminal Activity**



The Border Target Operating Model (BTOM)

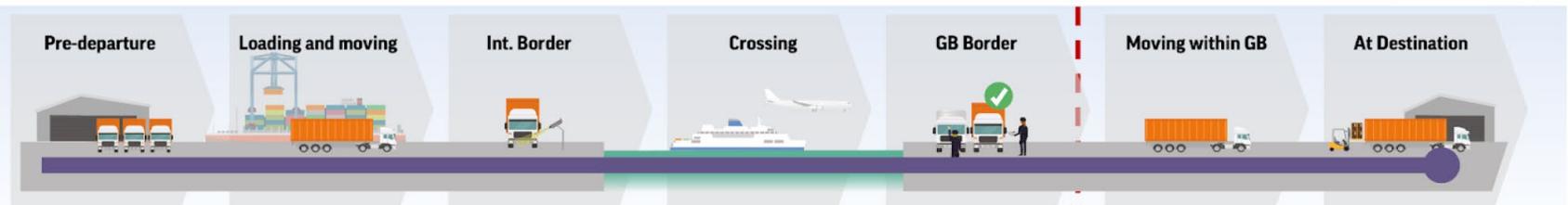
Key Deliverables:

- **Data Driven Approach**
- **Using Technology to Reduce Paperwork**
- **Eradicating the ‘Cumbersome and Frustrating’ approach to carrying out checks**
- **Bringing in a more targeted, risk-based system underpinned by evidence and data**
- **£1 billion investment across this government spending review period**

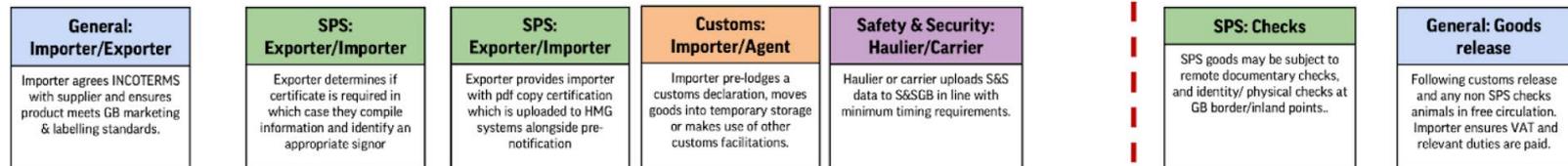


The Border Target Operating Model (BTOM)

Summary of how the Border Target Operating Model will improve the import process



Current RoW Importing Process



Benefits of the TOM

Removal of certification for low-risk goods
The TOM will remove SPS certification requirements for 2.3m low-risk imports p.a compared to the EU approach

Simplified and digitised certificates
Health certification will be simplified and digitised for some trading partners to allow for quicker completion. Digitisation will allow for exporters to input directly to HMG systems and cloning of certificates.

Single Trade Window
Single Trade Window creates a single portal for managing Customs, SPS and S&S requirements for traders, delivering data submission efficiencies

Reduction of S&S requirements
The TOM will reduce S&S data requirements by around 35% and remove requirements for certain categories of low-risk movements

SPS Trusted Trader pilots
By piloting trusted schemes for the import of plant and animal products the TOM will offer businesses new ways to manage controls more easily.

Check reduction
The TOM will implement a global risk-based model, reducing physical & identity checks on lower risk SPS goods compared to the EU approach



The Border Target Operating Model (BTOM)

Improving Border Processes for Exports:

A single gateway for all export processes – The Single Trade Window

- **Make export declarations**
- **Management of Authorisations**
- **Management of Export Licences**

Removing S&S Requirements for low-risk export movements in addition to those removed in July 2022 (empty units under a transport contract, Merchandise in baggage over £1500, outbound goods when transhipped and leaving via a different port)

Remove S&S requirements for :

Some outbound Freeport goods, outbound transit and fish from UK waters landed in non-UK ports



