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# Get **ready** for Brexit



Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://gov.uk/brexit)



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# Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra)

## Breakout Session

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## Agenda

Key information on:

- Trade
- Farming, Fisheries, Food and Drink
- Fisheries: additional information
- Chemicals
- Waste
- Vets: non commercial movement of pets

Further information: where you can go to find out more

Questions



# Overview of the current situation

- We are due to leave the EU on **31 October** – businesses should continue to prepare for this.
- The Government has launched our new public information campaign, '**Get Ready for Brexit**'.
- The campaign sets out what all members of the public and business owners need to know to prepare to leave the EU.
- A **checker tool** is available on [www.gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit) to help you identify what you need to do to Get Ready for Brexit.
- Ensuring an orderly Brexit is not only a matter of national importance, but a **shared responsibility**. This campaign will encourage the country to come together to Get Ready for the United Kingdom's exit from the EU on 31st October.



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# Trade

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## Trade Agreements – what's changing?

The UK currently participates in a number of trade agreements with other countries via membership of the EU. These provide benefits to UK businesses including preferential market access and favourable tariff rates.

The UK Government has worked hard to transition these agreements, replicating the same terms where possible, to ensure they can come into effect when the UK leaves the EU.

If we leave with no Brexit deal on 31 October, the EU trade agreements that have not been transitioned will cease to apply to the UK and trade will proceed on World Trade Organisation (WTO) terms with these countries.

For full list of Agreements covering over 65 countries, visit [GOV.UK](https://gov.uk)

Signed agreements include:

- Norway and Iceland
- South Korea

Will not be signed:

- Turkey
- Japan

Discussions are ongoing with other trading partners, visit [GOV.UK](https://gov.uk)



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## Tariffs – what's changing?

Tariffs on imports and exports will change.

The UK will have a separate tariff schedule to the EU.

Tariffs will apply to some goods imported from any countries with which the UK does not have a trade agreement in place.

The UK Government announced on 13 March the [temporary rates of customs duty](#) that would apply to imports in the event that the UK leaves the EU with no Brexit deal.

A full consultation and review on a permanent approach will be undertaken.

After Brexit, the EU will require importers of UK goods to pay customs duty at the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) rate under World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules.

These customs duties are set out in the [EU's Common Commercial Tariff](#)

It is usually the responsibility of the EU importer, rather than the UK exporter, to declare imports to the appropriate Member State customs authority and pay any tariff due.



## The way we trade with the EU and other countries is changing. Be ready.

Where do you import or source agri-food products from?



What agri-food products do you use or import from other countries?



Where do you export agri-food products to?



What other export opportunities are there?

Check if the businesses you trade with or source goods from are based in countries that have agreed to replicate EU free trade agreements with the UK after Brexit.



Check what tariffs and tariff rate quotas will apply to the goods you or your supply chain import into the UK.

In the agri-food sector these include; Beef, Butter, Cheddar, Lamb, Pork, Poultry meat.



Check if your international customers will have to pay tariffs on the products you are exporting to them.

*Remember: Tariffs apply between countries the UK doesn't have a free trade agreement with, including the EU if we leave with no Brexit deal.*



Access support to explore other export opportunities for your goods with advice from the Department for International Trade.





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# Farming, Fisheries, Food and Drink

Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://gov.uk/brexit)



# Farming and Funding

## Do you receive EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) grants and payments?

- The current UK Government has pledged to commit the same cash total in funds for farm support, as it does under the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), until the end of this Parliament.
- This commitment applies to the whole of the UK and will help ensure that we move smoothly towards a new domestic system.

### EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

#### Pillar 1 Funding

This includes payments you may receive from the:

- Basic Payment Scheme or
- Common Market Organisation Schemes

From 2021 to 2027, we will gradually phase out payments made under the Basic Payment Scheme. We will do this fairly.

### EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

#### Pillar 2 Funding

This includes payments you may receive from projects run under the Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE).

The current Government is committed to fund all RDPE projects, starting before the end of 2020, for the agreement's entire life-time.



