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UK TRANSITION



# AEROSPACE BUSINESS ACTION CHECKLIST

**NEW RULES WILL AFFECT  
YOU FROM 1 JANUARY 2021**

A guide to help Aerospace businesses identify the actions they need to take before the end of the Brexit transition period.

 TAKE ACTION NOW TO BE READY IN TIME  
[GOV.UK/TRANSITION](https://www.gov.uk/transition)

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# AEROSPACE BUSINESSES NEED TO TAKE ACTION

The UK has left the EU and the transition period will end on **31 December**. As we transition to our new relationship with the EU, we all need to take action to prepare.

From 1 January 2021, there will be a series of guaranteed changes and opportunities for businesses.

Many of these changes will be required regardless of the agreement we reach with the EU on our future trade relationship, as the UK will be leaving the single market and customs union. You can be confident that your preparations for these changes will not be wasted.

You need to check what will change for your business from 1 January 2021 and take action now, to ensure you are not at risk.

We have put together a list of actions that are relevant to your sector to help you to start identifying what your business needs to do. We have provided a summary for each action, explaining why your business needs to act and where you can find further information.

These actions have been categorised into separate themes to help you decide which actions are relevant to your business.

There may be more actions that are relevant to your business. You should visit [gov.uk/transition](https://www.gov.uk/transition) and use the simple checker tool to find out if your business needs to take any further actions.





## Importing and Exporting

- Make sure you have a GB EORI number
- Check the new rules on importing and exporting goods between the EU and Great Britain from 1 January 2021
- Get ready to make customs declarations
- Check if import VAT is due at the border
- Decide how you will account for import VAT when you make a customs declaration

## Selling your goods

- Use gov.uk to identify how your business can be ready to sell certain goods in the UK and EU

## Trading with the EU

- Check whether you need an export licence to export dual-use items to the EU or Channel Islands from 1 January 2021
- Use the 'Check How to Export Goods' tool on gov.uk to look up information on overseas tariffs, rules and border formalities for trading your goods worldwide
- Use the new UK Global Tariff schedule to check what tariff will be payable on goods entering the UK from 1 January 2021
- Check changes to trading with developing countries currently benefitting from the EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences
- Use gov.uk guidance to understand changes to trading with non-EU countries from 1 January 2021. Check if the UK has negotiated a trade agreement with the country you will be trading with
- Familiarise yourself with the UK's new trade remedies process on gov.uk

## Northern Ireland Protocol

- Follow NI specific rules for trading between GB and Northern Ireland

## Data

- Be prepared on data protection and data transfers
- Replace .eu top level domain names
- Ensure compliance with Network and Information Systems Directive if operating in the EU/EEA

## Workforce

- Signpost your current employees to the EU Settlement Scheme
- Check if a visa or work permit is required to travel to the EU for work purposes and apply if necessary





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### **Providing Services**

Get your qualifications recognised now by EU regulators to be able to practise or service clients in the EU

### **Access to Research and Development Funding**

Find out more about Horizon 2020 on [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)



## Importing and Exporting

The process for importing and exporting goods from the EU will change. Businesses in Great Britain need to complete the following actions to continue importing and exporting with EU countries from 1 January 2021.

✓ **Make sure you have a GB EORI number.**

You will need a unique trader reference number, called an Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number, to complete customs declarations from 1 January 2021. If you do not yet have one, you can register for free by going to [www.gov.uk/eori](http://www.gov.uk/eori).

✓ **Check the new rules on importing and exporting goods between the EU and Great Britain from 1 January 2021.**

From 1 January 2021, if you send goods from Great Britain to customers in Europe, you must complete export declarations for those goods. If you import goods from Europe that are on the controlled goods list such as animal products, alcohol or tobacco, or firearms, you must also complete declarations. To check if your imported goods are on the Controlled goods list, go to [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).

If you import non-controlled goods into Great Britain from Europe, you may be able to defer import declarations for up to six months. Your business could face delays, disruption or administrative costs if you do not comply with new customs procedures from 1 January 2021. For more information go to [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).

