



All you need to know for Shipment to the UK after the Brexit

The United Kingdom (UK) ceased to be a member of the European Union as of January 31, 2020. That means that the movement of goods and thus parcel shipments between the EU and the UK would in this case be subject to customs supervision as of January 1, 2021. Hence customs-free shipping to the UK will be possible for the last time on December 30, 2020. From December 31, 2020 it is expected that only shipments for which the shipper provides the full parcel and customs data will be processed.

Your export to the UK is always in safe hands with GLS!

- As a subsidiary of the British Royal Mail we are specialists in the UK business!

- GLS has for many years been customers' reliable partner for parcel deliveries across Europe and the world.
- GLS customers rely on existing, proven processes for smooth imports and exports, including of deliveries requiring customs clearance.
- Specialists in export and customs issues take care of the particular needs of customers trading internationally.
- GLS will give its customers extensive support for shipments to the UK also from 2021.

With this customer information you can obtain an insight into the customs regulations to be expected in future for shipments to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Republic of Ireland, however, remains a member of the EU, meaning that no customs formalities will be required for shipping there.

Requirements for export to the UK (expected from Jan. 2021)

EORI number

For shipping to countries outside the EU, you require a so-called EORI number for your business (Economic Operators' Registration and Identification); this identification number is required for customs processing. You can apply for an EORI number from the customs authorities in your country. When shipping to the UK, the EORI numbers of the commercial exporter in the EU and of the commercial importer in the UK are required.

Goods classification on the basis of customs tariff numbers (HS code numbers)

Goods shipments to non-EU countries must be classified. For this, customs use goods or customs tariff numbers, so-called HS code numbers. This defines which goods are included in your shipment and how high the import duties and other import taxes are.

In addition to the goods description, parcels to the UK must also be furnished with the corresponding goods/customs tariff number. Detailed information regarding the HS code numbers can be found at <https://www.tariffnumber.com/>.



Documents required for customs

1. Commercial or pro forma invoice

For shipments to the UK a commercial or pro forma invoice in English is required. The commercial invoice is required for goods with commercial value and the pro forma invoice for goods without commercial value (e.g. sample or gift shipments).

The invoice must either be placed in a shipping envelope on the outside of the parcel or transmitted electronically with the customs data and must contain the following information:

Complete importer data if this is not the same as the recipient: name, address, phone number, e-mail address

- Name and address of the dispatcher with phone number and e-mail address
- EORI numbers of the dispatcher, the commercial exporter in the EU and the commercial importer in the UK
- UK VAT number when using Incoterm 18 (VAT Registration Scheme)
- Name and address of the recipient with phone number, e-mail address and contact person
- Delivery address if this differs from the invoice address
- Invoice date, number and location
- Designation and quantity of goods with associated customs tariff numbers and respective values
- Value of goods (with currency specification)
- Delivery condition/incoterm
- GLS parcel number(s)
- Weight (gross/net)
- Declaration of origin
- Company stamp, signature and name in plain text

For each line of the invoice, the following must be indicated:

- All goods tariff numbers (summed)
- The gross and net weight
- The exact description of the goods
- The origin
- The value declaration incl. currency

If the same goods tariff numbers with the same origin/the same country of provenance are listed several times on an invoice, a grand total for the gross and net weight, the value declaration and the quantity of the goods must be recorded for these goods tariff numbers.

2. Export declaration

When a goods value of €1,000 is reached (in some countries regardless of the goods value), shippers in the EU need an electronic export declaration for parcel transportation to the UK. GLS only accepts the "two-stage procedure" for the export declaration.

Parcel shipping to the UK in detail (expected from Jan. 2021)

Incoterms

Incoterms define which costs incurred within the framework of customs clearance (taxes, customs duties, customs clearance) are borne by the dispatcher and which by the importer.

For shipping to a non-EU country, taxes, customs duties and a customs clearance fee are incurred alongside the shipping costs.

- Import VAT in the UK is currently 20%.
- The payable customs duties will depend on the type of goods to be shipped and the tariff rates set by the British government if no origin-related customs exemptions exist.
- The customs clearance fee will be fixed by GLS and covers the additional work incurred because of the customs clearance process. Depending on the Incoterm selected by the dispatcher, the charges will fall on the consignor or the recipient. Your GLS customer advisor will provide you with more information.

When exporting with GLS to the UK, dispatchers can choose between these Incoterms for commercial customs clearance:

- **Incoterm 10 (DDP):**
Freight costs, customs clearance costs, customs duties and taxes paid – the sender pays all costs incurred, the importer bears no costs.
- **Incoterm 20 (DAP):**
Freight costs paid, customs clearance costs, customs duties and taxes unpaid – the sender pays for freight only, the importer bears all other costs.
- **Incoterm 30 (DDP, VAT unpaid):**
Freight costs, customs clearance costs and customs duties paid, taxes unpaid – the sender pays for freight, customs clearance costs and customs duties, the importer pays for the taxes incurred.
- **Incoterm 40 (DAP, cleared):**
Freight costs and customs clearance costs paid, customs duties and taxes unpaid – the sender pays for freight and customs clearance costs, the importer pays customs duties and taxes.
- **Incoterm 60 (*Pick&ShipService, Pick&ReturnService*):**
Freight costs, customs clearance costs, customs duties and taxes paid – the customer pays all costs incurred, the importer bears no costs.

