Timber

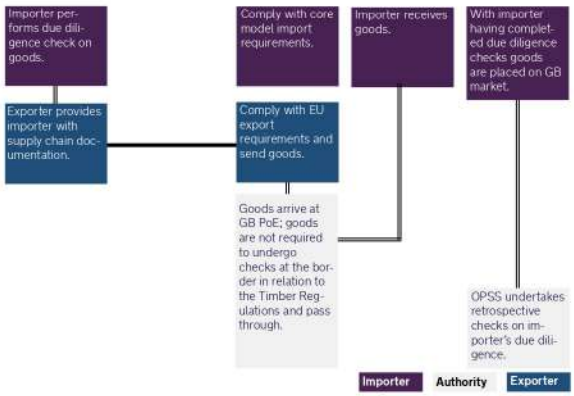
Requirements
Imports of timber and timber products from the EU are subject to new due diligence checks to ensure the goods have not been illegally harvested as set out in the UK Timber Regulation.

The importing operator (i.e. the person placing the timber or timber products on the market for the first time) must exercise due diligence to ensure the goods have not been illegally harvested. This consists of gathering supply chain information on the timber from the EU exporter, assessing the risk of the timber having been illegally harvested and mitigating any identified risk accordingly. This will need to be undertaken before the timber can be placed on the GB market. Further information can be found online.

Location of Checks
Goods can continue to enter GB via any point of entry and are not subject to checks at the border.

Checks on compliance with due diligence requirements will be checked retrospectively and away from the border by the Office for Product Safety and Standards (OPSS); this will often be at the premises of the importing business.

1.2.5 Process Map: Timber



Medicines, including Radioactive Medicines and Controlled Drugs, Medical Isotopes, Clinical Trial Supplies, Substances of Human Origin

Medicines for human use
For imports of medicines, regulatory licensing information must be included as part of new customs declarations forms and systems.

For medical radioisotope products, declaration and clearance policies and processes reflect rest of the world arrangements and the core importing operating model.

Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) Licence Requirements
Guidance on the requirements for importing medicines, including unlicensed medicines can be found here and here.

Regulatory licences are still needed. The relevant Manufacturer's Licence (MIA) / Wholesale Dealer Authorisation (WDA) / Active substance registrations should be represented on the relevant customs declaration.

If a Member State's own licenced medicine is being imported from a non-EEA country, then this will have to be under a Manufactures Licence (also known as MIA). Member State procedures will also apply, unless the UK's process and licences are recognised by the European Commission/EEA.

Medical Radioisotopes
For radioactive goods, clearance processes by UK customs officials at airports are as frictionless as possible to avoid delays. HMRC maintain their two hour customs clearance commitment for urgent goods. For medical radioisotopes, UK regulations maintain existing requirements for storage capacity and premises registration with the Environment Agency.

Controlled Drugs
Controlled drug import licences must be physically presented at the border for import. If this does not happen, these goods will be subject to inspection, further delays and the importer could be charged as it is an offence to fail to comply with licensing obligations. The penalties for non compliance are detailed on the National Crime Agency's website.

Controlled drugs are drugs named in the misuse of drugs legislation. The most common ones can be found on the controlled drugs list. The full lists can be found in both the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and schedules 1 – 5 of the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001.

Systems
Forms to apply for different medicine licences can be found here. These need to be emailed to the MHRA using the details provided on the forms. The process to apply for a Wholesaler Dealer Authorisation (WDA(H)) and variations can be found here. As part of new regulatory guidance, a Responsible Person for Import will need to be named on the wholesale dealer authorisation within 2 years.

Requirements
Information on the import of controlled drugs can be found here. Importers will need an NDS account (National Drugs control System) to apply for an import or export licence. More information can be found through the user guide here.

Importers will need a domestic licence before applying for an NDS account. Importers without a valid domestic licence will have their request cancelled. More information can be found here.

Once an account is approved, importers will need to provide information about their overseas trading partners and the products being imported.

Checks
Checks will continue to be made at individual elements of the supply chain rather than at the border. There will not be any regulatory border checks on the products as they move through this process.

Substances of Human Origin
Imported human blood, blood products (blood components), organs, tissues and cells for use in grafting, implanting (transplant) or transfusion can be imported into the UK in an emergency, and qualify for a by-conduct customs declaration. These items must be:

- Needed for emergency transplant, grafting or transfusion
- In secure packaging and clearly labelled
- Eligible for relief from import duty.

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pay-no-import-duties-on-substances-of-human-origin-for-transplant

When accompanied by a courier or representative of the hospital, the declaration by conduct can be made by carrying the items through the 'green' channel or past a customs post. When these items are moved as freight or unaccompanied, the declaration by conduct is made when placing the items onto the means of transport destined for the UK.

Blood, organs, tissues and cells that do not qualify for a by-conduct customs declaration will be required to make a full customs declaration.

For specific regulatory information, such as import authorisation and traceability requirements, please contact the relevant regulator.

1.2.5 Process Map: Medicines, Medical Radioisotopes, Clinical Trial Supplies, Controlled Drugs, Substances of Human Origin