



USM239: Common Entry Trade User Guide

Abstract

This document provides an introduction to the Trade Entry User Guides and a guide to the operation of the common transactions available to the Trade for handling both Import and Export Entries. It is one of the Trade User Guides.

Origin/Author: John Walker

Approved By: Glen Robe

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Prepared by: HMRC (CDIO (C&IT) – CHIEF)
Dukes Court
Duke Street
Woking
GU21 5XR
03000 577107



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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope

This document provides an introduction to the Trade Entry User Guides and gives details of the common transactions that may be granted to Trade users for handling both Import and Export Entries. It includes a description of how the transaction definitions should be interpreted, and gives an overview of Entry processing in CHIEF and the definition of some Entry data.

The Trade Entry User Guides should be read in conjunction with References [1], [2] and [3] that together give a general explanation of CHIEF terms and concepts. Together, the guides form a source of reference for the CHIEF system.

1.2 Contents

The first few sections cover transaction processing, common features, Route and Status values, details of some declared data and an overview of the reports that are produced.

The guide then describes the common entry transactions that may be available to you, subject to access permission granted by Customs. These transactions handle both Import and Export Entries and related consolidations and movements.

Each transaction is described in its own section. The sections are in the alphabetical order of the transaction command codes.

Any special considerations that only apply to Imports or Exports are identified within the Business Description.

1.3 Relationship with Other User Guides

The scope of the Trade Entry User Guide documents is limited to those transactions that you are able to use when performing tasks associated with Import and new Export Entries. This encompasses the transactions that create, amend, grant permission to progress, notify arrival and notify departure and are defined in the following documents:

- Import Entry Trade User Guide (see Reference [4]);
- Export Entry Trade User Guide (see Reference [5]);

Other tasks that you may also need to perform, such as the retrieval of Reference Data, are covered in other User Guides. You can find an index to these in Reference [1]. In particular the common transactions (e.g. retrieval from store) that support the Entry transactions are defined in Reference [6]. You should note that this guide covers only the transactions that are available to you via the CHIEF HCI.

The reports that are generated by the Entry transactions are defined in the Trade Interface Specification (see Reference [7]).

1.4 Terminology

Imports and Exports use the same the terminology where possible. Some terms that have been introduced for Exports may, through common transactions, appear in the Import context. Such terms are explained below.

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1.4.1 Submitting Trader / Paying Agent

A Submitting Trader is the person or organisation responsible for the preparation and input of a declaration to CHIEF. The Submitting Trader is permitted to amend the declaration.

For Imports the term Paying Agent was used because paying the revenue was originally one of the main reasons for needing an agent at the frontier. This terminology was not really appropriate for CFSP and even less so for NES so the term Submitting Trader was introduced for Exports and is now used in the Import context as well as Paying Agent.

1.4.2 Handling Agent

A Handling Agent is a person or organisation responsible for a consignment at a particular location. A Handling Agent is not permitted to amend a declaration but is able to perform actions relating to the movement of the goods (e.g. associate consignments, notify departure).

1.5 Relationship among List and Display Transactions

The diagram below shows the transaction that is entered when you downward select from within a particular field in a given transaction.

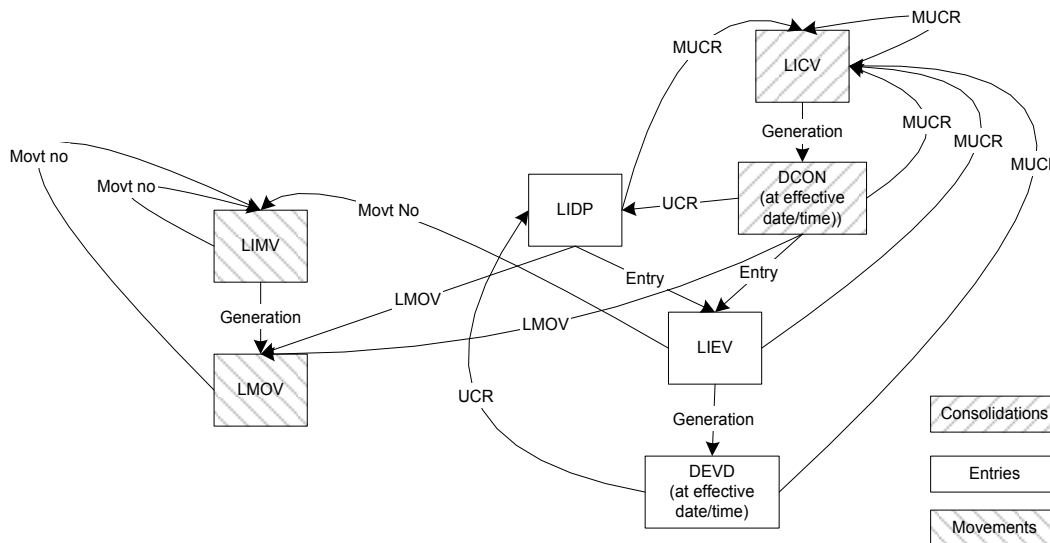


Figure 1 - Relationship among list and display transactions

LIMV, LICV and LIEV show all versions (generations) of a movement, a consolidation and an Entry respectively. Downward selection of a version enters LMOV, DCON and DEVD respectively to show the state at the particular version.

Downward selection of a particular movement, consolidation or entry enters LIMV, LICV and LIEV respectively to show all generations of the object.

END OF SECTION 1



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2. Transaction Processing

This section explains how transactions are defined in the Customs Entry User Guides and explains some run time features.

Many transactions permit the use of the command line to invoke a transaction directly, by-passing a subsequent parameter screen, by entering the transaction code and all required parameters on the command line. Where the facility is available this is described in the sub-section entitled "Starting the Transaction". Use of the facility is subject to an overall limit imposed by the length of the command line (38 characters). As the transaction code and separator comprise 5 characters, the maximum length of the supplied parameter(s) is 33 characters. Should the constraint prove a problem (e.g. within DCON where the maximum length of a UCR is 35 characters), the user must enter the transaction code initially and on the subsequent parameter screen enter the required parameters.

2.1 Interpretation of the Transaction Definitions in the User Guide

The purpose of this section is to help you understand a number of features of the structure and content of the Customs Entry User Guides. The structure of the user guides is based on each transaction being defined in its own section with sub-sections for:

- Business description;
- Starting the transaction;
- Document data giving sample screens;
- Document structure;
- Field completion rules;
- Field details;
- Cross-field validation checks.

The interpretation of the screens and tables is explained in the following sub-sections.

2.1.1 Presentation of Document Data on the Screen

In many of the transactions the quantity of information being captured or displayed exceeds the capacity of a single screen. All this data is assembled in a 'Document' and the screen acts as a moving window over the Document. The Document is made up of 'Segments' some of which appear many times in the Document. To support the data shown on the screen prints, a table is provided to show you the repeating segments within the Document. This information is necessary so that you can appreciate the effect of using the 'Add Segment' and 'Delete Segment' functions described in Reference [2].

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2.1.2 Definition of the Document Structure

The description should be read with reference to the example table that follows:

Seg. Level	Seg. Id.	Segment Description	Min Segs in Set	Max Segs in Set	Add'l Segs
1	a	Header AI Statement	0	99	1
2	b	Header Document	0	99	1
3	c	Header country on route	0	9	1
4	d	Item	1	99	1
4.1	e	Package	1	99	1
4.2	f	Container	0	99	1
4.3	g	Item country on route	0	9	1
4.4	h	Previous document	1	9	1
4.5	i	AI Statement	0	99	1
4.6	j	Document	0	99	1
4.7	k	Tax line	0	10	2

The meaning of the various columns in these tables is given:

- a. **Seg. Level** - this column identifies the relative position and level of nesting of the segments which comprise the document:
 - 'n' repeats as defined in one place within the document as a whole.
 - 'n.m' repeats as defined within each occurrence of 'n'.
- b. **Seg. Id** - this letter appears in every field comprising the first occurrence of the segment in a presentation within this user guide and defines the content of the segment.
- c. **Segment Description** - this gives a brief description of the content of the segment.
- d. **Min Segs in Set** - this defines the minimum number of segments that have to be present in the segment set for a committal of a document.
- e. **Max Segs in Set** - this identifies the maximum number of segments that can exist in a particular set.
- f. **Add'l Segs** - this shows the number of additional blank segments which are added to the Document when you use the "Add Segments" function. The "Add Segments" function is never allowed to make the number of segments exceed the maximum as stated in "Max Segs in Set". If the "Delete Segment" function is applied where a fixed number of segments is defined, or where the minimum number of segments exist, the delete causes an automatic add of a blank segment so that a valid number of segments is retained.

Note that the Document that is displayed when you first enter any Insert transaction will contain a default number of segments in each set. The sample input screens in the user guides show the default number of segments so the number is not included in the Document structure table. The Display and List transactions do not have Document Structure tables since the number of segments cannot be changed.



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Under some circumstances additional segments may be inserted into a document by the system in response to data input. For example, when a declaration is subject to FEC, an optional segment is inserted within the first screen of the declaration requesting the user to confirm the accuracy of certain input data (e.g. Country of destination). Such optional segments are not shown on the sample screens in this user guide.

2.2 Run Time Considerations

2.2.1 Navigation between Screens

The final line of the screen, the Action Line, contains a field into which one of the Action Codes appearing on this line may be entered. The generic use of Action Codes is described in Reference [2]. For Entry processing the following Action Codes have specific significance, as described below.

VALIDATE This action causes the data that you have entered or amended to be submitted for primary and secondary validation. If the data passes primary validation it is passed to secondary validation. If the data fails primary validation you are given the opportunity to amend it. If you resubmit it for validation without applying any amendments it undergoes secondary validation regardless of the primary validation errors, but some of the results are indeterminate.

No updates are performed even if the data passes validation, and you always have the opportunity to decide what to do next.

COMMIT This action causes the data which you have entered or amended to be submitted for primary and secondary validation. If it passes all validation it is then committed to the CHIEF database and the transaction ends without the opportunity for further intervention.

STORE This action causes your data to be kept for subsequent further amendment if it contains errors. The action is rejected unless the data contains at least one validation error. The transaction terminates following the successful invocation of this action, any previously stored data being overwritten. The Entry remains at the same version.

EXIT This action terminates a display transaction and returns you to the point at which a series of nested displays were commenced. This action is not available during an insert or an amend transaction, and does not appear on the list if 'abort' does.

RETURN This action terminates a display transaction and returns you to the calling transaction or to the command screen if the call was from that point. This action is not available during an insert or an amend transaction, and does not appear on the list if 'abort' does.

ABORT This action terminates an insert or amend transaction and returns you to the calling transaction or to the command screen if the call was from that point. No update of the database takes place and the contents of the document are discarded. If the Entry has associated stored data this remains unaltered by the 'abort'. This action does not appear on the list if 'return' does.

CANCEL This action is only available when the transaction is continuing a stored amendment (not a stored insert). It serves the same function as 'abort' but in addition it discards any 'stored' amendments attached to the Entry since the last committed version.



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REVERT This action is only available when the transaction is continuing a stored amendment (not a stored insert). It performs the same function as 'cancel' but the 'amend' transaction continues with the document data reset to the committed version of the Entry on which the stored amendment was based. It does not affect the database and it does not terminate the transaction.

Normally the next action would be to apply amendments to the committed version and to complete the transaction with 'commit'. If you terminate the transaction by 'abort' then the effect is as if 'revert' had never been invoked in the first place and the original stored data remains available. If you terminate the transaction with 'cancel' the stored data is permanently lost.

2.2.2 Escape Sequences

The foregoing section describes how you interact with CHIEF by entering a command in the Action Box. You can also invoke one transaction from within another by 'Downward Selection', and within some transactions you can switch between various formats of presentation of the data on display. This invocation or switch is achieved by typing an appropriate 'escape sequence'. The escape sequences vary depending on the type of equipment in use, and are defined in the user guides provided by your equipment suppliers. Note that when using the escape sequences, the position of the cursor may be significant.

Invocation of one transaction from within another is achieved by placing the cursor on a field and typing the escape sequence. For example it is possible to invoke DEVD (Display Entry Version Details) from LIEV (List Entry Versions) by selecting a particular version from the list on display. This mechanism also provides access to the transaction for processing Stored Entry data using LSTR. (LSTR is described in References [2] and [6]).

Switching between various formats for presentation of the data on display is also achieved with an additional set of escape sequences. The Display Entry Version Details transaction (DEVD) uses this facility (see References [4] and [5]).

2.3 Operational and Training Modes

All Entry transactions may be used in Training Mode. General information on the use of Training Mode is contained in Reference [2].

The following sections describe general differences between Training Mode and Operational Mode relevant to Entry processing.

2.3.1 Profiles and Checks

Unless Training Profiles and Checks are set up, an Entry, instigated in Training mode, will not generate a "Reason for Check". This is because Operational Profiles and Checks data is not available to users in Training mode.



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2.3.2 Entry Numbers

While utilising Training mode, automatically allocated Entry Numbers (see 3.5.1) are taken from a series of numbers separate from the Operational series.

2.3.3 Reports

Any report generated by a user in Training mode is printed with “TRAINING SPECIMEN” at the top of each page.

2.3.4 Licences

Whilst Entries declaring Licences are permitted in training mode, separate training instances of these objects are required.

END OF SECTION 2

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3. Business Overview of Common Entry Features

This section includes common concepts and controls that apply to the common transactions described in this guide and also to the other Trade Entry User Guides (see References [4] and [5]).

3.1 Entry Input by Trader or Customs

Both Trade and Customs staff can enter declarations to CHIEF. Traders can make a declaration in paper form using the appropriate document (SAD, C21), in which case it is input to CHIEF by Customs staff. Traders can submit declarations electronically to CHIEF by EDI (see 3.8) or at the HCI as defined in the Trade Entry User Guides. Entries keyed by Customs are referred to as CIE (Customs Input of Entries) and those input by the trade as DTI (Direct Trader Input).

3.2 Entry States

Entries submitted to CHIEF can be recorded on CHIEF:

- while declared data is invalid;
- in anticipation of the arrival of the goods at the Office of Import/Export;
- while goods are on hand or, for Exports, further movements and departures can occur;
- for information once all actions support by CHIEF have occurred.

These states are described in the following sub-sections.

3.2.1 Declarations Stored with Errors

When inserting or amending an Entry via HCI you may opt to 'store' it for later retrieval and completion or correction. The data may be stored during initial input of a declaration or when an attempt to amend an Entry has resulted in a validation error. It is only possible to store an Entry that is in error - if it is valid it may only be committed. Stored Entries may be subject to automatic deletion (see 3.3.1).

3.2.2 Pre-lodged Entries

Entries may be accepted prior to the arrival of the Goods in which case their arrival must be notified to CHIEF before the declaration is legally accepted. Until this notification is received, the Entry is 'pre-lodged'. Import and Export declarations can be pre-lodged except for Supplementary Declarations and Import Warehouse Removals. Pre-lodged Entries may be subject to automatic deletion (see 3.3.1).

