

Dear customer

Looking at the current political situation and the status of the negotiations between the UK and the EU, we are still in the dark on the eventual outcome. The no-deal scenario is more realistic than ever before and preparing for this scenario is a matter of common sense.

The consequences of Brexit force us to rethink our operational and administrative processes. And unfortunately the measures we have to take are not in any way straight-forward or customer-friendly.

What we can do, is to provide you with details on set measures and inform you on what this means for your logistics process.

With this in mind, we have composed a second Brexit newsletter for you:

1. [How to prepare your future customs declarations?](#)
2. [Enabling your post-Brexit shipping](#)
3. [Customs declarations explained](#)
4. [Brexit dictionary](#)

Enjoy the read and be sure to contact us in case you have any remarks or questions.

1. [How to prepare for your future customs declarations?](#)

Having to face the administration of customs declarations after more than 25 years of open borders, will be challenging in the beginning. But it does not have to be worrying. As long as we are prepared.

A. Executing customs declarations

If you do not have the in-house knowledge, you need to find a customs agent who can help you with your declarations.

Let us know who your customs agent is going to be and in case this means making extra stops during transport: make sure to give us the addresses in advance. If you have appointed different customs agents on EU and UK side, please give all details.

B. Acquiring the proper data

First and foremost: apply for an EORI number. It is free of charge and simple to do. Mind you, in some countries the government has proactively assigned you an EORI number. If that is the case, you only need to activate it. These are the relevant websites:

- Apply for an EORI number with the EU through local customs:
https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/national-customs-websites_en
- Apply for an EORI number as a British company:
<https://www.gov.uk/eori>

In addition to an EORI number, you will also need to provide us with the following:

- For export from EU to UK: Please check [the list of required data](#) in our first Brexit newsletter.
- For import from UK to EU: Please check the list mentioned in the previous bullet point and provide MRN and document type related to the import, re-import, inward processing relief, T1/T2 or any other customs document type and confirmation that the procedure has been accepted by the relevant authorities.

2. Enabling your post-Brexit shipping

At CLdN CARGO we are taking the necessary steps to facilitate your post-Brexit shipping. These initiatives often require an effort from the customers' side as well. Please read them through carefully and contact the Brexit team in case of questions.

A. By updating our booking platform

Our administrative and operational processes will have to be updated.

We cannot process incomplete booking requests. Customs will simply not allow cargo being shipped or cleared if certain data are missing. So to avoid your goods from being blocked anywhere during transport, a booking platform capturing the obligatory customs data will be put at your disposal in due time.

An updated standardised booking form, which can be sent to us via email or through a dump upload on our booking platform, will serve as a temporary measure.

B. By training our teams and our suppliers.

We want everyone in our teams as well as our subcontractors to have a basic understanding of customs formalities. We are organising specialised courses for this purpose.

C. By organising a Brexit consultation round

As mentioned in the introduction, we need information from you.