✓ **Get ready to make customs declarations.**

Most businesses like yours will need to work with a specialist, like a freight forwarding company or fast parcel operator, to complete import and export declarations. Import and export declarations are complicated, requiring specialist skill, knowledge and IT. If you are not able to make declarations or provide the wrong information, your business could face delays, disruption or administrative costs. You can find a list of businesses that can help you at [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).





✓ **Check if import VAT is due at the border.**

If you import any goods from Europe into Great Britain, you may need to pay import VAT from 1 January 2021. Import VAT will not be due at the border in most cases if goods in a consignment are worth less than £135 in value. The only exception to this is consignments containing excise goods, where import VAT (along with Excise and Customs duties where applicable) will be due at the border. For more information, go to [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).

✓ **Decide how you will account for import VAT when you make a customs declaration.**

If you're business is VAT-registered, from 1 January 2021 you'll be able to use postponed VAT accounting to account for import VAT, for goods imported into the UK from anywhere in the world. This means you can account for VAT on goods imported through your VAT Return. For more information, go to [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).

**Other useful links:**

- How to import and export goods between Great Britain and the EU from 1 January 2021 [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).





## Selling your goods

- ✓ **Use gov.uk to identify changes affecting manufactured goods, such as new marking requirements or approvals needed, to ensure your business is ready to sell them in the UK and EU.**

From 1 January 2021, there may be a number of changes that apply to your goods. You may need to review your product marking, labelling, and packaging. You may need additional approvals, certifications, or registrations. You may need to appoint a legal representative based in the UK or the EU. The legal responsibilities of you or your distributors may change. You may not be able to sell your goods in the UK and the EU from 1 January 2021.

- **Check which regulations apply to your product** – to determine what steps you or others in your supply chain need to take, identify what EU regulations are relevant to you.
- **Check if you need a new product approval and begin the process as soon as possible** – if your product requires third-party approval, you may need a new approval especially if you sell in both UK and EU. Subject to negotiations, from 1 January 2021 the EU will stop recognising UK approvals.
- **Check if you need to appoint a new authorised representative to act on your behalf** – UK-based individuals and legal entities will no longer count as established in the EU, and vice-versa. You may need to appoint someone to undertake certain tasks in the EU or UK.
- **Speak to your supply chains / distributors and understand new legal duties** – make sure your suppliers/distributors/customers understand the actions they need to take. If you distribute EU goods, or have your goods distributed by someone in the EU, you may acquire new legal duties.
- **Consider what marking / labelling changes apply to your product** – you may need to make changes to the information or regulatory markings that appear on your product, for example to reflect changes to product approvals or new representatives you appoint in the EU.

More information is available at [www.gov.uk/transition](https://www.gov.uk/transition).





## Trading with the EU

After 31 December 2020, EU trade agreements will not apply to the UK. The UK is seeking to reproduce the effects of existing EU agreements for when they no longer apply to the UK. This will ensure continuity of trading arrangements for UK businesses. This means businesses will have to take action.

- ✓ **Check whether you need an export licence to export dual-use items to the EU or Channel Islands from 1 January 2021.**

From 1 January 2021, you will need an export licence issued by the UK to export dual-use items from the UK to the EU or Channel Islands. If you do not have the correct licence, your goods may be held at the border. To register for the licence, visit [www.spire.trade.gov.uk](http://www.spire.trade.gov.uk).

- ✓ **Use the 'Check How to Export Goods' tool on gov.uk to look up information on overseas tariffs, rules and border formalities for trading your goods worldwide.**

Use the 'Check How to Export Goods' service on gov.uk to check duties and customs procedures for exporting your goods worldwide. Failure to complete the proper documentation or follow the correct procedures may result in delays getting goods through customs as well as unexpected taxes on goods upon entry to the destination and country. From January 2021, there will be new requirements for how you export goods from the UK. Use the service at [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).