## Farmers and Funding

Three things you can do to prepare:

**1) Decide if you want to continue to apply for Basic Payment Scheme payments in 2020.**

For more information, read the 'farming is changing' leaflet – search 'future farming' on GOV.UK

**2) Decide if you want to apply for funding under the Rural Development Programme for England, guaranteeing you longer-term funding, based on the length of the agreement.**

More information on the various grants is published online – search 'rural grants' on GOV.UK

**3) Think about future funding options that will be available.**

As above, read the 'farming is changing' leaflet – search 'future farming' on GOV.UK



# Importing live animals, fish, animal products and Products of Animal Origin (POAO (for human consumption))

The requirements for imports will change:

- **Most imports that originate in the EU will not require new checks at the border.** Risk-based inspections will be carried out at the point of final destination. POAO from the EU are not checked now and will not be checked post Brexit in the short-term.
- **POAO that originate in a third country and enter the UK after transiting the EU** will have to enter the UK via a **Border Inspection Post (BIP)** for veterinary checks to be carried out.
- The majority of **EU caught fish and fish products** imported to the UK will require a **catch certificate**.
- Importers of **live animals or germplasm, certain equines and processed animal protein (PAP) consignments** will need to:
  - notify APHA via an **IV66 form** at least 24 hours before the consignment is due to arrive in the UK.

This will replicate the EU Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES) process currently used by importers to notify authorities of imports of animal products, and high-risk food and feed from non-EU countries.



## Importing plants and plant products

- Plants and plant products currently managed under the EU [plant passport scheme](#) will require **Phytosanitary Certificates (PCs)**. You can find out what goods will require a PC to enter the UK on [gov.uk](#)
- Importers will need to **notify** the relevant UK plant health authority in advance of arrival in the UK, and consignments will be subject to remote documentary and identity checks after the border, but no physical checks.
- **Wood Packaging Material** moving between the EU and the UK must meet **ISPM15** international standards by undergoing treatment and marking. More information on the standards for authorised premises and how to apply is available on [gov.uk](#)



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## Exporting the following:

**Animals, Fish, Products of Animal Origin (POAO (for human consumption)), Food for Animals, Germplasm or Animal By-Products (ABP (not for human consumption))**

To export these products to the EU, consignments will need:

- **Registration and/or identification** of live animals.
  - Cattle passports will no longer accompany the exported animal, but must be returned to the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS).
  - Equine passport for all equines. Most equines (not registered with an international sporting body) will also need a supplementary Travel ID. If we leave with no Brexit deal the Tripartite Agreement (UK, France, Ireland) would not apply. Gov.uk guidance is [here](#).
- To use a **catch certificate** for most exports of fish or fish products.
- In most cases an **Export Health Certificate (EHC)** signed by an authorised signatory, GOV.UK guidance is [here](#).
- If your business is involved in **producing POAO for EU export**, it will need to be listed with the FSA as an **approved establishment**.
- In most cases to enter the EU via a **Border Inspection Post (BIP)**, at which veterinary checks are performed.
  - To make sure the EU-based import agent has **notified the BIP** that the consignment is arriving at least 24 hours in advance.

**Plants and Plant Products**

Exports to the EU will be subject to **third-country rules** and these will apply on:

- [all plants for planting](#)
- [some fruit and vegetables](#)
- [wood, wood products or bark](#)
- [wood packaging material \(WPM, including wooden pallets\)](#)

The process for sending regulated plants and plant products to the EU will be the same as the current process for sending them to third countries.



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## Exporting UK livestock to the EU 27 – ID ear tags

No deal scenario – short term solution if the UK trades as a third country Livestock are officially identified for traceability purposes typically with one or two ear tags (varies by species).

- To export to the EU the animal's ID must include the International Standardisation Organisation (ISO) country code + the animal's ID number.
- 'GB' or '826' are the alpha / numeric ISO country codes for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (not UK - which is the code currently printed on livestock tags).
- **Therefore UK animals exported to the EU must bear the country code GB (or 826) instead of, or as well as, their existing UK code:**
  - For **cattle/pigs/goats** - this may be by inserting an additional export ear tag displaying GB (or 826).
  - For **sheep** - UK sheep are electronically ear tagged with the 826 code already in the microchip = no change.
- **Exporters should ensure livestock are correctly identified in good time before they go for export.**
- Livestock exporters and suppliers of approved animal ID devices will be advised of this identification change.
- Official vets will check animals are correctly tagged when they sign off the required EU Export Health Certificate:  
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/exporting-animals-animal-products-fish-and-fishery-products-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-with-no-deal>



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# Food labelling changes

After Brexit, the EU emblem must not be used on goods produced in the UK unless a company has been authorised by the EU to do so.

