

Preference trade tips

Trade agreements open markets and offer business incentives and protections. See which countries the UK has agreements with **in the EU** or **outwith the EU**

You will need an Economic Operators Registration and Identification (EORI) number, which type depends on where you are moving goods to and from. Some agreements also require you to be a registered exporter. Apply **here**

Be aware that 'country of export or import' does not necessarily mean the goods are manufactured in that country

Make sure you check if the goods you are importing and/or exporting comply with the rules of origin in the relevant trade deal **here**

Check you comply with transport requirements in the trade deal. Some trade agreements require direct transportation from the exporting country to the importing country

Declarations of origin can be made using EUR1 forms or an invoice statement depending on terms of trade agreement

Record keeping is mandatory and will be required in case of customs audits

File all the necessary supporting documentation to prove the origin of imported/exported goods. Find out more **here**

Customs declarations are required for all imports and exports from the UK. More information **here**

The importer is ultimately liable for a correct customs declaration. If a subsequent verification by customs reveals that a preferential tariff was claimed in error, the importer will have to pay customs duties and may be subject to sanctions for an incorrect declaration. Check **here**

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