3.2.3 Legally Accepted Entries

Entries are legally accepted when a valid declaration is made for which the goods are on hand (and therefore available for examination by Customs at the specified goods location). This may be notified via the goods arrived indicator on the declaration or by means of an arrival notification which, for Exports, may precede the receipt of the declaration. For Supplementary Declarations the legal acceptance date and time is declared (as the tax point date and time). The acceptance of an error-free Supplementary Declaration onto CHIEF establishes a legally accepted Entry.

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The legal acceptance date and time establishes the point at which 'measures' such as taxes and Licensing become applicable.

Throughout this user guide the term 'acceptance' is used alone to denote committal to CHIEF of an error-free declaration. The term pre-lodged is used for a declaration that is provisionally accepted prior to arrival at the Office of Import/Export.

3.2.4 Direct and Indirect Exports

A Direct Export is an Export which leaves the territory of the EU directly from the UK. An Indirect Export is an Export which leaves the territory of the EU via another Member State of the EU. An Indirect export is identified by the completion of Office of Exit (box 29) on the declaration. This specifies the EU office where the goods are expected to leave the EU. Note that an Export entry that doesn't have an Office of Exit specified, perhaps because it wasn't known when the declaration was made, may later turn out to have been an Indirect Export. This will become apparent by the receipt of a message from another Member State specifying the actual Office of Exit.

3.2.5 Finalised Entries

No further update to an Import or Export entry is permitted once six months have elapsed since legal acceptance. If further events occur, they must be handled by means outside CHIEF.

In order to implement this, the notion of 'finalisation' is extended so that an entry is either *explicitly* finalised or *implicitly* finalised. Updates are not permitted once the entry is 'finalised'.

There is one exception to the general rule forbidding updates after finalisation:

- Certain consolidation related actions are allowed more than 6 months after legal acceptance, even if these would *normally* result in an update to the entry (the entry is not actually updated). This is to allow the consolidation to be progressed even if a particular entry cannot be updated. The action is specially notified to Customs.

In addition, certain actions are forbidden earlier than the finalisation time:

- Arrivals are rejected if they are later than 5 months after legal acceptance. This is to allow time for permission to progress and departure to be recorded before the 6 months are up.
- Supplementary Declarations with a tax point more than 180 days ago are rejected. This is to allow time for clearance before the 6 months are up.

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Explicit Finalisation

An entry is explicitly finalised as a result of one of the events identified in the table below. The ICS (see 4.3.1, 4.4.1) identifies when the entry is in a finalised state.

Event	Type of Entry	ICS
Clearance	Import	01 03 04 13 15 21 33 43
Cancellation	Import or Export	92
Termination for one of the following reasons: Released to Queen's Warehouse; Responsibility transferred to MSS; Seized; Destroyed.	Import or Export	05 06 07 09
An import entry still awaiting clearance 6 months (183 days) after legal acceptance is automatically finalised by the CHIEF system with responsibility transferred to MSS.	Import	06
An Export entry whose details have not been transferred to Other Government Systems (OGSs) 6 months (183 days) after legal acceptance is automatically finalised by the CHIEF system with responsibility transferred to MSS.	Export	06
An Indirect export that has not been notified as having exited the EU 6 months (183 days) after legal acceptance is automatically finalised by the CHIEF system with responsibility transferred to MSS.	Export	06

Implicit Finalisation

An export entry is implicitly considered to be 'finalised' if:

- 6 months (183 days) have elapsed after legal acceptance and
- details of an Export entry have been "Transferred to OGSs" and
- the export is direct, or the export is indirect and notification of exit from the EU has been received by CHIEF.

Note that if details have not been "Transferred to OGSs" or an indirect export has not exited, then the entry would be *explicitly* finalised once 6 months had elapsed after legal acceptance (ICS "06").

When an entry is implicitly finalised, it is not updated with a 'finalised' status.

3.2.6 Export Entry Departure

First (UK) departure of an Export Entry is an important event in the Entry's life on CHIEF for the following reasons:

- for Entries with a CAP Refund claim, it alerts CHIEF to the fact that for most Claim Types, the claim details can be transferred to the RPA;

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- it is typically the event that triggers Licence Usage, declared on the Entry, being attributed to that Entry;
- it is a necessary event for a normal Export Entry to progress towards prohibition of further amendment, transfer of its details to Other Government Systems and then deactivation on CHIEF.

UK Departure can be notified for a specific Entry or for a group of Entries in a consolidation (see section 3.6.1). Both the Entry and any appropriate Entry Movements are updated by the first notification of UK departure. Further updating to the Entry and other appropriate movements may occur in response to subsequent departure notifications.

Should no notification of departure be received for an Entry for a configurable period of time after the entry's latest arrival movement obtains permission to progress, then the Entry is 'Assumed Departed'. This process updates the Entry as if first UK departure had been notified. Note that it can be distinguished on the Entry from actual notification of first departure, and that none of the Entry's movements are updated. Assumed departure is required in the absence of actual UK departure notification to allow progression of the Entry as described above.

For an Indirect Export Entry there can also be 'EU Departure' or 'EU Exit'. This event updates the Entry with details of where and when etc. the Export Entry departed from the EU Frontier. Should neither UK Departure have been notified nor Departure been assumed by this stage, then the EU Exit will also set first UK Departure details on the Entry. Once EU exit or a UK departure has been notified there is no requirement to 'assume departure' after expiry of the configurable 'timeout period'.

Note that an Indirect Export Entry can also be prevented from departing at the EU Frontier. Should an Entry be notified as having been 'EU Stopped' then this will also prevent 'assumed departure' processing occurring at a later stage. This is intended to prevent the Entry's details being transferred to Other Government Systems until further information about the status of the Entry is supplied, e.g. it is subsequently cancelled or terminated or alternatively an 'EU Exit' is notified and the Entry can then progress normally.

3.2.7 Entry Querying and Query Resolution

Customs can query an Import or Export Entry one or more times at any stage of the Entry's existence from pre-lodgement until finalisation by using transaction AQIE. The wording describing the query is reported to the Entry's Paying Agent (DTI) or appropriate Customs User (CIE) via Reports N6 (Imports) or S6 (Exports). The Entry is marked as 'currently queried'. It must be noted that while an Entry is currently queried, it cannot be progressed towards finalisation, as Licences cannot be Attributed nor the Entry details transferred to Other Government Systems (OGS.)

Originally, all the outstanding queries on an Entry could be resolved only by an amendment (including 'null') of the Entry or submission of query response wording via transaction AQIE by the Paying Agent (DTI only). Either of these actions would render the Entry 'not currently queried'. This has the consequence that in the vast majority of cases of queried Entries (which are DTI), progression of the Entry is dependent, not on Custom's actions, but those of the Paying Agent.

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There are now additional factors and actions that affect the queried status of an Entry, and these are different for Imports and Exports. For Imports there is now a requirement for any Entry that has at some stage been queried, that a Customs Officer must submit on the Entry Clearance screen, (transaction AECL), that all queries have been fully resolved. This is required whether or not the Entry was amended or a query response received from the Paying Agent. Only when this requirement has been met, can the Entry be Cleared (and hence be progressed). Note however that this submission can be made with or without amendment or query response, and thus removes any dependency on action by the Paying Agent. Thus, should the Customs query be resolved via telephone with the Trader, Customs can progress the Entry without awaiting entry amendment or query response from the Paying Agent.

For Exports, it is still sufficient to amend the Entry or return a query response to resolve queries and allow the Entry to progress towards finalisation. There is also, however, a facility that allows outstanding queries to be resolved without recourse to the Paying Agent. This facility operates via the Export transaction AEPP whose primary function is to allow Customs to award Permission to Progress to Export Movements. This allows a Customs Officer to select an Arrived Movement for a Goods Arrived Export Entry that has outstanding queries. The Customs Officer can then submit that all queries have been resolved, and this is sufficient to restore the Entry to a state of 'not currently queried' and hence allows the Entry to progress towards finalisation.

3.3 Entry Housekeeping on CHIEF

3.3.1 Automatic Deletion

Pre-lodged and stored Entries that have never been accepted by CHIEF are normally subject to automatic deletion after a predefined period of time. The time delay may be different for Pre-lodged Entries and stored data, and this time delay is set individually for each EPU (Office of Declaration).

3.3.2 Purging Historic Entries

Entry versions are copied to CHIEF/MSS on a daily basis. For Imports, versions are not sent until the Entry is finalised. For Exports, versions are sent once the Entry is legally accepted. Entries are held on CHIEF/IES for a further 4 months after finalisation and, for Exports, no further actions have been recorded.

3.4 Customs Offices

CHIEF is only involved with Import Entries while the associated goods are at a single Customs location. For Exports, an Entry needs to be able to control goods passing through more than one location prior to the goods leaving the UK.

The Customs offices associated with an Entry are:

- a. **Office of Declaration** is identified by Customs unit and related EPU (and EPS) and is derived from the submitting context (i.e. submitting role (or organisation)). The value is used to determine the Entry Number (see 3.5.1) and thereafter forms part of the Entry Reference. The EPU is also used to control certain aspects of processing (e.g., automatic deletion see 3.3.1).
- b. **Office of Import** is identified as the Customs office (EPU) where the goods are taken under official control. This is the Customs office where documentary and/or physical checks are normally undertaken for fiscal purposes. However, CIE entries are currently controlled at the Office of Declaration. For DTI entries the current security definitions for traders mean that the Office of



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Declaration and Office of Import are the same. The Office of Import Customs unit and related EPU/EPS is derived from the controlled location (goods location) at which the goods arrive.

- c. **Office of Export** is identified as the first Customs office (EPU) where the goods are taken under official control. This is the Customs office where documentary and/or physical checks are undertaken for fiscal purposes. The Office of Export Customs unit and related EPU/EPS is derived from the first controlled location (goods location) at which the goods arrive. An Office of Export may also be the Office of Exit for an Entry when departure takes place from the Office of Export.
- d. **Office of Exit** is identified as the (last) Customs office at the EU frontier. For Exports this is the UK Customs office where export anti-smuggling and goods substitution checks are undertaken. The Office of Exit Customs unit and related EPU/EPS are derived from the goods location notified as Place of loading on departure.

3.5 Entry Identification

3.5.1 CHIEF Entry Reference

Each Entry on CHIEF has a unique reference based on the following data:

- **EPU Number.** The EPU associated with the CHIEF Role in which the declaration is submitted – the submitting trader’s Role for DTI Entries, the Customs Role for CIE.
- **Entry Number.** A 7-character value which includes a ‘check’ character covering the EPU Number, Entry Number and Date. Import and Export Entries are given values from distinct ranges as defined below. The values are allocated from sequences maintained for each EPU and reset at the start of each month.
- **Date.** The date on which the declaration was made.

For DTI Entries, the EPU Number, Entry Number and Entry Date are allocated by CHIEF when the Entry is accepted. For CIE Entries the Entry Number and Entry Date are allocated manually at the point of lodgement and are input to CHIEF along with the declared data. Customs terminal equipment has a facility to calculate the check character prior to this input. Refer to your local equipment handbook for further details.

The Entry Number formats are:

- **Import Entries** - “nnnnn**nb**”;
- **Export Entries** - “annnn**nb**”;

where “a” is A-Z, “n” is a digit and “b” is the check character.

3.5.2 CHIEF Entry Key

It is possible to ‘store’ an Entry that is in error before it is first accepted. It is stored against an alternative reference number known as the Entry Key. This is an eight digit number. Some transactions provide access to the Entry data by means of the Entry Key. For accepted Entries the Entry Key does not need to be used.

3.5.3 Declarant’s Reference

The Declarant may optionally advise his own reference for the declaration (as Box 7). CHIEF does not require the reference to be unique in any way and, in particular, it is not supported as a key to the declaration.

3.5.4 Unique Consignment Reference

A unique consignment reference can identify an individual consignment (Declaration UCR) or a consolidation of consignments (Master UCR). When the UCR commences with a numeric character it identifies a Declaration UCR. Otherwise it identifies a Master UCR. All of the UCR structures are consistent with the standard defined by WCO. For auditability, the WCO structure ensures that a UCR is unique within the set of all UCRs for 10 years – this more than meets the Customs requirement for declarations. For Master UCRs Customs only require uniqueness within 12 months.

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3.5.4.1 Declaration UCR

A **Declaration UCR** is the means by which Customs may audit the corresponding entry in the Trader's records. The Declaration UCR may be accompanied by a Part number to allow for many declarations covering the goods identified by the same UCR to be defined. The Declaration UCR/part is used by CHIEF to identify the consignment on many interfaces.

A Declaration UCR can be declared or CHIEF can manufacture one in a particular form as follows:

Type of Entry	Imports	Exports
Non Supplementary declaration	If a Declaration UCR is not supplied one is constructed from the Entry Reference	If a Declaration UCR is not supplied one is constructed from the Entry Reference
Supplementary Declaration	Declaration UCR is mandatory.	Declaration UCR is mandatory

Although a Declaration UCR/part is mandatory for Supplementary Declarations, it is recommended that it is supplied in all cases so that the trader has a single reference for accessing related information in his systems and within CHIEF.

CHIEF supports a check letter for the Declaration UCR, covering both the UCR and any Part number. The check letter is appended to the end of the 3 character Part number. The Submitting Agent is encouraged to input the check letter to provide a cross-check on the supplied reference. On displays and reports CHIEF will report the check letter with the Declaration UCR and Part. CHIEF does not insist that a check letter is supplied, but if one is input then it is checked and the UCR/part rejected if found invalid.

Where the Declaration UCR is provided on a CHIEF Export declaration it must start with one numeric followed by two upper case alphas. The remaining characters must be numeric or upper case alphabetic or '-' or '(' or ')' and must not contain spaces.

The format of a Declaration UCR is:

yccx..x	Format used for country codes other than GB. Further structure as agreed for that country. A GB structure must be used for Export consignments.
yGBt..t-r..r	Format for Declaration UCRs generated by Traders and declared to CHIEF by UK Traders.
yGBeee-mmdd-nnnnnn	Declaration UCR based on the CHIEF Entry Reference. This is the format used by CHIEF under the rare circumstance when a Trader does not provide a Declaration UCR.
yGBttttttu.....u	Declaration UCR based on the Declarant TURN and TDR-OWN-REF-ENT (commercial reference supplied by the declarant). This was the format manufactured by CHIEF for Import Supplementary Declarations when the Trader did not provide a Declaration UCR. Note that CHIEF no longer manufactures this format as Declaration UCR must now be supplied on Import (and Export) Supplementary Declarations.



