

TSS User Guides

Tariffs on goods movements to Northern Ireland (NI)



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HM Revenue
& Customs



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If there are any words or acronyms in this document that are unfamiliar, visit the Jargon Buster or use the search tool on the [Northern Ireland Customs and Trade Academy \(NICTA\)](#) to find a definition.¹

Throughout this document there will be words highlighted in a **bold, blue colour**. This indicates a TSS Portal field name that will support you in completing the actions required.

1 Introduction

Moving goods to Northern Ireland (NI) requires adherence to customs requirements. You need to be aware of the circumstances in which goods may be subject to customs duties and procedures for movements between:

- Great Britain (GB) and NI
- Rest of World excluding the European Union (RoW excluding EU) and NI

The Trader Support Service (TSS) is here to support you with understanding so that you can move goods smoothly to NI.

This guide provides an overview on:

- What is a tariff and how to identify it
- Determining if goods movements to NI are liable for tariff payments and which tariff applies
- Instruments that may help reduce the payment of tariff duties

The content of this guide is relevant for TSS users who are:

- Assessing whether their goods are considered 'at risk' or 'not at risk' of entering the EU
- Determining if they can qualify to reduce EU duty payments (goods 'at risk') or UK duty payments (goods 'not at risk')
- Looking for guidance on how to introduce relevant data into declaration data fields for:
 - Declaring goods 'at risk' or 'not at risk'
 - Utilising instruments that can help reduce the payment of tariff duties

For further guidance on the new rules, refer to the guides, webinars, and the policy updates on [News and Updates](#) on NICTA.

¹ Terms used in this guide refer to the terminology used on the TSS Portal. Note that these may not match the most recent terms used on GOV.UK, in HMRC's Customs Declaration Service or the [Northern Ireland Online Tariff](#) on GOV.UK.



2 Before you start

The guide structure follows the relevant steps that you need to follow when reviewing applicable tariffs for the movement of goods to NI from GB or RoW excluding EU.

1. Deciding if your goods are 'at risk' or 'not at risk'
2. Identifying the applicable tariff (NI or UK tariff)
3. Assessing if you can benefit from a trade instrument to reduce the payment of tariff duties when they apply to the commodity code that is associated with the goods

Rest of the World (Excluding EU) to NI movements

Risk status	Applicable tariff	*Potential ways to reduce duties
'at risk'	Northern Ireland Online Tariff (EU duties)	UK Internal Market Scheme (UKIMS) *If you are eligible and have not applied to obtain an UKIMS authorisation.
		Custom duty waiver (de minimis)
		EU Trade agreements (Different from UK-EU TCA)
		Reliefs (under EU regulation)
		Customs special procedures (under EU regulation)
'not at risk'	UK Integrated Online Tariff (UK duties)	UK Trade agreements (Different from UK-EU TCA)
		Reliefs (under UK regulation)
		Customs special procedures (under UK regulation)
*Note: All conditions related to these measures must be met		

GB to NI movements

Risk status	Applicable tariff	*Potential ways to reduce duties
'at risk'	Northern Ireland Online Tariff (EU duties)	UK Internal Market Scheme (UKIMS) *If you are eligible and have not applied to obtain an UKIMS authorisation.
		UK-EU TCA
		Custom waiver (De minimis)
		Reliefs (under EU regulation)
		Customs special procedures (under EU regulation)
'not at risk'	UK Integrated Online Tariff (UK duties)	N/A *No need to reduce duties when goods are moving under UKIMS authorisation
*Note: All conditions related to these measures must be met.		



3 What is a tariff?

Tariffs are taxes imposed by governments on imported goods. Tariff rates vary and are applied according to the type of good and the circumstances of the movement. Tariff rates can be identified under different measures.

3.1 Most Favoured Nation (MFN)

The **Most Favoured Nation (MFN)** rate is the tariff set on imports by members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The MFN is the duty that a WTO member will apply in their territory for imported goods from other WTO members (this is the duty that applies on import if a preferential rate, under a trade agreement, is not being claimed or granted). Further details are available in [Principles of the trading system](#) on the WTO website.

In a tariff search, the **MFN** will appear as '**Third country duty**'. For example:

Import duties					
The table below lists the import duties that apply to the import of commodity 2710 1929 00. Use our tariff duty calculator to work out the duties and taxes applicable to the import of commodity 2710 1929 00 . Click on a measure type to find out more about the measure and the preference code to be used on declarations.					
Country	Measure type	Duty rate	Conditions	Legal base	Footnotes
All countries (1011)	Third country duty	4.70%		R2031/01	
United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland) (GB)	Tariff preference	0.00%		D2253/20	

3.2 Preference

You may be able to benefit from preferential tariffs if there is a trade agreement in place that covers the flow of goods.

The **Preferential** rate is a reduced tariff (often zero) that could apply (instead of the MFN rate) when importing specific goods. The precise preferential tariff is determined by the relevant trade agreement, and you can only take advantage of them if the trade agreement rules of origin are complied with. If the rules of origin are not satisfied, the MFN rate will apply.

In a tariff search, the **preference** rate will appear as '**Tariff preference**'. For example:



Import duties



The table below lists the import duties that apply to the import of commodity 2710 1929 00.

Use our **tariff duty calculator** to [work out the duties and taxes applicable to the import of commodity 2710 1929 00](#).

Click on a measure type to find out more about the measure and the preference code to be used on declarations.

Country	Measure type	Duty rate	Conditions	Legal base	Footnotes
All countries (1011)	Third country duty	4.70%		R2031/01	
United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland) (GB)	Tariff preference	0.00%		D2253/20	

3.3 Duty suspension

A **duty suspension** applies only for specific imported goods. Importers need to comply with certain conditions set by legislation to be granted the suspension (and in some cases an authorisation may be required). Upon meeting these conditions, you can claim the suspension, instead of paying the 'third country duty' rate.

In a tariff search, the **suspension** rate will appear as '**Suspension**' alongside a brief description of the conditions (see example in the screenshot):

Suspensions					
Country	Measure type	Duty rate	Conditions	Legal base	Footnotes
All countries (1011)	Suspension - goods for certain categories of ships, boats and other vessels and for drilling or production platforms	0.00%	Conditions	R2658/87	Footnotes

3.4 Trade remedies, safeguards and retaliatory duties

Additional duties can be applied by countries to certain imported goods to protect their national industry. This is an extra duty. It is charged in addition to the 'Third country duty' (or 'Tariff preference' or 'Suspension tariff' if applicable). Some examples are discussed below.

3.4.1 Countervailing duties (CVD)

A countervailing duty is often granted for goods that have benefited from specific government subsidies in their country of origin which impact domestic industry. As the foreign subsidy given to the goods can result in pricing substantially below the market price/rate, a countervailing duty acts as a protective measure against these significantly lower prices, where the affected industry can show causation and damage.

These charges are generally introduced following a complaint by domestic industry against the introduction of subsidies that benefit the foreign exporter. They offset the effects of an unfair subsidy by a trade partner.



