TSS User Guides

Guidance on controlled goods and the Online Tariff Tool

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

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

This document provides guidance on moving controlled goods using the Trader Support Service (TSS) Simplified Procedure, Full Frontier Declaration and navigating the Online Tariff Tool. If you are moving controlled goods using the simplified processes for Internal Market Movements refer to the guidance on NICTA.

Goods under Prohibited and Restricted (P&R) measures need to fulfil European Union (EU) and United Kingdom (UK) compliance rules. This document doesn't provide an exhaustive list of all P&R measures that may apply when moving a good from Great Britain (GB) or Rest of World excluding the European Union (RoW excluding EU) to Northern Ireland (NI). Refer to the respective NI/UK Online Tariff to see if goods are controlled.

The screenshots used in this guide are for illustrative purposes only. These may not match the most recent version of the <u>Northern Ireland Online Tariff</u> on GOV.UK. You must check current duties and measures applicable to your goods movements.

2 Overview and definition of controlled goods within the Trader Support Service (TSS)

Goods are controlled if they are subject to special health, licensing or environmental controls and as such must be placed under customs control at the border. Controlled goods must be presented at the border for specific pre-clearance or Border Inspection Post controls.

Goods shown as restricted in the Northern Ireland Tariff must be entered as controlled goods and be accompanied by full supporting documentation such as Home Office licences, veterinary certificates and phytosanitary certificates.

If you are moving controlled goods, you are required to provide information at a consignment (header) and item level when completing an Entry Summary Declaration.

See the table below for examples of the different types and categories of controlled goods.





Category	Examples of good types that fall into this category	
Sanitary Phytosanitary goods [SPS] / Agri-products	Meat, poultry, dairy products, live animals, animal bones/blood, sausage skins, fur, soil, endangered species, fish & fishery products, plants and plants products, fruit and vegetables	
Chemical goods	Certain hazardous substances, mixtures and articles for their marketing and use on the market	
Excise goods	Any product subject to an excise duty, namely tobacco products, unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse, energy products, fuel, alcohol/alcoholic drinks	
Fluorinated gases & ozone- depleting substances	F hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) – the main type of fluorinated greenhouse gas (F-gas) and ozone-depleting substances (ODS) or products/equipment containing such gases	
Military products	Products specifically designed or modified for military purposes – Export Control Joint Unit (ECJU)	
Offensive weapons	Certain knives, knuckle dusters etc., as detailed in section 141 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988	
Rough diamonds	From outside the European Union (EU) and Rest of World Excluding the European Union (RoW Excluding EU)	

3 Controlled goods licences and certificates by category

Moving Controlled Goods using the Trader Support Service (TSS)

Before moving goods from Great Britain (GB) to Northern Ireland (NI) or from the Rest of World Excluding the European Union (RoW Excluding EU) to NI, you must ensure you comply with national and international legislation.

Use the questions below to help you prepare the information you will need when moving goods between GB and NI.

What is being moved?

- Identify the product category and commodity code classification to verify any product specific requirements via the <u>Trade Tariff</u> tool on GOV.UK
- Verify the technical specifications of your product, the application and the origin of the product

• Are the goods controlled?

 Refer to the <u>Northern Ireland Online Tariff</u> on GOV.UK to check if your goods are considered controlled and require a licence or certificate to move from GB to NI





3.1 Examples of required documentation by goods category and the associated guidance

3.1.1 Sanitary Phytosanitary goods (SPS goods)

- Animal and Plant Health Association (APHA) Licence refer to <u>The Association of Port</u>
 Health Authorities and <u>Export or move plants and plant products from Great Britain and</u>

 Northern Ireland on GOV.UK
- Import and export of plants refer to <u>DAERA</u>
- Catch Document refer to <u>DAERA</u>
- Certificate of Organic Conformity (COI) refer to <u>Importing organic food to the UK</u>
- Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Licence refer to <u>Licences for the import/export of agricultural products</u> and the <u>Rural Payments Agency</u>
- Common Health Entry Document (CHED) refer to <u>CHED</u> and <u>TRACES NT</u>
 Documentation
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Permit – refer to the <u>CITES</u> website and <u>Check if you need a CITES permit to</u> import or export endangered species for guidance
- Forestry Commission Inspection Document refer to the <u>Forestry Commission</u> on GOV.UK and <u>Import and export of plants and trees</u> and <u>Import and export of wood and</u> bark on DAERA