## If you are a domestic producer:

- It will be inaccurate to label UK food as origin 'EU'. For the UK market, additional information such as signage in shops and online information can help clarify to the consumer the origin of the food.

## If you are importing from the EU:

- You must include a **UK address** for the food business operator (FBO) or UK importer on pre-packed food sold in the UK. The UK government is aiming to give businesses **21 months** from Brexit to make this change.

## If you are exporting to the EU:

- You must include an **EU address** for the food business operator (FBO) or EU importer on pre-packed food.
- **Health and ID mark prefixes** used to label UK products of animal origin must carry either: the official two-digit ISO Code ('GB') or the full country name in capital letters ('UNITED KINGDOM'). It will be inaccurate to label UK food as origin 'EU'.
- The EU has issued [guidance on labelling changes](#) required from when the UK leaves the EU.

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## Organic food and feed

- **If you grow, process or import organic food for trade within the UK**, you will still need to be certified by an approved UK organic control body.
- **If you are a UK organic producer, you will not be able to export UK organically certified products to the EU unless the UK achieves recognition from the EU.** You must not use the EU organic logo on any UK organic food or feed, unless the UK and EU reach an equivalency arrangement before Brexit.
- The UK is working with the European Commission to agree a reciprocal recognition arrangement which will benefit organic trade and traders. We will ask your organic control body to notify you if this is achieved.
- **The UK will continue to recognise EU organics and has proposed that no additional checks are required for EU organic food and feed.** Third country transit organics will have to enter via a Border Inspection Post (BIP), under a procedure which may require re-routing.

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## Geographical indications / Protected food names

- UK produced food or drink products with geographical indication (GI) protection will automatically be transferred onto the **new UK GI schemes** after Brexit.
- **New logos** will be available for products protected under the UK schemes, and there will be a 3 year adoption period for these from Day 1 after Brexit. Logos remain mandatory for agri-food producers and optional for wine and spirit producers.
- To find a full list of the current GI products in the UK, and to find out more about their protection after Brexit, search 'protected food names' on gov.uk.



# Marketing Standards

- If we leave with no Brexit deal, processes relating to the import and export of products subject to marketing standards in the UK or EU may change.
- For **exports to the EU**, businesses will need to meet the marketing standards requirements for **third countries** set out in the European Commission (EC) marketing standards regulations.
- There a number of specific commodities which will have to meet **new requirements**:
  - Wine
  - Hops
  - Fruit and Vegetables
  - Poultry meat
  - Eggs
  - Hatching Eggs and Chicks
  - Beef and Veal



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# Fisheries

## Additional information

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# Commercial Fishing if we leave with no Brexit deal

## Fishing arrangement

- UK-registered vessels must continue to comply with the law and the conditions of their licence, including current reporting requirements (e.g. logbooks), the economic link criteria and the discard ban.
- **Quota allocations and effort limits** will remain the same until the end of 2019. **International swaps** will stop when we leave the EU.
- **Access** for UK-registered vessels to fish in EU waters, and EU vessels to fish in UK waters will stop.

## Trade

- You will need an UK **EORI number** to continue to import or export goods to the EU.
- The majority of UK and EU-caught fish and fish products (including fresh and processed fish), will need a **catch certificate for imports and exports between the UK and the EU**. You may also need a processing statement and storage document. You can create these documents using the Fish Export Service.
- Wild-caught (except direct landings from non-factory vessels) and farmed fish and seafood will also need an **Export Health Certificate (EHC)**. **All fish will need to transit through an EU Approved Food Premise.**
- You will only be able to directly land your catch in designated **North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) ports** in the EU. If you are landing in an EU designated port, you'll need to **register with the NEAFC's electronic Port State Control System** and complete **Port State Control Forms** (PSC1 or PSC2) before landing.
- Goods can exit from any port in the UK but need to enter the EU through a **Border Inspection Post (BIP)** that handles fisheries products.

## Next steps – what you can do to prepare

- Register for the **Fish Export Service** to create a UK catch certificate at [www.gov.uk/euexitimportexportfish](https://www.gov.uk/euexitimportexportfish)
- Register your vessel details on the **NEAFC Port State Control System**. This can be found on the NEAFC website. Registration is free and will only take a few minutes to complete and is necessary to obtain PSC1 and PSC2 documents.
- Vessels in the over 12m fleet should register for an **International Maritime Organization (IMO) number** and send this number to the Single Issuing Authority (SIA). Should access be agreed, vessels will need an IMO number to be licensed to fish outside UK waters.

