



Your Brexit action plan!

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BREXIT LIST

- Customs
- Export documents
- VAT
- Intrastat
- Environmental



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Pincvision Brexit Whitepaper: your action plan!

The end of the Brexit transition period on December 31, 2020 is approaching fast. Are you doing business within or with the UK? Then make sure that Brexit does not cause any problems for your trade and administrative obligations. So that you can continue to do business internationally without any hassle.

Although it is still uncertain how the UK will leave the EU and what consequences this will have, one thing is for sure: the UK will become a so-called 'third country'. This means that Brexit will lead to customs and other legal obligations, requiring changes in your (internal) processes. Maybe you've been preparing for a while and want to make sure you've thought of everything. Then you can check on the basis of this whitepaper whether you are prepared well enough. If downloading this whitepaper is your first step in preparation, read below with which action points you can get started right away. This will save you a lot of worry and unnecessary stress.



Everything you need to know about 5 different trade compliance areas

In this whitepaper you'll find all the information you need to know to be prepared for the Brexit. What makes our Whitepaper so unique and practical is that you'll find information about the following 5 trade compliance areas:



Export documents



Customs



Intrastat



VAT



Environmental

For each compliance area, we tell you which concrete action points you need to address & what are the most important changes that you need to take into account.



1. CUSTOMS



As stated before, from January 1, 2021 onwards, the United Kingdom (UK) becomes a 'third country'. This means that customs formalities will be in force, both on the import and export side. Customs formalities will apply in any case from 2021 onwards: with or without the Brexit agreement. If you have not previously done business with a non-EU country, these customs formalities are probably completely new to you. No worries! We explain it below. This information is based on the information provided by Customs. Even if you already have experience with trade outside the EU, you will find action points to address.

1.1. EORI-NUMBER

If your company hasn't had to deal with official export shipments before, there is a big chance that you don't have an EORI number yet. This is a fiscal customs number that you need in order to handle customs formalities. You use this number for your customs declarations or when you apply for an authorization at Customs. Depending on the Member State you can apply for an EORI number at the local Customs desk.

Action point: Apply for an EORI number at your local Customs desk. For example, for Dutch companies you can apply for an EORI number at the [National Customs Helpdesk](#)

1.2. EXPORT DECLARATIONS

For each of your shipments from the EU to the UK you are required to complete an export declaration for Customs. This can be done in 2 ways:

1. Submit your export declarations yourself
2. Outsource your export declarations to a partner

Below you can read which action points are involved in both options.

1. Submit your export declarations yourself

It's a fact that the export declaration will be required for your goods to cross the border into the UK. You can choose to submit the export declarations yourself. This can be done in several ways. For example, via a webshop or software solution. In our webshop [Uitvoeraangifte.com](https://www.uitvoeraangifte.com) you can easily and quickly order your export declarations.

Action point: Take a look at the webshop of [Uitvoeraangifte.com](https://www.uitvoeraangifte.com) and create an account, or search for a software solution that suits you best.



2. Outsource your export declarations to a logistics/customs partner

Don't want to submit your export declarations yourself? Then find a customs broker or customs agent who will do this for you. You can also ask your current logistics partner if they can help you with this. There are brokers who have a strong focus on the UK and are also based in the UK. They can also handle customs formalities on the import side in the UK. This can be more advantageous for you, especially when the broker reuses the declaration data. By this we mean that the data for the export declaration in the Netherlands is 'reused' as much as possible for the import declaration in the UK. This results in operational savings and reduces the risk of manual errors.

Action point: Find a suitable partner to outsource your EU export declarations and UK import declarations.

1.3. HS CODE CLASSIFICATION

If your shipments from the UK go through several countries, there is a desire to keep central control. This provides economies of scale, but perhaps also tax and financial benefits. Think of the central use of guarantees, deferments, and permits. An important aspect here is the management of commodity codes (HS codes). These codes must be used in your declarations. Determining/assigning the correct commodity code is essential for a correct declaration and ensures that the correct import duties are applied.