Mandatory New Safety & Security requirements (S&S)

S&S declarations (Entry Summary Declaration – ENS) are submitted by the operator of the active means of transport for example the haulier or ferry operator

They are currently declared using the S&SGB system which needs specialist software this will change to the entry via the self-serve functionality of the Single Trade Window for free

S&S declarations help to ensure that interventions at the border are based on risk

For goods from EU this approach will support an intelligence informed approach to risking facilitating the flow of legitimate trade by reducing the number of ‘false positive’ hits



Mandatory New Safety & Security requirements (S&S)

The first release of the Single Trade Window will be delivered from November 2023

It will include the ability to enter S&S data for imports which will allow imports from ROW to be entered

The requirement for S&S to be submitted for goods from EU will be implemented in October 2024 via the Single Trade Window

However, for goods from Republic of Ireland to West Coast GB the date for S&S declarations will only be confirmed in the final version of the BTOM



Mandatory New Safety & Security requirements (S&S)

For imports from EU and Rest of the World:

- **Reduce S&S data requirements from 37 data fields to 24 mandatory fields**

The remaining 13 fields become optional so that if companies wish to continue to provide this data so they don't have to change their current procedures/systems they can do so

- **Annex A of the BTOM lists the mandatory and optional fields**
- **Make it easier to submit the data by utilising the Single Trade Window**
- **Improve the use of submitted data across government to remove duplication**

Ecosystem of Trust pilots are reviewing how supply chain data could replace S&S declarations



Mandatory New Sanitary and Phytosanitary model (GB) Animal Products and Plants/plant products

Introducing a risk based, targeted approach for imports of all origins

Simplification and digitisation that makes best use of data

**SPS goods will be categorised based on inherent risk
(high, medium, low)**

The level of controls will be appropriate to the risk level



Mandatory New Sanitary Model (GB)

Risk level will be based on inherent risk that the commodity poses to animal health and welfare, food safety, biosecurity and public health alongside risks specific to country of origin

This means a commodity from one country could be low risk but from another country could be medium risk

List published end April 2023 for EU goods and by end July for RoW

The list will be dynamic



Mandatory New Sanitary Model (GB)

Indicative listing:

**High Risk – live animals, live aquatic animals, geminal products
Commodities covered under safeguard measures**

**Medium Risk – raw, chilled, frozen meat, meat products, dairy,
animal by-products for use in animal feed, fishery products and
aquatic animals imported as products of animal origin**

**Low Risk - processed, shelf stable products such as composites
and certain canned meat products, processed animal by-products
and certain fishery products and aquatic animal products from
lower risk countries – must enter via a port of entry with a BCP
for that commodity**



Mandatory New Sanitary Model (GB)

If risks decrease or increase causing commodities to move between risk categories traders will be given 3 months notice unless urgent protective action is required



Mandatory New Sanitary Model (GB)

Percentage of checks per risk category

The table below sets out the controls and indicative checks for each risk category. For example there will be no routine checks on low risk goods.

Consignmen t Risk (Country risk x commodity risk)	Example Animal Products	Health Certificates	Pre- notification requirements	Indicative checks %			Indicative Checks % Under the current regime
				 Doc	 ID	 Physical	 Check rates(across 5 risk categories)**
High Risk	 Live animals and commodities covered under safeguard measures	Export Health Certificate required	Full Pre- notification requirements	100%	100%*	100%*	100% Identify 100% Physical
Medium Risk	 Raw, chilled, frozen meat/ meat products/ dairy; ABP for use in animal feed; medium risk fishery products imported as products of animal origin	Export Health Certificate required	Full Pre- notification requirements	100%	1% - 30%**	1% - 30%**	100% Identify 15-30% Physical
Low Risk	 Processed, shelf-stable products such as composites and canned meat products, processed animal by-products and certain fish products	No Export Health Certificate required	Pre notification data to allow traceability	0%	0%	0%	100% Identify 1-5% Physical

* Certain live animals (e.g. high health equines) may be subject to a reduced level of ID and physical checks dependent upon species but would still be classed as high risk

** Typically 1-30% with many products only requiring 1% identity and or physical checks. However, in some circumstances some products with specific requirements may require up to 100% on ID checks.