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where:

cc	ISO country code;
eee	EPU number (EPU-NO);
mmdd	month and day from date of entry (DT-OF-ENT);
nnnnnnn	Entry number and check digit (ENT-NO);
r..r	Trader reference (either absent or may extend to the remaining characters of the UCR);
t..t	the Trader's TURN. For Export Declaration UCRs this must match either the Exporter or the Declarant at the full 12 characters if 12 are given or over the first 9 characters if only 9 are given. PR, UNREG and the GD series TURNS will be rejected as they are less than 9 or 12 digits. N series TURNS are treated the same as any other TURN, so they are allowed if they have been used for either Declarant or Consignor TURN, and subject to any checks for their use in those positions. When CHIEF manufactures a Declaration UCR for an Import Supplementary declaration it contains the first 7 digits of the Declarant TURN;
u..u	TDR-OWN-REF-ENT. This is the commercial reference supplied by the declarant and is entered into SAD box 7 (known as Reference Number in the Tariff). Note that the character set permitted for the TDR-OWN-REF-ENT extends beyond those characters permitted for a Declaration UCR. The following characters can be supplied in the TDR-OWN-REF-ENT but cannot be supplied as part of the Declaration UCR. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower case alphabetic characters • embedded space • the following characters: . (full-stop) , (comma) / ' (single quote) + = ? ! " (double quote) % & * ; < >
x..x	up to 32 characters;
y	final digit of year when UCR was generated. In the case where CHIEF manufactures a Declaration UCR for an Import Supplementary declaration the year is taken from the declared tax point;

"GB" and "-" are literal values.

Traders' references (r.....r) used in a declared Declaration UCR are restricted to characters 'A' to 'Z', '0' to '9', '-', '(', ')'. The following characters are excluded:

lower case alphas, embedded space, . (full-stop) , (comma) / ' (single quote) + = ? ! " (double quote) % & * ; < >.

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3.5.4.2 Master UCR

A **Master UCR** is used to identify a consolidation of consignments where a number of separate declarations are to be moved together. The unique reference is that allocated by a consolidator. The reference may be quoted on a declaration and is used by CSP Inventory systems in notifying arrival or departure of Export consignments. The Master UCR is also used for Imports but may only contain an Inventory Consignment Reference as required by the Inventory System interface for imports. Note however that a Master UCR record structure is no longer created and maintained for the 'Master UCR' declared on an Import Entry. Thus an Imports Master UCR cannot be interrogated by transaction DCON, for example.

The Master UCR on Imports must be of format 'GB/iii-s...s' or 'GB/iiii-s...s' (see below), where 'i.i' represents a 3 or 4 character Inventory system identity allocated by Customs to a CSP or a consolidator and 's...s' represents an Inventory Consignment Reference (ICR) of at least 5 characters and a maximum of 25 characters. Note that, unlike Exports, embedded spaces are permitted within the ICR, but not leading spaces. Thus 'GB/CUK1-I C R' is acceptable but 'GB/CUK1- ICR' is not. Note also that for Imports, CHIEF allows just the ICR to be supplied in the Master UCR field when the associated Inventory system is defined for the submitting trader role.

The Master UCR on Exports must be one of the following formats. If not, then it is invalid. The characters '/' and ':' are only allowed where specifically defined in the formats below where ':' identifies different international coding schemes and '/' distinguishes between different national coding schemes. The remaining characters must be numeric or upper case alphabetic or '-' or '(' or ')' and must not contain spaces.

A:a...a	Master UCR is based on a Master Air waybill number. The first three characters of 'a...a' must be either all alphabetic or all numeric. The remaining characters must all be numeric, and there must be exactly 8 further such characters (i.e. the total length of 'a...a' must be exactly 11 characters, and the total length of the Master UCR must be exactly 13 characters).
C:b...b	Master UCR is based on a Courier Baggage Voucher reference. The first three characters of 'b...b' must be alphabetic. The remaining characters must all be alphanumeric, and there must be at least 3 further such characters (i.e. the total length of 'b...b' must be at least 6 characters, and the total length of the Master UCR must be at least 8 characters).
GB/iii-s...s	Master UCR is based on an inventory system. 'iii' is an inventory system identifier which must be three alpha-numeric characters. The '-' (hyphen) is mandatory. 's...s' is a reference which must be at least 5 characters long (i.e. the total length of the Master UCR must be at least 12 characters).
GB/iiii-s...s	Master UCR is based on an inventory system. 'iiii' is an inventory system identifier which must be four alpha-numeric characters. The '-' (hyphen) is mandatory. 's...s' is a reference which must be at least 5 characters long (i.e. the total length of the Master UCR must be at least 13 characters).
GB/t...t-s...s	<turn> must be exactly 12 characters, and must be a TURN that exists on CHIEF. The <turn> must be followed by a '-' (hyphen). 's...s' is a reference which must be at least 1 character long (i.e. the total length of the Master UCR must be at least 17 characters).

where:

a..a	the Master Airwaybill number (must not be reused while still known to CHIEF/IES);
b..b	reference as agreed for courier traffic.



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- | | |
|------|---|
| i.i | 3 or 4 character Inventory system identity allocated by Customs to a CSP or a consolidator; |
| s..s | up to 28 character consignment reference (Import limit of 25 characters); |
| t..t | the Trader's TURN. By agreement with Customs, Traders may be permitted to base their UCRs on their group registration (first 9 digits). |

"GB", "A", "C", "/", ":", "." and "-" are literal values.

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3.5.5 Movement Reference Number

A Movement Reference Number (MRN) allocated by CHIEF can be used to identify an Export declaration. For auditability, the MRN structure ensures that an MRN is unique within the set of all MRNs for 10 years – this more than meets the Customs requirement for declarations.

The format of an MRN is:

yyGBmmXiiiiivvc	Format used for GB. Note that non-GB MRNs are not used in CHIEF.
where:	
yy	two digit year code (from the date on which the declaration was made);
GB	literal 'GB';
mm	two digit month code (from date on which the declaration was made);
X	literal "X";
iiiiiii	eight digit CHIEF entry key;
vv	version number (see section 3.7) of the export entry when the MRN was generated. Note that more than one MRN, each differing only in version number and resulting check digit, may be generated during the entry's life. The first will always have the version number '01' as it is generated on entry creation. More than one generation of the entry, and even more than one version of the entry, may have the same MRN if the data that would be sent on an IE998 has not changed. The version number in the MRN is therefore not necessarily the same as the version number of the entry. Access to an entry via MRN will only be successful if the latest generated MRN for the entry is supplied.
c	check character.

3.6 Inventory Linked Entries and Movements

Inventory control of Import and Export consignments differs because an Export consignment can move from one location to another before eventually being exported from the UK, whereas an Import consignment is controlled at a single location. While Import consignments could be handled using the Export model, the existing model for Imports could not be used for Exports.

For Exports it is the individual movements that may be inventory controlled whereas for Imports there is effectively only one movement so it is sufficient to link the Entry to the Inventory.

3.6.1 Movements, Consolidation and Split Loads

Exports allows consignments to move between locations, Inventory systems and EPU/EPS. To support this, CHIEF records details of consignment movements on receipt of arrival (and anticipated arrival) notifications (transaction AEAL and EDI messages EAL and EAA).

A movement is one of the following types:

- Office of Export – the first arrival determines the Office of Export. The Office of Export procedures are actioned through this movement – the pre-clearance checks are associated with this movement. The entry is cleared when permission to progress is granted to the Office of Export movement. This movement is referred to as the Office of Export controlling movement when there are one or more related movements;



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- Related – a further arrival at the Office of Export while the Office of Export movement does not have permission to progress;
- Additional – a further arrival at the Office of Export after the Office of Export movement has been granted permission to progress;
- Office of Exit – a movement at a location/shed other than the Office of Export.

The details and status of each movement may be viewed for a particular location using transaction LMOV (see Section 14).

Where a number of separate declarations are to be moved as a **consolidation**, a **Master UCR** (see 3.5.4.2.) may be introduced and associated with the individual Declaration UCRs. Thereafter an operation on the consolidation is automatically applied to each underlying declaration. Specifically, arrival of a consolidation results in the arrival of each underlying declaration (including declarations in nested consolidations within the arriving consolidation). The Master UCR by which a declaration has been arrived is known as the **Arrived-By Master UCR**. When a declaration is removed from a consolidation or put into another consolidation the Arrived-By Master UCR for the movement is changed.

The association of Master and Declaration UCRs may be achieved in any of the following ways:

- The Submitting Trader may identify both Master and Declaration UCRs on his declaration.
- An Inventory system or consolidator may explicitly associate a pair of Master and Declaration UCRs.

The same facilities may be used to maintain the association - allowing the declaration to be removed from one consolidation and added to another, subject to the restriction that it may at any time only belong to one (or no) consolidation. It is also permitted to further consolidate a number of consolidations and declarations under a single Master UCR to a maximum depth of 8. The consolidation to which a consolidation or declaration belongs at any given time is known as the **Immediate Master UCR**. Traders can use the transaction AEAC, Associate Consignments, to maintain this structure (see Reference [5]).

A consignment may need to be **split** for transporting the goods, in which case the separate movements can be identified by a movement reference so that each split can be separately identified for control purposes at a location. The **movement reference** is provided on arrival at a location and can be different for each location at which the split arrives.

Where the consignment arrives at the Office of Export as a number of split loads special processing in CHIEF allows Customs to handle the movements as a whole until the consignment is cleared. The first arrival becomes the Office of Export 'controlling' movement to which subsequent arrivals are related until permission to progress is granted to the Office of Export movement. 'Related' movements are given the same route as the controlling movement and are granted permission to progress along with the controlling movement.

The Trade and Customs are able to arrive or depart either a single consignment or a consolidation through the use of transactions AEAL or AEDL respectively. Customs are also able to terminate either a single consignment or a consolidation through the use of transactions ADTE or ADTC.

A **Master UCR** is created when first identified to CHIEF on a declaration, an (anticipated) arrival or an associate. A master is created in an 'open' state allowing it to be arrived and declarations still to be made into it or associated with it. Once all components of the master have been declared and associated as necessary the state can be set to 'shut' by the Trade using transaction AEAC (see Reference [5]). A 'shut' master can be further consolidated by association with another master.

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Declarations cannot be made into a 'shut' master but corrections can be made by means of the associate transaction; this is restricted further following arrival to the agent/inventory system that notified the arrival. This means that the consolidator is responsible for the contents and should ensure all consignments are declared before the master is 'shut'. The consolidator can make further changes until arrival, after which time the inventory system needs to be involved in any changes since permission to progress may have been granted and any addition might attract a Customs check.

The Master UCR shown on the LIEV display shows the **Immediate Master UCR**.

The Master UCR shown on the LMOV display for a declaration arrival shows the **Arrived-By Master UCR**.

The Master UCR shown on Option 4 of DEVD is the **Arrived-By Master UCR**. Prior to the first arrival it shows the Master UCR optionally supplied by the Submitting Trader. Thereafter the Master UCR is only changed when a substantive arrival is processed.

3.6.2 Import Inventory Linking

An Import declaration may be related to a consignment held on an Inventory System by declaring a 'Master UCR' in SAD Box 31. This 'Master UCR' includes the Inventory Consignment Reference (ICR) which is used by CHIEF to link the Entry to the Inventory consignment.

The Master UCR can identify the Inventory System (see 3.5.4.2.). This enables a single Customs role to input CIE declarations that are linked to any of the Inventory Systems. For DTI via a path that identifies a particular Inventory System, the submitting trader can only input Entries linked to that Inventory System. In this case the Master UCR need not include the prefix identifying the Inventory System.

Care must be taken in the completion of the Master UCR as an Entry, once accepted, cannot be amended from Inventory Linked to not.

Note that Imports no longer creates a Master UCR (MUCR) record structure on CHIEF, (see 3.5.4.2.), and hence it is no longer possible, for example, to interrogate a Master UCR declared on an Import Entry to get details of that Entry (and any others quoting that Master UCR).

An 'Inventory linked' Entry cannot be cleared automatically until various details on CHIEF and on the Inventory System match (see 3.7.6). Except for DTI declarations which have been pre-matched (EDI submission via particular CSP paths), CHIEF sends the data to the Inventory System to be checked. The inventory response includes an Inventory Response Code (IRC) with the value '000' indicating a match.

3.6.3 Export Movement Linking

Unlike Imports, where CHIEF initiates the linking with the Inventory, for Exports the linking of a movement for the Entry is created on CHIEF by the arrival (or anticipated arrival) notification by the Inventory system. The consignment is identified by UCR and arrival can be notified before the declaration has been accepted by CHIEF.

3.7 Declaration Processing

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When a valid declaration is committed for the first time, version 1 of the Entry is recorded on CHIEF. You may amend an Entry using the amend declaration transaction (AIME for Imports, AEXD for Exports) or, in the case of a Pre-logged Entry, notify Goods Arrival (using ANGA for Imports, AEAL for Exports). When the amendment/arrival is committed a new 'version' supersedes the current one. This applies even where the amendment only confirms the data 'correct as input' following a credibility failure.

It should be noted that control actions (e.g. re-route, cancellation request) on an Entry do not produce a new version but a new 'generation'. Individual generations are invisible to the Trader. Thus the distinction between a Version and a Generation is that the former results from data provided by the Submitting Trader or notification of arrival at the Office of Import / first notification of arrival at the Office of Export, and the latter results from actions taken by Customs or changes relating to a movement of the consignment (e.g. an inventory match, Export movement arrival other than the first arrival at the Office of Export).

Further note that CHIEF supports up to 98 versions (version '99' is reserved for amendments 'stored in error' see below). If an Entry already has 98 versions when an amendment to the data is attempted, or (first) arrival notified, then CHIEF will reject the amendment or arrival and issue an error message. Such a scenario would normally require that the Entry be cancelled and a new Declaration submitted.

The processing which leads up to the production of a new version includes the following steps:

- Primary validation of the data.
- Secondary validation of the data.
- FEC processing (except for C21).
- Route selection and, for Imports, automatic clearance time-out calculation.
- Inventory matching for Import Inventory linked Entries.

In order for a new version to be created, validation must be successful. While there are outstanding FEC challenges the declaration can be committed as a (new) version on Route F (see 3.7.3).

In some cases route selection may involve referral to another system (either a further Customs system or another Government Department or Agency) before the route can be determined. In such cases, a new version is created when the referral is made and this is updated when the reply is received.

All of the processing considerations described here also apply to declarations submitted via EDI. Although EDI falls outside the scope of this guide Section 3.8 briefly describes any differences.

3.7.1 Primary Validation

Primary validation ensures that the data provided on the screen passes the range and format checks for the field in which it appears. When data is submitted to 'validate' or 'commit' a validation failure terminates the processing and the user is presented with the failed fields highlighted. Normally such failures result from typing errors and the user will want to correct them before repeating the action. Exceptionally it may be desirable to submit the data as a whole to secondary validation regardless of a small number of primary validation errors. This is possible when the highlighted data is left unaltered.



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The processing which undertakes primary validation will allow some flexibility of input so long as no ambiguity arises. In particular CHIEF does not force the user to specify quantities or values to the number of decimal places required by the Tariff. However CHIEF assumes that all input is accurate to the required number of decimal places. Thus when the user inputs 100.3 as the Net Mass, CHIEF will assume that the user means 100.300 where the Tariff requires a declaration to three decimal places. CHIEF will also convert lower case input to upper case in those fields where only upper case is acceptable, rather than reporting a primary validation error.