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# Chemicals

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## Chemicals: if we leave with no Brexit deal

- As an EU member, the UK is part of the EU's **Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) regulatory framework** to regulate the manufacturing, import, supply and use of chemicals.
- It affects a huge number of industries ranging from cosmetics to construction.
- **If we leave with no Brexit deal, the UK would ensure UK legislation replaces the EU chemicals regulatory regime.**
- The compliance process may have previously taken place further up your supply chain in the EU but **you may now have importer responsibilities.**
- If we leave with no Brexit deal, UK companies registered with REACH will no longer be able to sell into the EU/EEA market without **transferring their registrations** to an EU/EEA-based entity.
- Access more detailed guidance available at: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/brexit/reach.htm> and <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-comply-with-reach-chemical-regulations>.



## Chemicals: key actions for UK businesses

It is critical that all businesses evaluate their supply chains and ensure the substances they use will be covered by a valid **UK REACH registration** after October 31 **if we leave with no Brexit deal**.

- You should:
  - Identify the chemicals you manufacture, sell or use.
  - Establish who is taking on regulatory responsibilities with respect to that chemical in the UK market.
  - Check contingency plans across your supply chain to understand what information you may need to provide to maintain UK market access.
  - Explore alternative UK based suppliers to ensure continued access to a given substance.





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# Chemicals: if we leave with no Brexit deal

## UK REACH – new obligations for UK companies to maintain UK and EU/EEA market access

- UK downstream users currently importing chemicals from an EU/EEA country would face **new importer obligations** under UK REACH.
- These importers would need to take steps to ensure regulatory compliance, either with **full registrations** or by utilising **transitional measures**, and to maintain access to both the UK and EU/EEA markets.
- You may need to apply for import and export licences for drug precursor chemicals. Find out more at:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/trading-in-drug-precursors-if-theres-no-brexit-deal/trading-in-drug-precursors-if-theres-no-brexit-deal>

### UK Market Access

- To minimise cost to industry and disruption to supply chains the UK Government will ensure all existing REACH registrations either UK-held or for imported substances (from EEA/EU) would continue to be valid for UK trade at the **point at which we leave the EU**.
- To maintain UK market access existing UK based EU REACH registrants would need to open an account and provide some basic information on their existing registration on the **new UK REACH IT system** in the **first 120 days after Brexit**. More information can be found at <https://www.hse.gov.uk/brexit/reach.htm>

### EU Market Access

- UK registration holders would need to transfer their registration to an **Only Representative** established within the EU-27/EEA legally registered with ECHA (the European Chemicals Agency) to retain EU market access.
- Details can be found at <https://echa.europa.eu/uk-withdrawal-from-the-eu>

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# Waste

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## Border controls and waste

- **If the UK leaves the EU with no Brexit deal, changes at border controls could delay waste exports.** The Government is doing everything it can to reduce the risk of disruption and to minimise delays to exports.
- If you haven't already done so, we recommend that you make a plan as a precaution should there be any disruption at the ports that you use:
  - review your own capacity and how long you can store waste on **your site**
  - identify **alternative storage** facilities that could accept your waste
  - assess if there are other **export routes** to market that avoid impacted ports
  - identify any alternative **recovery or disposal routes** for your waste

**Exports further information:** <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/trading-and-moving-goods-from-the-uk-to-the-eu-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-with-no-deal> ; <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/help-and-support-for-traders-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-with-no-deal>

### Contacts:

Specific waste shipments and operational queries: [askshipments@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:askshipments@environment-agency.gov.uk)

Environment Agency Contact Centre: 03708506506

Defra policy-related waste questions related to Brexit: [Waste-EUExit@defra.gov.uk](mailto:Waste-EUExit@defra.gov.uk)

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# Vets: non commercial movement of pets



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# Non-commercial movement of pets

- When UK leaves the EU pet owners will still be able to travel with their pets to the EU in any Brexit scenario.
- If the UK leaves with no Brexit deal it would automatically become an unlisted third country. This means pet travel preparation requirements would become more complex. Existing UK issued pet passports would no longer be valid.