- **Incoterm 18 (DDP, VAT Registration Scheme):**
Freight costs, customs clearance costs and taxes paid – the shipper pays freight and customs clearance. Taxes are paid either by the importer or by the shipper after registration in the UK. There are no customs duties.
 - For parcels with a shipment value of max. GBP135. When the according shipment value applies, the use of this incoterm is mandatory for commercial shippers.
 - For this, the import VAT will be paid directly to the British tax authorities (HMRC). Therefore, a prior registration on the website of the UK government www.gov.uk may be required.
 - Shipments go through a customs clearance and inspection process; GLS will charge fees for this process. There are no customs duties.

Elimination of the exemption limit with Incoterm 50

In accordance with a decision by the British government, it is expected that the exemption limit (Incoterm 50) will be abolished from 2021. In principle, all goods, no matter how low their value, must be duty-paid then.

As an exception, the incoterm 50 can be still used for gifts with a value ≤ GBP 39.00. The pro forma invoice must then indicate that it is a gift and for what occasion.

Incoterms at a glance

Depending on whether you send to commercial or private recipients and on the value of the goods, the British government prescribes different rules for the choice of incoterms. The following table shows you an overview of all available incoterms.

To find the appropriate Incoterm, get in touch with the importers in the UK and determine who bears the import VAT and customs duties incurred: you as the consignor of the goods or the importer in the UK.

When shipping with GLS to the UK the following Incoterms are available:

	Shipment value <= GBP135 net		Shipment value > GBP135 net				
	B2C: Importer private	B2B: Importer commercial					
Incoterm	18 DDP VAT Registration Scheme Mandatory if shipment value <= GBP135		10 DDP	20 DAP	30 DDP VAT unpaid	40 DDU cleared	60 Pick&Ship Pick&Return
Description	Freight costs, customs clearance costs + taxes paid The import sales tax is paid directly to the British tax authorities (HMRC)		Freight costs, customs clearance costs, customs duties + taxes paid	Freight costs paid, customs clearance costs, customs duties + taxes unpaid	Freight costs, customs clearance costs + customs duties paid, taxes unpaid	Freight costs + customs clearance costs paid, customs duties + taxes unpaid.	Freight costs, customs clearance costs, customs duties + taxes paid
Clearance borne by	Shipper	Shipper	Shipper	Importer	Shipper	Shipper	Requester
Duties borne by	No duties incur		Shipper	Importer	Shipper	Importer	Requester
Taxes borne by	Shipper	Shipper or Importer	Shipper	Importer	Importer	Importer	Requester
Please note	Shipper must register in UK and receives a UK VAT number → This must be indicated in the invoice and customs data	Shipper may use his own or the importer's UK VAT number (self-registration) → The respective VAT number must be indicated in the invoice and customs data → If the importer's number is used, the invoice must state: "Use importer account for VAT to HMRC"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For B2B shipment, the shipper needs a UK EORI number. This must be indicated in the invoice and customs data. • Bulk customs clearance is possible for shipments to the UK consisting of several packages for different recipients. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In this case, the customs clearance for different delivery addresses is conducted on the basis of a single invoice via one importer. ○ There is only one customs clearance fee (depending on the quantity of customs tariff numbers), which can be broken down across all packages. ○ Bulk customs clearance is, for example, possible via a branch of the shipping company in the UK, a fiscal representation of a company located in the EU, licensed in England, with an English tax number or a general importer in the UK. 				
	Shipments go through a customs clearance and inspection process; GLS will charge fees for this. There are no customs duties.						

Creation of parcel labels

When required, all GLS shipping systems will be able to process the United Kingdom (UK) as a customs destination with commercial customs clearance. If adjustments should be required on the part of the dispatcher, your GLS contact person will get in touch with you.

Dispatchers who use their own ERP system to control the GLS shipping system must add UK as a customs destination. Dispatchers who wish to use the Incoterm 18 tariff option must also add this new Incoterm to their systems.

You cannot customise your ERP system? You can use the GLS web portal to conveniently create export parcels to the UK. To do this, you just need a computer with an Internet connection. You will receive your access data from your GLS contact person.

Customs data collection made easy!

The new GLS Customs Portal will be available short-term. The required customs data can then be entered via this portal or can be uploaded to it by means of files (possible formats: CSV, XML, XLSX). Moreover, we develop an interface, enabling you to transfer customs data from your ERP system directly to the customs portal.

Note: This customs-related data must preferably be available to GLS in electronic form during pickup, but at the latest when the parcel is processed in the dispatch depot. If the data is delayed in reaching us, lead time delays in the export process may occur.

What else is important

Lead times to the UK

The standard lead times to the UK will remain basically unchanged at 3 to 4 business days (Mon. - Fri.) if the customs data have been provided prior to parcel handover to GLS (possibly longer lead times for unforeseen events at the borders). The use of express services to the UK is still possible. You will receive details from your GLS contact person.

UKCA marking replaces CE marking

The British government will introduce a new product marking UKCA on January 1, 2021, which will replace the CE marking. During a transition period until January 2022, the use of the CE marking will continue to be possible for most products, but only if British and EU product regulations are identical. If the EU makes adjustments during 2021, these will no longer be incorporated into UK law. These products will no longer be able to use the CE marking on the British market. Products already produced and bearing the CE marking will not be affected. Details can be found on the [website of the British government](#).

Additional information

- You will find information on exports to EFTA countries and third countries on the GLS website in your country.
- Your contact at the GLS depot will be happy to answer any further questions you may have and, if necessary, will consult experts on shipping to the UK for the clarification of specific details.

Please note:

As a shipping customer, you are responsible for the proper implementation and observance of all legal provisions. GLS can only provide information, but this should in no way be seen as recommendations for action or as legal or tax advice.