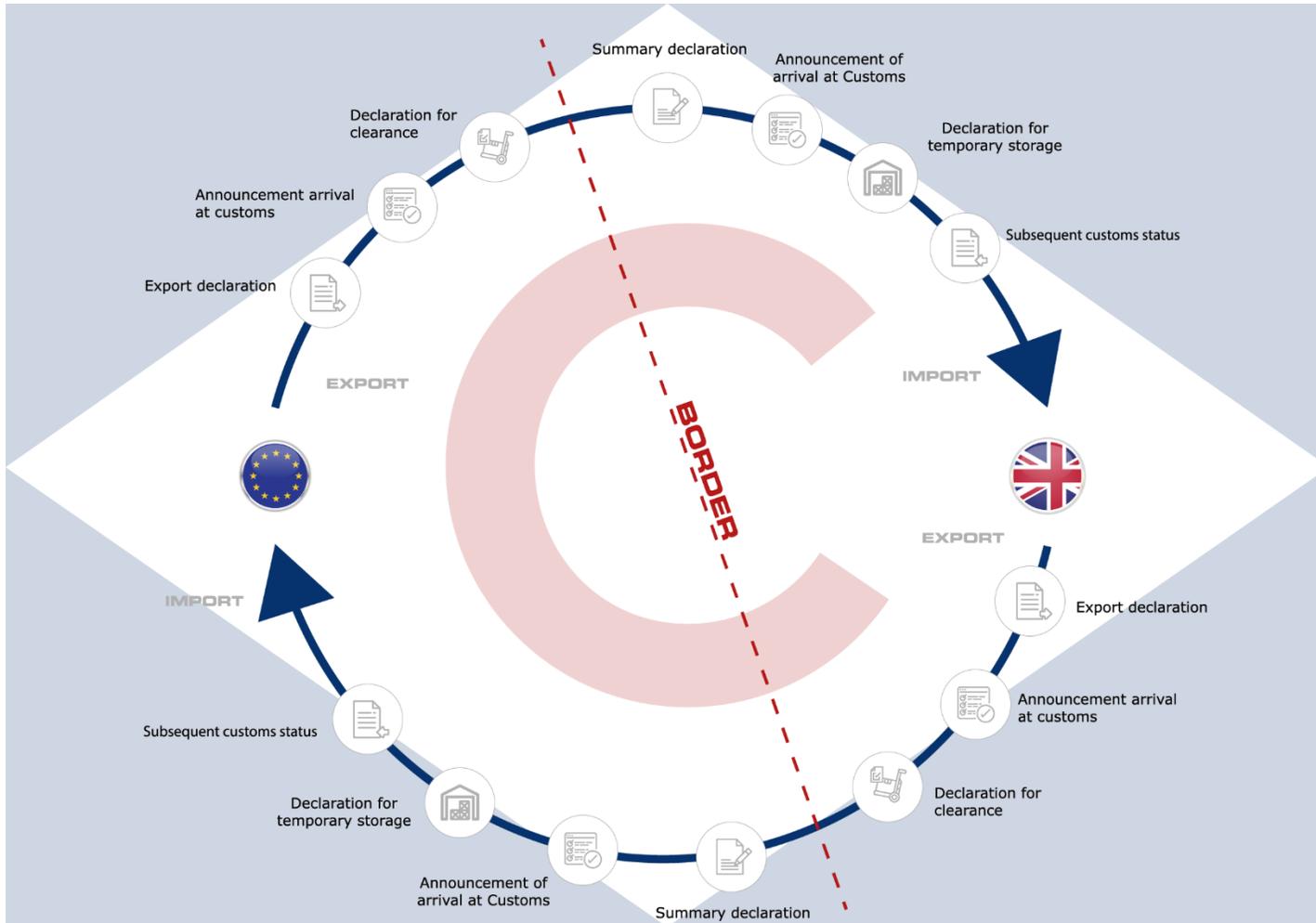
- Will you still be exporting and/or importing in the UK or in the EU after March, 29, 2019?
- And if so, how are you planning to do so?
- Do you have a customs department in your company?
- Are you looking for an agent? Have you found one already? Who will it be?
- ...

From week 9 onwards we will increase our approach to you as our valued client to gather input to further define and fine-tune our actions.