- ✓ **Use the new UK Global Tariff schedule to check what tariff will be payable on goods entering the UK from 1 January 2021.**

If you import goods into the UK, you should check the new UK Global Tariff schedule. From 1 January 2021, the UK Global Tariff schedule will apply to all goods imported into the UK unless an exception applies. Exceptions include goods you import from a country that has a trade agreement with the UK or from a developing country that pays less or no duty because it's part of the Generalised Scheme of Preferences. You can check the tariffs that will apply to goods you import at [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).

- ✓ **Check changes to trading with developing countries currently benefitting from the EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences.**

From January 2021, the UK will have its own Generalised Scheme of Preferences. Businesses importing goods from eligible developing countries will be able to get trade preferences through the UK's new scheme. This means that you may be able to benefit from a reduction or removal of duty (tariffs) on imports from developing countries into the UK. Check the guidance at [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).







- ✓ **Use gov.uk guidance to understand trading arrangements for non-EU countries from 1 January 2021. Check if the UK has negotiated a trade agreement with the country you will be trading with.**

Trading with countries outside the EU may change from January 2021. Your business may face disruption when trading goods between the UK and the rest of world if you are not aware of trading arrangements with non-EU countries from 1 January 2021. Find out about trade agreements that the UK has signed or agreed in principle, and agreements that are still under discussion at [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).

- ✓ **Familiarise yourself with the UK's new trade remedies process on gov.uk.**

From 1 January 2021, if you think your business has been injured by unfair import practices, you can submit an application to the UK's new trade remedies system. For more information, visit [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).

#### Other useful links:

- Check UK trade tariffs from 1 January 2021 [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).
- Search for 'UK global tariff' on [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).
- To find out what rules of origin apply to your exports, use the new UK's Check How to Export Goods system on [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).
- Contact us [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).





## Northern Ireland Protocol

From 1 January 2021, the Northern Ireland Protocol will take effect. Businesses and individuals will be able to move goods from Northern Ireland into the rest of the United Kingdom on the same basis as now. However, the application of the Protocol will involve some changes for goods movements into Northern Ireland.

### ✓ Follow NI specific rules for trading between GB and Northern Ireland.

There will be some changes for goods movements into Northern Ireland from Great Britain. The new Trader Support Service is available to support businesses with these movements.

The free Trader Support Service:

- will help if you move goods between Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or bring goods into Northern Ireland from outside the UK
- will be free to use and guide you through any changes to the way goods move between Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- can complete declarations on your behalf

Processes for Northern Ireland businesses moving goods to and from the European Union (including Ireland) will not change after the Transition Period.

More information is available at [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition) and [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).





## Data

Personal data is any information that can be used to identify a living person, including names, delivery details, IP addresses, or HR data such as payroll details. Most organisations use personal data in their daily operations. If you receive personal data from the EU for business use, you may need to take action on data protection. Additionally, if you provide online service in the EU, you will have to ensure that you are compliant with relevant requirements in each EU country you operate in.

### ✓ **Be prepared on data protection and data transfers.**

If you're a business or organisation that receives personal data from the EU/EEA, you may need to take action on data protection as we transition to our new relationship with the EU. Check how you can legally continue to receive personal data such as names, addresses or payroll details from organisations in the EU or EEA from 1 January 2021. Your business may not be able to legally receive personal data from EEA if you have not put in place alternative safeguards to cover EU-UK personal data flows by 31 December 2020. To understand more about the steps you need to take, visit [www.gov.uk/transition](https://www.gov.uk/transition).

### ✓ **Replace .eu top level domain names.**

If you hold a .eu domain, check if you need to replace it. From 1 January 2021, you'll no longer be able to register or renew .eu domain names if your organisation, business or undertaking is established in the UK but not in the EU/European Economic Area (EEA), or if you live outside of the EU/EEA and are not an EU/EEA citizen. Find out more at [www.gov.uk/transition](https://www.gov.uk/transition).

### ✓ **Ensure compliance with Network and Information Systems Directive if operating in the EU/EEA.**

If your business is a UK based Digital Service Provider to the EU/EEA, make sure you comply with the Network and Information Systems Regulations and the associated EU Directive from 1 January 2021. The Network and Information Systems Directive provides legal measures to boost the overall level of network and information system security in the EU. To comply, you must appoint a representative in one of the EU member states where you offer services. Find out more at [www.gov.uk/transition](https://www.gov.uk/transition).