## EU requirements for pet entry from unlisted third countries

1. Pet owners would need to prove animals are effectively vaccinated against **rabies** before they could travel, which would require a blood titre test. The blood sample needs to be taken 30 days after the last rabies vaccination (initial or booster). Following a successful test pets would need to wait three months from the date of blood draw before travel to the EU.
2. Official Veterinarians (OVs), would need to issue the pet with an **Animal Health Certificate** within ten days of the date of travel to the EU.
3. Dogs travelling from the UK to EU listed **tapeworm free countries** (Finland, Ireland and Malta) should be treated for tapeworm before travel.
4. On arrival in the EU, pet owners travelling with their pet from the UK would be required to enter via a **Travellers' Point of Entry**.

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# Non-commercial movement of pets

## UK pet travel entry requirements post Brexit

- The **health requirements** for pet entry from the EU to the UK **will not change on Day 1**.
- Dogs will need treatment for ***Echinococcus multilocularis*** if travelling from an EU country not free from that tapeworm.
- Pets must have one of the following documents when returning to the UK:
  - an **EU pet passport** (issued in the EU or in the UK prior to Brexit)
  - the **Animal Health Certificate** issued in the UK used to travel to the EU (which you can use up to 4 months after it was issued)
  - a **UK Pet Health Certificate** (for travel into the UK only)



# Non-commercial movement of pets

## What can I do to prepare?

Vets should:

- Advise pet owners that the rules on pet travel will change and encourage owners to get in contact with them **at least 4 months before travelling** to get the latest advice.
- Advise owners that, **if the UK leaves with no Brexit deal**, it will be an unlisted third country under pet travel rules. This means **existing UK issued pet passports would no longer be valid** and owners would need to prove animals are effectively vaccinated against **rabies** before they could travel (this can take a minimum of four months).
- Advise owners that UK entry requirements will not change when the UK leaves the EU.
- **Advise owners to visit** <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pet-travel-to-europe-after-brex-it> to get the latest advice and to sign up for email alerts.
- Visit <http://apha.defra.gov.uk/external-operations-admin/library/documents/exports/ET178.pdf> where there is advice for vets on rabies serology testing for pet travel.



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# Employing European Citizens

- European Economic Area (EEA) citizens – citizens from the EU, Iceland, Norway, and Liechtenstein – as well as Swiss citizens, who are resident in the UK when we leave the EU, will be able to apply to the **EU Settlement Scheme**.
- The Scheme allows them to get **settled or pre-settled status** which means they can continue to live, work and study in the UK in 2019 and 2020 and beyond. The EU Settlement Scheme is free and now open.
- However, if we don't reach a deal with the EU, EEA and Swiss citizens (currently resident in the UK when we leave the EU) must apply to the Scheme by 31 December 2020 to be able to continue to live work and study in the UK.
- For those EU, EEA and Swiss citizens who arrive after we leave the EU, and who wish to continue to stay in the UK after 31 December 2020, they have to apply for '**European Temporary Leave to Remain**', granting them a further 36 months in the UK.
- If you need to recruit or retain seasonal or permanent employees from the EEA or Switzerland, consider making them aware of the EU Settlement Scheme before the deadline as well as 'European Temporary Leave to Remain'.

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# Further information

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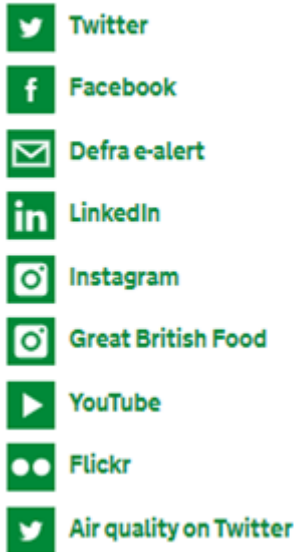
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## Further information:

### Follow us



### Defra E-Alert

- You can sign up to our new e-alert system via the Defra gov.uk homepage.
- The e-alert system is to help individuals and businesses get ready for Brexit, inform them about broader Defra news and wider Government initiatives relevant to Defra stakeholders.
- You can **self-select the information you would like to receive** from Defra including information on policy changes that may affect your operations, or those of your partners.