Websites by region

- NI: Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
- Trade with Northern Ireland Plant Health Portal
- England: Animal and Plant Health Agency
- Wales: <u>Natural Resources Wales</u> (NRW) Licence
- Scotland: Scottish Government Rural Payments & Inspections Division (SGRPID) Licence
 Rural Payments and Services

Further guidance

- Guidance on importing live animals or animal products on GOV.UK
- Northern Ireland Retail Movement Scheme (NIRMS)
- Export or move plants and plant products from Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Import and export of plants
- <u>Trade with Northern Ireland Plant Health Portal</u>
- Northern Ireland Plant Health Label Scheme (NIPHL)





• Importing live animals and products of animal origin

3.1.2 Chemical goods

- Domestic Licence refer to Precursor chemical licensing guidance on GOV.UK
- HSE Approval PIC refer to Export and import of hazardous chemicals Prior Informed
 Consent (PIC) and The GB Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Regulation
- REACH Certificate of Compliance refer to <u>UK registration</u>, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH), <u>Understanding REACH</u> and <u>Substances restricted</u> under REACH

3.1.3 Excise goods

- Administrative Reference Code (ARC) refer to How to use EMCS
- Consignor Registration refer to <u>Excise movements: apply to be a registered consignor</u> (EX72) on GOV.UK and <u>SEED - Excise Product</u>
- Electronic Administrative Document (eAD) refer to <u>Guidance on how to complete and submit an electronic administrative document (eAD)</u> on GOV.UK and <u>Receive goods into and remove goods from an excise warehouse (Excise Notice 197)</u>

3.1.4 Fluorinated gases & ozone-depleting substances

- Certificate of conformity refer to Certificate of conformity for new vehicles
- **Verification report** refer to <u>Environment Agency</u>, <u>Fluorinated gases</u> (<u>F gases</u>) <u>guidance</u> and <u>Fluorinated gas</u> (<u>F gas</u>): <u>guidance for users</u>, <u>producers and traders</u>

3.1.5 Rough diamonds

Kimberly Certificate – contact the Government Diamond Office, Foreign &
 Commonwealth Office at kpuk@fco.gov.uk, or refer to Export rough diamonds: special rules

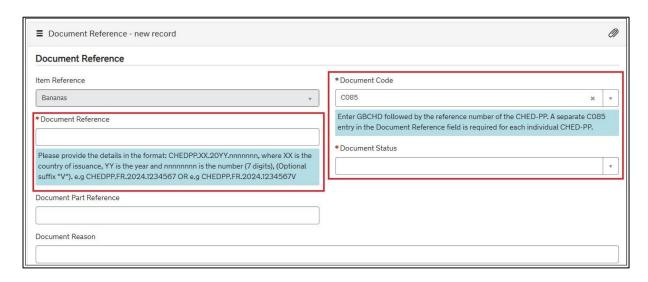
4 Useful information when moving controlled goods

- Refer to the <u>Northern Ireland Online Tariff</u> on GOV.UK to identify which controls apply and which certificates, licences or other documents are needed
- Engage with the relevant authority that governs controls for your good types, such as DEFRA/DAERA for SPS-related goods, to ensure that you have fully met their requirements
- Check information on <u>Moving licensed goods into or out of Northern Ireland</u> on GOV.UK.
 for details that apply for your goods movement



- Refer to <u>Appendix 5A (Union codes)</u> and <u>Appendix 5B (Document Status Codes)</u> on GOV.UK for more details on Documents Codes and Status Codes. You can find further information in the <u>Document Code Guide</u> on NICTA
- Refer to the <u>Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements</u> for details of information required for Entry Summary Declaration data submission
- Attach any licences, certificates or other related documents upfront, to avoid delays if
 your movement is selected for additional checks. You can find instructions on how to do
 this in the Entry Summary Declaration: Step-by-step guide
- For GB to NI domestic movements 'NIDOM' must be entered into the Goods Domestic Status
- All SPS controlled goods need a Net Mass entered at item level

Example: Moving SPS Goods in the TSS Portal



The following is a list of the different types of Common Health Entry Document (CHED) which must be entered for the appropriate product along with the relevant document code:

- CHED.PP Plants and plant products
- CHED.D Food and feed of non-animal origin
- CHED.P Food and products of animal origin
- CHED.A Live animals

Refer to <u>Appendix 5A (Union codes)</u> and <u>Appendix 5B (Document Status Codes)</u> on GOV.UK to check which Documents Codes and Status Codes are required for your goods. You can find further information in the <u>Document Code Guide</u> on NICTA.