Even when you outsource these declarations, your organization remains responsible for the correct product information and classification of the goods. Brexit is a good moment to take a closer look at your entire article master file and align it with the correct classification of HS codes. Pay attention, because also on the UK side there is a tariff provision with HS codes.

Action point: Check if your article master file is in line with the correct format HS codes.

Would you like to get support with the HS classification of your article master file? Our specialists will be happy to help you. Please contact us for more information.



1.4. INCOTERMS

When you import goods into the UK, you may face import duties. On the [website of the UK Government](#) you can check which UK Global Tariff applies to the goods you import from January 1, 2021 onwards. It is important to check this upfront, because this might change your competitive position. It may also be that it is wiser to use a different Incoterm. In case of Incoterm DDP for example, as exporter of record, you need to take care of the declaration formalities in the UK.

Action point: Check the import duties of your products and decide which Incoterm is most suitable for you.

Would you like to get help from our specialists with determining your Incoterms? Please contact us for more information.

1.5. AEO (AUTHORIZED ECONOMIC OPERATOR STATUS)

Are you planning to submit your own export declarations or apply for other customs permits in preparation for the Brexit? If so, please note that an AEO permit may be required. Be aware that there are special requirements for this and that obtaining these permits takes a long time on average. More information about the [AEO status](#) and the criteria for [issuing an AEO permit](#) can be found on the website of the Dutch tax authorities.

Action point: Would you like to make use of customs permits? Make sure you are in the possession of an AEO permit.

Looking for support with obtaining your AEO license? Our team will help you with the application and annually monitors whether you still meet all the requirements to retain your license. Please contact us so we can discuss the possibilities.

1.6. CUSTOMS VALUE

To complete a declaration, both the customs value (on import) and the statistical value (on export) must be determined. In general, these depend on the used incoterm, invoice value, transport and insurance costs, but can also contain specific components, especially for imports. Look at the specific goods and invoice flows within your company and analyze whether the Incoterms are correctly applied by your organization. Check whether the data is correctly processed in the customs/statistical value of your declarations.

Note that import duties are determined on the basis of the customs value you have declared. It is therefore very important that you declare this correctly. If the value is too high, you pay too much import duties; if the customs value is too low, you pay too little.



In the latter case, you may come across unpleasant surprises during a 'customs inspection after import' and Customs may impose a three-year exemption. For companies that have to deal with intercompany (transfer) pricing, it is more complex to use the correct value for the declarations. Let us therefore advise you on the correct use of these values.

Action point: Determine the correct customs value of your goods.

Not sure how to determine the correct customs value? And/or would you like to get advice in case of intercompany (transfer) pricing? Please contact us so we can support you.



2. EXPORT DOCUMENTS



In addition to arranging multiple customs formalities, you will also have to deal with other legal obligations. When it comes to export documents, the exact details for Brexit have not yet been determined. This depends on whether or not a trade agreement and the corresponding agreements are reached. However, this doesn't mean that you cannot prepare yourself in advance. Below you can read which action points you can already address when exporting goods from the EU to the UK, but also when importing goods from other countries into the UK.

2.1. PREFERENTIAL REGULATIONS IN A POSSIBLE TRADE AGREEMENT

In the case that a trade agreement is reached between the UK and the EU, arrangements will be made on how preferential origin can be proved. It is wise to explore the possibilities in more detail in advance. There are various alternatives to prove the preferential origin of the goods. Common examples are:

✦ **A EUR.1 certificate**

This certificate can be used for countries with which the European Union has a preferential trade agreement. With this document you as an importer are entitled to a reduction of import duties or in some cases even an exemption. This document is issued by the Chamber of Commerce and endorsed by Customs.

✦ **Invoice declaration**

You can add an invoice declaration to your invoice yourself. This can be used for countries with which the European Union has a preferential trade agreement. This is only applicable to shipments with an invoice value less than €6.000. If the invoice value is higher than €6.000 you need to be an approved exporter.

