



HM Government
UK TRANSITION



SECTOR SPECIFIC BREXIT TRANSITION ACTIONS (PART B)

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INTRODUCTION

The UK has left the EU and now has a free trade agreement based on zero tariffs and zero quotas where goods meet the relevant rules of origin. It takes the UK completely out of the EU's customs union, the EU's single market and the EU's entire legal order. This means businesses should continue to adapt to operate in an independent trading nation.

Businesses can watch the new [on demand videos](#) which explain how businesses can adapt to the changes.

What is the purpose of this document?

- This document provides you with information about important actions for 10 sectors of the economy:
 - Aerospace
 - Automotive
 - Chemicals
 - Construction
 - Consumer Goods
 - Electronics and Machinery
 - Life Sciences
 - Metals and Materials
 - Professional and Business Services
 - Retail

Important to know:

▪ Free movement changes

The way businesses hire from the EU has changed. Free movement has ended and the new points-based immigration system introduces job, salary and language requirements for those wanting to come to the UK to work. Businesses need a sponsor licence to hire eligible skilled workers from outside the UK. Getting a licence normally takes 8 weeks and fees apply.

This does not apply when hiring Irish citizens or those eligible for status under the EU Settlement Scheme.

▪ Customs Declarations changes

Most businesses will need to work with a specialist, like a freight forwarding company or fast parcel operator, to complete import and export declarations.

▪ If businesses are moving goods into, out of, or through Northern Ireland, they need to check the latest guidance

The Northern Ireland Protocol has come into force. There are special provisions which only apply in Northern Ireland so if a business moves goods into, out of, or through Northern Ireland they need to check the latest [guidance on GOV.UK](#)

▪ Rules of Origin changes

Rules of Origin concerns where a product was manufactured and determines the 'economic nationality' of a good for international trade. The Agreement ensures there will be zero tariffs or quotas on trade between the UK and the EU, where goods meet the relevant rules of origin, and includes provisions to facilitate trade and address non-tariff barriers for UK exports to the EU and vice versa.

AEROSPACE

Aerospace sector-relevant guidance on GOV.UK

Aerospace businesses should visit gov.uk/transition to find out what new rules they need to follow. Use the [Brexit Checker tool](#) to get a personalised list of actions for your business.

Aerospace businesses should take these four actions as a start:

- ✓ 1. **Visit GOV.UK to find out how they can continue to trade with the EU.**
 - To continue trading with the EU, businesses need to follow new rules for importing and exporting, including changes to customs processes and licencing.
 - Before businesses attempt to move their goods, they will need to get ready to make customs declarations – these are now needed for all exports from the UK and if businesses are importing controlled goods. If they import goods that are not controlled, they may be able to delay making their declarations for up to six months.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 2. **Understand what aviation safety certification will be needed from the CAA and EASA to get products on the market in the UK and EU.**
 - Organisations producing, maintaining or designing aircraft parts should check the Civil Aviation Authority microsite for guidance on how to adapt.
 - More information is available [here](#).
- ✓ 3. **Use GOV.UK to check rules on manufactured goods to ensure their business can sell them on the GB and EU markets.**
 - Businesses should use GOV.UK to check rules on manufactured goods, such as marking requirements and approvals needed, to ensure their business can sell them on the GB and EU markets
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 4. **Register with UK REACH to trade chemicals in UK and EU**
 - Businesses must register on the new UK REACH platform in order to continue to import and export chemicals in the UK.
 - To find out more about the new registration system, information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)

Important to know:

- The way you [hire staff from the EU](#) has changed
- Moving certain goods requires [customs declarations](#)
- The [Northern Ireland Protocol](#) is now in place
- [Rules of Origin](#) changes

AUTOMOTIVE

Automotive sector-relevant guidance on GOV.UK

Automotive businesses should visit gov.uk/transition to find out what new rules they need to follow. Use the [Brexit Checker tool](#) to get a personalised list of actions for your business.

Automotive businesses should take these four actions as a start:

- ✓ 1. **Visit GOV.UK to find out how they can continue to trade with the EU.**
 - To continue trading with the EU, businesses need to follow new rules for importing and exporting, including changes to customs processes and licensing.
 - Before businesses attempt to move their goods, they will need to get ready to make customs declarations – these are now needed for all exports from the UK and if businesses are importing controlled goods. If they import goods that are not controlled, they may be able to delay making their declarations for up to six months.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 2. **Check that their goods comply with Rules of Origin (RoO) and that they have the required evidence to trade tariff-free with the EU. There are some temporary simplifications in place for administrative requirements on origin, businesses should refer to the RoO guidance for detail.**
 - Businesses need to take action to access zero tariffs in the TCA. They must check that their goods comply with rules of origin requirements, make a declaration and ensure they have the correct evidence if they wish to claim preferential tariff rates when trading with the EU.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 3. **Use GOV.UK to identify how their business can be ready to sell certain goods in GB & EU**
 - Businesses should use GOV.UK to check rules on manufactured goods, such as marking requirements and approvals needed, to ensure their business can sell them on the GB and EU markets
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 4. **Register with UK REACH to trade chemicals in UK and EU**
 - Businesses must register on the new UK REACH platform in order to continue to import and export chemicals in the UK.
 - To find out more about the new registration system, information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)