In a tariff search, the countervailing rate will appear as '**Definitive countervailing duty**':

Trade remedies, safeguards and retaliatory duties					
Country	Measure type	Duty rate	Conditions	Legal base	Footnotes
All countries (1011) excluding Türkiye	Anti-dumping/countervailing statistic			R1036/16	
Türkiye (TR)	Definitive countervailing duty Additional code: B999 Other	4.40%		R2390/22	

3.4.2 Anti-Dumping Duties (ADD)

Anti-Dumping Duties are introduced to protect national industries from the possible damage caused by the dumping of low-priced imported goods on the domestic market. Dumping occurs when a company exports a product at a lower price than the product's normal value in its home market. This normal value could be the domestic price of the product, or the cost of production. These charges are generally introduced following a complaint against the dumping of goods.

In a tariff search, the anti-dumping rate will appear as '**Definitive anti-dumping duty**':

Trade remedies, safeguards and retaliatory duties					
Country	Measure type	Duty rate	Conditions	Legal base	Footnotes
China (CN)	Anti-dumping/countervailing review			I0030/23	
China (CN)	Definitive anti-dumping duty Additional code: C999 Other	38.10%		R0261/19	

3.5 Tariff-rate quotas (TRQ)

A quota allows a particular tariff rate (sometimes zero) to apply for a certain volume of imports over a particular period. For imports above the level of the quota, the MFN and any other tariff measures at the time of import are applied.

Note: If your goods are 'at risk,' to claim the lower tariff you must first check the quota period availability using the respective commodity code and find the quota order number in the [TARIC](#) (if there is no availability for the period, then the TRQ cannot be used).

Example: HS code: 7219310090 from India:

India (IN)	→ Non preferential tariff quota (01-07-2024 - 30-06-2025) : 0 % (Order number: 098848)	R0159/19
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4 Determining if goods are liable for tariff payments

If you are moving goods from GB to NI or from the Rest of the World (Excluding EU) to NI, you must determine whether those goods are 'at risk' or 'not at risk' of entering the EU (for example Ireland) after their arrival in NI.

There may be EU or UK duties due, depending on whether the goods are 'at risk' or 'not at risk' of onward movement to the EU. To identify the applicable tariff (and potential duties on it), you need to first define if your goods are 'at risk'.

4.1 Goods 'at risk'

'At risk' applies to goods that meet the following criteria:

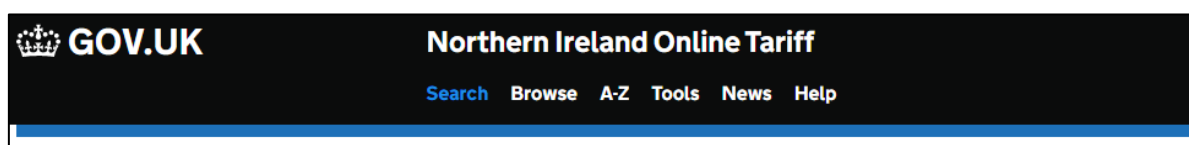
- Enter NI but may later be sold or consumed within the EU (for example, Ireland)
- Are moved to NI for commercial processing (unless they can be classified in one of the [approved purposes](#) listed on GOV.UK)
- Are not eligible for UKIMS authorisation (see [UKIMS authorisation](#) on GOV.UK)

Further information on goods [not at risk](#) is available on GOV.UK.

4.1.1 Tariff duties – goods 'at risk'

'At risk' goods will be charged the applicable EU duty.

Using the commodity code associated to the goods, check the respective tariff at the [Northern Ireland Online Tariff](#):



Example

Stainless steel bars and rods, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished; Of circular cross-section; Of a diameter of 25 mm or more, but less than 80 mm, containing by weight; 2,5% or more of nickel

Movement: GB (free circulation) – NI ('at risk')

Commodity Code: 7222202100

Goods origin: United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland) (GB)

Goods customs value: £100.00

See [Northern Ireland Online Tariff Commodity 7222202100](#).



Import duties

Third country duty 0.00%

Additional duties (safeguard) 25%

Import duties					
The table below lists the import duties that apply to the import of commodity 7222 2021 00. Use our tariff duty calculator to work out the duties and taxes applicable to the import of commodity 7222 2021 00 . Click on a measure type to find out more about the measure and the preference code to be used on declarations.					
Country	Measure type	Duty rate	Conditions	Legal base	Footnotes
All countries (1011)	Third country duty	0.00%		R1789/03	
United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland) (GB)	Tariff preference	0.00%		D2253/20	
Trade remedies, safeguards and retaliatory duties					
Country	Measure type	Duty rate	Conditions	Legal base	Footnotes
Countries subject to safeguard measures (5005) excluding United Arab Emirates, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Republic of, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Tunisia, Türkiye, Viet Nam, South Africa	Additional duties (safeguard)	25.00%		R0159/19	

Expected payment

Third country duty = 0.00% × (goods' custom value)

= 0.00% × (£100.00)

= **£0.00**

Additional duties (safeguard) = 25% × (goods' custom value)

= 25% × (£100)

= **£25.00**

Total expected payment = £25.00

4.1.2 Relevant steps when declaring goods 'at risk'

1. Navigate to the **Goods Records** tab at the item level, and for the relevant item
2. Populate the **NI Additional Information Codes** field with: **'None of the above – goods are at risk and attract duty'**



*NI Additional Information Codes

-- None --

Goods are not 'at risk' (NIREM)

Within subsidy limit and claiming waiver (NIAID)

Preference under the TCA

None of the above – goods are at risk and attract duty

Claiming a zero tariff when import duty is zero

The 'Third country duty' applied on goods of this commodity code is 0.00%. The steps above for declaring 'at risk' goods with zero duty rates must be repeated for each item that you wish to claim the zero tariff on (that is, when the 'Third country duty' shown on the [Northern Ireland Online Tariff](#) is zero).

If there is a trade remedy in place (for example, safeguards, quotas, anti-dumping duty), the respective rate will be charged as part of the EU Additional Duties. This duty will need to be paid after you submit the declaration.

Trade remedies protect domestic industries against effects of unfair trade practice or unexpected increases in imports. For more information, see the [Trade remedies transition policy](#) on GOV.UK.

Note: If you are unsure what your commodity code is, you can use the link to the HMRC tariff tool located in the **Commodity Code** field (within the declaration) and look up the respective tariff associated to the commodity code.

* Commodity Code

If you are unsure what your commodity code is, please click [this link](#) which will take you to the HMRC tariff tool.

For information on how to complete other fields in your declaration, see the [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#) on NICTA.

4.2 Goods 'not at risk'

The term 'not at risk' applies to goods that meet the following criteria:

- Are not subject to EU trade remedies
- Are covered under [UKIMS authorisation](#) on GOV.UK
- Will be for sale to or final use by end-consumers located in the UK which includes NI



- Can be classified in one of the approved purposes of commercial **processing**

If you move goods that will be subject to processing in NI, then you will need to meet additional criteria to be able to declare these goods '**not at risk**', beyond those set out above. These include:

- **Small processor exemption:** Businesses that fall below the turnover threshold (£2 million for UKIMS) may declare goods 'not at risk' under the UKIMS
- **Approved purposes:** The following sectors are exempt from the general rule that commercial processing means a goods movement is automatically 'at risk':
 - › Sale of food to consumers in the UK
 - › Construction in NI by the importer or one subsequent entity
 - › Direct provision of goods for health or care services by the importer or one subsequent entity
 - › Not-for-profit activities by the importer or one subsequent entity
 - › Final use of animal feed on premises in NI by the importer or one subsequent entity

Further information on [additional requirements for processing](#) is available on GOV.UK

Further information on goods '[not at risk](#)' is available on GOV.UK.

