1 Why use transit to move goods to the EU?

Transit allows goods to move from one customs territory to another without being physically present in the territory. This can be useful for moving goods between countries in the EU and between the EU and third countries. Transit can simplify customs processes and reduce costs for traders.

2 What does a GB to EU transit movement consist of?

A GB to EU transit movement typically consists of the following steps:

1. **Lodge a Transit Declaration**
   - The exporter must lodge a transit declaration with the appropriate customs authority in the exporting country.
   - This declaration identifies the transit movement, the goods involved, and the points of entry and exit.

2. **Export Customs Declaration**
   - An export customs declaration must be lodged in the country of departure.
   - This declaration details the goods being exported and the duties to be paid.

3. **Complete the Office of Transit Premises**
   - Goods must be presented at the office of transit premises, where a TAD (Transit Admission Document) is produced, allowing the transit movement to start.

4. **Transit Countries**
   - Goods are transported through one or more countries without being physically present in the territory.
   - Each transit country may require a transit declaration and customs clearance.

5. **Arrival in the EU**
   - Goods arrive in the EU at the office of destination.
   - The importer must lodge a transit declaration with the appropriate customs authority.
   - This declaration details the goods being imported and any duties to be paid.

6. **Final Destination**
   - Goods are placed into free circulation in the EU.

Additional requirements may apply depending on the nature of the transit movement and the countries involved.