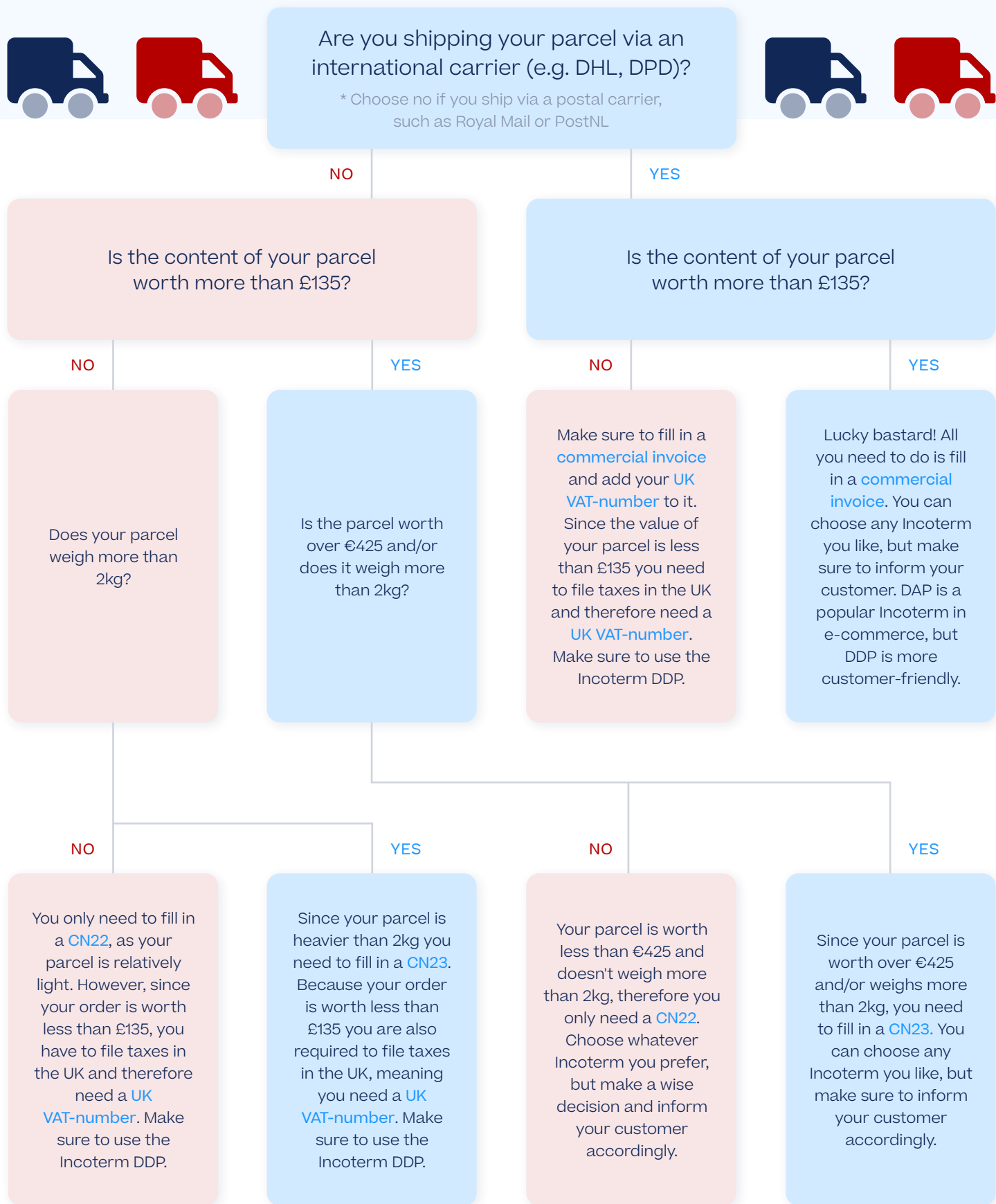


Brexit First Aid Kit

Lost in the sea of Brexit regulations? We're here to the rescue!

Are you struggling to ship your orders to the UK? You're not the only one. The implications of Brexit can be quite overwhelming and it can be hard to separate the wheat from the chaff. No worries, we're here to help. Just follow this easy decision tree and you'll find out what to do.



Tips to remember

Always include your EORI

If you are importing or exporting goods into or out the EU or UK, you need an EORI-number to fill in your commercial invoices or CN22/23. Make sure to include **both** your UK and EU EORI-number. The UK one starts with GB, the European one with the ISO-code of your home country.



Check if you need to pay VAT

You might need to file taxes in the UK when shipping goods to British consumers. For orders not exceeding **£135** you are required to account for VAT in the UK. If the order is worth more than £135 you can transfer the tax responsibility to the consumer, but make sure to choose your Incoterms accordingly.



Claim preferential rates of duty

Since the UK and the EU have a tariff-free trade deal, you might be able to claim preferential rates of duty. If your products originate in the UK or the EU, you can claim this discount by adding a **statement on origin** to your parcel. If the value of consignment is over €6000, you will also need a Registered Exporter number to do so.



Think carefully about Incoterms

Incoterms serve as a contract between seller and buyer and describe all tasks, risks and costs associated with the transactions of goods. If the UK government requires you to pay VAT (e.g. the order is worth less than £135), you need to choose **DDP** as an Incoterm. Otherwise you can choose the Incoterm yourself, but make sure to communicate this clearly.



Post-Brexit Shipping Guide

Download our free checklist with 18 actionable tips for hassle-free international shipping to the UK

Free download