Action point: Follow the news about a possible Free Trade Agreement and delve into different alternatives for proving preferential origin

Would you like to know if your goods meet the requirements of an EUR.1 certificate or would you like to outsource the preparation of your export documents? Please contact us for support in this matter.



2.2. IMPORT FROM THE UK TO THE EU

2.2.1. Origin

Do you purchase goods from the UK? If so, please note that from January 1 onwards products that are manufactured in the UK may no longer be classified as 'EU origin'. Therefore, the preferential tariff is no longer applicable. This is important to know in case you resell the goods. If you export these products to a destination country where a Certificate of Origin is required, then you may no longer state 'EU origin' in Box 3 (Origin). Mention 'United Kingdom' as origin and verify this by providing the correct evidence. Do you export to a country with which the EU has a Free Trade Agreement? Please note that products manufactured in the UK may no longer be mentioned on the EUR.1 certificate.

Action point: Proof of origin that still mentions EU origin is no longer valid as of January 1, 2021, so you must renew this.

Would you like to get help with your (new) proof origin? Make use of the knowledge of our specialists.

2.2.2. Proof of origin

As of January 1, 2021, the proof of origin may no longer state that products have 'EU origin'. As of this date, products from the UK no longer have preferential status, which means that the preferential supplier's declaration for these products will lapse. This means that you will have to provide alternate proof of origin for these products. Only during the transition period, both preferential and non-preferential supplier declarations will be accepted. After the transition period from January 1, 2021 onwards alternate proof is required. Which alternate proof is still unknown. As soon as more is known, you will read about it on the news pages on our website.

Action point: Keep an eye on the Pinvision website or subscribe to our monthly newsletter to stay informed about the latest news updates about this topic.

Would you like to get help with your (new) proof origin? Make use of the knowledge of our specialists.



3. VAT

When the UK becomes a 'third country' after the current transition period ends, this will affect companies operating in or with the UK and UK based companies doing business in the EU in the field of VAT. **The European VAT rules will then no longer apply in and to the UK.**

Under the Withdrawal Agreement, supplies of goods between the European Union (EU) and Northern Ireland will continue to be subject to the EU VAT rules. For services, usual UK VAT rules will be applicable, and services rendered from the EU to Northern Ireland will be treated just as any delivery to a third country. In this chapter we have listed important VAT consequences.

3.1. IMPORTING GOODS FROM THE EU INTO THE UK

The UK will continue to have a VAT system after the transition period ends. At least for now, the VAT rules relating to UK domestic transactions will continue to apply to businesses as they do now.

This section provides information about accounting for VAT on goods imported in the UK from EU Member States and non-EU countries as from January 1, 2021, and the rules and procedures that will apply after the transition period ends.

Goods entering the UK from any third country (or the other way around) will need to be imported. **The importing entity will require an UK EORI number to do so.** Upon importation, import VAT and potentially import duties will be due.



As mentioned, when goods enter the UK from third countries (including EU Member States), they will need to be imported into the UK and import VAT is due. As from January 1, 2021, the UK will introduce postponed VAT accounting for import VAT on goods brought into the UK from any third country. This means that UK VAT registered businesses importing goods into the UK will be able to account for import VAT on their VAT return, rather than paying import VAT on or soon after the time that the goods arrive at the UK border. This will apply both to imports from the EU and non-EU countries. Export declarations and the payment of any other duties will still be required.

Action point: Read our article [“UK Import VAT from January 1, 2021”](#) for more guidance setting out further detail on accounting.



3.2. VAT ON CONSIGNMENT GOODS ENTERING UK & SOLD BY OVERSEAS BUSINESS

The Low Value Consignment Relief (LVCR) will no longer apply to any parcels arriving in the UK. This means that all goods entering the UK as parcels sent by overseas businesses will be liable for import VAT (unless they are already relieved from VAT under domestic rules, for example zero-rated children's clothing).