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CHEMICALS

Chemicals sector-relevant guidance on GOV.UK

Chemicals businesses should visit gov.uk/transition to find out what new rules they need to follow. Use the [Brexit Checker tool](#) to get a personalised list of actions for your business.

Chemicals businesses should take these four actions as a start:

- ✓ 1. **Visit GOV.UK to find out how you can continue to trade with the EU.**
 - To continue trading with the EU, businesses need to follow new rules for importing and exporting, including changes to customs processes and licensing.
 - Before businesses attempt to move their goods, they will need to get ready to make customs declarations – these are now needed for all exports from the UK and if businesses are importing controlled goods. If they import goods that are not controlled, they may be able to delay making their declarations for up to six months.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 2. **Check if a visa or work permit is required to travel to Europe for work purposes and apply if necessary.**
 - Anyone travelling for work purposes may need to apply for a visa, work permit or other documentation before travelling to the EU / EEA / Switzerland from 1 January 2021, particularly if they plan to stay longer than 90 in 180 days, or are carrying out activities not covered by a country's visa-waiver list. Whatever businesses and individuals are doing, we advise them to check the rules of the relevant Member State to find out if they need to apply.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#).
- ✓ 3. **Check what actions they need to take under UK REACH, EU REACH and other chemical regulations to continue to manufacture and place chemicals on the Great Britain, Northern Ireland and EU markets.**
 - Businesses must register on the new UK REACH platform in order to continue to import and export chemicals in the UK. More information is available on [REACH](#) and on [other chemical regulations](#).
- ✓ 4. **Check that their goods comply with rules of origin and that they have the required evidence to trade tariff-free with the EU.**
 - Businesses need to take action to access zero tariffs in the TCA. They must check that their goods comply with rules of origin requirements, make a declaration and ensure they have the correct evidence if they wish to claim preferential tariff rates when trading with the EU.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)

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CONSTRUCTION

Construction sector-relevant guidance on GOV.UK

Construction businesses should visit gov.uk/transition to find out what new rules they need to follow. Use the [Brexit Checker tool](#) to get a personalised list of actions for your business.

Construction businesses should take these four actions as a start:

- ✓ 1. Visit GOV.UK to find out how you can continue to trade with the EU.
 - To continue trading with the EU, businesses need to follow new rules for importing and exporting, including changes to customs processes and licensing. Visit [GOV.UK/transition](https://gov.uk/transition) to find out what they need to do.
 - Before businesses attempt to move their goods, they will need to get ready to make customs declarations – these are now needed for all exports from the UK and if businesses are importing controlled goods. If they import goods that are not controlled, they may be able to delay making their declarations for up to six months.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 2. The way businesses hire from the EU has changed.
 - Freedom of movement between the EU and UK has ended and the UK has introduced a new points-based immigration system. If a business wants to hire anyone from outside the UK's resident labour market, they must be a Home Office licenced sponsor. This includes recruiting people from the EU. Anyone coming to the UK to work will need a job offer from a licenced sponsor in advance and will need to meet certain skills and salary criteria. The new system doesn't apply when hiring Irish citizens, or EU citizens eligible to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#).
- ✓ 3. Use GOV.UK to identify how their business can be ready to sell certain goods in GB & EU.
 - Use GOV.UK to check rules on manufactured goods, such as marking requirements and approvals needed, to ensure their business can sell them on the GB and EU markets.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 4. Get their UK qualifications recognised now by EU regulators to be able to practise or service clients in the EU.
 - To continue to practise or service clients in the EU now that the transition period is over, they will need to ensure their qualifications are recognised by the relevant regulatory or professional body.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)

Important to know:

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CONSUMER GOODS

Consumer Goods sector- relevant guidance on GOV.UK

Consumer goods businesses should visit gov.uk/transition to find out what new rules they need to follow. Use the [Brexit Checker tool](#) to get a personalised list of actions for your business.