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3.7.2 Secondary Validation

Secondary validation ensures that recognised codes have been used where appropriate, that value thresholds have not been breached and that related data has been provided. Some of the validation rules are described in the User Guides but reference should be made to the Tariff for detailed information on what must be declared. If a declaration fails primary or secondary validation (or both) it cannot be committed as a new version, but it may be 'stored' for future correction. Note that if validation fails during Entry amendment, i.e. after version 1 of the Entry exists, then, if the amendment is stored, it will appear as version 99 on Entry displays. When the amendment is removed from store and corrected, a new version of the Entry is created, and version 99 is removed.

3.7.3 FEC (Front End Credibility)

FEC processing is only applied to the data originating from a SAD, thus excluding CCR/C21 Entries. It applies whenever the Entry is created or amended and is carried out as part of secondary validation. If an Entry is found to be 'incredible', but there are no other secondary validation errors, then the user has the option to commit the Entry to Route 'F' (see 4.1 and 4.2). For an arrived Entry, this enables the user to establish the date and time of legal acceptance. This option is not available to Supplementary Declarations as the tax point has already been established. Alternatively the source data for the FEC checks may be amended, or the challenges may be confirmed on an individual basis.

When FEC challenges have been confirmed by the user, the data is not re-challenged unless the source data for that check is amended.

An Entry will not be cleared or granted permission to progress while there are outstanding FEC challenges.

There are a number of specific FEC checks at the consignment (header) level and two forms of FEC checking at the Item level:

- a. Item Suspect Checks for incredible combinations of Commodity code and Country of Origin (for Imports) or Destination (for Exports);
- b. Item Quantity/Value ratio checking based upon parameters that are set for a Commodity code (default parameter set). Checking is not applied if the Value is below a pre-defined limit. Optional parameter sets may be defined for:
 - Commodity code and Country of Origin/Destination;
 - Commodity code and Consignee/Consignor TURN.

3.7.4 Route Selection and Timeout

The Profile mechanism on CHIEF is used to select Entries for Customs and OGD Checks. Except for checks that require an interaction with another government system to determine if the check should be applied (see 3.7.5), CHIEF selects the Customs Checks and determines the Customs route for the Entry (see 4.1 and 4.2). For checks that are handled by OGDs, CHIEF maintains a separate OGD Route. The Customs and OGD Routes are combined for display to traders.

The routes are defined in Sections (see 4.1 (Imports) and 4.2 (Exports)). The Route indicates the departments that are involved in any checks.

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3.7.4.1 Customs Route Selection and Timeout

Entries with routes '1', '2', '5', '15' or '25' are cleared (Imports) or granted permission to progress (Exports) by manual input.

Entries with Route '3' or '6' are automatically handled by CHIEF. Export Entries are immediately granted permission to progress but Import Entries are queued for clearance by a background transaction (BACL see 3.9.2) after a 'timeout period'. BACL clears the entry at this time unless it has become ineligible for automatic clearance in the meantime (e.g. query to be resolved, amendment to be authorised, inventory mismatch).

For Imports, Route 6 means the trader does not have to present documents prior to clearance and Route 3 means the trader has to present documents. Note that for Import Supplementary Declarations this document presentation doesn't apply, as the trader retains the documentation for possible future inspection. Route 3 for Supplementary Declarations indicates that one or more customs checks (to be actioned post-clearance) apply. Note also, that for CIE entries, the documents will have been presented before the entry is input to CHIEF.

The timeout period for Import Supplementary Declarations is largely dependent on the entry's tax point date (and its relationship to the current excise and non-excise deferment periods).

For other Import Entries the timeout period depends on a number of factors to allow for possible Customs actions and, for DTI Route '3' entries, the presentation period defined for the Submitting Trader.

Customs can add further Customs Checks to an Entry at any time prior to clearance. Such checks may put the Entry on a more severe route.

3.7.4.2 OGD Route Selection

Routes also apply to checks that are selected and handled by OGDs (see 3.7.5.1). The OGD Route is '0' while the decision by the OGD is awaited. The OGD may decide to examine the goods in which case the OGD Route is '2'. Unlike Customs Route which never becomes less severe, the OGD route is removed when the OGD returns a Release decision.

3.7.5 Interaction with Other Government Systems

Other Government systems may be involved in deciding whether goods are to be examined. The Profile mechanism determines when another system is involved by generating a Customs Check that is defined to be dependent on the system. Defra may be involved with an Import Entry and TECS with an Export Entry.

3.7.5.1 Automatic Licence Verification for Imports

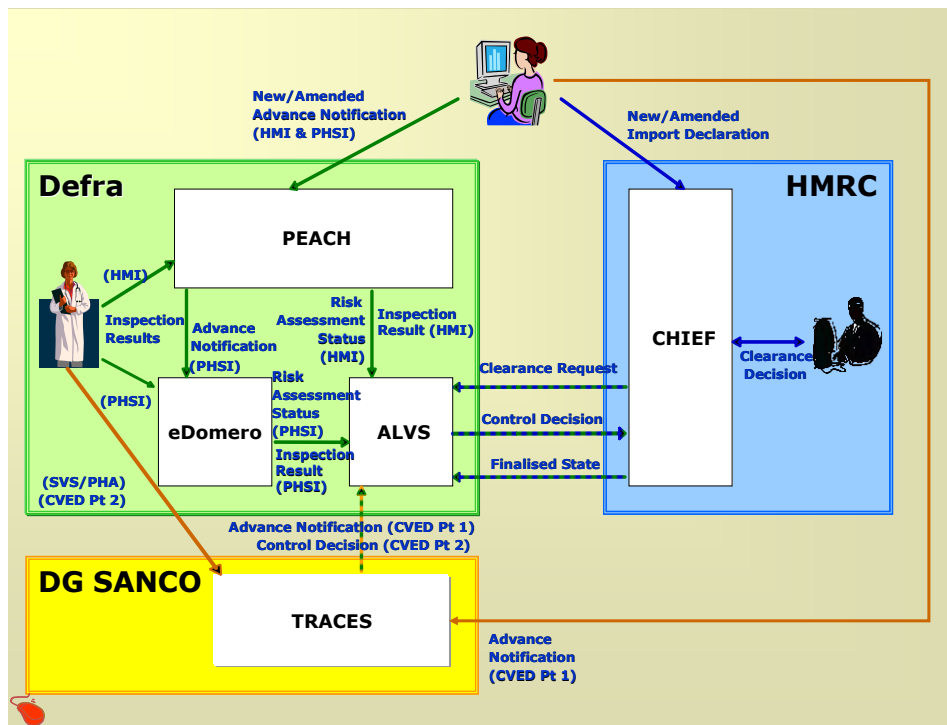
Automatic Licence Verification (ALVS) enables government departments to be responsible for their own checks on imported goods without any involvement of Customs officers. An Automatic Licence Verification System is being implemented by Defra to interface with CHIEF to automate the handling of decisions by HMI and PHSI. CHIEF sends Clearance Requests to ALVS for goods that are of interest to HMI and/or PHSI and ALVS notifies CHIEF of the decisions by HMI or PHSI.

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For goods of interest to HMI and/or PHSI a trader provides Advance Notifications to PEACH as well as Import Declarations to CHIEF. One or more Advance Notifications can relate to a single Import Declaration. An Advance Notification must include the Declaration UCR and part number of the associated Import Declaration. The Advance Notification must be submitted at least 4 working hours before goods arrival by air and at least 3 working days in all other instances.

The Advance Notification information relating to PHSI is fed by PEACH to e-Domero. An electronic risk assessment is performed by PEACH (HMI) and e-Domero (PHSI). The risk assessment status is updated within PEACH to advise if inspections are required. The HMI and PHSI risk assessments are fed into ALVS followed by any subsequent inspection results.

On acceptance of an Import Declaration covering Horticultural, Planting material or Plant related Products CHIEF sends a Clearance Request to ALVS. The Declaration UCR and part number **must** match that quoted on the relevant Advance Notification(s). The Import Declaration can be a Full Frontier or CFSP Simplified Frontier Declaration, and include any release to free circulation from Temporary Storage.



Data elements from the Import Declarations are included in the Clearance Request. If an Advance Notification for the Declaration UCR/part has not been submitted or the details do not correspond with the Advance Notification(s) ALVS notifies CHIEF and CHIEF sends an Exception Report (E0) to the submitting trader. If the details correspond the HMI and/or PHSI Control Decision(s) are returned to CHIEF (Hold, Release or Refuse).

- A Hold decision will be followed by a Release or Refuse decision when any checks have been completed.
- On receipt of a Refuse decision CHIEF informs the submitting trader with an Exception Report (E0).
- When a Release decision has been given for all HMI and PHSI checks on the entry CHIEF will automatically clear the entry providing there are no HMRC checks or other actions outstanding.



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- A Release decision can be subject to clearance by a given time. This recognises that the Control decision from the Lead Authority in some instances has a validity period i.e. represents a 'sell by date' for the consignment. CHIEF will not clear the entry after this time, effectively treating the decision as a Refuse after the expiry of the validity period but, in this instance, the trader will not be informed with an Exception Report (E0).

Entries declaring goods of interest to ALVS have their Route changes notified to the trade in the normal way (i.e. an inventory update message or an Entry Reselection Advice (E5) depending on whether the entry is inventory linked or not), but the Route codes are extended (see 2).

On clearance or if the entry is cancelled or terminated a Finalisation message is sent to ALVS.

A future ALV phase is looking at the introduction of an interface between ALVS and DG SANCO, TRACES system to provide Control Decisions in respect of veterinary inspections made on Live Animals and Products of Animal Origin (POAO). This initiative is currently being assessed for viability by traders importing Live Animals and POAO, Veterinary inspectors working at UK Border Inspection Posts & DG SANCO, the Agricultural arm of the Commission.

The interface is designed not to require any Customs involvement with the OGD checks. The Customs interface is changed to separately show the routing for Customs and OGD checks. As a fallback the ALVD transaction is available for Customs to input as OGD decision.

3.7.5.2 TECS for Exports

A Risk Assessment request is sent to TECS for a Full declaration that contains a CAP Refund claim. The request is sent while the Entry is pre-lodged for a particular location and is not repeated on arrival. CHIEF detects such claims through the Profile and Check mechanism. The insert or amend transaction sends the request to the TECS system and then terminates pending the receipt of a reply. The reply identifies one of the following:

- a. Data from CHIEF is in error. Some declared data is further validated by TECS. The errors detected by TECS are identified in an X0 report (see 6.4.1). On amendment of the declaration another Risk Assessment request is sent to TECS.
- b. TECS selection recommendation advising one of the following actions:
 - TECS examination is required so the Entry is selected to Route 2. Customs action is required before permission to progress is granted (via transaction AEPP).
 - No TECS examination is required so the Entry is selected according to any other pre-clearance Customs Checks. For a declaration entered inland where no Customs Checks apply, CHIEF schedules permission to progress at the (declared) intended date-time of departure from the Trader's inland premises. For a declaration entered at the frontier, when no Customs Checks apply, CHIEF grants immediate permission to progress.

It should be noted that for a declaration for goods at a Trader's inland premises, the Trader is not shown the Route – Route H is displayed until the goods are on hand (i.e. arrival at the intended date into control) and Route 0 is displayed until the arrival of the intended date-time of departure from the Trader's inland premises. The Route is displayed to Customs with an 'H' or '0' prefix. For a declaration entered at the frontier the assigned Route is displayed.

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TECS also advises an estimate of the likely CAP refund amount based upon the supplied declaration details and the refund rate held by TECS. The Entry is updated with this advisory amount of refund for display and inclusion on reports. The actual amount is calculated by RPA after shipment and based on refund claim details supplied by CHIEF.

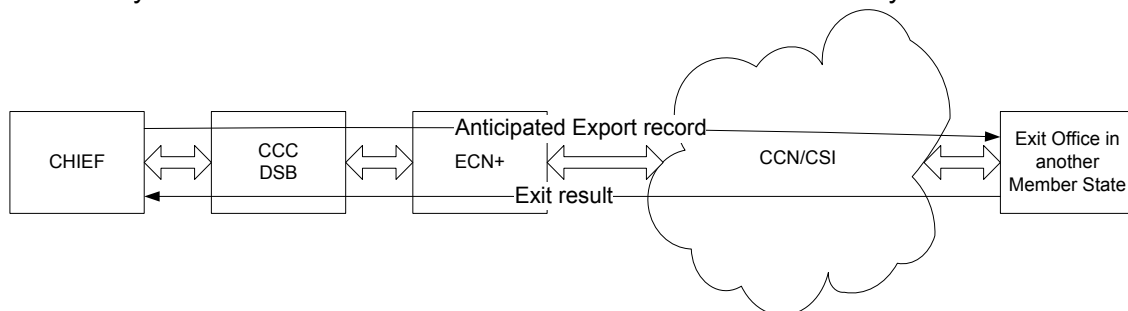
The ATEC transaction can be invoked by Customs if an Entry needs to be progressed when TECS is unavailable.

3.7.6 Export Control System

The Export Control System (ECS) provides greater assurance that Indirect exports have left the EU and supports harmonised application of Customs control based on commonly agreed Safety and Security risk criteria in order to minimise risk to the Community and its citizens and to the community's trading partners.

CHIEF is connected to the EU Common Communications Network/Common System Interface (CCN/CSI) via the HMRC Common Core Components Domain Service Bus and an EDI/CSI Node (ECN+). CCN/CSI provides an interconnection among all the participating EU Customs systems.

In-scope declarations, (generally all Export declarations except for supplementary declarations, C21 declarations, entries without commodity codes and declarations travelling under a Single Transport Contract), are sent as Anticipated Export Records by CHIEF to ECN+ when the entry has been cleared (i.e. granted permission to progress from the Office of Export). The message to ECN+ contains basic information about the declaration, as well as risk information based on the common criteria. If the Export is Indirect, then the information is forwarded to CCN/CSI which passes it to the expected Exit Office in another member state. When the goods have exited the EU, an Exit Result message is passed back to CHIEF to confirm the exit. This is also treated as notification of UK Departure should such notification not yet have been received and departure not yet assumed (see 3.2.6). In the event that ECN+ is unable to return an Exit Result message to CHIEF, there is an HCI facility for UK Customs to record the Exit Result details manually on CHIEF.



Amendment of an in-scope declaration after clearance on CHIEF results in messages to ECN+ to cancel the old declaration and to provide a new (replacement) declaration, Cancellation or termination of the entry on CHIEF results in a corresponding message being sent to ECN+

If the declaration was not specified as indirect, but nevertheless leaves the EU via another member State, then the Exit Office in that state will request the information about the declaration from ECN+, which supplies it without further involvement from CHIEF. Indirect Exports that leave the EU via an Exit Office in the UK are processed without involvement of CHIEF.

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3.7.7 Import Entry Inventory Matching

Inventory Linked Import Entries are matched with consignment details held by the Inventory System. EDI messages can be pre-matched by an Inventory system. Otherwise the insert or amend transaction sends a match request message to the Inventory System.

If the entry does not match the inventory consignment the Inventory System produces an E0 for DTI entries.

CHIEF updates the version of the entry with the Inventory Return Code (IRC) given by the Inventory System in the reply message. If the IRC identifies a mismatch (IRC not "000"), for a CIE entries, CHIEF produces an EO. Customs can manually clear an entry which does not currently match the inventory using the AECL transaction (see Reference [6]).