However, for goods from outside the UK in consignment not exceeding £135 in value and sold by overseas sellers, UK VAT will be collected at the point of sale instead of at importation. Overseas sellers will need to register for VAT but if an online Marketplace (OMP) is involved the OMP will be responsible for collecting and accounting for the UK VAT. So for goods sent from overseas and sold directly to UK consumers (no OMP involved), the overseas seller will need to register for VAT in the UK. Invoices are also required to be issued.

Business to business sales not exceeding £135 in value will also be subject to the new rules. However, where the business customer is VAT registered in the UK and provides its valid GB VAT registration number to the seller, the VAT will be accounted for by the customer by means of a reverse charge. So for goods that are located overseas at the point of sale, the new arrangements will apply irrespective of where the OMP or the business selling the goods is established. The changes will not apply to consignments of goods containing excise goods or to non-commercial transactions between private individuals (such as gifts). Existing rules will continue to apply for these transactions as will be the case for imports from Jersey and Guernsey.

In addition, for sales of goods by overseas sellers, where the goods are already in the UK at the point of sale, the responsibility for accounting for VAT will move from the overseas seller to the OMP that facilitates the sale. Overseas sellers will remain responsible for accounting for the VAT on goods already in the UK and sold directly to UK consumers without OMP involvement.

This means that the following types of businesses will now have to register for UK VAT (if not already registered) and account for VAT to HMRC:

- ✦ any business that operates an OMP that facilitates sales of goods to UK customers.
- ✦ any business that sells goods directly (without OMP involvement) to UK customers where the goods are (a) outside UK at the point of sale (b) imported into the UK in consignments not exceeding £135 in value.

Although import VAT will no longer be collected for the mentioned consignments not exceeding £135 in value, customs declarations will still be required (but simplified).



In summary for most consignments not exceeding £135 in value instead of VAT being collected at importation or delivery to the customer, VAT will be accounted for at the point of sale (located in the UK) either by the OMP or by the seller.

Action point: Check if your business must register for UK VAT, account for VAT to HMRC and act accordingly.

Questions about VAT in the UK? Contact us! Our specialists are happy to support you.

3.3. UK BUSINESSES EXPORTING GOODS FROM UK TO EU AFTER JANUARY 1

Goods supplied from the UK to other EU Member States (MS) will after the transition period be treated as export. This section provides information about accounting for VAT on goods exported to the EU (or any third country), and the rules and procedures that will apply. UK businesses may need to plan for customs and VAT processes when they are responsible for importing the goods into the specific EU MS, which will be checked at the EU border. The applicable rules for the specific goods and processes will need to be checked in the EU MS of importation. Most EU MS apply some form of postponed accounting for import VAT.

Action point: Check the applicable import VAT rules for the specific goods and processes in the EU MS of importation.

Our specialists know all about VAT rules per EU Member State. Interested in our services? We would love to hear from you!

3.3.1. UK Businesses exporting goods to EU consumers

When the transition period ends, distance selling arrangements (thresholds) will no longer apply to UK businesses selling to private individuals in the EU. UK businesses will be able to apply the UK zero VAT rate to sales of goods to the EU and to consumers. Current EU rules would mean that EU member states will treat goods entering the EU from the UK in the same way as goods entering from other non-EU countries, with associated import VAT and customs duties due when the goods arrive into the EU. If UK businesses want to continue business as today, they will need to register in each EU MS.

EU based distance sellers to UK consumers will also require a UK VAT registration to continue current business. The UK will not require a fiscal representative for EU based businesses.

Action point: Check whether VAT registrations are required in the UK or the EU Member States and if fiscal representation is required.

Looking for a fiscal representative with special expertise on the local compliance obligations and possibilities? Contact us.