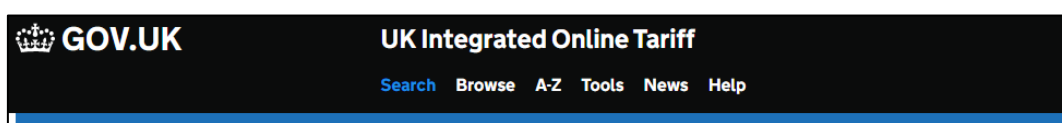
Note: UKIMS authorised traders also have the option to submit a simplified dataset of information (**for movements between GB and NI only**) under the **simplified processes for Internal Market Movements**. Further information is available in the [Simplified processes for Internal Market Movements – Introduction Guide](#) on NICTA.

4.2.1 Tariff duties – goods 'not at risk'

Goods that are 'not at risk' will be charged:

- **No duty** if entering NI from free circulation in GB
- **UK duty** if entering NI from GB and the goods were not in free circulation in GB, for example, entering NI from RoW
- **UK duty** if entering NI from outside of both the EU and the UK

Using the commodity code associated to the goods, check the respective tariff on the [UK Integrated Online Tariff](#) page on GOV.UK.





Example: Stainless steel bars and rods, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished; Of circular cross-section; Of a diameter of 25 mm or more, but less than 80 mm, containing by weight; 2,5% or more of nickel

Movement: RoW (Taiwan) – NI ('not at risk')

Commodity code: 7222202100

<https://www.trade-tariff.service.gov.uk/commodities/7222202100?country=TW#>

Goods' custom value: £100.00

UK duties associated to the commodity code: 7222202100

Third country duty 0.00%

See their location in the screenshot below:

Import duties				
The table below lists the import duties that apply to the import of commodity 7222 2021 00. Use our tariff duty calculator to work out the duties and taxes applicable to the import of commodity 7222 2021 00 . Click on a measure type to find out more about the measure and the preference code to be used on declarations.				
Country	Measure type	Duty rate	Conditions	Footnotes
All countries (1011)	Third country duty	0.00%		

Expected payment

Third country duty = 0.00% × (goods' custom value)

= 0.00% × (£100.00)

Total expected payment = £0.00

4.2.2 Relevant steps when declaring goods 'not at risk'

1. Navigate to the **Goods Records** tab at the item level and for the relevant item
2. Populate the **NI Additional Information Codes** field with: '**Goods are 'not at risk' (NIREM)**'



This must be done for each item that you wish to declare ‘**not at risk**’. Review the field (also labelled ‘DE 2/2’) in the [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#) on NICTA.

Note: if you have a mix of ‘at risk’ and ‘not at risk’ goods, you can still use the UKIMS for your ‘not at risk’ goods. However, you will need to show evidence that you have controls (such as a tracking system) for the goods movements that you declared ‘not at risk’.

Remember: in order to declare goods ‘not at risk’, you must:

1. **Be authorised** under the UKIMS (see [UKIMS authorisation](#) on GOV.UK)

Ensure you have uploaded your UKIMS authorisation letter into the TSS Company Profile (see [Upload your UKIMS authorisation in the TSS Company Profile](#) in this guide).

Note: Ensure that the Importer’s EORI is the same EORI linked to the UKIMS authorisation. **If there is a mismatch of EORI references, the Customs Declaration Service (CDS) will fail to apply the duty exemption claimed under ‘NIREM’ in your declaration.**

2. **Maintain evidence** that goods entered NI for the purpose of either:

- Sale to consumers in UK territories, including NI, (for example a sale in a retail store)
- Business use in UK territories, including NI (for example, a business purchasing stationery, or a farmer purchasing a tractor, for their own use)

If you cannot provide evidence to support either of the above, you must declare your goods ‘at risk’ when completing a Supplementary Declaration or Full Frontier Declaration.

You cannot use the simplified processes for Internal Market Movements if goods are ‘at risk’.

Note: If you are unsure what your commodity code is, you can also use the link to the HMRC tariff tool located in the [Commodity Code](#) field (within the declaration) and look up the respective tariff associated to the commodity code.

*Commodity Code

If you are unsure what your commodity code is, please click [this link](#) which will take you to the HMRC tariff tool.

For information on how to complete other fields in your declaration, visit the [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#) on NICTA.



5 Instruments that could help to reduce the payment of EU duties

When goods are moving from GB to NI or from RoW Excluding EU to NI, they are 'at risk' of moving into the EU customs territory (for example, Ireland); therefore, goods are considered to be '**at risk**' unless evidence to the contrary is proved. Consequently, they are subject to the applicable **EU** duty.

In this scenario, you have the option to use the following instruments that could potentially reduce the applicable EU duties (subject to conditions being met).

5.1 Customs duty waiver

When moving goods to NI you can claim a customs duty waiver (**de minimis aid**) when the goods movement is deemed 'at risk'.

Claiming a customs duty waiver might be the best option if you:

- Do not move significant volumes of goods to NI
- Are not eligible to apply for the UKIMS authorisation
- Move goods that do not meet rules of origin requirements
- Cannot prove that your goods are 'not at risk' or you know that they are 'at risk' of entering the EU via Ireland

If you are a small business owner, claiming a customs duty waiver could be the best way for you to reduce the duty you may need to pay. You do not need to register for the UKIMS authorisation to claim it. The waiver is provided as de minimis aid up to a maximum of the allowance for the sector in which the business operates. More information on how to [claim a waiver for duty](#) can be found on GOV.UK.

If you are interested in claiming this aid, refer to the [How to claim a customs duty waiver](#) guide on NICTA.

5.1.1 Relevant steps to claim a waiver on 'at risk' goods

To claim a waiver on 'at risk' goods, you must:

1. Navigate to the **Goods Records** tab at item level
2. Populate the **NI Additional Information Codes** field, for the relevant item, selecting the option '**Within subsidy limit and claiming waiver (NIAID)**'



*NI Additional Information Codes

-- None --

Goods are not 'at risk' (NIREM)

Within subsidy limit and claiming waiver (NIAID)

Preference under the TCA

None of the above – goods are at risk and attract duty

This must be done for each item that you wish to claim the waiver for. Review the field (also labelled 'DE 2/2') in the [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements guide](#) on NICTA for further details.

Note: If you are moving goods from RoW excluding EU countries to NI, you will have the option to use the **NI Additional Information code 'NIAID'** (which indicates customs duty waiver). However, you will also need to select the code **'NIIMP (Non-UK domestic status goods)'** in the **Goods Domestic Status** field (the code you will enter for RoW excluding EU movements to NI and goods not in free circulation within GB) at the consignment (header) level.

*Goods Domestic Status

-- None --

NIDOM (UK domestic status goods)

NIIMP (Non-UK domestic status goods)

For movements from RoW excluding EU to NI, the customs duty waiver will cover the difference between the UK and EU tariff (where the UK tariff is lower than the EU tariff).

For information on how to complete other fields in your declaration, visit the [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#) on NICTA.

Note: Ensure that the Importer's EORI is the same EORI linked to the UKIMS authorisation. If there is a mismatch of EORI references, CDS will fail to apply the duty exemption claimed under 'NIREM' in your declaration.

5.2 UK Internal Market Scheme (UKIMS)

If the movements of your goods are inside the UK customs territory, which includes NI, and are intended for sale or final use in the UK customs territory, you may qualify for the UKIMS.