If the entry matches (IRC "000") the entry clears subject to any Customs clearance timeout and the completion of any actions by Customs or OGDs.

Note that the reply invokes the ANIR transaction which is available to Customs at the HCI for situations where the Inventory System is unable to communicate directly with CHIEF.

3.7.8 Cancellation

Customs can cancel CIE and DTI Entries.

The submitting trader can cancel a pre-logged declaration providing it does not require Customs approval before cancellation (e.g. when queried or detained). In the latter case, and for legally accepted declarations, the trader can request cancellation. Customs can accept or reject a cancellation request.

3.8 Electronic Data Interchange

The trade can submit declarations by Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) rather than using the HCI as defined in the Trade Entry User Guides. The use of EDI impacts on the transactions in the following ways:

- A new declaration submitted to CHIEF via EDI is either rejected outright if any validation error is discovered, or becomes a legally accepted or provisionally accepted (pre-logged) Entry depending on whether the goods have arrived or not. If Front End Credibility (see 3.7.3) challenges are encountered and are not confirmed correct as input, the declaration rejected unless acceptance to Route F is requested.
- Following the initial input of a declaration, amendments can be made either by submitting the amended declaration via EDI or by using the HCI transaction (AIME/AEXD). As for initial input, if FEC challenges are encountered and are not confirmed correct as input, the amended declaration is rejected unless acceptance to Route F is requested.
- For Inventory linked Import declarations, some CSPs match the Entry data with the data held by the Inventory system and only forward matching declarations to CHIEF. Where the data is 'pre-matched' CHIEF does not request an Inventory match. Matching needs to take place again if the Entry is amended. (Entries submitted via HCI are never pre-matched.)
- For Pre-logged Entries, the arrival of the goods covered by the Entry can be notified to the system either by using the HCI transaction (ANGA/AEAL) or by an EDI arrival notification or, for Imports, an EDI amendment to the declaration.



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- Some other facilities (e.g. cancellation) are available to traders via EDI as well as through the equivalent HCI transactions.

3.9 Batch Transactions

There are a number of batch transactions that examine the status of Entries on the system and change the status of those that meet certain criteria (e.g. timeout parameters) without manual intervention.

3.9.1 BRIE – Batch Report Entries

This transaction examines the status of Entries on the system and changes the status of those that meet a wide range of criteria. The transaction normally runs once daily. The changes that are of significance for the purposes of these User Guides are:

- a. Deletion of a Pre-lodged Entry. Pre-lodged Entries are only allowed to remain on the system for a limited period of time. When BRIE deletes such an Entry the Customs or Trade User who input the data is informed by an H5/P5 report (see Section 6). Deletion of Export prelodgements are preceded by the generation of a Prelodgement Deletion Warning Advice (P9) also produced by BRIE. Unless amendments are made to the entry the declaration is deleted after a further period and the P5 report produced.
- b. Deletion of declarations stored with errors on insert (i.e. declarations that have never been accepted by CHIEF). Stored declarations are only allowed to remain on the system for a limited period of time. When BRIE deletes a stored declaration the Customs or Trade User who input the data is informed by an N1/S1 report (see Section 6).

Other changes of status that can take place are normally of no interest to you and are consequently not described.

3.9.2 BACL – Batch Auto Clearance (Imports)

BACL is invoked to clear an entry at the intended clearance time calculated for Route 3 and 6 Import entries (see 3.7.4.1). Providing the entry is still eligible for clearance at this time BACL clears the entry unless there are accounting rejections in which case an E9 is produced (see Reference [7]).

When BACL clears an Entry that is not Inventory Linked, Customs are informed by an N5 report. Otherwise the Inventory System is informed that the entry has cleared.

3.9.3 BEPP – Batch Permission to Progress (Exports)

Goods at a Trader's inland premises are declared with an intended date-time of departure. This transaction changes the status of such Export Entries to 'permission to progress' if they may be granted permission to progress at this time. When BEPP grants permission to progress to an Entry that is not at an Inventory Linked location, the Trader is informed by means of an X6 report. Should accounting be implemented for Exports, an X9 (see Section 6) will be produced if there are accounting failures on granting permission to progress from the Office of Export.



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3.9.4 BFSP – Batch FAS Suspense Processing

BFSP attempts to clear Entries that are in suspense awaiting general funds to be paid into a FAS account. BFSP is invoked when funds are paid into the account. When there are sufficient funds to clear an entry from suspense BFSP produces the same reports as BACL/BEPP.

END OF SECTION 3

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4. Route and Status

With the introduction of Automatic Licence Verification for checks handled by Defra departments the Customs Route and the OGD Route are separately maintained. The Customs and OGD routes are shown separately at the HCI. To avoid trade interface changes they are combined into the current 2 character Route of Examination element on the EDI messages

The Customs Route identifies if there are any pre-clearance Customs checks. It also identifies that the goods have not yet arrived (Route prefixed with "H") or various exception conditions that mean the Customs Route has not yet been determined (e.g. entry stored in error, un-resolved FEC challenges, selection is dependent on another government system).

Status (ICS and SOE) values show the state of the Entry or, for Exports, the movement. The status shows when further action is required before the consignment is cleared (Imports) or permitted to progress (Exports).

The Routes and ICS values for Import and Export Entries are separately listed in the following sections. The SOE values only apply to Export Entries and Movements.

4.1 Import Routes

4.1.1 Customs Routes

Selection determines the level of examination that the Entry undergoes. As a result of this processing an Entry is assigned one of the following Routes:

- Route 0** Awaiting a response from another government system before the Customs Route is determined. Not currently used for Imports.
- Route 1** Paper documents require processing.
- Route 2** Goods examination required and paper documents may require processing. For Supplementary Declarations the documentation doesn't have to be submitted as it is retained by the Trader for possible subsequent examination. Instead, Route 3 indicates customs check(s) present (requiring post clearance action).
- Route 3** Automatic clearance after a short period of time during which the documentation must be submitted and Customs have the opportunity to examine it.
- Route 5, 15, 25** Equivalent to Routes '3', '1' and '2' for Entries where the method of payment includes 'cash' (CIE only).
- Route 6** Automatic clearance after a short period of time. The Trader retains the documentation but may subsequently be required to make it available for examination.
- Route E** Entries with stored data linked to them (i.e. stored in error).
- Route F** Entries with un-resolved FEC challenges, (not Supplementary Declarations).
- Route H** Pre-lodged Entries (with no un-resolved FEC Failures).

CHIEF does not allow clearance while the Route of an Entry is 'E', 'F', 'H' or '0'.



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4.1.2 Customs Route Suffix

The Customs routes '1' and '2' may be suffixed with a character to identify where the trader should present documents when this is not at the NCH.

- Space – trader should present declaration at NCH;
- “F” – trader should present declaration at Frontier.
- “S” – trader should present declaration at Trading Standards;
- “U” – trader should present declaration at Trading Standards and at NCH;
- “V” – trader should present declaration at Trading Standards and at Frontier.

It is only set to 'F' or 'S' if all the checks to be carried out are at the Frontier or by Trading Standards respectively.

4.1.3 OGD Routes and Suffixes

The OGD route is '0' while awaiting a decision and '2' when the goods are to be examined.

Route 'E' is set when there is an exception that requires some action by the trader. Exception conditions are:

- Data error;
- No Match;
- Refuse;
- Release decision expired.

If there are no OGD checks or all checks have a Release decision the route is spaces.

When the route is set to '0' or '2' it is suffixed with a character to identify the OGD involved as follows:

- “A” – Animal Health involvement (AHVLA);
- “B” – Port Health involvement (PHA);
- “H” – HMI involvement;
- “P” – PHSI involvement;
- “X” – Multiple OGD involvement (e.g. HMI and PHSI).

4.1.4 Combined Trade Route

The Customs and OGD Routes are combined for returning to the trade to avoid changes to the Trader Interface Specification.

At the HCI the combined Trade Route is displayed in a Route field unless separate fields are provided for the Customs and OGD Routes.

The combined route is the most severe of the Customs and OGD routes with a suffix to identify any OGD and/or Trading Standards involvement, where to present documents to Customs (i.e. NCH or Frontier) and whether or not the documents should be presented to Trading Standards.



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Routes “1” and “2” may be suffixed as follows:

Suffix	Meaning/Expected Action
Space	Trader should present declaration at NCH
“A”	AHLVA involvement
“B”	PHA involvement
“F”	Trader should present declaration at Frontier
“H”	HMI involvement
“P”	PHSI involvement
“Q”	Other government department and Trading Standards involvement - Trader should present declaration at Trading Standards;
“R”	Other government department and Border Force and Trading Standards involvement – Trader should present declaration at Trading Standards and at Frontier;
“S”	Trading Standards involvement – Trader should present declaration at Trading Standards;
“U”	Trader should present declaration at Trading Standards and at NCH
“V”	Trader should present declaration at Trading Standards and at Frontier
“W”	Other government department and NCH and Trading Standards involvement- Trader should present declaration at Trading Standards and at NCH;
“X”	Multiple other government department involvement e.g. HMI and PHSI;
“Y”	Other government department involvement and Trader should present declaration at NCH;
“Z”	Other government department involvement and Trader should present declaration at Frontier.

Route “0” is suffixed with “A”, “B”, “H”, “P” or “X” while other government department decisions are pending as the route is not yet established.

Route “E” is returned when there is an exception notified by ALVS (i.e. No Match, Data Error, Refuse or Release decision has time expired) as well as when the declaration is stored in error.

Route “F” is returned when there is an outstanding FEC challenge and “H” while the entry is pre-lodged.

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4.2 Export Routes

Selection determines the level of examination that the Entry undergoes. As a result of this processing an Entry is normally assigned one of the following:

- Route 0** Route not known (e.g. awaiting a response from another system) or hidden from the Trader while the goods are at a trader's inland premises (for CAP refund claims, EU regulations prevent the notification of the Route of examination to the trader).
Where CHIEF refers to another system to process the declaration that system may notify CHIEF of errors within the declaration. These errors are reported via report X0 to the Submitting Trader (DTI) or Customs (CIE) and the Entry remains on Route '0'. Customs or the Trader must amend the declaration to allow the Export to progress.
Route '0' is also returned when a declaration that is part of a consolidation is terminated (e.g. cancelled) and the consolidation is then arrived by its Master UCR.
Route '0' is shown to Traders for goods entered under LCP procedures from the point at which the goods are available at the Trader's inland premises (Intended Date into Control) until permission to progress has been granted. After this point the real route is available to the Trader on reports and displays. The real route is available to Customs on the X2 report series and is shown in the form '0n' (where n = real route) on transactions LIEV, DEVD and DCON. Route '0' alone is shown on all other HCI displays whether invoked by Customs or the Trader (e.g. LTUE, LMOV).
- Route 1** Paper documents require processing.
- Route 2** Goods examination required and paper documents may require processing.
- Route 3** Permission to progress with post clearance Customs checks. Paper documentation may need to be produced to Customs.
- Route 5, 15, 25** Equivalent to Routes '3', '1' and '2' for Entries where the method of payment includes 'cash' (CIE only).
- Route 6** Permission to progress with no post clearance Customs checks.
- Route E** Entries with stored data linked to them (i.e. stored in error) or with an exception identified by another system (e.g. TECS).
- Route F** Entries with un-resolved FEC challenges, (not Supplementary Declarations).
- Route H** Pre-lodged Entries (with no un-resolved FEC Failures).

CHIEF does not allow permission to progress while the Route is 'E', 'F', 'H' or whilst awaiting response from another system (Route '0'). Permission to progress should be granted before the goods are moved. The Movement Inconsistencies Report (see Reference [9]) identifies circumstances where goods are moved before permission to progress is recorded on CHIEF.

Entries assigned Route '3' or '6' are immediately granted permission to progress. Entries requiring Customs action (Routes '1' or '2') require positive action by Customs via transaction AEPP where any Customs Checks assigned to the Entry are addressed. AEPP also allows Customs to add additional post-clearance checks to the Entry and to record details of additional pre-clearance checks that have been made.



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For a declaration made inland, the Trader may pre-lodge a declaration with a nominated date-time for placing the goods into control and the intended date-time of departure from the Trader's inland premises. CHIEF automatically arrives the goods at the former date-time and, providing there are no outstanding Customs actions (or unanswered FEC challenges), grants permission to progress at the latter. Where Customs actions apply, the Customs officer will, on completion of those actions, notify permission to progress to allow removal of the goods. Should this notification occur prior to the intended date of departure the Entry will be automatically granted permission to progress at the intended date. Permission to progress will be granted immediately when Customs grant permission later than the intended date of departure.

Customs always have the discretion to apply a more severe Route to an Entry at any time prior to release (i.e. up to the granting of permission to progress).

4.3 Import Entry Status

Most Entries are input and then simply progress to clearance. Exceptionally the Entry passes through one or more states prior to clearance, and for various reasons some Entries do not clear at all. The status of an Entry is indicated by the ICS code that is maintained by CHIEF and is amended (manually or automatically) as a result of transactions applied to the Entry. Transactions can only be applied to an Entry if the action is compatible with the Entry's current and previous status, (e.g. transactions which change the ICS code cannot be applied to cleared Entries.)

4.3.1 ICS Codes for Import Entries

The following table lists the valid values of the ICS code and the meaning of each. The 'State' column identifies whether the code applies to pre-lodged ("pre") or legally accepted ("acc") declarations, or both ("both").



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Code	State	Meaning
A1	pre	Entry accepted as a 'Pre-lodged' Entry.
B1	pre	Entry queried for the first time.
B2	pre	Entry queried for the second or subsequent time.
C1	pre	Entry voluntarily amended for the first time.
C2	pre	Entry voluntarily amended for the second or subsequent time.
C3	pre	Entry amended in response to first query.
C4	pre	Entry amended in response to second or subsequent query.
D1	pre	Query on Entry resolved without amendment by input of response.
E1	pre	Entry detained for investigation.
E2	pre	Entry discharged from detention.
00	acc	Entry in initial state following Legal Acceptance or following notification of Goods Arrival where the Entry is not Queried, not Detained and does not have an outstanding Cancellation Request.
01	acc	Entry automatically cleared when there has not been any manual action by HMRC.
03	acc	Entry cleared without amendment (other than automatically authorised amendments) following manual action by HMRC (not covered by a more specific ICS (e.g. 21)).
04	acc	Entry manually cleared after documentary query raised and satisfactorily answered without amendment.
05	both	Entry released to Queen's Warehouse.
06	both	Responsibility for Entry transferred to MSS. Details have not been sent to OGSs. Manual procedures may need to be invoked to inform OGSs of the final outcome of the Entry.
07	both	Entry seized.
08	acc	Entry detained for investigation.
09	both	Entry destroyed.
12	acc	Entry amended (CIE non inventory-linked).
13	acc	Entry manually cleared after voluntary amendment (CIE non inventory-linked).
14	acc	Entry queried (CIE non inventory-linked).
15	acc	Entry manually cleared after non-voluntary amendment (CIE non inventory-linked).
17	acc	Entry ready for clearance: request for payment issued (CIE cash Entries only).
18	acc	Entry discharged from detention.
21	acc	Entry cleared following HRMC override of inventory check failure or where an inventory match is not established.
22	acc	Entry voluntarily amended (amendment not automatically authorised).
25	acc	Entry voluntarily amended (amendment automatically authorised).
30	acc	Entry queried for the first time.
32	acc	First query on Entry resolved by amendment or input of response.
33	acc	Entry manually cleared following resolution of the first query.
40	acc	Entry queried for the second or a subsequent time.
42	acc	Second or a subsequent query on Entry resolved by amendment or input of response.
43	acc	Entry manually cleared following resolution of the second or subsequent query.
91	both	Cancellation of Entry requested. Note, only set for a pre-lodged declaration when cancellation is subject to Customs approval (e.g. queried, detained).
92	both	Entry cancelled (see 3.7.7).
93	both	Cancellation of Entry refused.