3.3.2. UK Businesses exporting goods to EU businesses

If the UK leaves the EU, VAT registered UK businesses will continue to be able to zero-rate sales of goods to EU businesses. However, they will no longer be required to complete EC sales lists as these sales now qualify as export sales. Those UK businesses exporting goods to EU businesses will need to retain evidence to prove that goods have left the UK, to support the zero-rating of the supply. Most businesses already maintain this evidence as part of current processes and the required evidence will be similar to that currently required for exports to non-EU countries.

3.4. IMPORT INTO THE EU FROM UK FROM JANUARY 1 ONWARDS

Current EU rules would mean that EU Member States will treat goods entering the EU from the UK in the same way as goods entering from other non-EU countries with associated import VAT and customs duties due when the goods arrive into the EU. Individual EU Member States may have different rules for import VAT. Also, import VAT payments may be due at the border when importing goods or postponed payments or reverse charges may apply. This will need to be assessed per EU Member State of importation. VAT registrations will most likely need to be obtained and per EU MS it will need to be verified whether it is required to appoint a fiscal representative in the respective EU MS. An EORI will also be required. UK businesses should check the relevant import VAT rules in the EU Member State concerned.

Action point: UK based businesses should delve into the VAT rules per EU Member State of importation to make sure that you're prepared for import into the EU after January 1, 2021.

Do you prefer to outsource your complete VAT process? Let Pincvision take this off your hands!

3.5. UK BUSINESSES SUPPLYING SERVICES TO EU RESIDING BUSINESSES

This section provides some general information about accounting for VAT on services supplied into the EU, and the rules and procedures that will apply. When the transition period ends, the main VAT 'place of supply' rules will remain the same for UK businesses. When performed to EU businesses and the main place of supply rule applies, these services will be treated as export services as from January 1, 2021.

For UK businesses supplying digital services to non-business customers in the EU, the 'place of supply' will continue to be where the customer resides. VAT on services will be due in the EU Member State within which your customer is a resident and registrations need to be obtained. For UK based companies EU Member States can require appointing a fiscal representative in the respective Member State. For UK businesses supplying insurance and financial services, if the UK leaves the EU without an agreement, input VAT deduction rules for financial services supplied to the EU may be changed. More information will follow in due course.

If you are a UK business that currently uses the VAT Mini One Stop Shop (MOSS) you can find more information in the next section.

3.6. UK VAT MINI ONE STOP SHOP (MOSS)

If the UK leaves the EU without an agreement, businesses that sell telecommunication, television and radiobroadcasting or digital services to consumers in the EU will be able to register for the MOSS non-union scheme. MOSS is an online service that allows EU businesses that sell digital services to consumers in other EU Member States to report and pay VAT via a single return and payment in their home Member State. Non-EU businesses can also use the system by registering in an EU Member State of choice.

When the transition period ends, UK or non-EU businesses will no longer be able to use the UK's Mini One Stop Shop (MOSS) portal to report and pay VAT on sales of e.g. digital services to consumers in the EU. Businesses that want to continue to use the MOSS system will need to register for the VAT MOSS non-Union scheme in an EU Member State of choice. Alternatively, a UK business can register in each EU Member State where sales are made. Deadlines for last returns under Union MOSS should be checked.

EU based businesses selling services to UK based consumers with a place of supply in the UK will need to register in the UK (there will be no threshold).

As of July 2021, there will be changes to the taxation of distances sales, the (M)OSS in the EU and an import scheme (IOSS) will be introduced.

Action point: If you, as a UK business, want to continue to use the MOSS system, you need to register for the VAT MOSS non-Union scheme and be ready for January 2021!

3.7. EU VAT REFUND SYSTEM

If the UK leaves the EU, then UK businesses will to be able to claim refunds of VAT from EU Member States now using the existing processes for non-EU businesses (13th Directive, also depending on reciprocity). UK businesses will no longer have access to the EU VAT refund system. The same applies to EU businesses. They will need to reclaim UK VAT through the procedures for foreign businesses in the UK with different deadlines to consider.

Action point: Be aware of the changes in EU VAT refund system & keep updated about news updates on this topic.