Having an UKIMS authorisation ensures that you will not be required to pay customs duties. When your goods movements meet the scheme's conditions, you will not be required to pay a tariff for these movements.



5.2.1 Criteria to apply for the UK Internal Market Scheme (UKIMS)

It is essential that you register for UKIMS if you wish to move goods 'not at risk'. To qualify for UKIMS you must be established in the UK. You must also meet all of the following criteria:

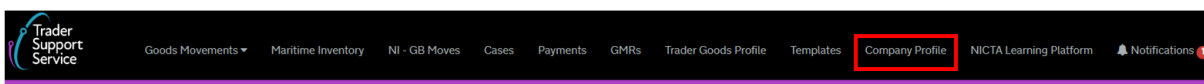
- Compliance requirements
- Records, systems, controls and evidence requirements
- Additional processing requirements if you move goods to NI to be processed and want to declare these goods 'not at risk'

You can find further guidance on all the requirements for [UKIMS authorisation](#) on GOV.UK.

5.2.2 Upload your UKIMS authorisation in the TSS Company Profile

Once you have received the UKIMS authorisation letter from HMRC, you need to enter the UKIMS authorisation reference and upload a copy of the document into the TSS Company Profile.

Click [Company Profile](#) in the TSS Portal banner and follow the steps in the 'Adding UKIMS Authorisation to your Company Profile' section of the [How to use the TSS Portal](#) guide on NICTA



The above steps should be implemented as part of your compliance for the 'not at risk' claims.

Note: Ensure that the Importer's EORI is the same EORI linked to the UKIMS authorisation. If there is a mismatch of EORI references, CDS will fail to apply the duty exemption claimed under 'NIREM' in your declaration.

5.3 The UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA)

Claiming the EU 'Tariff preference' makes the applicable EU 'Third country duty' zero.

If you are moving goods that can be proved to be of UK origin under the UK-EU Trade Cooperation Agreement (TCA) you could claim EU 'Tariff preference' if the following criteria are met.

5.3.1 Criteria to claim EU 'Tariff preference' under the UK-EU TCA

1. The goods are moved directly from GB (free circulation) to NI

AND



2. The UK origin claim over the goods is meeting the **general** and **specific** rules of origin (RoO) under the TCA

In general, the following products are considered as originating in United Kingdom:

- Products **wholly obtained** in the United Kingdom

Your goods are treated as 'wholly obtained' if they're exclusively produced in the UK, without incorporating materials from any other country.

- Products that incorporate **materials originating from different countries** that are sufficiently worked or processed in the UK according to the rules laid out in the UK/EU Trade and Co-operation Agreement

AND

3. The respective supporting evidence is available to prove the UK origin under the TCA rules of origin

In this scenario, prior to the declaration of the goods' movement, you need to:

- A) Identify first the rules of origin (RoO) for each commodity code associated to the goods that are claiming UK origin under the TCA

AND

- B) Check that the goods satisfy the respective RoO criteria

The following sources explain in detail how to interpret the TCA rules of origin:

- [General rules to determine the origin of your products for trade between the UK and EU](#) on GOV.UK
- [Checking the origin of your goods using product specific rules when trading between the UK and EU](#) on GOV.UK

Help to identify rules of origin (RoO)

The Northern Ireland Online Tariff provides a tool that supports users to identify the rules of origin associated to a commodity code under the UK-EU TCA.

Example Live trout (*Salmo trutta*, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, *Oncorhynchus clarki*, *Oncorhynchus aguabonita*, *Oncorhynchus gilae*, *Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*); Of the species *Oncorhynchus mykiss*; Weighing 1.2 kg or less each.

Movement: GB (free circulation) – NI ('at risk')

Commodity code: 0301919011

- Access the [Northern Ireland Online Tariff](#) and type the commodity code (for example, 0301919011) and the date of movement and then press **Search for a commodity**



Search for a commodity

Commodity codes are internationally recognised reference numbers. A commodity code describes a specific product when importing or exporting goods. You will use this code on any customs declarations.

[Tips on searching for products](#)

Search the UK Integrated Online Tariff

0301919011

When are you planning to trade the goods?

You can enter the date your goods will be traded. This is important, as commodities, duties and quotas change over time. Use the format day, month, year, for example 27 3 2021. If you don't enter a date, today's date is used.

Day Month Year

Type the goods-movement's date

[Search for a commodity](#)

See [Northern Ireland Online Tariff Commodity Code 0301919011](#).

- Select any EU member state (for example, Ireland) in the field **Trade between NI and**

Trade between NI and **Ireland (IE)**

- Scroll down and click the **Rules of origin** tab


Trade between NI and **Ireland (IE)** [Reset to all countries](#)

[Import](#) [Export](#) **[Rules of origin](#)** [Notes](#)

Importing into Northern Ireland

- Identify, on the bottom-right of the window, the rule of origin applying to the commodity code

[Import](#) [Export](#) **[Rules of origin](#)** [Notes](#)

Preferential rules of origin for trading with Ireland 

In order to qualify for the lower or zero preferential tariff under the **UK / EU Trade and Co-operation Agreement**, the product must originate in the territory of the exporting partner.

You do not need to apply for a preferential tariff (or comply with preferential rules of origin) if the MFN duty for your product is zero.

Product-specific rules for commodity 0301919011

If your product has been produced using any non-originating materials, the product has to fulfil the following product-specific rule to be considered originating in the EU or Ireland.

If there are alternative rules, your product needs to comply with only one of them.

Heading	Description	Rule
0301-0308	The List of "Product-specific Rules of Origin" does not contain a description of the product at this point.	<p>Production in which all the materials of Chapter 3 used are wholly obtained.</p> <p>Wholly obtained</p> <p>The 'wholly obtained' rule applies mainly to basic agricultural products, fishery products, minerals, or waste and scrap.</p> <p>Wholly obtained products are goods obtained entirely in the territory of one country without the addition of any non-originating materials.</p>



See the following links for more information on rules of origin:

- [Check your goods meet the rules of origin](#) on GOV.UK
- [Rules of origin for goods moving between the UK and EU](#) on GOV.UK
- [Apply for a Binding Origin Information decision](#) on GOV.UK

Note: Declaring goods into **free circulation** within GB does not mean that they acquire UK origin. **Free circulation** means that goods are customs cleared (no excise or VAT/import duty is due on them); therefore, the goods are free to circulate, be sold or used by consumers in the domestic market.

There is further guidance on [How to bring your goods into Northern Ireland from Great Britain without paying duty](#) on GOV.UK.

5.3.2 Relevant steps to claim 'Preferential tariff' under the TCA

1. Navigate to the **Goods Records** tab at item level, and for the relevant item
2. Populate the **NI Additional Information Codes** field with 'Preference under the TCA'

3. Populate the **Preference** field with a preference code in the format 3-digits beginning with a 3 (for example, '300')

The [list of preference codes](#) can be found on GOV.UK. Review the field (also labelled 'DE 4/17') in the [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#) on NICTA for further details.

4. Populate the **Country of Preferential Origin** field with the country that the goods originate from (for example, United Kingdom)

In this case, you should leave the **Country of Origin** field blank.

Review the field (also labelled 'DE 5/16') in the [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#) on NICTA for more details.