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4.4 Export Entry and Movement Status

Most Entries are input then granted permission to progress towards export before departure is notified and a finalised state achieved. This simple picture is complicated when the Entry is subject to other events such as a query or cancellation. The status of an Entry is indicated by the ICS code maintained by CHIEF and is amended (manually or automatically) as a result of transactions applied to the Entry. Transactions can only be applied to an Entry if the action is compatible with the Entry's current and previous status (e.g. transactions which change the ICS code cannot be applied to finalised Entries).

The status field SOE (Status of Entry) gives the major status of the Movement or Entry (in particular 'permitted to progress'). Some values are only appropriate to a movement associated with a Declaration rather than a movement associated with a consolidation (Master UCR).

4.4.1 ICS Codes for Export Entries

The following table lists the valid values of the ICS code and the meaning of each. The 'State' column identifies whether the code applies to pre-lodged ("pre") or legally accepted ("acc") declarations, or both ("both").



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Code	State	Meaning
A1	pre	Entry accepted as a 'Pre-lodged' Entry.
B1	pre	Entry queried.
C1	pre	Entry amended.
D1	pre	Query on Entry resolved.
E1	pre	Entry detained for investigation.
E2	pre	Entry discharged from detention.
X8	pre	Auto deletion warning issued (Applied to an export pre-lodgement for which a P9 has been produced. Its setting does not inhibit subsequent action).
X9	pre	Entry auto deleted (Applied to an export pre-lodgement on the final generation which has been deleted).
00	acc	Entry in initial state following Legal Acceptance or following notification of Goods Arrival where the Entry is not Queried, not Detained and does not have an outstanding Cancellation Request.
05	both	Goods released to Queen's Warehouse.
06	both	Responsibility for Entry transferred to MSS. Details have not been sent to OGSs. Manual procedures may need to be invoked to inform OGSs of the final outcome of the Entry.
07	both	Goods seized.
08	acc	Entry detained for investigation.
09	both	Goods destroyed.
17	acc	Request for payment issued (CIE cash Entries only).
18	acc	Entry discharged from detention.
25	acc	Entry amended.
30	acc	Entry queried.
32	acc	Query resolved.
50	acc	Entry automatically granted immediate permission to progress by the system from Office of Export or any other location.
51	acc	Entry granted permission to progress either manually by Customs or automatically in the case of an LCP entry at the inland departure date/time (provided the LCP entry does not attract a customs check requiring Customs action).
56	acc	Exit follow-up procedures initiated for Indirect Export.
60	acc	Notification of departure of goods.
61	acc	Entry assumed by CHIEF to have departed (following expiry of timeout).
62	acc	Goods departed from EU Office of Exit in other Member States (Indirect Exports).
91	acc	Cancellation of Entry requested. Note, only set for a pre-lodged declaration when cancellation is subject to Customs approval (e.g. queried, detained).
92	both	Entry cancelled (see 3.7.7).
93	acc	Cancellation of Entry refused.

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4.4.2 SOE Codes for Export Entries and Movements

Code	Meaning
D	Goods Departed inland (i.e. not exported) or stopped by Office of Exit in another Member State.
E	Error detected by another government system or arrival limit exceeded.
R	Reprocessing error on arrival.
X	Movement disassociated from consolidation.
0	Declaration not submitted to CHIEF (i.e. no Entry).
1	Consignment subject to associated Route.
2	Detained.
3	Queried.
4	Subject to Custom approval (of amendment to CAP Refund entry or Trader response to Customs query). Note 3.
5	Cancellation requested.
6	Accounting rejection.
7	Permitted to progress.
8	Departed from UK (either notified or assumed) or exit from the EU notified by another Member State, or, for a prefinance claim, disposal into a warehouse or into processing.
9	Terminated – cancelled, seized, destroyed, released to Queen’s warehouse, transferred to MSS or movement cancellation (via XMOV). Note 2

Note:

- Where the consignment is subject to more than one of the conditions (e.g. queried and detained) the highest value is reported. Alphabetic characters are deemed lower than numerics for this purpose.
- When an entry is deleted/cancelled/terminated the Declaration/Part will have been disassociated from any consolidation and any Master arrivals updated to reflect the removal of the consignment from the consolidation. Where the consolidation becomes empty the Master movement SOE becomes 9.
- The SOE value indicating customs approval (4) is required when:
 - A Trader response to a query is received whilst the Office of Export movement has not been granted permission to progress;
 - Amendment to an entry containing a CAP Refund claim is made and the revised refund amount matches or exceeds the permitted EPU tolerance for auto-clearance.

4.4.3 SOE Codes for Master Movements

Code	Meaning
0	Consolidation is ‘open’ (there may be more goods to be declared to CHIEF).
1	Consolidation subject to associated Route.
7	Permitted to progress.
9	Consolidation seized/destroyed/released to Queen’s warehouse or all declaration movements have been terminated. See Note 2 of 4.4.2.

END OF SECTION 4

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5. Declared Data

This section includes details of a number of declared data items that have particular significance within Entry processing.

5.1 Tax Lines and Entry Revenue Collection

One of the main purposes of CHIEF is to provide an efficient and accurate system for the calculation and management of Revenue Collection associated with declared Import Entries. For each Entry Item, Tax Lines must normally be declared to cover the various Duties and Taxes for which the Item's Goods are liable. Such duties primarily consist of Customs Duty and VAT, but cover others such as CAP, Excise Duty and Anti-Dumping Duty. Other tax lines may be declared to reflect Measures associated with the Goods that claim adjustment or relief from the full Customs Duty.

Each tax line has a Tax Type Code that indicates the type of Duty associated with it, e.g. a specific type of Excise Duty or of VAT. Each tax line also has a 'Method of Payment' field (see 5.1.2 below) that allows the declarant to choose a specific way of paying the charges associated with the tax line. Thus some of the VAT due for the goods could be paid from the Paying Agent's FAS account and the rest from the Declarant's Deferment account.

For some situations it is possible for the declarant to 'manually declare' tax lines. This means that the declarant calculates and submits the amount due for a specific tax line. CHIEF then performs its own calculations to decide if the amount submitted is acceptable. Normally, however, the declarant leaves the tax line amount blank and CHIEF calculates the amount due from other declared data and its own the reference data. CHIEF also checks that a correct number of tax lines have been declared for the goods.

Tax lines can also be specified for Export Entry Items, although there are currently no Duties or Taxes associated with an Export Entry and payable to HMRC. A tax line can be validly declared on an Export Entry Item when the declarant is claiming a refund of CAP Duties from the Rural Payments Agency.

5.1.1 Duty Waiver

There are currently two types of duty waiver applied by CHIEF in circumstances where the amount of duty is low:

- Customs Duty waiver;
- Waiver of Secured Duty.

Customs Duty waiver is applied when the total Customs Duty (both Outright and Secured), as calculated / declared for an Import Entry Item, is below '10 euros'. The waiver only applies when Goods are declared directly to home use and free circulation. CHIEF controls this process with an indicator setting on the CPC declared for the Item, an indicator setting on the Tax Type Override code used on Tax Lines for Customs Duty and via a configurable Table Entry (IMPA, RWVL –'Revenue Waiver Limit'). This table entry is set to the sterling equivalent of 10 euros (or the value currently in force). If the values to be charged on each customs duty tax line should accumulate to less than '10 euros' then CHIEF will change those values to zero for each of the customs duty tax lines.

Waiver of Secured Duty is partly related to Customs Duty waiver, in that it only applies to Tax Lines on Import Entry Items that specify a CPC that permits Customs Duty waiver, (i.e. that has its Low Duty waiver indicator set).

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Waiver of Secured Duty however applies to all types of Duty charged, including Customs, Excise, Anti-dumping Duty and VAT. It is applied at individual tax line level to those lines that have a Method of Payment (MOP) indicating the revenue as being secured 'by deposit' or 'by guarantee'. (This currently applies to MOPs P, Q, S, T, U & V. See Table of MOPs below). The value, below which the waiver applies, is held as a separate Table Entry to that for Customs Duty waiver. The table entry is IMPA, LDWV. This Table Entry allows the secured waiver limit to be held in a different currency to the System Currency (Sterling) and also holds the set of MOPs to which the waiver applies. It is normally set to a similar value to that for the customs duty waiver, i.e. around 10 euros. Note that the customs duty waiver processing takes place before that for the waiver of secured duty. This is to prevent the possible waiver of a secured customs duty tax line causing the customs duty waiver to apply when it would otherwise not. An example follows:

Step 1 - Waiver of Customs Duty

Tax type	Tax Line Liability (calculated or declared)	Method of Payment (MOP-CODE)	Amount to be paid
A00	8.00	D	8.00
A00	3.50	T	3.50

The total for customs duty (£11.50) is greater than the '10 euro' waiver limit (assume current sterling value of £9), so both outright and secured revenue are to be charged.

Step 2 – Waiver of Secured Duty

Tax type	Tax Line Liability (calculated or declared)	Method of Payment (MOP-CODE)	Amount to be paid
A00	8.00	D	8.00
A00	3.50	T	0.00

The amount of secured revenue is not greater than the separate secured duty waiver limit, in this example assumed to be set to a similar value of £9, so the secured duty is waived.

Note that because the customs duty waiver is applied at step 1 the outright revenue of £8 is still charged.

5.1.2 Method of Payment Validation

Payment may be tendered in various ways. It is beyond the scope of this guide to cover this subject fully but this section summarises some elements of the validation that the Declaration undergoes.

The following methods of payment are supported by CHIEF with the exception of MOP codes J and K. Note that MOP L alone is supported on Export declarations. The remaining MOP codes are used on Import declarations.

- A** Immediate payment by cash or equivalent (CIE only).
- D** Immediate payment debited to FAS account (DTI only).
- F** Deferred payment using Trader's DAN.
- G** Delayed payment.



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- J** Payment to be made to an OGD (e.g. CAP export levy). Code allocated but not yet supported.
- K** Refund to be made by C & E (e.g. beer duty drawback). Code allocated but not yet supported.
- L** Refund to be made by an OGD (Other Government Department or agency, e.g. RPA re CAP export refunds).
- N** Security by MCD - Immediate payment by cash (CIE only).
- P** Security by MCD - FAS (DTI only).
- Q** Security by MCD – Deferred.
- S** Security by individual guarantee.
- T** Security from Declarant's guarantee account.
- U** Security from Consignee's (Consignor's) guarantee account (standing authority).
Note: Not available if Consignee (Consignor) is declared at Item Level.
- V** Security from Consignee's (Consignor's) guarantee account (specific authority).
Note: Not available if Consignee (Consignor) is declared at Item Level.
- W** Security by Declarant's general bond.
- X** Security by Consignee's (Consignor's) general bond.
- Y** Security by ordinary bond.
- Z** Security by undertaking.

Except where otherwise indicated, the methods of payment are available for both CIE and DTI declarations.

For each item on a SAD or for a C21 there may be up to three methods of payment for each tax type. Possible combinations are:

- an immediate method of payment (A or D), a deferred payment (F) and a secured payment (N to Z);
- a blank MOP and a secured payment (N to Z);
- only delayed payment (G).

The following rules also apply:

- A method of payment must be input for every tax line where an amount must be paid or secured;
- MOP must be left blank when a tax line must be declared to satisfy a revenue measure but the amount of revenue to pay or secure is zero. When then 10 Euro waiver applies to the calculated amount a MOP may be declared despite there being nothing to pay or secure.

5.2 Deferred Payment

With some exceptions, the payment of some or all tax and/or duty may be deferred by Consignees or Submitting Traders (Paying Agents) for Imports, Consignors for Exports and Declarants approved by Customs. A trader is granted a Deferment Approval Number (DAN) to identify his authority to defer payment. The DAN is used to identify the Deferment Account on CHIEF to which the revenue is posted.

The following sub-sections describe the validation and processing of declared DANs and their prefixes.

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5.2.1 Deferred Payment Declaration

Deferred payment is identified by MOP “F”. When any payment is deferred the account to be used must be declared. A single character prefix indicates whose account is to be used, and this is followed by the seven digit DAN which identifies the account on CHIEF. The prefix values are:

- A** The Declarant is deferring to his own account.
- B** The Declarant is deferring to the Consignee’s / Consignor’s account on the basis of a specific authority. . [Specific authority is not checked in CHIEF. Account must belong to Consignee / Consignor].
- C** The Declarant is deferring to the Consignee’s / Consignor’s account on the basis of a standing authority. . [Account must belong to Consignee / Consignor and the Declarant must be listed as Authorised on the Account].
- D** The Consignee / Consignor is deferring to his own account.
- E** The Submitting Trader (Paying Agent) is deferring to his own account.

Zero, one or two (Imports only) deferment accounts may be supplied for an Entry.

5.2.2 Entries with No DAN Input

Where no DAN is supplied the Entry is rejected if the deferred MOP (F) is declared.

5.2.3 Entries with One DAN

Where a single DAN is supplied, all the revenue (duty, tax and VAT) may be deferred to either the Declarant’s (box 14) account or the Consignee’s / Consignor’s account or, for LVBI Import Entries, the Submitting Trader’s (Paying Agent’s) account. The Consignee / Consignor may also be the Declarant, in which case the Declarant is not normally completed.

During capture of the data from the document the DAN must be entered in the first position where only one is supplied.

For DTI entries where the Consignee or Declarant is deferring to his own Deferment Account and is also the Submitting Trader, or, in the case of an LVBI Import Entry, where the Submitting Trader is deferring to his own Deferment Account, the deferred liabilities are transferred to his FAS Account when the account or guarantee limits are exceeded.

5.2.4 Entries with Two DANs

Two DANs can be supplied, each identifying a Consignee’s, Declarant’s or Submitting Trader’s account. Only one Deferment account is supported for any of the above Trader roles on an Entry.

Each DAN Prefix may specify ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’ or, for LVBI Import Entries, prefix ‘E’, subject to the following constraints:

- Where DAN prefix ‘E’ is not present, one DAN prefix must be specified as ‘A’ and the other as ‘B’ or ‘C’. The Entry must have a Declarant who is distinct from the Consignee.
- For LVBI Import Entries DAN prefix ‘E’ may be used and this may be specified in either the first or second DAN prefix. This must be accompanied by DAN Prefix ‘A’, ‘B’ or ‘C’.