3.8. EU VAT REGISTRATION NUMBER VALIDATION

When the transition period ends, UK businesses will be able to continue to use the EU VAT number validation service to check the validity of EU business VAT registration numbers and HMRC is developing a service so that UK VAT numbers can continue to be validated.

3.9. BUSINESSES IN NORTHERN IRELAND IMPORTING & EXPORTING TO IRELAND

One of the many consequences of Brexit is **the special dual status** that will be given to Northern Ireland. This means that ERP systems will need to be prepared for the upcoming changes on **January 1, 2021**.

This dual status means that Northern Ireland will both be in the EU Customs Union as well as that of the United Kingdom. For VAT, Northern Ireland will be treated as if it was a Member State for supplies of goods (not services). In practical terms, this situation is expected to continue for at least four years from its entry into force. Below you can find information on how different transactions will be treated over the next few years.

Goods moving to and from the EU and Northern Ireland (B2B)

These supplies of goods will still be treated as Intra community transactions.

- ✦ 0% rate is applied if conditions are fulfilled.
- ✦ EC Sales Listings obligations remain for sales.
- ✦ Intrastat obligations also remain.

Goods moving to and from the EU and Northern Ireland (B2C)

The distance sale rules will continue to apply (also new OSS when introduced).

Goods moving to and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland (B2B)

The EU documentation sets out that these transactions will qualify as export/import transactions. However, the UK policy statements say that there will be no additional process, paperwork or restrictions for goods moving from Northern Ireland to Great Britain. This means no import, no customs declarations, no customs checks, no exit summary or export declarations. There will be a limited range of exceptions.

For goods moving between Great Britain and Northern Ireland, HMRC has published new guidance. Based on this guidance goods moving between Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be treated as domestic supplies liable to VAT (unless exceptions apply, e.g. product specific reverse charges). In addition VAT will be due on movements of own goods from Great Britain to Northern Ireland. The UK VAT will be payable on the UK VAT Return and can be reclaimed under the normal rules. If the movement is not part of a sale or supply to a customer, there is however no requirement to charge VAT when the own goods are moved from Great Britain to Northern Ireland.

If goods are sold between members of a UK VAT Group, there will also be VAT due if the goods are supplied from a member in GB to a member in NI. Where supplies of goods are made between members of a VAT group, and those goods are located in NI at the time of supply, these will only be disregarded for VAT if both members are established, or have a fixed establishment, in Northern Ireland.

HMRC has indicated that all supplies can be accounted for on one VAT Return and no additional registrations are due. At this moment it is therefore uncertain whether the proposal with the XI and XU prefixes will be introduced (see 3.9.1).

For Northern Ireland based businesses, the (M)OSS can be continued and also the EU refund procedures will stay in place.

3.9.1. Northern Ireland special identification number

In July 2020, the European Commission proposed an amendment that would give rise to a special right for Northern Ireland based companies. They will possess both a VAT number starting with **GB** for UK transactions, and starting with an **XI** for EU sales/purchases of goods.

The European Commission has proposed changes to the EU's VAT rules, in preparation for the end of the transition period with the United Kingdom. The amendment to the VAT Directive introduces a special identification number for businesses in Northern Ireland, so that EU VAT provisions can be properly applied to goods, in line with the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland. These provisions will not apply to supplies of services in Northern Ireland, which will be subject to UK VAT rules after the transition period. Supplies of goods and services made elsewhere in the UK will also be subject to UK rules for VAT. These changes to the VAT Directive will require some IT adjustments from Member States. Therefore, the Commission is proposing the changes well in advance, so that the VAT provisions in the Protocol are fully operational on January 1, 2021. The Commission encourages Member States to rapidly agree to the proposal, so that it can be implemented as quickly as possible and in any case before the end of the transition period. Work is ongoing on similar legal changes in the field of excise duties.

Pincvision keeps you informed of any changes and ensures that you remain compliant regardless!