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**Further information:** please read the information in the links below and register for alerts on [www.gov.uk/exit](https://www.gov.uk/exit)

## Trade

- Trade Agreement Continuity: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-trade-agreements-with-non-eu-countries-in-a-no-deal-brexite>
- Tariffs: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/check-temporary-rates-of-customs-duty-on-imports-after-eu-exit>
- Country by country exporting info: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/exporting-after-eu-exit-country-by-country>
- Exporting is GREAT support service: <https://www.great.gov.uk/>
- For VAT and HMRC queries, please email: [negotiationstechnical.customs@hmrc.gov.uk](mailto:negotiationstechnical.customs@hmrc.gov.uk)
- For tariff and general trade queries please contact DIT: [EUExit@trade.gov.uk](mailto:EUExit@trade.gov.uk)
- For product and trade agreement specific queries contact Defra: [tradepolicy@defra.gov.uk](mailto:tradepolicy@defra.gov.uk)

If you have any further queries, please go to the Defra Contact page <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-defra> where you will find details of our helpdesks and email addresses with a description of the service they provide.

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**Further information:** please read the information in the links below and register for alerts on [www.gov.uk/exit](https://www.gov.uk/exit)

## Farming, Food and Drink

- Food and Drink Sector Guidance: [www.gov.uk/euexitfooddrinksector](https://www.gov.uk/euexitfooddrinksector)
- Farming Sector Guidance: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-farming-sector-and-preparing-for-eu-exit>
- Import and Export Guidance: Search 'Animal import export' on gov.uk
- Defra Agri-Food Business Readiness Team: [businessreadinessagrifoodchain@defra.gov.uk](mailto:businessreadinessagrifoodchain@defra.gov.uk)
- Equine related questions: [EquineExportsCarlisle@apha.gov.uk](mailto:EquineExportsCarlisle@apha.gov.uk)

## Fisheries

- Prepare your Fisheries Business for Brexit: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-fisheries-sector-and-preparing-for-eu-exit>
- Exporting Fish if we leave with no Brexit deal: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/exporting-and-importing-fish-if-theres-no-brexite-deal>

If you have any further queries, please go to the Defra Contact page <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-defra> where you will find details of our helpdesks and email addresses with a description of the service they provide.

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**Further information:** please read the information in the links below and register for alerts on [www.gov.uk/exit](https://www.gov.uk/exit)

## Chemicals

- Details on maintaining EU market access are available at: <https://echa.europa.eu/uk-withdrawal-from-the-eu>
- More detailed guidance on if we leave with no Brexit deal available at: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/brexit/reach.htm> and <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-comply-with-reach-chemical-regulations>
- If you have any further queries or you wish to receive occasional updates related to Brexit and chemicals, contact: [REACH-IT@defra.gov.uk](mailto:REACH-IT@defra.gov.uk)

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**Further information:** please read the information in the links below and register for alerts on [www.gov.uk/exit](https://www.gov.uk/exit)

## Waste

Exports further information: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/trading-and-moving-goods-from-the-uk-to-the-eu-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-with-no-deal> ; <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/help-and-support-for-traders-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-with-no-deal>

Specific waste shipments and operational queries: [askshipments@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:askshipments@environment-agency.gov.uk)

Environment Agency Customer Contact Centre: 03708 506 506 ; Emergency number: 0800 80 70 60

Defra policy-related waste questions related to Brexit: [Waste-EUExit@defra.gov.uk](mailto:Waste-EUExit@defra.gov.uk)

Northern Ireland Environment Agency: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/brexit> contact via e-mail: [tfs@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:tfs@daera-ni.gov.uk)

Natural Resources Wales: [www.naturalresources.wales](http://www.naturalresources.wales) General Enquiries or Incidents: 03000653000  
[enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk)

Scottish Environment Protection Agency: <https://eu-exit.sepa.org.uk/> contact via e-mail: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/contact/contact-us-via-email>

If you have any further queries, please go to the Defra Contact page <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-defra> where you will find details of our helpdesks and email addresses with a description of the service they provide.

 Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://gov.uk/brexit)



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## Vets: non commercial movement of pets

- Owners: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pet-travel-to-europe-after-brexite> to get the latest advice and to sign up for email alerts.
- Advice for vets on rabies serology testing for pet travel: <http://apha.defra.gov.uk/external-operations-admin/library/documents/exports/ET178.pdf>

If you have any further queries, please go to the Defra Contact page <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-defra> where you will find details of our helpdesks and email addresses with a description of the service they provide.

 Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://gov.uk/brexit)



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# Questions?

Prepare for Brexit at [gov.uk/brexit](https://www.gov.uk/brexit)