The order in which the DANs are captured is significant – the first DAN relates to non-VAT revenue and the second DAN relates to VAT only.



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For DTI entries, where the Declarant is deferring to his own Deferment Account and is also the Submitting Trader, or, in the case of an LVBI Import Entry, where the Submitting Trader is deferring to his own Deferment Account, the deferred liabilities are transferred to his FAS Account when the account or guarantee limits are exceeded.

5.2.5 Validation of DAN Data

The following validation applies to each DAN and its prefix.

- The DAN must identify a Deferment Account on CHIEF which is not cancelled.
- If the DAN has a prefix of 'A' or 'C' then the Declarant must be specified and have a GB TID (and hence a TURN) which identifies an individual or organisation (i.e. not "GBPR" or "GBUNREG").
- If the DAN has a prefix of 'B' then the Declarant must be specified but may be "GBPR" or "GBUNREG" as well as a TID that identifies an individual or organisation.
- If the DAN has a prefix of 'B', 'C' or 'D' then the Consignee / Consignor must be specified and have a GBTID (and hence a TURN) which identifies an individual or organisation (i.e. not "GBPR" or "GBUNREG"). The Consignee / Consignor must be the owner of the DAN.
- If the DAN has a prefix of 'A' the Declarant must be the owner of the DAN.
- If the DAN has a prefix of 'C' the Declarant must have standing authority to quote the DAN owned by the Consignee / Consignor.
- If the DAN has a prefix of 'D' the Declarant must not be specified.
- If the DAN has a prefix of 'E' then the Entry must be an LVBI Import Entry. The Submitting Trader must be the owner of the DAN.

5.3 Documents

Documents have to be declared for a number of reasons. Some are required by measures attached to a commodity, some for a Customs Procedure, some for the declaration type, some for other agencies (e.g. RPA for a CAP refund) and some for certification by Customs.

Previous documents are declared separately from other documents. Previous documents include the Community Transit documents.

Other documents are identified by 4 character codes and full details are declared including reference and status.

CHIEF differentiates between licences and other documents. Licences, permits and other certificates are issued to control the movement of physical goods and intangible items, such as encryption algorithms, into and out of a geographical area. The expression Licence within this document is to be taken to cover any such permit or certificate as well as those documents which are formally called Licences by the Authority which issues them.

5.3.1 Declaration of Previous Documents

Previous documents are identified by class, type and reference. The previous document can be a summary declaration or the initial declaration under simplified procedure as identified by class. The type is a code of up to 6 characters. Details of what must be declared are given in Tariff Volume 3 (see Reference [8]).

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5.3.2 Declaration of Documents

Except for previous documents, documents are declared in a number of fields that allow for declaring the details required for licences. The details that can be declared for a document are:

- Document code;
- Document status;
- Document reference;
- Document part (e.g. licence line number);
- Quantity;
- Reason (e.g. for claiming a waiver).

5.3.2.1 Document Status

Document status codes are defined in the Tariff Volume 3 (see Reference [8]). Codes are defined to cover the requirements of all types of documents. For particular document types only a subset of the codes are allowed.

The codes identify the form and availability of the document (e.g. attached paper, with goods, electronic, held by authorised trader) and action to be taken (e.g. part use, exhausted). There are also codes to identify why a document is not being supplied (e.g. below de minimus, waiver claimed).

The status values used for licences are described in 5.3.3.1.

Traders can declare Documents for certification by Customs.

5.3.3 Declaration of Licences

The prime control for licences is the licence type as included in the document reference field rather than being based on the document code. This is essentially because the handling of licences by CHIEF was developed before the use of document codes was introduced for the current implementation of declarations.

On normal, simplified and supplementary Import and Export declarations, the facility to declare licence details – the Licence reference/Line number, the required status (see 5.3.3.1) and the quantity of the goods in terms of the Licence units – is provided. For an electronic licence, a pending attribution is created on receipt of a legally accepted Entry (goods on hand) whilst attribution against the Licence (Line) occurs on (first) notification of departure (UK actual or assumed departure or EU Exit) for Exports (provided clearance has been achieved from the Office of Export) and clearance for Imports.

Where the status indicates an electronic Licence, the licence reference must be known to CHIEF, so use can be controlled automatically, based on details of the licence and its current status and usage. Where the status indicates a paper Licence, the licence reference must not identify an electronic licence known to CHIEF. For electronic Licences, CHIEF controls usage as required for the licence type and maintains the licence status. An electronic licence is not returned to the issuing authority on surrender/exhaustion until all declarations for which there is pending usage have been finalised (clearance for Imports, departure from the UK for Exports).



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Where licence details are required to be supplied on both the simplified declaration (SFD or PSA) and on the Supplementary Declaration, attribution is through the simplified declaration. A status value is provided to enable the trader to declare on the Supplementary Declaration that the licence has already been attributed. Licence details are required on the associated Supplementary Declaration for audit purposes and to satisfy measure processing.

An SFD can be declared for goods that are subject to non-controlled licences (box 44 AI Code “NCGDS”) with licence details to be declared later on the Supplementary Declaration. Attribution by a Supplementary Declaration is also required when simplified procedures are used where there is no corresponding simplified declaration (Imports from local clearance and warehouses, Export simplified victualling).

The facility to input many Licences against a single CHIEF item is provided both to cover the situation where separate measures require Licences and where there is insufficient on one Licence to cover the shipment so a second from the same Issuing authority is required.

5.3.3.1 Licence Status

A status declaration is required for each Licence regardless of whether the licence is Electronic or Paper. Status codes are defined in Tariff Volume 3 (see Reference [8]).

The status identifies the format of the Licence (paper or electronic), the availability of a paper licence and the status the Licence is to achieve once the Entry has been processed (e.g. an attached paper Licence to be exhausted). For paper Licences, the status identifies whether Customs are to forward an attached Licence to the Issuing Authority (e.g. on surrender) or return it to the Trader.

a. Licence Format:

- **Electronic** – the Licence details are held electronically by CHIEF. (CHIEF automatically records the usage of the Licence by the Entry).
- **Paper** – the Licence quoted is held in paper form either by the Trader or by the Issuing Authority. When held by the Trader the licence is either available for inspection (attached) or not.

b. Action Required:

- **Part attribution.** This declaration uses ‘part’ of the issued quantity and/or value. Further attributions are expected on other declarations. The current status of an electronic Licence remains unchanged.
- **Exhaustion.** The Licence is exhausted as a result of this declaration. Although further declarations are not expected after this point CHIEF will permit further declarations recording part attribution during the period prior to Licence completion. This includes use by a Supplementary Declaration with a tax point before the Licence was exhausted.

The current status of an electronic Licence is set to ‘Pending Exhausted’ on legal acceptance of the Entry. When there are no longer any pending attributions (i.e. for Imports all Entries have been cleared, for Exports departure has been notified for all Entries) the Licence status becomes ‘Exhausted’ and the usage recorded for the Licence is notified to the issuing authority.



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- **Surrender.** The Licence is surrendered with this declaration. This is a special case of exhaustion where the Trader does not wish to use the outstanding quantity or value. As in the case of exhaustion, CHIEF will permit further declarations recording part attribution during the period prior to Licence completion.
- The surrendered status should only be used on Licences and other certificates issued by RPA. It signifies that, although the amount used falls below the amount which RPA require to be used to allow full release of the guarantee, the Trader wishes to make an early surrender to release the guarantee, subject to any administrative charge which RPA may impose due to the shortfall.
- **Already declared on simplified declaration.** For a Supplementary Declaration when the licence declaration has already been made on the simplified declaration (SFD, PSA).
- **Licence to be advised.** The identity of the Licence to be used with the consignment is not known at the time of declaration and will be advised by the Exporter at a later date (e.g. an Advanced Fixing certificate). This status is only permitted for particular, non-mandatory, Licence types. The Licence reference identifies the licence type (e.g. “GBAFC”).
- **Waiver.** Licence details are not declared because a waiver is claimed.
- **Below de minimus.** Licence details are not declared because the quantity is below de minimus.
- **Ex-heading.** Licence details are not declared because the goods do not require a licence but come under a Commodity code (heading) that covers other goods that do require a licence. AI Code “LIC99” can be declared instead of the declaring the document with the ex-heading status.
- **‘Late’ declaration.** In exceptional circumstances (e.g. a Supplementary Declaration submitted after the end date for the period), a valid declaration to use an electronic licence may be made when attributions can no longer be recorded on CHIEF (Licence is complete and usage details have been returned to the issuing authority). In this case the trader is responsible for reporting the use to the issuing authority but can complete the declaration by using the “L” status. The licence must have been available for use at the tax point.

5.3.3.2 Licence Usage

For electronic Licences, CHIEF records an Entry’s attribution against the declared Licence Line as defined for the Licence Line. A Licence Line may be controlled in relation to the declared quantity (in units defined for the Licence Line), value (the declared Statistical value of an Export item or the Licence value determined by CHIEF for an Import item) or a combination of both.

DLLU (see Section 9) can be used to interrogate a Licence and obtain details regarding its usage. Customs can adjust the usage associated with a finalised Entry – first departed for Exports, cleared for Imports – using the ALLU transaction. Before finalisation, the pending attribution can be changed by amending the declaration.

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5.4 Traders

An Import or Export Entry can have several different Trader Roles, for example, Consignee or Declarant. For each of these Roles a Trader is declared along with the other data declared for the Entry. Additionally, and for DTI Entries only, there is another Trader Role, that of Submitting Trader (sometimes known as Paying Agent on Imports). This Role is not declared, but is derived from the CHIEF Access Security Role that makes the declaration of Entry details. Some Trader Roles can be undertaken by the same Trader, but potentially all can be undertaken by different Traders.

Traders can be specified on an Import or Export Declaration as follows:

- By Trader Identifier (TID). This consists of a two character country code plus a trader identifier issued by that country. Note that UK Traders are identified by the country code 'GB';
- By TURN. This implies a UK Trader. It is normally a 12 digit code; often based on the UK VAT Registration number of the Trader;
- No identifier is specified, but full Name and Address details must be supplied.

Some Roles can only be specified by a TURN, other Roles must be specified by a TID but with name & address details optionally supplied and other Roles must be specified by name & address details but with a TID optionally supplied.

For example, on an Import Entry, the Consignee Trader Role requires a TID (with optional name & address) while the Consignor Trader Role requires a name & address (with optional TID). This is reversed for an Export Entry, where the Consignor Trader Role requires a TID (with optional name & address) while the Consignee Trader Role requires a name & address (with optional TID). For Export Exit Summary Declarations (EXS) alone the rules differ and, for Consignee and Consignor roles, either a known and active Trader is required or alternatively the Name and Address is required (see Reference [4], [5], [10]). Should Consignee details not be provided on the EXS declaration the submitter will be required to declare a Header AI Statement (refer to Reference [5], section 9).

The following Roles are specified by a TID (and/or name & address where appropriate):

- Consignee;
- Consignor;
- Declarant;
- Notify Party;
- Representative (Exports only).

Note that for both Imports and Exports, there can be more than one Consignee and/or Consignor on the Declaration. In these cases the Consignees or Consignors are declared at Item Level rather than Header Level.

The following Roles are specified by a TURN:

- Registered Consignee (Imports only);
- Registered Consignor (Exports only);
- Government Contractor (Imports only).



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5.4.1 Trader Reference Data and Validation

CHIEF maintains the following Trader details for use when validating Import or Export Entries.

- UK / EU EORI Traders

CHIEF uses this reference data to ensure any Trader Identifier supplied either as a TURN or as a TID is both known and active at the Entry's provisional or legal acceptance date-time. (3.2.2, 3.2.3). The first 2 characters of TID allow CHIEF to identify 'EU member state' affiliation and hence the applicable validation. All Traders declared as TURNS are treated as TIDs commencing with 'GB'.

- 3rd Country MRA Traders

CHIEF uses this reference data with accompanying period of validity to verify any 3rd country Trader TID declared into Consignee or Consignor on an Export Exit Summary Declaration (EXS) are both known and active at the Entry's provisional or legal acceptance date-time. (3.2.2, 3.2.3).

CHIEF allows references to 3rd country Traders to be entered into TID fields without verification on all other Export Entry declaration types and also all Import Entry declaration types.

END OF SECTION 5

6. Reports Overview

6.1 Report Production

One or more hardcopy (printed) reports may be produced by the various transactions supported by CHIEF. As can be seen from the tables, many reports may be produced from more than one Transaction. The reports marked 'C' are routed to Customs, those marked 'T' to the Trade and those marked 'C&T' may be routed to either Customs or the Trade, or to both depending on the circumstances.

Some trade reports are required on paper for presentation to Customs, while others inform the Trader that some action is necessary. CHIEF generates trade reports as EDIFACT messages for formatting by the CSPs or the trader's system. Sample layouts of the trade reports can be found in Reference [7] where the EDIFACT messages are also defined.

The reports originate in CHIEF except for some Inventory linked Import Entry failure reports that are generated by the Inventory System on detection of the exception conditions.

Some reports are shown as being produced by one transaction but are actually produced by continuation transactions following interaction with another government system (e.g. ALVS, TECS) or an Inventory System. This is reflected in the table but not in the report descriptions (see Section 6.4), which are written from the point of view of the user.

The transactions identified in the tables in the following tables are described in the Trade Entry User Guides except for:

- AECL, AEPP, BAACL, BEPP, BFSP and M/ALVD
are used to clear / grant permission to progress to an Entry.
- ANIR processes the Inventory Response Message UKCIRM (see Reference [5]) received from an Inventory System.
- AQIE when used by Customs records a query against an Entry.
- ARRE is used by Customs to add a pre-clearance Customs Check which may amend the Route of an Entry.
- BRIE is an internal CHIEF transaction which deletes overdue Pre-lodged Entries or Stored data.
- XCCE is used by Customs to cancel an Entry, or to confirm a Trader's Request to Cancel.

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6.2 Import Entry Reports

Txn	Report														
	E0	E1	E2	E5	E7	E8	E9	H2	H3	H5	H7	N1	N3	N4	N6
AECL							C&T								
ANGA	T*	T	C&T			T		C&T							
ANIR (IRC)	T*														
ANIR (ARR)		T	C&T			T			T*						
E/AQIE															T
ARRE				T											
BACL							C&T								
BFSP							C&T								
BRIE										T		T			
E/IICR	T*	T	C&T					C&T							
E/IIFD	T*	T	C&T			T		C&T							
E/IIFW	T*	T	C&T			T									
EIRD/AIME		T	C&T		T	T		C&T			T				
M/ALVD	T			T											
RDE2			C&T												
XCCE													T	T	

* E0 and H3 reports are produced by the Inventory System.