Country of Origin
<input type="text"/>
* Country of Preferential Origin
United Kingdom

5. Locate the **Document Reference** tab at the bottom of the page and select **New**

Document Reference	Tax Bases	Item Valuation	Additional Information	Detail Previous Document	Additional Procedure
National Additional Codes	Duty Lines				
Document Reference	New				
Document Code	Document Reference	Document Status			

Review the section **Document Reference** (also labelled **DE 2/3**) in the [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#) on NICTA for more details on any of the following steps:

- Populate, as appropriate, the **Document Code** field with one of these codes:
 - ‘U116’: if the claim is based on a ‘statement on origin’ for a single shipment
 - ‘U118’: if the claim is based on a ‘statement on origin’ for multiple shipments of identical products to cover a 12-month period
 - ‘U117’: if the claim is based on the importer’s knowledge
- Populate the **Document Reference** field

Input the **commercial document reference number** (if ‘U116’ or ‘U118’ has been introduced as the **Document Code**).

- Populate, as appropriate, the **Document Status** field with one of the following codes:
 - If ‘U116’ or ‘U118’ is used: AE, AF, AG, AP, AS, AT, GE, GP, HP, JE, JP, LE, LP, UA, UE, UP, US, XA, XB
 - If ‘U117’ is used: JP

The [list of Document Status codes](#) can be found on GOV.UK

For more details on claiming preference, see Guidance [Proving originating status and claiming a reduced rate of Customs Duty for trade between the UK and EU](#) on GOV.UK

Note: If you claim a preferential rate of duty which applies in the [UK Integrated Online Tariff](#) (on GOV.UK) but not the [Northern Ireland Online Tariff](#) (on GOV.UK), or vice versa, or there is a difference in code used to apply the preference, you will need to complete your declaration differently.



For further information, refer to the following sources to obtain guidance on completion instructions for your declaration:

- [EUPRF — Preference mismatch on Northern Ireland declarations](#) on GOV.UK
- [Additional Information \(AI\) Statement Codes for Data Element 2/2 of the Customs Declaration Service \(CDS\)](#) on GOV.UK

For information on how to complete other fields in your declaration, visit the [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#) on NICTA.

5.4 Reliefs, customs special procedures

Entering your goods into a specific customs procedure may provide relief from customs duties, import VAT and/or excise.

The customs procedure is declared in two parts:

- The **Procedure Code** (4-digits) used on the customs declaration reflects the requested procedure the goods are entering in to. For example:

Procedure Code	Description
0700	Release for free circulation with simultaneous entry to an excise warehouse
0721	Release for free circulation with simultaneous entry to an excise warehouse for goods re-imported after OP
0778	Release for free circulation from a FZ with simultaneous entry to an

- The **Additional Procedure Code** (3-digits) is used in combination with the **Procedure Code** to provide relief from customs duties, import VAT and/or excise. For example:

Additional Procedure Code
000
0GD
1BN
1CD
1CG
1DP
1EB
1EC

Subject to meeting the respective criteria, there are specific **Procedure Codes** and **Additional Procedure Codes** that allow you to claim relief or suspension of EU duties due when goods are considered to be 'at risk'.

**Example:**

Relief	Custom Special Procedure
Onward Supply Relief (Series 42)	Authorised Use (Series 44)
Return Goods Relief (Series 61)	Inward Processing (Series 51)
Other Reliefs (Additional procedures codes – Series C)	Temporary Admission (Series 53)
	Custom Warehousing (Series 71)

For further information on reliefs and custom special procedures supported by TSS refer to the [Reliefs and Duty Suspension: Overview and considerations for data input in TSS declarations](#) guide on NICTA.

Note: If your goods are ‘at risk’ and none of the instruments described above can be used, EU duties will be applicable, and their payment will be due on the respective declaration.

6 Instruments that could help to reduce the payment of UK duties when importing from Rest of World (RoW)

If the goods are considered to be ‘**not at risk**’, they are subject to the applicable **UK** duty.

In this scenario, you have the option to consider the use of one of the following instruments that potentially could reduce the charge of the applicable UK duties (subject to meeting their terms and conditions).

6.1 UK Trade agreements

Claiming the UK ‘Tariff preference’ makes the applicable UK ‘Third country duty’ either reduced, or in some circumstances, zero.

Where it can be proved that the ‘**not at risk**’ goods being imported to NI are meeting the origin criteria set in a trade agreement established between the UK and a foreign country, or a bloc of nations, these goods could claim UK ‘Tariff preference’ under the respective trade agreement.

You need to ensure the following criteria are met.

6.1.1 Criteria to claim UK ‘Tariff preference’ under an UK trade agreement

1. The goods are moved directly from a foreign (non-EU) country to NI
2. There is a trade agreement established between the foreign country, or bloc of countries, and the UK

Here are the types of trade agreements that the UK has in place with foreign countries:



- **Bilateral (an agreement between two countries to trade equally with each other):** [UK trade agreements in effect](#) on GOV.UK
- **Multilateral (trading with a bloc of nations):** [UK trade agreements in effect](#) on GOV.UK

For example, The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). The UK joined this trade agreement on 15 December 2024, giving traders the opportunity to claim preferential duties on qualifying goods exported to and imported from the countries involved. For more information on this Free Trade Agreement and how to use it, see [The UK and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership \(CPTPP\)](#) on GOV.UK.

- **Unilateral:** For example, the UK [Developing Countries Trading Scheme \(DCTS\)](#) on GOV.UK
3. The foreign origin claim over the goods is meeting the **general** and **specific** rules of **origin (RoO)** under the respective trade agreement

In general, goods are considered as originating in a foreign country if they are:

- Products **wholly obtained** in the foreign country – your goods are treated as ‘wholly obtained’ if they’re exclusively produced in the foreign country, without incorporating materials from any other country
 - Products that incorporate **materials originating from different countries** that are sufficiently worked or processed in the foreign country according to the rules laid out in the respective trade agreement between the UK and the foreign country
4. The respective supporting evidence is available to prove the foreign origin of the goods under the rules of origin (set in the respective trade agreement between the UK and the foreign country)

In this scenario, prior to declaring the goods’ movement, for each commodity code associated to the goods that are claiming foreign origin, you need to:

- A) Identify first the rules of origin (RoO) covering the commodity code under the trade agreement

AND

- B) Check that the goods satisfy the respective RoO criteria.

The following information explains in detail how to interpret rules of origin for UK trade agreements:

- [Check your goods meet the rules of origin](#) – see GOV.UK
- [Check your goods meet the Developing Countries Trading Scheme rules of origin](#) – see GOV.UK



Help to identify rules of origin (RoO)

The [UK Integrated Online Tariff](https://www.trade-tariff.service.gov.uk) provides a tool that supports users to identify the rules of origin associated to a commodity code under a UK trade agreement.

Example

Movement: RoW (Canada) – NI ('not at risk')

Commodity code: 0301919011

<https://www.trade-tariff.service.gov.uk/commodities/0301919011?country=CA#import>

1. Access the [UK Integrated Online Tariff](https://www.trade-tariff.service.gov.uk) and type the commodity code (for example, 0301919011) and date of goods' movement and then press the **Search for a commodity** button

Search for a commodity

Commodity codes are internationally recognised reference numbers. A commodity code describes a specific product when importing or exporting goods. You will use this code on any customs declarations.

[Tips on searching for products](#)

Search the UK Integrated Online Tariff

0301919011

When are you planning to trade the goods?

