

## Customer's checklist in preparation for Brexit (in particular, for hard Brexit).

Here at DACHSER, we may not be able to influence the political situation in Great Britain, but we can make sure to prepare you (and ourselves) to keep customs procedures running as smoothly as possible.

<b>Administrative aspects</b>	
Check whether you currently have any commercial ties to the United Kingdom.	These may comprise either incoming or outgoing deliveries.
Estimate the volume of future deliveries (relevant for customs purposes).	<p>Verify the structuring of customers and deliveries, i.e. delivery sizes, developments in the volume, goods values, availability of internal resources (such as staff, IT, warehouse space).</p> <p>Particularly in the period directly after Brexit, longer transit times are to be expected due to delays in customs processing at border crossings.</p>
Agree on the Incoterms to be applied with your trading partners.	<p>For smooth procedures, we recommend using the following Incoterms: FCA and DAP</p> <p>For further details on the current Incoterms, please refer to the website of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).</p> <p><a href="https://iccwbo.org/">https://iccwbo.org/</a></p> <p><b>Characteristics of the EXW/DDP Incoterms</b></p> <p>If you intend to send deliveries to the UK/EU subject to the EXW delivery terms, you'll need to determine who is responsible for processing the export. Furthermore, you need to check whether any additional tax-related requirements apply in the country of origin as a result of the selected freight terms.</p> <p>DDP is applicable only in exceptional cases. Please keep in mind that these freight terms may also result in further tax-related requirements in the destination country. In addition, clarify who is to take over the costs and liabilities.</p>

<p><b>Speak to your suppliers and customers.</b></p>	<p>Since in future, every delivery from/to the UK must be processed for customs during both export and import, it's important to know who is responsible for doing it.</p> <p>The customs declarations can be submitted either by the trade partners (exporter and/or importer) or one of their agents (representatives).</p> <p>If you are the initiator of the shipment and it is not clear who is to submit the customs declaration for your trade partner, then we kindly ask that you provide us with a letter of recommendation. With this letter in hand, we can get in contact with your supplier/customer. This is the only way we can ensure that we have the information we require for proper customs processing in advance of the delivery.</p>
<p><b>Create commercial documents as prescribed by customs law.</b></p>	<p>The commercial invoices must contain not only the general invoice data, but also additional customs information (such as any EORI numbers of the trading partners, the contact information of the recipient and the sender, Incoterms, quantity and type of packages, a detailed description of the goods, TARIC code, the value of the goods, net and gross weight for each TARIC code and country of origin, and the currency.</p> <p>Please ensure that this information is correct. The data <b>must</b> match the actual goods in the shipment.</p>
<p><b>Further accompanying documents</b></p>	<p>Further important documents include the following: the export accompanying document and the letter of consignment. Optionally: preference documents (if any most favored nation agreement exists between the states in question) and goods-specific documents required for the product to be delivered.</p>

General aspects of customs regulations	
Apply for an EORI number.	What is an EORI number? <a href="#">Economic Operators' Registration and Identification number</a> .
Verify the product classification	All products must be assigned to the correct tariff classification according to the harmonized system and the TARIC. This TARIC code is required for determining the applicable import/export regulations and duty rates. You can find the current TARIC code <a href="#">here</a> and on the websites of the corresponding national customs administrations.
Verify the licensing requirements applicable for your export goods.	If your products are subject to import/export licensing requirements, then as things currently stand, these requirements will come into effect for deliveries from/to the UK as soon as the UK leaves the EU. Therefore, you should verify any existing licensing requirements and the effects they may have on your UK trade relations.
Calculate your customs duties with the "UK Trade Tariff" in advance.	You can calculate the possible customs duties as follows: Imports from the EU to the UK: <a href="#">TARIC</a> Exports from the UK to the EU: <a href="#">Trade Tariff</a>
Apply for simplified customs declaration.	<p><b>Authorisations/registration for customs processes when exporting goods</b> Do you already have an authorisation/registration for exports? If not, it may be worthwhile to apply for the following: Registration to NES to lodge export declarations (Single administrative document SAD)</p> <p><b>Simplifications of customs processes when importing goods</b> Do you already have an authorisation for import processes? If not, it may be worthwhile to apply for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitional Special Procedure (TSP)</li> <li>• Customs Freight Simplified Procedure (CFSP)</li> <li>• Postponed Vat Accounting (PVA)</li> <li>• Approval for deferred payment through a Deferment Account Number (DAN)</li> </ul>
Verify your customs duties with regard to a customs warehouse.	<p><b>Third-country goods in your own warehouse:</b> Do you import goods from third countries, process them for free circulation in the EU/UK and then deliver them to the UK/EU? If so, can you save customs duties by turning your warehouse into a customs warehouse?</p>

## Origin of goods and preferences

Verify and take note of the origin of the goods.

### **Preferred/non-preferred origin of goods for in-house production:**

Does the production of your product use semi-finished goods originating in the UK or EU? If so, is the percentage of these goods sufficient to affect the finished product from qualifying as 'originating' in order to claim preference if available? It may be necessary to recalculate the origins of goods produced in-house and enter any changes into the master records. Any long-term supplier declarations previously issued must be revoked so that they can be reissued. The UK is in the process of agreeing trade agreements with other countries however where the most favoured nation tariff is in place benefits from goods qualifying for originating status and preferential origin will not be possible.

A list of existing trade agreements in place if the UK leaves the EU without a deal can be viewed [here](#).

### **Preferred/non-preferred origin of goods for trade goods:**

Do you source goods originating in the UK or EU and...

- a) issue supplier declarations to your customers or
- b) deliver these goods with preferred origins

It may be necessary to amend the origin of the trade goods cited in the master data. Any long-term supplier declarations previously issued must be revoked so that they can be re-issued. The UK is in the process of agreeing trade agreements with other countries however where the most favoured nation tariff is in place benefits from goods qualifying for originating status and preferential origin will not be possible.

Use a customs deferment account.

A payment deferment account allows you to delay payment of any applicable import fees to a later date. This may provide you with cash flow benefits. Further guidance on deferment can be found in [customs notice 101 Deferring duty](#), vat and other charges.