4. INTRASTAT

Intrastat obligations are imposed by Eurostat. Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union that publishes reliable statistics and indicators for each European country, making it possible to compare countries and regions. In the Netherlands, Intrastat returns are submitted to the Statistics Netherlands (CBS).

Despite the fact that the UK (except Northern Ireland) no longer belongs to the EU from January 1, 2021 onwards, HMRC has confirmed that for the first six months in 2021 there is still an obligation to submit the Intrastat declarations for the Intrastat EU arrival in the UK to submit. The reason for this is that HMRC has given companies the option to make use of six months extra preparation time. The purpose of this extra time is to properly arrange all matters concerning imports and to declare the transactions of other EU Member States in the import declaration to the customs authorities.

Some companies will have arranged everything by January 1, but there will also be companies that need more time for preparation and will therefore make use of this option. In order not to miss any data, it was therefore decided to have the Intrastat arrival declaration continue for another six months. Although the UK wants to receive the Intrastat from the EU acquisition, there is no longer any obligation for the other EU countries to declare transactions to the UK in the Intrastat dispatch declaration.

What does this mean for your existing processes?

From January 1, 2021 onwards, there will be 2 different scenarios: 1 from a UK perspective and 1 from the EU Member States' perspective:

- ✦ UK companies that have dispatches and arrivals with EU Member States:
 - All shipments from the UK to the EU do NOT have to be declared in the 'Intrastat **dispatch**' in different countries.
 - All shipments from the EU to the UK STILL have to be declared in the 'Intrastat **arrival**' in different countries.
- ✦ EU companies that have dispatches and arrivals with the UK.
 - All shipments from the EU to the UK (except Northern Ireland) do NOT have to be declared in the 'Intrastat **dispatch**' in different countries.
 - All shipments from the UK to the EU (except Northern Ireland) do NOT have to be declared on the 'Intrastat **arrival**' in different countries.

As you can see, there is a difference between reporting in the UK and the EU. You may need to report both the import and the Intrastat in the UK. We would advise you to start mapping the data changes related to Intrastat on time.



In the data used for Intrastat declarations (whether this is data from ERP systems, logistics data, etc.), dispatches and arrivals between the UK and other EU Member States must be correctly classified for the various obligations (from the UK perspective but also from the EU countries). You therefore need to adapt your systems accordingly. This can create challenges, such as converting the master data and settings (the UK must be considered a non-EU country in your system, however, there must still be data available for the arrival). These changes not only have an impact on the Intrastat reporting but also on your VAT and customs related reports. It is therefore important to know the impact of the changes made.

Action point: Start in time with mapping the data changes related to Intrastat and adjust your systems!

Questions about Intrastat or would you like to outsource your declarations to a specialist? Please contact us to look at the possibilities together.



5. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE



As far as your environmental obligations are concerned, our specialists expect that you don't have to deal with many high-impact changes.

5.1. WEEE DIRECTIVE

The WEEE Directive (Directive 2002/96/EC) is a directive of the European Union. This directive deals with the collection of all types of waste electrical and electronic equipment, such as household equipment. The WEEE Directive sets targets for the minimum amount of electronic waste collected per capita per year. This directive has been incorporated into national legislation in all EU countries.

Although the UK will no longer be part of the EU from January 1, 2021, this legislation is expected to remain the same for the first period, as it has already been incorporated into national legislation. Whether a different interpretation will be given depends on whether or not an agreement is reached between the EU and the UK. You can read about new developments in this area on our website or in our [monthly newsletter](#).

5.2. ADDITIONAL CHECKPOINT AT CUSTOMS

After Brexit, there will be an additional checkpoint for goods traffic between the EU and other countries: **Customs**. Free movement of goods between the EU and the UK will become history from January 1, 2021 onwards. This extra control point will create more visibility for the authorities on your goods. This will probably result in more environmental compliance checks.

Action point: Make sure you have your registrations for WEEE, batteries and packaging in order. These will be checked more as of January 1, 2021 and increase in enforcement is possible.

