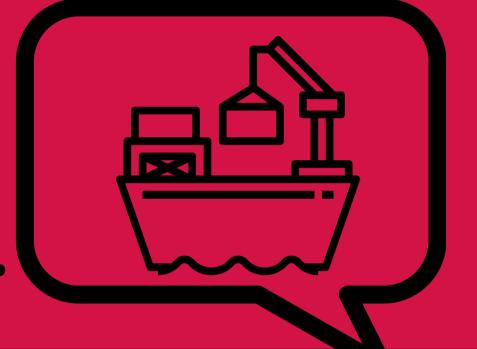




BREXIT



AN EXHIBITOR'S GUIDE TO THE MOVEMENT OF GOODS









What documents are required? Standard paperwork plus certificates/registrations/licences for particular items. How might this vary between countries?

The basic documentation/information required for any export / import:

1.Commercial Invoice Packing List (CIPL) - required on each shipment.

2.Direct Representative Letter / Power of Attorney (POA) – normally required only one time with your appointed logistics provider.

3.Export and Import EORI number required.

4.Licences are required for some goods / animal products - https://www.gov.uk/export-goods.



Useful Tip:

Shipping any materials which are classed as dangerous goods or controlled goods (e.g. food or alcohol products) may require additional paperwork and licenses. Reach out to the appointed logistics provider who can support you in this process.

Useful Websites:

https://www.dbschenker.com/global/about/press/brexit

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guides-to-importing-and-exporting-goods-between-great-britain-and-the-eu







What items are higher risk in terms of delays and charges? E.g. high value goods, food

- Controlled or dangerous goods would likely require more time for customs clearances and may need inspections.
- High value or controlled goods may incur additional costs e.g. bond fees, licenses, storage etc.
- For food items, depending on the food / ingredients and country of origin licences may be required, so additional clearance time maybe required in case of checks.

3

Do we need additional suppliers to assist with movement of goods or can we manage this ourselves?

- If you choose to manage this all yourself, you will need a customs broker and hauliers must be registered in the EU and must follow the guidelines for European Travel set out by UK Government and EU.
- The appointed logistics provider will be able to manage this.









) Useful Tip:

Things are better done pre event, if your logistics provider has all the information in advance as to what is temporary, returning and what is permanent, they can do most of the work for the outbound export. This will take a lot pressure off trying to do everything onsite.



Who is responsible for what?

- Client responsibilities The client is responsible to ensure customs paperwork is compliant.
- Agent responsibilities Liaise with customs to ensure clearances can take place.
- All documents need to be completed and approved within timeframes set out by the official logistics agent.



What is the impact on timings? How much more time is needed to ensure items arrive on time? What are the options available to last minute shipments?

- Arrival deadlines should be agreed well in advance. It is advised to check with the appointed logistics agent for any delays in transportation.
- The logistics agent will be able to advise options on any last-minute shipment (e.g. airfreight or dedicated transport)
- Delays may happen if paperwork is missing / incorrect.





Useful Website:

Volume 1 - General information <u>UK Trade Tariff: volume 1 - GOV.UK</u> (www.gov.uk)

Volume 2 - Trade tariff <u>The Online Trade Tariff: Look up commodity codes, import duty, VAT and controls - GOV.UK (trade-tariff.service.gov.uk)</u>

What is the impact on costs?

- Transport costs between UK & Europe have increased as well as customs costs, warehouse handling and additional transport at destination and customs stops.
- The costs will be dependent on the type, volume and value of the goods. Additional costs will be mostly customs related (e.g. customs clearance, inspection and storage).
- The duties and taxes are country specific.

What is the guidance for DIY exhibitors who usually take items in their luggage rather than using a freight contractor?

 If you hand carry items that require customs clearance, you will need to arrange this direct.
It is advised to speak with your appointed logistics provider before for advice.