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**Other useful links:**

- ICO Website - Data protection at the end of the transition period [www.ico.org.uk](http://www.ico.org.uk).
- Legal aspects of information society services [www.eur-lex.europa.eu](http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu).



## Workforce

The UK has left the EU and from 31 December 2020, free movement of people between the UK and EU will end. Currently, EU citizens have the right to move freely into the UK to live, work and study here. This will come to an end after the transition period and the UK will introduce a points-based immigration system.

The new system will change the way you hire from the EU and it is important you take the necessary steps to prepare. Anyone you want to recruit from outside the UK, excluding Irish citizens, will need to apply for permission first, and you will need to be registered as a licensed sponsor. Further information can be found below.

The new system will not apply to EU employees already working for you in the UK. EU citizens and their family members living in the UK by 31 December 2020 can apply to the EU Settlement Scheme. Similarly, EU citizens who are employed, or self-employed in the UK, but live elsewhere, otherwise known as frontier workers, will be able to keep their status if they are frontier working in the UK by 31 December 2020, but they will need to apply for a permit. Irish citizens will not need a frontier worker permit but may apply for one if they wish. Additionally, EU citizens can continue to visit the UK for up to six months without applying for a visa and may also participate in a wide range of activities, including business-related activities, such as events and conferences.

### ✓ Signpost your current employees to the EU Settlement Scheme.

If you employ EU, EEA and Swiss citizens, you can signpost them to the information they need to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme, to protect their right to live, work and access benefits in the UK. The deadline for applying is 30 June 2021. Find out more at [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).

### ✓ Check if a visa or work permit is required to travel to the EU for work purposes and apply if necessary.

The country you are travelling to might ask you to arrange additional documentation depending on who you are, the activity you perform and how long you are travelling for. You may face delays or refusal at border when travelling for business if you do not comply with the immigration requirements of the EU27 if travelling after 31 December 2020. For more information visit [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).





**Other useful links:**

- Travel Advice [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).
- Entry Requirements for providing services and travelling for business to the EU [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).
- Further Guidance on visiting Europe from 1 January 2021 [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).
- Checking passport validity [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).
- EU Settlement Scheme [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).
- Employer resources for understanding the new points-based immigration system [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).
- Further guidance on frontier working in the UK [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).





## Providing Services

If you're a UK business or professional providing services in the EU or EFTA region, you will need to check the national regulations of the country you're doing business in to understand how best to operate. You will also need to have your UK professional qualification officially recognised if you want to work in a profession that is regulated in the EU or EFTA.

- ✓ **Get your professional qualifications recognised now by EU regulators to be able to practise or service clients in the EU.**

If you have a UK professional qualification you will need to have this officially recognised by the appropriate regulator for your profession in each country where you intend to work. You will need to do this even if you are only providing short-term or occasional professional services. If you do not do this, you may be unable to practise your profession or service clients in the EU from 1 January 2021. There are different rules if you are a lawyer or an auditor. For more information, visit [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).

### Other useful links:

- European Commission's Regulated Professions Database [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu).
- Single Point of Contact [www.eu.europa.eu](http://www.eu.europa.eu).





## Access to Research and Development Funding

Organisations can apply for a funding opportunity. Each opportunity has its own eligibility criteria and scope. UK scientists, researchers and businesses can continue to participate in Horizon 2020 programmes.

### ✓ Find out more about Horizon 2020 on gov.uk.

You can continue to apply for Horizon 2020 grant funding. Although the UK has left the EU, you'll continue to get any EU funding you've already been awarded. UK scientists, researchers and businesses can continue to participate in Horizon 2020 programmes and receive EU grant funding for the lifetime of individual projects. This includes projects finishing after 1 January 2021. Apply now to Horizon 2020 to secure your funding. For more information, visit [www.gov.uk/transition](http://www.gov.uk/transition).

### Other useful links:

- Horizon 2020 and EU Exit Q&A can be found on [www.ukri.org](http://www.ukri.org).