Consumer Goods businesses should take these four actions as a start:

- ✓1. Visit GOV.UK to find out how they can continue to trade with the EU.
 - To continue trading with the EU, businesses need to follow new rules for importing and exporting, including changes to customs processes and licensing.
 - Before businesses attempt to move your goods, they will need to get ready to make customs declarations – these are now needed for all exports from the UK and if businesses are importing controlled goods. If they import goods that are not controlled, they may be able to delay making your declarations for up to six months.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓2. Use GOV.UK to identify how their business can be ready to sell certain goods in GB & EU.
 - Use GOV.UK to check rules on manufactured goods, such as marking requirements and approvals needed, to ensure their business can sell them on the GB and EU markets.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓3. Check that their goods comply with rules of origin and that they have the required evidence to trade tariff-free with the EU .
 - Businesses need to take action to access zero tariffs in the TCA. They must check that their goods comply with rules of origin requirements, make a declaration and ensure they have the correct evidence if they wish to claim preferential tariff rates when trading with the EU.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓4. Check their INCOTERMS to understand contractual obligations responsibilities with their customers and/or suppliers, to decide who is responsible for paying duties, VAT and making declarations at each stage of a consignment's journey.
 - When trading across borders, make sure they understand who in their supply chain is responsible for declarations, VAT and duties.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)

Important to know:

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ELECTRONICS AND MACHINERY

Electronics and Machinery sector-relevant guidance on GOV.UK

Electronics and machinery businesses should visit gov.uk/transition to find out what new rules they need to follow. Use the [Brexit Checker tool](#) to get a personalised list of actions for your business.

Electronics and Machinery businesses should take these four actions as a start:

- ✓ 1. Visit GOV.UK to find out how they can continue to trade with the EU.
 - To continue trading with the EU, businesses need to follow new rules for importing and exporting, including changes to customs processes and licensing.
 - Before businesses attempt to move your goods, they will need to get ready to make customs declarations – these are now needed for all exports from the UK and if businesses are importing controlled goods. If they import goods that are not controlled, they may be able to delay making your declarations for up to six months.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 2. Check if a visa or work permit is required to travel to the EU for work purposes and apply if necessary.
 - Anyone travelling for work purposes may need to apply for a visa, work permit or other documentation before travelling to the EU / EEA / Switzerland, particularly if they plan to stay longer than 90 in 180 days, or are carrying out activities not covered by a country's visa-waiver list. Whatever individuals and businesses are doing, we advise them to check the rules of the relevant Member State to find out if they need to apply.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 3. Use GOV.UK to identify how their business can be ready to sell certain goods in GB & EU.
 - Use GOV.UK to check rules on manufactured goods, such as marking requirements and approvals needed, to ensure their business can sell them on the GB and EU markets.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 4. Check that their goods comply with rules of origin and that they have the required evidence to trade tariff-free with the EU.
 - Businesses need to take action to access zero tariffs in the TCA. They must check that their goods comply with rules of origin requirements, make a declaration and ensure they have the correct evidence if they wish to claim preferential tariff rates when trading with the EU.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)

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LIFE SCIENCES

Life Sciences sector-relevant guidance on GOV.UK

Life Science businesses should visit gov.uk/transition to find out what new rules they need to follow. Use the [Brexit Checker tool](#) to get a personalised list of actions for your business.

Life Science businesses should take these four actions as a start:

- ✓ 1. Visit GOV.UK to find out how they can continue to trade with the EU.
 - To continue trading with the EU, businesses need to follow new rules for importing and exporting, including changes to customs processes and licensing.
 - Before businesses attempt to move your goods, they will need to get ready to make customs declarations – these are now needed for all exports from the UK and if businesses are importing controlled goods. If they import goods that are not controlled, they may be able to delay making your declarations for up to six months.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 2. Be prepared on data protection and data transfers.
 - If a business receives personal data from the EU for business use, they may need to take action on data protection.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)

- ✓ 3. Use GOV.UK (Check how to export goods (CHEG) tool) to check rules and restrictions, tax and tariff rates and exporting documents to move goods from the UK to the rest of the world.
 - Businesses should use Check How to Export Goods to find up-to-date information about exporting goods from the UK.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 4. Continue to apply for Horizon 2020 funding via GOV.UK.
 - Businesses should apply for Horizon 2020 funding. UK organisations can continue to bid into calls for new Horizon 2020 grant funding for the lifetime of the Horizon 2020 programme.

Important to know:

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METALS AND MATERIALS

Metals and Materials sector-relevant guidance on GOV.UK

Metals and materials businesses should visit gov.uk/transition to find out what new rules they need to follow. Use the [Brexit Checker tool](#) to get a personalised list of actions for your business.

