

United Kingdom (excl. Northern Ireland)

When sending parcels to United Kingdom, there are several things, that you need to be aware of. Here is a quick rundown.

When selling goods outside of EU, you have to be registered as an exporter at the Danish Business Authority . It is also a good idea to be registered as an importer, so you can have your parcels sent return to the UK.

Information that are mandatory on a invoice to the UK below:

- Name of importer, address, phone and email address.
- Date and invoice numbre (not proforma invoice).
- The EORI number of both importer and exporter.
- Description of the goods.
- Value of each goods, including total value (no zero-invoice).
- Amount and toll tariff number for each type of goods
- Gross- and net weight for each type of goods.
- Country of origin* for each goods (also when the origin is inside of EU).
- Delivery conditions: Frit i hus fortoldet.
- Readable signature and name.
- There must be an authorisationnumber in the origin delcaration, when sending to the UK, if the recipient won't be paying customs.
- If the origin is within the EU and the value exceeds 45.600 DKK, either the EUR1-certificate or Rex authorisation number must be sent along with the origin declaration.
- EUR1 must be made by the sender and stamped/signed by the senders customs chamber.
- If the origin is within the EU, please add: "The exporter of the products covered by this document (customs authorisation no. _____) declares that except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of EU/ (name of the country of origin) preferential origin".
- If the origin is Turkey, please write add the cited text above, but write Turkey instead of EU.

Collective customs clearance

If you want a collective customs clearance, all of the above must be filled out. The information must be written on a collective invoice, but please attach a list of the ammount, goods description, weight, value and toll tariff for each origin country.

Parcels from customs warehouse

There are special rules for parcels from customs warehouse (T-1 goods). The parcels must be preadvised to SKAT, and papers have to be filled out**. The preadvising must be made a given number of hours before GLS picks up the parcels. The number of hours depends on what what grant the sender have been given by SKAT. GLS must be informed on this, as SKAT has to allow GLS the permission to transport these goods.

Proforma invoice to the UK

If you wish to use a proforma invoice, the reason must be written on the invoice, e.g. exchange, reparation, sales materials etc. Proforma invoices can only be used in cases where the recipient is not to pay for the goods. The value of the proforma invoice must be the cost price of the goods (no zero-invoice).

Export declaration

As an "approved exporter" at SKAT, you can, as the sender, do the export declaration yourself . If you haven't made the export declaration yourself, GLS will do it for you at a surcharge. With parcels valued below 7.500 DKK the export declaration isn't necessary.

Use of deferment account in the UK

If an importer wants to use "deferment account or Postponed VAT" in the UK, the form "Direct Representation Authorisation Form" must be filled out and sent to Parcel Force in the UK. If you have any questions, please contact us by phone or email, which you can find below.

Customs papers

Customs papers must be sent to GLS no later than the same time as the parcel is picked up. They must not be taped to the parcels, but uploaded via tdoc.gls.dk or sent to export@gl-denmark.com. Remember to add the parcel number to the invoice.

If GLS hasn't recieved the customs papers the same day as the parcels are sent, at the latest, it may result in additional surchargers for special handling.

If you have any questions, please contact us via phone on 76 33 12 79 or via mail at export@gl-denmark.com.