*** Risk categories won't be directly comparable, but gives indication of the different approaches taken
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Mandatory New Sanitary Model (GB)

Simplified export health certificates to be published by end April 2023

Guidance about Attestations will be removed from the certificate itself into an Annex

RoW will be able to use the simplified EHCs once rollout to EU countries is complete

Rollout of digitised EHC planned for October 2024 for animal products from EU that use TRACES

Digitisation will allow details to be cloned from TRACES to reduce time taken to complete notifications in GB

Third party software will not be required to access this information



Mandatory New Phytosanitary Model (GB)

Controls will be applied according to risk category for regulated plants and plant products: Low, medium and high

Some will not be regulated at all, others will be banned with import only permitted by specific derogation and risk assessment

To ensure categorisation remains valid over time there will be robust:

- **Monitoring via horizon scanning**
- **Information gathering**
- **Targeted surveillance**



Mandatory New Phytosanitary Model (GB)

Plants, plant products and other regulated products are listed in Annex XI, Part A of the retained EU Regulation 2019/2072 (“the Phytosanitary Conditions Regulation”)

Where specific risk factors apply, in relation to specific products from specific origins, the frequencies for intervention will be adjusted as appropriate

Items listed in Part C of Annex XI do not require phytosanitary certificates to enter GB and do not require phytosanitary inspection

They are excluded from being part of a risk targeted inspection regime

Electronic phytosanitary (ePhyto) certificates for imports being rolled out from May 2023



Mandatory New Phytosanitary Model (GB)

Rate of checks under the Border Target Operating Model compared to the current EU regime



Risk Category	Plant / product	 Checks %			Indicative Checks % Under the current regime
		 Doc	 ID	 Physical	 Check rates (across 5 risk categories)**
High Risk	 Plants for planting – woody and/or for commercial production	100%	100%	100%	100%
	 Plants for planting – non-woody and for retail sale as outdoor plants	30%	30%	30%	100%
	 Plants for planting – non woody and for retail sale as indoor plants	5%	5%	5%	5%
Medium Risk	 Plant products - identified risk linked to a trade	Generally: 5 (RoW*) and 3 (EU)	Generally: 5 (RoW*) and 3 (EU)	Generally: 5 (RoW*) and 3 (EU)	100 (reduced frequency for around 60 trades)
Low Risk	 All other regulated plant products	0	0	0	1

* In some circumstances some products with specific requirements will be subject to a higher rate of checks and specific set of processes.

** A more detailed breakdown of the frequencies of plant health import inspections under the current regime is set out in Annex E for reference



Mandatory New Phytosanitary Model (GB)

From 31st October 2023 Pre-notification, Export Health Certificates and Phytosanitary certificates will be required for goods shipped directly from ROI to GB ports

When and how SPS documentary, physical and identity checks will be introduced for goods moving from Republic of Ireland directly to GB will be confirmed in the final version of the BTOM to be issued later in 2023

To give everyone time to prepare at least six months will be given between the time mandatory pre-notification begins and the implementation of the above checks



Border Control Posts & Control Posts

BCP (previously known as Border Inspection Posts – BIP) will be the location for many of the checks to be carried out but some checks can be completed at Control Posts

BCP are usually located within a port or airport

Ports may need to make changes to staffing levels and infrastructure in order to facilitate the new levels of checks and checks on goods from the EU including **those from Dublin Port and Rosslare Europort to Liverpool Port and Holyhead Port**

If a BCP is not able to effect checks on particular products the Importer will have to route the goods via a different port



Border Control Posts & Control Posts

CP are inland inspection facilities where checks can take place on some plants and plant products under customs supervision