You can enter the date your goods will be traded. This is important, as commodities, duties and quotas change over time. Use the format day, month, year, for example 27 3 2021. If you don't enter a date, today's date is used.

Day Month Year

Type the goods-movement's date

Search for a commodity

2. Select the foreign country in the field **Trade between the UK and**

Trade between the UK and Canada (CA) ▼

3. Scroll down and click the **Rules of origin** tab

Trade between the UK and Canada (CA) ▼ [Reset to all countries](#)

Import **Export** **Rules of origin** Notes

Importing into the UK

4. Scroll down and identify the rule of origin applying to the commodity code in the **Product-specific rules - trade with...** section



Product-specific rules - trade with Canada	
Rules under the UK-Canada Trade Continuity Agreement	
Heading	Rule
0301-0309	Production in which all the material of chapter 3 used is wholly obtained.

See the following links for more information on rules of origin:

- [Check that your goods meet the rules of origin](#) – see GOV.UK
- [Guidance for preferential rates of duty and rules of origin](#) – see GOV.UK
- [Apply for a Binding Origin Information decision](#) – see GOV.UK

6.1.2 Relevant steps to claim 'Preferential tariff' under UK trade agreements

1. Navigate to the **Goods Records** tab at item level, and for the relevant item
2. Populate the **NI Additional Information Codes** field with: 'None of the above – goods are at risk and attract duty'

*NI Additional Information Codes

-- None --

-- None --

Goods are not 'at risk' (NIREM)

Within subsidy limit and claiming waiver (NIAID)

Preference under the TCA

None of the above – goods are at risk and attract duty

3. Populate the **Preference** field with a preference code in the format 3-digits beginning with a 3 (for example, '300')

*Preference

300

A list of [Preference codes for Data Element 4/17 of the Customs Declaration Service](#) can be found on GOV.UK. Review the field (also labelled 'DE 4/17') in the [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#) on NICTA for further details.

4. Populate the **Country of Preferential Origin** field with the country that the goods originate from (for example, Canada). In this case, you should leave the **Country of Origin** field blank (unless using electronic licensing, in which case, populate the field with the country of origin that is on the licence)



Review the field (also labelled 'DE 5/16') in the [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#) on NICTA for more details.

Country of Origin	
<input type="text"/>	▼
* Country of Preferential Origin	
Canada	✕ ▼

5. Locate the **Document Reference** tab at the bottom of the page and select **New**

Document Reference	Tax Bases	Item Valuation	Additional Information	Detail Previous Document	Additional Procedure
National Additional Codes	Duty Lines				
≡ Document Reference	New				
Document Code	Document Reference	Document Status			

Review the section **Document Reference** (also labelled 'DE 2/3') in the [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#) on NICTA for more details on any of the following steps:

- Populate, as appropriate, the **Document Code** field – select the applicable **code** from the list indicated by the [Data Element 2/3 Documents and Other Reference Codes \(National\) of the Customs Declaration Service \(CDS\)](#) on GOV.UK
- Populate the **Document Reference** field – input the **document reference** requested for the selected **document code** in the [Data Element 2/3 Documents and Other Reference Codes \(National\) of the Customs Declaration Service \(CDS\)](#) on GOV.UK
- Populate, as appropriate, the **Document Status** field – check the options in the 'Status Code(s)' column code in the [Data Element 2/3 Documents and Other Reference Codes \(National\) of the Customs Declaration Service \(CDS\)](#) on GOV.UK and select the applicable **code**

For more details on claiming preference, see Guidance on [Proving originating status and claiming a reduced rate of Customs Duty for trade between the UK and EU](#) on GOV.UK.

Note: If you claim a preferential rate of duty which applies in the [UK Integrated Online Tariff](#) (on GOV.UK) but not the [Northern Ireland Online Tariff](#) (on GOV.UK), or vice versa, or there is a difference in code used to apply the preference, you will need to complete your declaration differently.

For further information, refer to the following sources to obtain guidance on completion instructions for your declaration:

- [EUPRF — Preference mismatch on Northern Ireland declarations](#) on GOV.UK
- [Additional Information \(AI\) Statement Codes for Data Element 2/2 of the Customs Declaration Service \(CDS\)](#) on GOV.UK



For information on how to complete other fields in your declaration, visit the following guides on NICTA:

- [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#)
- [Full Frontier Declaration: Step-by-step guide](#)
- [Inventory-Linked Ports](#)

6.2 Reliefs, customs special procedures

Entering your goods into a specific customs procedure may provide relief from customs duties, import VAT and/or excise.

The customs procedure is declared in two parts:

- The **Procedure Code** (4-digits) used on the customs declaration reflects the requested procedure the goods are entering in to:

* Procedure Code	
0700	Release for free circulation with simultaneous entry to an excise warehouse
0721	Release for free circulation with simultaneous entry to an excise warehouse for goods re-imported after OP
0778	Release for free circulation from a FZ with simultaneous entry to an

- The **Additional Procedure Code** (3-digits) is used in combination with the procedure code to provide relief from customs duties, import VAT and/or excise:

* Additional Procedure Code	
000	
OGD	
1BN	
1CD	
1CG	
1DP	
1EB	
1SC	

Subject to meeting the respective criteria, there are specific **Procedure Codes** and **Additional Procedure Codes** that allow you to claim relief or suspension of UK duties due when goods are considered to be 'not at risk'.

**Example:**

Relief	Custom Special Procedure
Return Goods Relief (Series 61)	Authorised Use (Series 44)
Other Reliefs (Additional Procedures codes – Series C)	Inward Processing (Series 51)
	Temporary Admission (Series 53)
	Custom Warehousing (Series 71)

For further information on reliefs and custom special procedures supported by TSS refer to the [Reliefs and Duty Suspension: Overview and considerations for data input in TSS declarations](#) guide on NICTA.

Note: If your goods are ‘not at risk’ and none of the instruments described above can be used, UK duties will be applicable, and their payment will be charged on the respective declaration.

7 Applicable tariff to goods movements from RoW excluding EU to NI

TSS currently supports goods importing to NI from RoW excluding EU that are travelling by air or by sea to inventory-linked locations (for goods traveling as freight) or by air to non-inventory linked airports (for goods traveling as merchandise in baggage) within NI.

For these goods movements that are not in free circulation within GB prior to importation to NI, the **Goods Domestic Status** must be declared as ‘**NIIMP (Non-UK domestic status goods)**’.

Prior to the movement of goods, the parties involved need to determine if the goods will be considered ‘at risk’ or ‘not at risk’ of movement to the EU (for example, Ireland) after the arrival in NI.

- **Goods ‘at risk’** will be subject to **EU duties** (if applicable, following the [Northern Ireland Online Tariff](#) on GOV.UK)
- **Goods ‘not at risk’** will be subject to **UK duties** (if applicable, following the [UK Integrated Online Tariff](#) on GOV.UK)



Note: If you claim a preferential rate of duty which applies in the [UK Integrated Online Tariff](#) (on GOV.UK) but not the [Northern Ireland Online Tariff](#) (on GOV.UK), or vice versa, or there is a difference in code used to apply the preference, you will need to complete your declaration differently.

For further information and support on data completion instructions, refer to [EUPRF Preference mismatch on Northern Ireland declarations](#) on GOV.UK.