You must make sure the information on your declaration matches the information on the relevant CHED certification. If it does not match, the carrier may need to report for





inspection. More information can be found in <u>Moving licensed goods into or out of Northern</u> Ireland on GOV.UK.

Note: For products of animal origin (POAO) and high-risk food of non-animal origin (HRFNAO), the status code XW can be used for NI movements where CHED-P or CHED-D is not required, such as a product being imported for research. You must enter the text 'Waiver claimed' in the **Document Reason** field.

XW can also be used for NI movements alongside the relevant **Document Code** for transit movements from EU-GB-NI where the CHED reference is not required. In this case, 'NIIMP' should be entered for the **Goods Domestic Status**.

More information

- More information on these fields can be found in the <u>Data guide: TSS declaration data</u> requirements on NICTA
- For guidance on how to register for TRACES NT and apply for CHED certificates, see the <u>TRACES NT Documentation</u> guidance

5 Navigating the Online Tariff Tool

5.1 Step 1: Decide the right Online Tariff Tool to use based on the information you need and the information you have

For prohibitions and restrictions

Use the <u>Northern Ireland Online Tariff</u> on GOV.UK for prohibitions and restrictions associated with any goods you are moving from GB to NI / RoW Excluding EU to NI.



For Duties, VAT and Excise

- (a) For non-UK domestic 'at risk' goods, use the Northern Ireland Online Tariff on GOV.UK
- (b) For UK domestic 'not at risk' goods no duties apply if you are able to declare goods 'not at risk'; see guidance on Moving goods you bring into Northern Ireland as 'not at risk' of moving to the EU on GOV.UK.





(c) Use the <u>UK Integrated Online Tariff</u> on GOV.UK only if you **know your goods are 'not at risk' and are non-UK Domestic goods** (such as, they're in a customs warehouse and duty has not been paid

	UK domestic	Non-UK domestic
'at risk'	NI Tariff	NI Tariff (a)
'not at risk'	Duties, Tariffs and Excise do not apply ¹ (b)	GB Tariff (c)

Note: Duties do not need to be paid for UK Domestic movements from GB to NI if you are able to declare goods 'not at risk'. See guidance on <u>Moving goods you bring into Northern Ireland as 'not at risk' of moving to the EU</u> on GOV.UK. Other restrictions may still apply to your goods and can be found in the NI Online Tariff for this case.

'At risk' explained

- 'at risk' applies to goods that enter NI but may later be sold or consumed within the EU
- 'not at risk' applies to goods that will be for sale to or final use by end-consumers located in the UK

To identify if your goods can be designated 'not at risk' and if tariffs apply to your goods movement, see the <u>Tariffs on goods movements to Northern Ireland (NI)</u> guide on NICTA.

What is UK domestic status?

Goods have UK domestic status if they are in free circulation in the UK and all national taxes due have been paid. This will apply to the majority of GB-NI movements unless transiting GB from a third country, or under duty suspense in GB (such as customs warehousing).

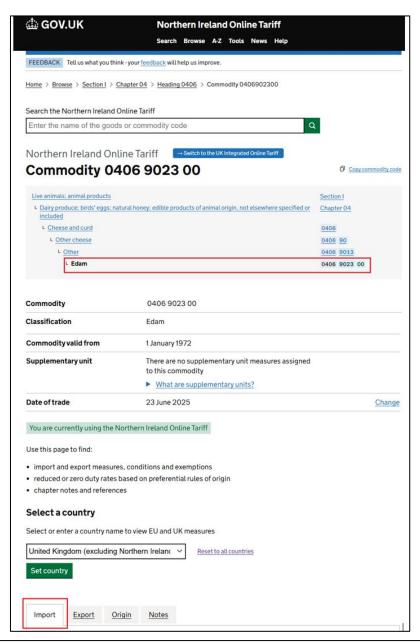
5.2 Step 2: Find the page for your commodity

Enter the commodity code for the goods you're declaring into the search field.





Verify that you've arrived on the correct page for your commodity and click the **Import** tab.



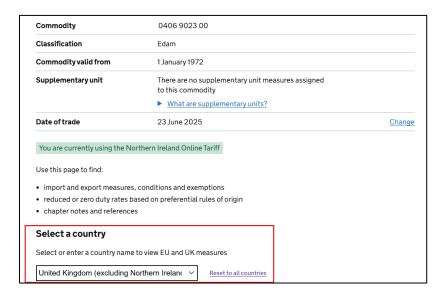


Note: You can use the Online Tariff Tool to search for the commodity codes of the goods you are moving using key words related to your goods. There is guidance on GOV.UK on <u>Finding commodity codes for imports into or exports out of the UK</u>, and further information is available in the How to identify your commodity codes guide on NICTA.