Goods moved to a CP are under customs control and cannot be opened until the inspector (or authorised operator) is present



Trusted Trader Schemes – Sanitary & Phytosanitary Goods

Pilots of Trusted Trader assurance schemes that provide credible evidence to support facilitations

Pilots of Trusted Trader Schemes will be co-designed with industry throughout 2023 before go-live in January 2024 – intention to be as ambitious as possible to maximise benefits

Separate pilot schemes for plants/plant products and medium risk animal products

Some high risk food and feed of non-animal origin may be considered for inclusion in the future



Trusted Trader Schemes – Animal Products

Data, technology and trusted relationships will be used to:

- **Deliver robust up-stream compliance**
- **Permitting processes to be moved away from the border**
- **Improve the flow of goods**
- **Protect public health & food safety**
- **Reduce burdens on industry**



Trusted Trader Schemes – Animal Products

The Accredited Trusted Trader Scheme

Frequent importers of products of animal origin and animal by-products

Reduce need for routine checks physical checks at BCPs by taking responsibility for carrying out routine checks and sampling themselves at their premises

Pilots expected to run for 6-12 months



Trusted Trader Schemes – Animal Products

The Technology Assurance Scheme (TAS)

Lighter touch scheme

Built on principals of Ecosystem of Trust pilot scheme

Utilise data already collected by businesses and access additional Data using specific devices such as digital seals & temperature trackers

Enable a proportionate reduction in physical checks



Trusted Trader Schemes – Plant & Plant Products

Authorised Operator Status (AOS)

A trader, with appropriately trained personnel and internal control systems, can achieve recognition that their level of expertise is sufficient to perform physical and identity import checks

The Trader will have their premises designated as a Control Point (CP)

Authorised Operators will have flexibility to conduct the checks at their business premises (designated Control Point) at a time that suits them

There will be a fee to recover the cost of the scheme, such as audits and training



Trusted Trader Schemes – Plant & Plant Products

Authorised Operator Status (AOS)

- **Documented internal processes for inspection and management of biosecurity risks**
- **Bio secure premises (control point designation and custom authorisation)**
- **Training on conducting plant health checks, including detection and preliminary identification of quarantine pest and disease**
- **The business will document how any conflicts of interest will be managed internally and how risks to impartiality will be minimised**



Trusted Trader Schemes – Plant & Plant Products

Authorised Operator Status (AOS) responsibilities will include:

- **Ensuring the supplier has necessary phytosanitary certificates;**
- **Submitting a pre-notification (uploading a scanned copy of the phytosanitary certificate) and customs declaration;**
- **Declaring goods for inspection; and**
- **Performing risk-based physical and identity checks and report the outcome of those inspections to the relevant UK plant health authority**

The AOS and Responsible Person will sign a code of Ethics and have a logo as an indicator of compliance



Implementation Timeline

October 2023

- **Introduce export health certificates and phytosanitary certificates for medium risk animal products and phytosanitary goods imported from the EU including from ROI directly to GB ports**
- **Begin sample documentary checks on medium risk goods from the EU, but there will be no new routine controls undertaken on these goods at the border, so initially there will be no charges for documentary checks or holds for inspection**
- **Accept submission of simplified export health certificates compared to those currently used for Rest of World trade**
- **The new simplified export health certificates for products of animal origin have been finalised and published at end of April 2023, with certificates for animal by-products available shortly afterwards**



Implementation Timeline

October 2023

**Introduce Pre-notification for Irish medium risk animal products,
Plant and plant products moving directly from Ireland to GB ports**

**Introduce full customs procedures/controls for goods moving directly from
Ireland to GB ports removal of six months to make a declaration**