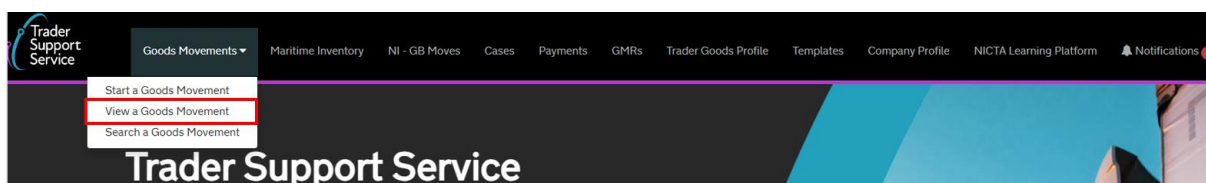
8 Reducing the goods' tariff payment on declarations under 'Pending Payment' status

8.1 Supplementary Declarations

If your Supplementary Declaration is in 'Pending Payment' status and you wish to use one of the instruments mentioned above, you can return your Supplementary Declaration to 'Draft' mode to make amendments.

To do this:

1. Click on [Goods Movements](#) at the top of the TSS Portal home page and select the link-option 'View a Goods Movement'



2. Find the [Supplementary Declarations \(by consignment\)](#) section on the left-hand side of the page

Type	
Goods Movements (by movement)	▼
Goods Movement (by consignment)	▼
Internal Market Movement Information (by consignment)	▼
SFD Declarations (by movement)	▼
SFD Declarations (by consignment)	▼
Supplementary Declarations (by consignment)	✕
Post Movement Internal Market Movement Information (by consignment)	▼
Full Frontier Declarations (by consignment)	▼

3. Find the [Supplementary Declaration \(SD\) Pending Payment](#) section within the Quick Filters menu:



In preparation for the simplified processes for Internal Market Movements (SPIMM), this page has been redesigned and some of the options in the list below have been renamed. Learn more at the [NICTA learning platform](#) about these changes and how they affect you.

View Goods Movement

Quick Filters

Pre-movement to-dos				Post-movement to-dos			
Entry Summary Declarations (ENS): Draft	Entry Summary Declarations (ENS): Input Required	Full Frontier Declarations (FFD): Input Required	Simplified Frontier Declarations (SFD): Input Required	Supplementary Declarations (SD): Draft	Supplementary Declarations (SD): Input Required	Supplementary Declarations (SD): Overdue	Supplementary Declarations (SD): Pending payment
9170	1425	1122	4489	11642	1903	11223	44

Select Type and Status to view Goods Movements and Declarations

4. From the list under the **Local Reference Number** column, select the Supplementary Declaration reference that you wish to amend

Supplementary Declarations (by consignment) - Pending Payment SUP Declarations Created last 12 months

Local Reference Number	Trader Reference	Importer Account	Exporter Name	Status	Period Declaration - Calendar Month	Submission Due Date	Arrival Date/Time
SUP0000000005000547	Linda M R22-S66-UKIMS-8107-005	Trader Three	Trader Five	Pending Payment		10/04/2024	01/09/2023 11:40:00
SUP0000000005000303		Trader Three	User Data is Private	Pending Payment		10/01/2024	09/12/2023 17:07:06
SUP000000000083546		Trader Three	Trader Three	Pending Payment		10/10/2023	13/09/2023 07:28:12

5. Scroll down to the bottom of the window and select **Recall to Draft** in the **Payment Summary** section:

Payment Summary

SUP000000000075362

Payment Due: £13.60

- VAT: £0.00
- Duty: £13.60
- Excise: £0.00

Total Amount Payable: £13.60

- VAT: £0.00
- Duty: £13.60
- Excise: £0.00

Recall to Draft Pay Now

The Supplementary Declaration will be recalled to 'Draft', and you will be able to edit fields again.

6. Once you are certain you have populated the fields correctly to use the relevant instrument to claim zero duties, submit the declaration by selecting **Submit** of the consignment page



[Add to Periodic Declaration](#)
[Convert to IMMI](#)
[Submit](#)

Required information [Any procedure\(s\) not currently supported by TSS?](#) [INCOTERM](#) [Delivery Location Town](#)

[Goods Records](#) ¹
[Header Additions/Deductions](#)
[Header Previous Document](#) ²
[Holder Of Authorisation](#) ³
[Guarantee Type](#)

[Goods Records](#)
[New](#)
[Import Previous Good\(s\)](#)
[Apply Scan](#)

[Goods Description](#)
[Goods Item Number](#)
[Commodity Code](#)
[Country of Origin](#)
[National Additional Code](#)
[Procedure Code](#)
[Item Gross Mass \(KG\)](#)

Duties will be calculated as part of the Supplementary Declaration submission.

You can confirm you have used an option to pay zero duties by going back to the [Supplementary Declarations \(by consignment\)](#) section and then finding the declaration in the sub-section [Closed SUP declarations](#).

Type	Status
Goods Movements (by movement)	▼ Draft SUP Declarations ▼
Goods Movement (by consignment)	▼ Input Required SUP Declarations ▼
Internal Market Movement Information (by consignment)	▼ Processing SUP Declarations ▼
SFD Declarations (by movement)	▼ Pending Payment SUP Declarations ▼
SFD Declarations (by consignment)	▼ Tax Calculation Verification Declarations ▼
Supplementary Declarations (by consignment)	✕ Payment Received SUP Declarations ▼
Post Movement Internal Market Movement Information (by consignment)	▼ Final Processing SUP Declarations ▼
Full Frontier Declarations (by consignment)	▼ Fiscal Hold SUP Declarations ▼
	▼ Closed SUP Declarations ▼
	▼ Cancelled SUP Declarations ▼
	▼ All SUP Declarations ▼

Note: Be aware that once you submit the Supplementary Declaration and it goes to 'Closed' status, it will not be possible to recall it to 'Draft' status. Monetary amendments after this stage need to be reported to HMRC directly.

- If your Supplementary Declaration was not submitted correctly and you submit it using your own Duty Deferment Account, you may need to apply for a **repayment** or **remission** on any duties using a **C285 form** (see [How to claim a repayment of import duty and VAT if you've overpaid](#) on GOV.UK)
- Alternatively, if the declaration has a status of 'Closed' and you realise that you have **underpaid**, refer to the **C2001 form**, see [Apply for a voluntary clearance amendment \(underpayment\) \(C2001\)](#) on GOV.UK
- If the TSS Portal continues to show that you need to pay duties, but you believe this is incorrect, call the TSS Contact Centre for support on 0800 060 8888

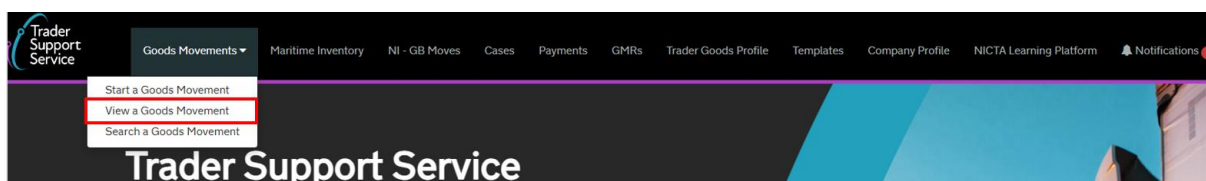


8.2 Full Frontier Declarations

When completing a Full Frontier Declaration, before the goods arrival, you will be asked to **Confirm Duty Calculation**. You will have the ability to **Recall to Draft** to check if the declaration can be amended to reduce or eliminate the duty, import VAT, and/or excise payable using one of the instruments explained in previous sections of this guide.