Metals and Materials businesses should take these four actions as a start:

- ✓ **1. Visit GOV.UK to find out how they can continue to trade with the EU.**
 - To continue trading with the EU, businesses need to follow new rules for importing and exporting, including changes to customs processes and licensing.
 - Before businesses attempt to move your goods, they will need to get ready to make customs declarations – these are now needed for all exports from the UK and if businesses are importing controlled goods. If they import goods that are not controlled, they may be able to delay making your declarations for up to six months.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ **2. Familiarise themselves with the UK's new trade remedies process on GOV.UK**
 - Businesses can submit applications via the UK's new independent trade remedies system if they believe they are being injured by the effects of unfair trade practices or surges in imports.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ **3. Use GOV.UK guidance to understand trading arrangements with non-EU countries.**
 - Businesses need to check if the UK has negotiated a trade agreement with the country they will be trading with.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ **4. Check that their goods comply with rules of origin and that they have the required evidence to trade tariff-free with the EU.**
 - Businesses need to take action to access zero tariffs in the TCA. They must check that their goods comply with rules of origin requirements, make a declaration and ensure they have the correct evidence if they wish to claim preferential tariff rates when trading with the EU.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)

Important to know:

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PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES

Professional & Business Services
sector-relevant guidance on GOV.UK

Professional and business services businesses should visit gov.uk/transition to find out what new rules they need to follow. Use the [Brexit Checker tool](#) to get a personalised list of actions for your business.

Services businesses should take these five actions as a start:

- ✓ 1. **Check if a visa or work permit is required to travel to Europe for work purposes and apply if necessary.**
 - Anyone travelling for work purposes may need to apply for a visa, work permit or other documentation before travelling to the EU / EEA / Switzerland from 1 January 2021, particularly if they plan to stay longer than 90 in 180 days, or are carrying out activities not covered by a country's visa-waiver list. Whatever businesses and individuals are doing, we advise them to check the rules of the relevant Member State to find out if they need to apply.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 2. **The way businesses hire from the EU has changed.**
 - Freedom of movement between the EU and UK has ended and the UK has introduced a new points-based immigration system. If a business wants to hire anyone from outside the UK's resident labour market, they must be a Home Office licenced sponsor. This includes recruiting people from the EU. Anyone coming to the UK to work will need a job offer from a licenced sponsor in advance and will need to meet certain skills and salary criteria. The new system doesn't apply when hiring Irish citizens, or EU citizens eligible to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#).
- ✓ 3. **Be prepared on data protection and data transfers.**
 - If a business receives personal data from the EU for business use, they may need to take action on data protection. Find out more at [GOV.UK/transition](https://gov.uk/transition).
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 4. **Get their UK qualifications recognised now by EU regulators to be able to practise or service clients in the EU.**
 - To continue to practise or service clients in the EU now that the transition period is over, businesses will need to ensure their qualifications are recognised by the relevant regulatory or professional body.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ 5. **Check changes to their ability to own, manage or direct a company registered in the EU.**
 - If an individual has a UK business or is a UK citizen, there may be changes to their ability to own, manage or direct a company registered in the EU. If they provide services to the EU, they will need to check the national regulations of the country they are doing business in to understand how best to operate, including regulations regarding corporate structure, ownership, tax, data sharing and registration requirements.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#).

RETAIL

Retail sector-relevant guidance on GOV.UK

Retail businesses should visit gov.uk/transition to find out what new rules they need to follow. Use the [Brexit Checker tool](#) to get a personalised list of actions for your business.

Retail businesses should take these four actions as a start:

- ✓ 1. **Visit GOV.UK to find out how they can continue to trade with the EU.**
 - To continue trading with the EU, businesses need to follow new rules for importing and exporting, including changes to customs processes and licensing.
 - Before they attempt to move your goods, businesses will need to get ready to make customs declarations – these are now needed for all exports from the UK and if businesses are importing controlled goods. If they import goods that are not controlled, they may be able to delay making their declarations for up to six months.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
 - ✓ 2. **Check their INCOTERMS to understand contractual obligations responsibilities with their customers and/or suppliers, to decide who is responsible for paying duties, VAT and making declarations at each stage of a consignment's journey.**
 - When trading across borders, businesses should make sure they understand who in their supply chain is responsible for declarations, VAT and duties.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
 - ✓ 3. **Use GOV.UK to identify how their business can be ready to sell certain goods in GB & EU.**
 - Businesses should use GOV.UK to check rules on manufactured goods, such as marking requirements and approvals needed, to ensure their business can sell them on the GB and EU markets.
 - More information is available [here on GOV.UK](#)
 - ✓ 4. **Check that their goods comply with rules of origin and that they have the required evidence to trade tariff-free with the EU.**
 - Businesses need to take action to access zero tariffs in the TCA. They must check that their goods comply with rules of origin requirements, make a declaration and ensure they have the correct evidence if they wish to claim preferential tariff rates when trading with the EU.
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