

# Five essential steps: **IMPORTING** from the UK

## 1. Get an EU EORI number

- To import goods from the UK post-Brexit, you will need an **Economic Operator Registration and Identification** (EORI) number. These are issued by the **customs authority** of the EU country in which you are established and are essential for all EU **import procedures**.
- EORI numbers granted in the UK will no longer be valid in the EU post-Brexit.

## 2. Check the commodity/tariff codes

- An import declaration will need to be filled out using the correct commodity code. Using the wrong codes for your products in customs declarations risks paying the wrong tariff, costly delays at the border or potential fines.
- **Search** for your commodity code codes and **find the tariff** your imports from the UK will face. The EU's Binding Tariff Information (BTI) system **can advise** on tariff classifications (**It will depend on your own Incoterms as to who is responsible duties incurred by the goods**).

## 3. Check the product labelling

- Products must be **labelled correctly** to reflect the UK's third country status. UK products can no longer use 'EU' in country of origin labelling while products marketed as **organic** may face EU export restrictions until the UK becomes an approved third country.
- An EU importer/Food Business Operator address will be required on product labels and products of animal origin must include the **new UK health and ID mark**.

## 4. Know what certificates the products need

- To ensure imported products can enter the EU, they need to be able to pass regulatory checks for third country goods. Products of animal origin require **pre-notification** via **TRACES**.
- Products of animal origin need to be accompanied by an Export Health Certificate and must arrive via a **Border Inspection Post** (BIP) for inspection by a Veterinary and Phytosanitary Border Inspection Office. Most fish products will need a **catch certificate**.

## 5. Decide if you will use a customs agent

- Most businesses use a customs broker, agent, or **freight forwarder** to make **customs declarations** for them. This can make exporting simpler and faster. You may want to explore EU customs simplifications and facilitations with your **national customs authority**.
- You may want to work with the UK exporter to ensure they are ready to submit an export declaration.