To do this:

1. Click on **Goods Movements** at the top of the TSS Portal home page and select the **View a Goods Movement** link



2. Find the **Full Frontier Declarations (by consignment)** section on the left-hand side of the page

Type	
Goods Movements (by movement)	▼
Goods Movement (by consignment)	▼
Internal Market Movement Information (by consignment)	▼
SFD Declarations (by movement)	▼
SFD Declarations (by consignment)	▼
Supplementary Declarations (by consignment)	▼
Post Movement Internal Market Movement Information (by consignment)	▼
Full Frontier Declarations (by consignment)	✕

3. Click on the **Pending Payments FFD Declarations** sub-section to show which Full Frontier Declarations you wish to edit



Status
Draft FFD Declarations
Input Required FFD Declarations
Amendment Required FFD Declarations
Processing FFD Declarations
Amendment Processing FFD Declarations
Pending Confirmation FFD Declarations
Pending Payment FFD Declarations
Awaiting Arrival FFD Declarations
Arrived FFD Declarations
Post Arrival Hold FFD Declarations
Closed FFD Declarations
Cancelled FFD Declarations
Invalidated or Seized FFD Declarations
All FFD Declarations

4. From the list under the **Local Reference Number** column, select the Full Frontier Declaration reference that you wish to amend

Full Frontier Declarations (by consignment) - Pending Payment FFD Declarations				Created last 6 months
Local Reference Number	Trader Reference	Importer Account	Status	
FFD000000000080357		Trader Three	Pending Payment	

5. Scroll down to the bottom of the window and select **Recall to Draft** in the **Payment Summary** section:

Payment Summary

FFD000000000080357

Payment Due: £1.64

- VAT: £0.00
- Duty: £1.64
- Excise: £0.00

Total Amount Payable: £1.64

- VAT: £0.00
- Duty: £1.64
- Excise: £0.00

[Recall to Draft](#)
[Pay Now](#)

The Full Frontier Declaration will be recalled to 'Draft', and you will be able to edit fields again.



6. Once you are certain you have populated the fields correctly to use the relevant instrument to claim zero duties, submit the declaration by clicking **Submit** at the bottom of the consignment page

Duties will be calculated as part of the Full Frontier Declaration submission, which should be payable at the time of submission to avoid any delays.

You can confirm you have used an option to pay zero duties by going back to the **Full Frontier Declarations (by consignment)** section and then finding the declaration in the sub-section **Closed FFD Declarations**.

Type	Status
Goods Movements (by movement)	▼ Draft FFD Declarations ▼
Goods Movement (by consignment)	▼ Input Required FFD Declarations ▼
Internal Market Movement Information (by consignment)	▼ Amendment Required FFD Declarations ▼
SFD Declarations (by movement)	▼ Processing FFD Declarations ▼
SFD Declarations (by consignment)	▼ Amendment Processing FFD Declarations ▼
Supplementary Declarations (by consignment)	▼ Pending Confirmation FFD Declarations ▼
Post Movement Internal Market Movement Information (by consignment)	▼ Pending Payment FFD Declarations ▼
Full Frontier Declarations (by consignment)	✕ Awaiting Arrival FFD Declarations ▼
	Arrived FFD Declarations ▼
	Post Arrival Hold FFD Declarations ▼
	Closed FFD Declarations ▼
	Cancelled FFD Declarations ▼
	Invalidated or Seized FFD Declarations ▼
	All FFD Declarations ▼

Note: Be aware that once you submit the Full Frontier Declaration and it goes to ‘Closed’ status, it will not be possible to recall it to ‘Draft’ status. Monetary amendments after this stage, need to be reported to HMRC directly.

- You may need to apply for a **repayment** or **remission** on any duties using a **C285 form** (see [How to claim a repayment of import duty and VAT if you've overpaid](#) on GOV.UK)
- Alternatively, if the declaration has a status of ‘Closed’ and you realise that you have **underpaid**, refer to the **C2001 form**, see [Apply for a voluntary clearance amendment \(underpayment\) \(C2001\)](#) on GOV.UK
- If the TSS Portal continues to show that you need to pay duties, but you believe this is incorrect, call the TSS Contact Centre for support on 0800 060 8888



9 How to resolve an issue

9.1 Data validation

Concerning data validation, sometimes the system may report errors associated with the declaration of a tariff preferential rate (for example, authorisations, guarantees, document codes, references.).

For help with solving errors that may be related to data validation, refer to the [Resolving Error Codes](#) guidance on NICTA.

9.2 Preference mismatch

Note: If you claim a preferential rate of duty which applies in the [UK Integrated Online Tariff](#) (on GOV.UK) but not the [Northern Ireland Online Tariff](#) (on GOV.UK), or vice versa, or there is a difference in code used to apply the preference, you will need to complete your declaration differently.

For further information and support on data completion instructions, refer to [EUPRF Preference mismatch on Northern Ireland declarations](#) on GOV.UK.

10 I need to know more

There are additional guides available on NICTA to support you with trade in and out of NI:

- [How to use the TSS Portal](#)
- [Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements](#)
- [Supplementary Declarations: Step-by-step guide](#)
- [Video: Supplementary Declarations GB-NI – a step-by-step guide](#)
- [Guidance on Full Frontier Declarations](#)
- [Video: Tariff on goods movements into NI webinar](#)
- [Guidance on controlled goods and the Online Tariff Tool](#)
- [Guidance on resolution to common error codes for Supplementary and Full Frontier Declarations](#)
- [Part 2 CDS Declaration Completion Requirements for The Northern Ireland Protocol](#) on GOV.UK
- [CDS Declaration and Customs Clearance Request Instructions \(UK Trade Tariff: volume 3 for CDS\)](#) – Part of the UK Tariff on GOV.UK

You can also consult the [TSS Contact Centre](#) for support on 0800 060 8888.



11 Changes to guidance and policy

Last updated September 2025

September 2025: Continuous improvement updates carried out throughout the guide.

May 2025: Removal of the Windsor Framework disclaimer.

March 2025: Guide amended to reflect Windsor Framework updated terminologies on screenshots / breadcrumbs, and in text.

January 2025: Updated to reflect changes in CDS.

March 2024: Guide amended with information relating to the use of using the correct EORI number.

January 2024: Updated to reflect GOV.UK updates associated with UKIMS and EORI, customs duty waiver allowance and TSS portal landing page changes.

October 2023: Updated to reflect current status of UKTS and UKIMS.

September 2023: Updated to add the guide's name and link for Customs Duty Waiver.

July 2023: Updated to reflect UK Internal Market Scheme (UKIMS) changes.

June 2023: Guide re-structure as part of continuous improvement.

April 2023: Updated to reflect EUPRF Additional Information new code.

February 2023: Updated to reflect UCC change.

January 2023: Updates to Dual Tariff.

December 2022: General improvements to guide. Update to include new link to HMRC Online Tariff Tool listed below commodity field.

October 2022: Updated screenshots to reflect new TSS Portal design.

July 2022: Addition of section on changes to guidance and policy.

June 2022: Updates for auto-generation of Final Supplementary Declaration as the last step on TSS Simplified Procedure.

April 2022: General improvements to guide.

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