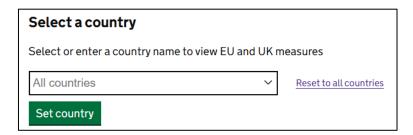
5.3 Step 3: Identify if your goods are controlled

Navigate to the drop-down menu as shown below and choose the appropriate country you are importing from (the goods' country of origin).

For GB to NI movements, if the goods have UK origin (goods made in UK), choose
 'United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland) (GB)'; otherwise, select the goods' country of origin



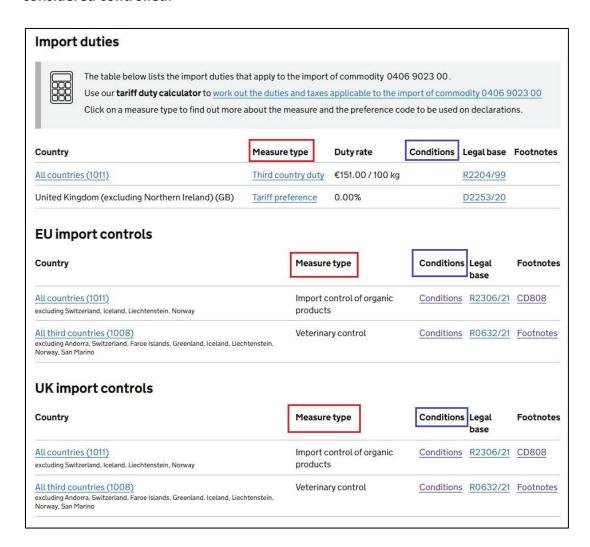
 If you use the tariff to enter goods not domestic to the UK (such as movements RoW Excluding EU to NI - National duties not paid), use the goods' country of origin for the non-domestic goods as the first search



- In the second column you will see the **measures** that apply
- In the third column you will see any conditions that are associated with that measure



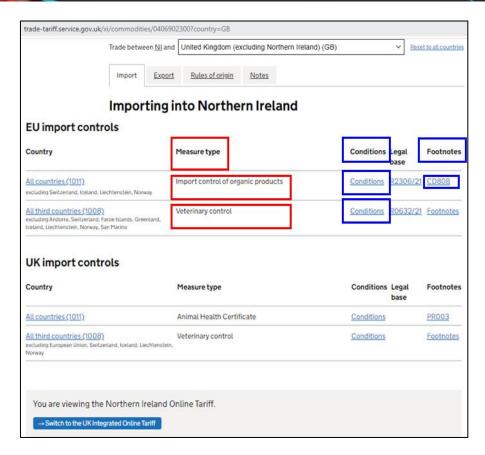
If when you click on the Conditions associated with a measure, it shows that you need to provide certificates, licences or other documents with your goods, your goods are considered controlled.



5.4 Step 4: Identify import control measures associated with your commodity

In the list, find measures that impose restrictions on the movement of goods, for example the measure labelled 'Import control of organic products' below. **Multiple measures may apply to your good, ensure that you review the full list of measures.**





Read the **conditions** and information under the respective hyperlinks to understand the implications of this control. In this case, a document code **C644** should be entered to indicate that goods carry claims to be organic, and a certificate is needed to prove that.

If the goods don't carry that claim, document code **Y929** should be entered. This requires no certificate.





See the **Appendices** section in <u>Data Element 2/3: Documents and Other Reference Codes of the Customs Declaration Service (CDS)</u> for an overview of codes across different series and guidance on those that are likely to impact a goods state as controlled.

5.5 Step 5: Remember to check footnotes and perform other searches

In addition to controls in the list, further controls may be documented in the footnotes of the commodity page.

Footnotes				
Code	Description			
TN701	According to Council Regulation (EU) No 692/2014 (OJ L183, p. 9) it shall be prohibited to import into European Union goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol.			
	The prohibition shall not apply in respect of goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol which have been made available to the Ukrainian authorities for examination, for which compliance with the conditions conferring entitlement to preferential origin has been verified and for which a certificate of origin has been issued in accordance with the Association Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part.			
	According to Council Regulation (EU) 2022/263 (OJ L42I, p. 77): It shall be prohibited to import into the European Union goods originating in non-government controlled areas of the Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts of Ukraine. The import prohibitions shall not apply in respect of goods originating in the specified territories which have been made available to the Ukrainian authorities for examination, for which compliance with the conditions conferring entitlement to preferential origin has been verified and for which a certificate of origin has been issued in accordance with the Association Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part.			