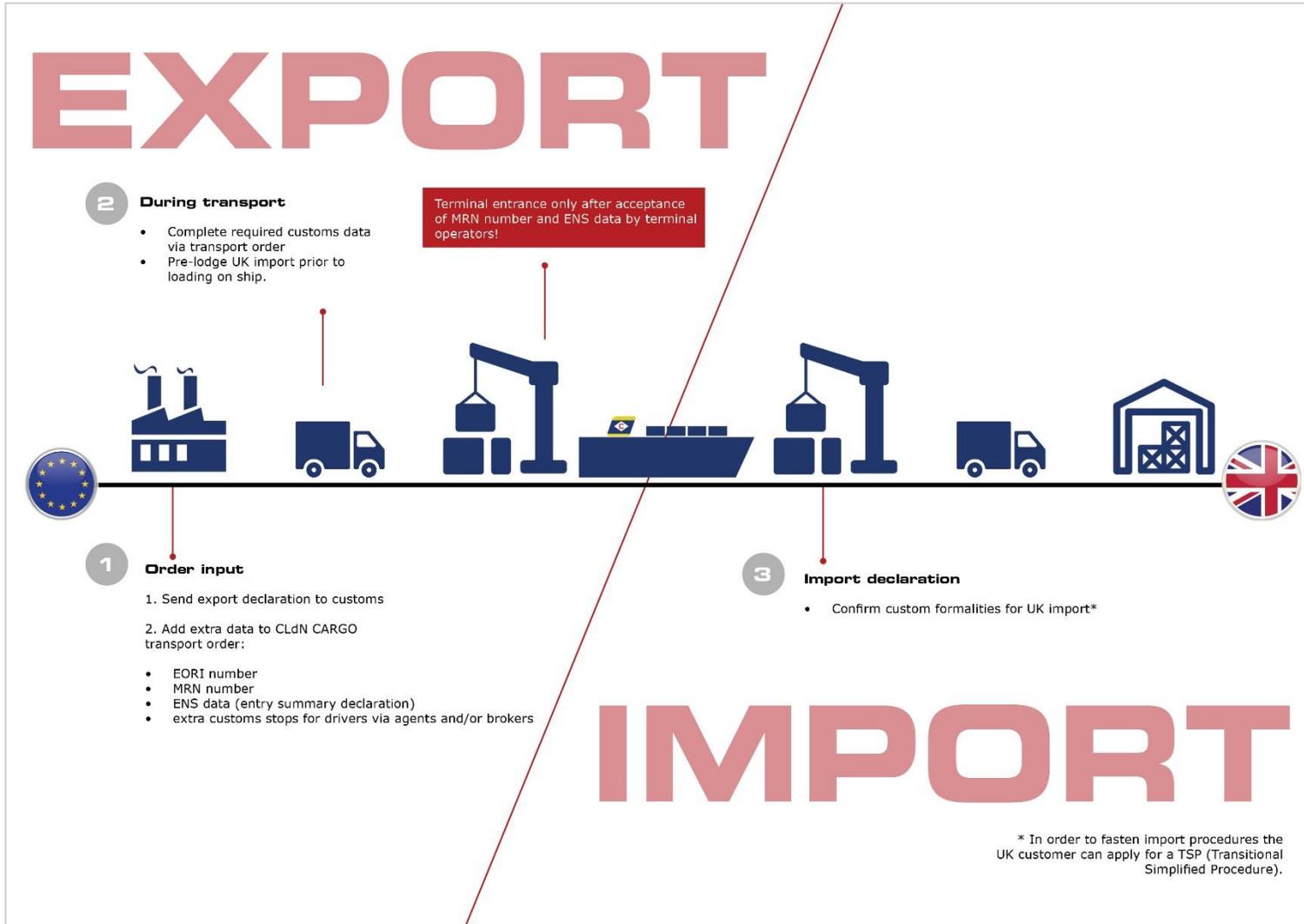
3. Customs declarations explained

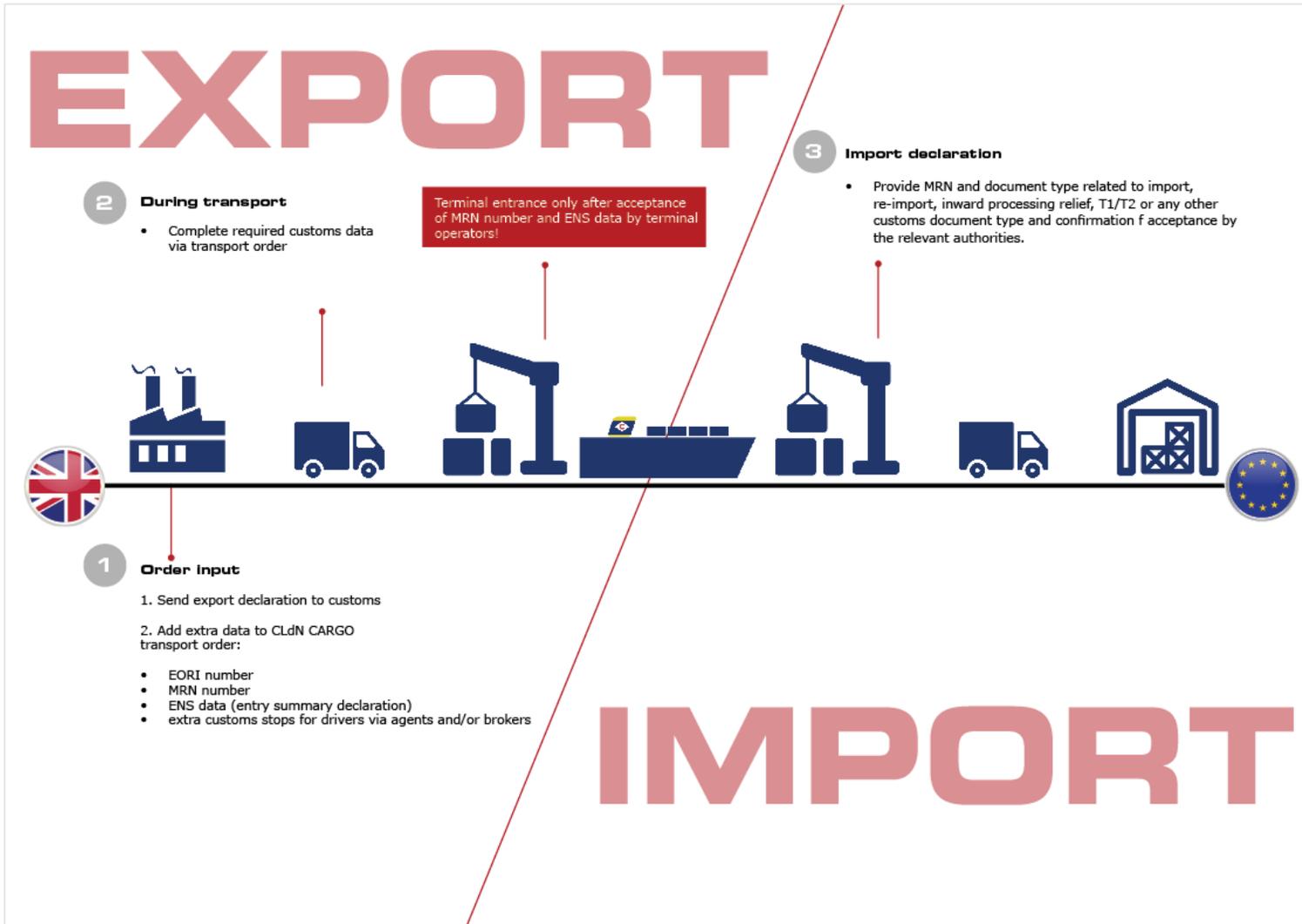
What to do when and where? We have prepared a number of visual aids to help you.

A. Basic customs formalities



B. Transport from EU to UK





4. Brexit dictionary – the basic terms

ENS data

Entry Summary Declarations: all information that needs to be reported to customs to enable import or export of commercial goods. A sum-up of the ENS data:

EORI number

Economic Operator Registration and Identification Number - The European Union registration and identification number that is required for all customs activities related to import, export and transit to and from the European Union. As soon as a European company trades goods with companies or individuals outside the EU or vice versa, the company needs to apply for an EORI number. The number is free of charge and can be acquired through the proper local government institution.

HS Code (in the EU also known as TARIC Code or Commodity Code)

Harmonised System Code – A 6 digit number, extended by individual countries to max. 12 digits, identifying and classifying the nature of the shipped goods.

MRN number

Master/Movement Registration Number – This official export number is automatically generated by customs. The shipper receives this number after submitting the customs declaration. The MRN is 18 digits long and starts with the year and country code (ex. 19BE). This number is critical for shipment and release of the goods.

UN location code or UN/LOCODE

United Nations code for Trade and Transport location - A geographic coding scheme that assigns 5-letter codes to locations used in trade and transport such as ports, rail and road terminals, airports, postal exchange offices and border crossings. Find a complete code list by country [on the website of UNECE](#).

Pre-lodgement

Preparing import into the UK by submitting the MRN number and the EORI number of the British party involved with the UK Customs prior to delivery. Pre-lodgement can be executed both by sender as well as receiver, depending on the agreements that were made between both parties.

TSP

Transitional Simplified Procedures – The UK government has installed TSP's to soften the customs administration for domestic companies. If a company meets certain criteria, they can apply for TSP's, and reduce the amount of information they need to give in an import declaration when the goods are crossing the border. Visit the [dedicated webpage](#) of the British Government for more information.