Do you want to be sure that your environmental registrations and declarations are in order? Let Pincvision take care of this for you. Contact us to see what we can do for you.

6. PRACTICAL CHECKLIST

Below we have drawn up a checklist for you in which you can tick off all of the above action points. This way you keep a good grip and overview on all your Brexit preparations

Customs

- EORI number:** Apply for an EORI number at your local Customs desk.
- Customs Declarations**
 - Submit it yourself: Take a look at the webshop [Uitvoeraangifte.com](https://www.uitvoeraangifte.com) and create an account, or search for a software solution that suits you best.
 - Outsourcing: Find a suitable partner to outsource your export declarations (and imports) to.
- HS code classification:** Check your article master file and bring it in line with the correct format HS codes.
- Incoterms:** Check the import duties of your products and decide which Incoterms are most suitable for you.
- AEO status:** Would you like to make use of customs permits? Make sure you have an AEO permit.
- Customs value:** Determine the correct customs value of your goods.

Export documents

- Preferential regulations in possible FTA:** Follow the news about a possible Free Trade Agreement and delve into different alternatives for proving preferential origin
- Import from UK to EU - Origin:** : Proof of origin that still mentions EU origin is no longer valid as of January 1, 2021, so you must renew this.
- Import from UK to EU - Proof of origin:** Keep an eye on the Pincvision website or subscribe to our monthly newsletter to keep informed about the latest news updates on this topic.

VAT

- UK Import:** Read our article "[UK Import VAT from January 1, 2021](#)" for more guidance setting out further detail on accounting.
- UK Import:** Find out if your business must register for UK VAT and to account for VAT to HMCR and act accordingly.
- UK Export:** Check the applicable import VAT rules for the specific goods and processes in the EU MS of importation.
- UK Export:** Check whether VAT registrations are required in UK or the EU MS and if fiscal representation is required.
- You as UK based business should delve into the VAT rules per EU Member State of importation to make sure they're prepared for import into the EU after January 1, 2021.
- UK VAT Mini One Stop Shop (MOSS):** If you as a UK business want to continue to use the MOSS system, you need to register for the VAT MOSS non-Union scheme and be ready for January 2021!
- EU VAT Refund system:** Be aware of these changes in EU VAT refund system & keep updated about news updates about this topic.

Intrastat

- Start in time with mapping the data changes related to Intrastat and adjust your systems!

Environmental

- Make sure you have your registrations for WEEE, batteries and packaging in order. These will be checked more as of January 1, 2021 and increase in enforcement is possible.



7. LET'S GET STARTED!

Wow, you have obtained lots of useful information and know what you can do immediately to ensure that you are perfectly prepared for the Brexit. Complying with all legal requirements worldwide, or being 'trade compliant', takes quite some time. For example, you need to be and remain up to date with the latest legislation and regulations in international trade to ensure your supply chain functions optimally.

In addition, it is important to build strong networks with customs, tax and environmental authorities, the Chamber of Commerce, and embassies. You deal with these parties on a daily basis. Finally, but perhaps most importantly for a sustainable business, you want to maintain an overview of the quality and consistency of all your declarations and registrations. In every country where you do business. But if you have all this in place... then the global sales market is at your feet!

Avoid unnecessary stress!

You can choose to do all of this yourself. You can also choose to avoid unnecessary stress by collaborating with a partner to whom you can outsource your processes without any hassle. **Pincvision is the #1 partner in trade compliance outsourcing.** Our unique service is aimed at relieving you of all your worries in five different trade compliance areas (which we also offer separately).

Read more about our unique combination of services on the [Pincvision website](#). Would you like to exchange thoughts with us to hear what we can do for you in the field of Brexit, or other trade compliance areas? Call us on **+31(0)88-4321800** or send an email to info@pincvision.com.

Good luck with all preparations for the Brexit!

Kind regards,

pincvision 