Implementation Timeline

January 2024

- **The new checks at the border on medium risk EU origin goods will be introduced (implementation date for goods moving directly from Republic of Ireland to West Coast GB ports will be confirmed in final issue of the BTOM)**
- **The requirements for import controls on low risk plants and plant products from non-EU countries will be removed and they will not be introduced for the EU**
- **Health certificates and routine checks at the border will no longer be required for low-risk imports from non-EU countries with the exception of intelligence-led interventions on low-risk animal products**
- **All goods to which these import health controls apply will be required to enter via a point of entry that has the relevant Border Control Post or Control Point designation for those goods**



Implementation Timeline

October 2024

Further simplify traders' management of Sanitary and Phytosanitary requirements, with the introduction of the UK Single Trade Window removing duplication across pre-arrival datasets where possible

All checks on live animals to have moved from their point of destination to Border Controls Posts, as those will have become operational



EU to Northern Ireland

**None of the additional checks or controls
in BTOM for goods imported from the EU apply**



GB to Northern Ireland

The Windsor Framework establishes a new UK internal trade scheme based on commercial data-sharing, not international customs processes, for the movement of goods (the green lane)

This new scheme will

- **significantly expand the range of businesses who can benefit**
- **end the requirement for traders to provide customs commodity codes for each movement**
- **scrap burdensome supplementary declarations**
- **ensure that businesses can therefore move their goods using the same type of commercial information as they already hold when moving goods to the Isle of Wight**
- **Commercial data to be provided via Trader Support Service (TSS)**



GB to Northern Ireland

Traders already using the UK Trader Scheme will, if they wish, be auto-enrolled in the new internal market scheme, and it will be straightforward for new traders to sign up

Those in the scheme who can show that their goods will stay in Northern Ireland will experience a radically simplified process for goods movements, underpinned by the existing Trader Support Service (TSS)



GB to Northern Ireland

The Framework expands the number of businesses able to be classed as internal UK traders and move goods as ‘not at risk’ of entering the EU

- **Businesses throughout the United Kingdom will now be eligible moving away from the previous restrictions that required a physical premises in Northern Ireland.**
- **Increase the turnover threshold below which companies involved in processing can move goods under the scheme which they can show stay in Northern Ireland - quadrupled from the current £500,000 limit up to £2m, meaning four-fifths of manufacturing and processing companies in Northern Ireland who trade with Great Britain will automatically be in scope.**
- **Even if firms are above that threshold, they will be eligible to move goods under the scheme if those goods are for use in the animal feed, healthcare, construction and not-for-profit sectors.**
- **Inputs into food production will continue to benefit from inclusion in the ‘not at risk’ definition**



GB to Northern Ireland

Goods considered ‘at risk’ of passing through Northern Ireland to the EU or goods destined for the EU via Northern Ireland will pass through the ‘red lane’

Subject to full customs procedures and EU import duty & VAT

Where traders cannot be certain of the end destination of their goods when first moving them into Northern Ireland a new, comprehensive tariff reimbursement scheme will be introduced for those who can show the goods were ultimately not destined for the EU



Northern Ireland to GB

No requirement for any customs procedures if goods in free circulation in Northern Ireland either directly from NI to GB or from NI to ROI and then to GB

Normal customs procedures for goods subject to Special Procedures or regimes such as CITES



GB to Northern Ireland – Agrifood Retail

All traders moving agrifood goods for the final consumer in Northern Ireland can become members of the UK-run scheme

A single document confirming that goods are staying in Northern Ireland and are moved in line with the terms of the UK internal market scheme instead of EHC and Phytosanitary Certs

Document will be electronically and remotely processed without being physically checked



GB to Northern Ireland – Agrifood Retail

The scheme will be operated with appropriate safeguards, such as lorries locked with seals by operators

A subset of high-risk products such as meat, dairy and other composite products will be labelled at a product-level

Those labelling requirements will first be introduced on meat and fresh dairy from October 2023

From October 2024 these requirements will be extended to include all other dairy products

From July 2025, composite products, fruit, vegetables and fish will also be labelled on a UK-wide basis



Questions?

Act Now!