Note: The process in this guide may not be exhaustive for identifying all the restrictions associated with the commodity you want to move. As already mentioned, you may need to perform multiple searches.

Criteria for other searches may be:

- Searching for the country of origin in addition to the country of dispatch
- Searching for rules that apply to ingredients (or components, precursors, for example) of a good and the origin of that ingredient, that carry over to the result of significant processing

Further guidance can be found in Check your goods meet the rules of origin on GOV.UK.

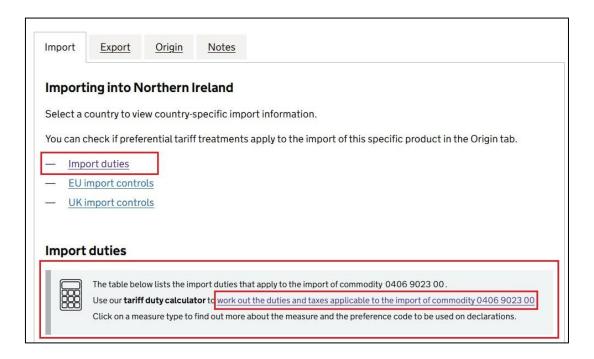
GOV.UK provides:

- Further guidance on <u>UK Trade Tariff: import prohibitions and restrictions</u>
- Information on specific categories such as <u>High risk food of non-animal origin</u>



5.6 Step 6: Identify financial measures associated with your commodity

In order to check the import duties that may be due for your commodity, use the tariff duty calculator:



The tariff duty calculator will help you to identify information you may require for your movement, such as:

- Excise calculation and additional codes
- National additional codes (such as VAT or VATZ)
- Third country duties
- Suspensions (and the conditions under which they apply)
- Tariff suspensions

These financial controls are not applicable to:

- Goods domestic to the UK (national duties paid, free circulation in the UK)
- Goods not 'at risk' of moving to the EU

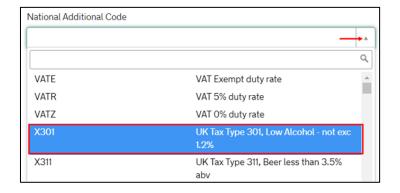
Guidance on these data field examples is available in the <u>Data guide: TSS declaration data</u> requirements on NICTA.

5.7 Step 7: The information found within the NI Tariff can be used to fill in several of the fields in the TSS Portal

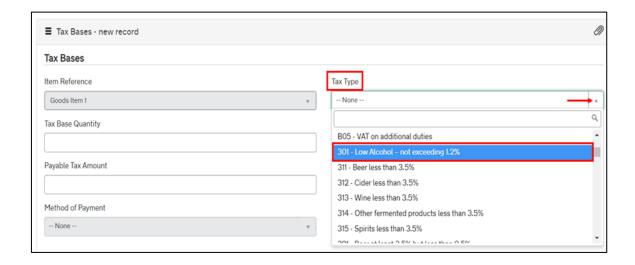
The case shown here is for additional code and tax base units (financial measure – Excise).



Consignment (header) level



Item level



For guidance on completing declarations and associated fields, consult the following TSS guides:

- Entry Summary Declaration: Step-by-step guide
- Supplementary declarations: Step-by-step guide
- Full Frontier Declaration: Step-by-step guide

6 I need to know more

There are additional guides available on <u>NICTA</u> to support you with trade into and out of Northern Ireland:

- Data guide: TSS declaration data requirements
- Goods Description Guide
- Tariffs on goods movements to Northen Ireland (NI)
- Entry Summary Declaration: Step-by-step guide





- Supplementary Declarations: Step-by-step guide
- Full Frontier Declaration: Step-by-step guide
- <u>Document Code Guide</u>
- Checklist: Entry Summary Declarations for traders of controlled goods
- If your declaration cannot be processed due to an error, see the <u>Guidance on resolution</u> to common error codes for <u>Supplementary and Full Frontier Declarations</u> for instructions on how to resolve the most common errors
- How to use the TSS Portal

You can also Contact Trader Support Services (TSS) for support on 0800 060 8888.

7 Changes to guidance and policy

Last updated September 2025.

September 2025: Hyperlink added for government guidance on moving licensed goods into or out of Northern Ireland, and CERTEX introduction.

July 2025: Converted from PowerPoint to Word format. Continuous improvement changes applied throughout the guide.