6.3 Export Entry (and Movement) Reports

Txn	Report													
	X0	X1	X2	X5	X6	X7	X9	P2	P3	P5	P7	P9	S0	S1
E/AEAL	T	T	C&T				C&T		T					
AEPP					C&T		C&T							
ARRE				T										
E/ATEC	T	T	C&T				C&T	C&T						
BEPP					C&T		C&T							
BRIE										T		T	T	T
E/IECR		T	C&T				C&T	C&T						
E/IEFD	T	T	C&T				C&T	C&T						
E/IELP		T	C&T				C&T	C&T						
E/IESP		T	C&T				C&T	C&T						
EERD/AEXD	T	T	C&T			T		C&T			T			
RDE2			C&T											

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Txn	Report					
	S3	S4	S5	S6	S8	S9
ADTE						T
E/AEAL			T			
E/AEDL					T	
E/AQIE				T		
M518					T	
XCCE	T	T				

6.4 Report Descriptions

6.4.1 Exception Report (E0/X0)

Although a declaration must be valid before CHIEF accepts it, there are circumstances when errors and exceptions may be identified later.

- a. For Imports, the Import Entry Exception Report (E0) is used to report
 - a mismatch between the Entry and the consignment. For DTI Entries, the report is sent to the agent by the Inventory System whenever it detects the mismatch. For CIE Entries, the report is produced by CHIEF on receipt of an 'unmatched' response.
 - an exception (i.e. Data Error, No Match, Refuse) detected by ALVS. The E0 identifies the problem with a message generated by ALVS and therefore reflecting the problem in Defra terms. The trader will need to take appropriate action. An E0 is also generated should there be a system error relating to the ALVS interface. An E0 is not produced should a Release decision time expire.
- b. For Exports, the Export Entry Exception Report (X0) is produced for the Submitting Trader (for DTI Entries) when invalid data is detected by another system while the Entry is on Route 0.

The report includes an error message. Currently the report is only used for errors on CAP refund claims that are detected by TECS. The error message is in one of the following forms depending on where in the declaration the error occurs:

"RPA(<code>): <message>."

"RPA(<code>): Item <no> - <message>."

"RPA(<code>): Ingredient <no> of Item <no> - <message>."

Where <no> is the item or ingredient number, and <code> and <message> are as in the following table.

Code	Level	Message	Notes	Action
2900	Header	Unsuitable Location of Goods (30)	The declared goods location is not defined to be suitable for CAP refund examinations.	D
2901	Header	Trader's IB Reg No (44) must be supplied	CHIEF should have validated that a trader's IB Registered Number code was declared.	D
2902	Header	Destination Country (17a) must be supplied	CHIEF should have validated that a destination country was declared.	D

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Code	Level	Message	Notes	Action
2904	Header	Trader's IB Reg No (44) not recognised	The trader's IB Registered Number is not in the reference data from RPA.	A
2905	Header	System problem with Location of Goods (30)	System problem - the office code defined on CHIEF for the location is not recognised.	H
2907	Header	Destination Country (17a) invalid	Destination country is valid for CHIEF but not for a CAP refund claim.	A
2908	Header	IB Claim Type invalid	CHIEF should have validated the claim type.	D
2910	Item	System problem with Item No (32)	System problem – item number should have been sent to TECS.	H
2911	Item	Commodity Code (33) must be supplied	CHIEF should have validated that a commodity code was declared.	D
2912	Item	ERN/Recipe/Ingredients must be supplied	CHIEF should have validated that an ERN or a recipe or ingredients is declared for the Commodity.	D
2913	Item	Net Mass (38) must be greater than zero	CHIEF should have validated that the Net mass is greater than zero.	H
2915	Item	Commodity (33) with Recipe/Ingredient invalid	The combination of Commodity code with Recipe or Ingredients is invalid.	A
2916	Item	ERN (33) invalid for commodity	The ERN in the Supplementary unit code is valid for the commodity on CHIEF but not for a CAP refund claim.	D
2918	Item	Recipe not recognised	The recipe is not in the reference data from RPA.	A
2919	Ingredient	Ingredient not recognised	The ingredient is not in the reference data from RPA.	A

While some of the errors are likely to be in your declaration, a number of the errors will never occur providing CHIEF has correctly validated your declaration and passed the information to TECS. The Action column in the table above identifies what you should do as follows:

- A There is an error in your declaration that was detected by TECS using data from RPA that is not held on CHIEF. Amend your declaration.
- D Check your declaration. If you do not think it needs amending contact the CHIEF Help Desk.
- H There is a CHIEF system problem. Contact the CHIEF Help Desk. When the problem is resolved you may be asked to submit a null amendment.

6.4.2 Customs Examination Advice (E1/X1)

A Customs Examination Advice is sent to the Trader/Agent at the current location for presentation to Customs to identify the packages that are required for examination. For Exports, an advice is not generated for goods at a trader's inland premises.

- a. For Imports, the E1 report is sent to the Submitting Trader (Paying Agent).
- b. For Exports, the X1 report is sent to:
 - the Submitting Trader for an arrived declaration, or
 - the Handling Agent identified by the Inventory system on notifying arrival, or
 - the role arriving the Entry at the HCI.

An X1 is not produced for goods at a trader's premises.

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6.4.3 Pre-lodgement / Entry Acceptance Advice (EH2/P2, E2/X2)

A Pre-lodgement or Entry Acceptance Advice is produced for each version of an Entry without FEC failures.

For Imports the Acceptance Advice (H2/E2) is produced on acceptance of the declaration and not delayed until an ALVS decision is known or until there is an Inventory match.

For Exports the Acceptance Advice (P2/X2) is not produced while a response from TECS is awaited.

Since the H2/E2 is produced before the ALVS decision is known an Entry Reselection Advices (E5) is produced for non-inventory linked DTI entries if an ALVS decision changes the Route.

Different variants are produced for an amendment and arrival of a pre-lodged entry.

The variants for Import Entries are:

Variant	Meaning
DTI-H2	The first Acceptance report produced for the entry when the current version is pre-lodged (i.e. goods not arrived).
DTI-H2-AMD	Acceptance report after amendment while pre-lodged when a H2 has already been produced.
DTI-E2	The first Acceptance report produced for the entry when the current version is legally accepted (i.e. goods arrived at the Office of Export). The entry may have been pre-lodged but never eligible for a H2 to be produced
DTI-E2-XH	The first Acceptance report following arrival at for Office of Export when a H2 has previously been produced.
DTI-E2-AMD	Acceptance report after amendment of a legally accepted entry for which an X2 or an X2-XH has previously been produced.
DTI-E2-R DTI-E2-XH-R DTI-E2-AMD-R	Reprint of acceptance report as requested by transaction RDE2. The word 'Duplicate' is printed under the report type.

The variants for Export Entries are:

Variant	Meaning
DTI-P2	The first Acceptance report produced for the entry when the current version is pre-lodged (i.e. goods not arrived).
DTI-P2-AMD	Acceptance report after amendment while pre-lodged when a P2 has already been produced.
DTI-X2	The first Acceptance report produced for the entry when the current version is legally accepted (i.e. goods arrived at the Office of Export). The entry may have been pre-lodged but never eligible for a P2 to be produced.
DTI-X2-XH	The first Acceptance report following arrival at for Office of Export when a P2 has previously been produced.
DTI-X2-AMD	Acceptance report after amendment of a legally accepted entry for which an X2 or an X2-XH has previously been produced.
DTI-X2-AR	Acceptance report on arrival of a movement other than the Office of Export or a related movement.
DTI-X2-R	Reprint of acceptance report as requested by transaction RDE2. The word 'Duplicate' is printed under the report type.

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Examples of valid sequences of reports for an Export Entry are:

- X2;
- X2, X2-AMD*;
- P2, X2-XH;
- P2, X2-XH, X2-AMD*;
- P2, P2-AMD*, X2-XH, X2-AR*, X2-AMD*, X2-AR*

where * indicates that the 'AMD' or 'AR' variants may repeat many (including zero) times.

6.4.4 Entry Reselection Advice (E5/X5)

An Entry Reselection Advice is produced for non-inventory linked entries/movements to inform the Trader at the goods location that an accepted Entry has been reselected to a more severe Route of Examination than that reported on the Acceptance Advice (E2/X2) or a previous E5/X5.

The route may change as a result of a Customs Check added by ARRE or a decision notified by ALVS.

For Exports, the Trader is identified as:

- the Submitting Trader for an arrived declaration, or
- the Handling Agent identified by the Inventory system on notifying arrival, or
- the role arriving the Entry at the HCI.

Copies of the report are also produced for the Submitting Trader and Handling Agents who have requested declaration progress reports.

The report is not produced for any related movements when the Office of Export movement is reselected.

6.4.5 Export Entry Progress Advice (X6)

The Export Entry Progress Advice is produced when permission to progress is granted to a non-inventory linked Export movement. The advice is produced on clearance of Route 1/2 movements by Customs and for Route 3/6 movements at inland premises when permission to progress is granted at the intended departure date-time. The advice is not produced for movements given Route 3/6 at frontier locations.

The report is produced for the Trader notifying arrival of the Entry at the location (the Submitting Trader in the case of arrival at the Office of Export, or the Handling Agent at other locations). The report is also produced for Customs for CIE Entries.

Copies of the report are also produced for the Submitting Trader and Handling Agents who have requested declaration progress reports.

The report is not produced for any related movements when the Office of Export movement is granted permission to progress.

6.4.6 Pre-lodgement / Entry Amendment Advice (H7/P7, E7/X7)

The Pre-lodgement/Entry Amendment Advice is produced when an amendment results in a change to the (potential) revenue or refund amount that exceeds a pre-defined limit.

The report is sent to the Submitting Trader. The declarant must write the reason for the amendment on the report and lodge it with Customs.

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6.4.7 Supervising Office Report (E8/X8)

The Supervising Office Report is produced for the Trade for DTI Entries and for Customs for CIE Entries when the use of a warehouse is declared on an Import Entry. The report is defined for Export declarations but it is not currently produced.

6.4.8 Entry Accounting Rejection Advice (E9/X9)

The Entry Accounting Rejection Advice is produced when, during a clearance attempt for Imports or, for Exports, while granting of permission to progress from the Office of Export, an Entry that quotes a FAS, Deferment or General Security account fails to post to the accounts for one of the following reasons:

- there are insufficient funds;
- the account is inhibited;
- the account is cancelled;
- the account is not on file.

The report is sent to Customs for CIE Entries or the Submitting Trader for DTI Entries.

6.4.9 Goods Arrival Reprocessing Error Report (H3/P3)

Although a declaration must be valid before CHIEF accepts it, there are circumstances when errors may be identified later.

For Exports, an Arrival Reprocessing Error Report (P3) is generated by CHIEF when the Entry is found to be invalid on reprocessing on arrival at a Customs controlled location, notified by an inventory system or a local Handling Agent. For example, an Entry quoting a Commodity which was valid when the Entry was pre-logged but is no longer extant at the time of first arrival. Reprocessing errors should not occur other than on first arrival at the Office of Export.

The report is sent to Customs for CIE Entries or the Submitting Trader for DTI Entries.

For Imports, the equivalent H3 report is produced by the Inventory system that notifies arrival.

6.4.10 System Deleted Entry Pre-lodgement Advice (H5/P5)

The System Deleted Entry Pre-lodgement Advice is produced when CHIEF automatically deletes a pre-logged Entry after a pre-defined period. For Export pre-lodgements the deletion occurs a pre-defined period after production of the Pre-logged Deletion Warning Report (P9). The report is sent to Customs for CIE Entries or the Submitting Trader for DTI Entries.

6.4.11 Export Pre-lodgement Deletion Warning Advice (P9)

The Export Pre-lodgement Deletion Warning Advice is produced automatically by CHIEF a pre-defined period after pre-lodgement (or latest amendment) of an Export entry. The report is sent to Customs for CIE entries or the Submitting Trader for DTI entries.

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6.4.12 System Deleted Stored Entry Advice (N1/S1)

A System Deleted Stored Entry Advice is produced when a stored Entry which has never been accepted is automatically deleted. The user has a pre-defined period to correct the errors. If correction is not completed within this period, the Entry is automatically deleted. The report is sent to Customs for CIE Entries or the Submitting Trader for DTI Entries.

6.4.13 Entry Cancellation Refusal Advice (N3/S3)

The Entry Cancellation Refusal Advice is produced when Customs refuse to cancel a legally accepted Entry following a cancellation request by the Submitting Trader. The report is sent to the Submitting Trader.

6.4.14 Entry Cancellation Approval Advice (N4/S4)

The Entry Cancellation Approval Advice is produced when Customs cancel an accepted Entry or grant approval for the cancellation of a legally accepted Entry following a cancellation request by the Submitting Trader. The report is sent to the Submitting Trader.

6.4.15 Movement Arrival Advice (S5)

When a further arrival at the Office of Export or an arrival at another location is notified, Movement Arrival Advice reports are produced for the Submitting Trader and Handling Agents who have requested declaration progress reports. The report is produced for Submitting Traders and Handling Agents when the movement is not granted Permission to Progress (SOE "7") on arrival. A Submitting Trader requesting declaration progress reports will always receive a Movement Arrival Advice, irrespective of the route attained on arrival if the following conditions apply:

- a) the export entry was made inland at the LCP trader's premises;
- b) the export entry is subject to a CAP Refund claim;
- c) the further arrival is not at the LCP trader's premises.

The report is not produced for any movements which are related to the Office of Export movement on arrival.

6.4.16 Import Entry Clearance Advice (N5)

An Import Entry Clearance Advice is produced when a non-inventory linked Entry is cleared manually or automatically on timeout or from FAS suspense. It is only produced when the EPU has elected to receive it.

6.4.17 Queried Entry Advice (N6/S6)

A Queried Entry Advice is produced when Customs query an Entry. The report is sent to Customs for CIE Entries or the Submitting Trader for DTI Entries.

6.4.18 Exit Follow-up Advice (S0)

An Exit Follow-up Advice is produced automatically by CHIEF for an indirect export entry if, after a pre-defined period since the entry was cleared, there is no record on the entry of the goods having exited the EU or having been stopped at the EU Office of Exit. The report is only sent once. It is sent to Customs for CIE Entries or the Submitting Trader for DTI Entries.



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6.4.19 Movement Departure Advice (S8)

A Movement Departure Advice is produced on request when a departure from the UK or withdrawal of Export is notified. It is also produced on request for indirect export entries when notification of the goods having exited the EU or having been stopped at the EU Office of Exit is received. Copies of the report are produced for the Submitting Trader if he has requested declaration progress reports and any Handling Agents who have made a similar request.

6.4.20 Goods Disposal Advice (S9)

A Goods Disposal Advice is produced when an Export consignment is taken into Customs control (i.e. Seized, Destroyed or Released to Queen's Warehouse).

The report is not produced for any related movements when the Office of Export movement is terminated.

6.4.21 SAD Copy 3

A SAD Copy 3 is produced by RCP3 (see Reference [5]).

END OF SECTION 6

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b. AQIE – Reason for Non-amendment input screen

```

]ROLE          O ENTRY QUERY          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                           ACQEDET:1P
EPU. . . .[ ]***      Entry Number [ ]*****      Date   **/**/****
                                           Entry Type   ****

Previous ICS  **          on **/**/**** at **:**
D/Ref  *****

          Reason For Non-Amendment

[a          ]
[          ]
[          ]
[          ]
[          ]
[          ]
[          ]
[          ]

C2375 The queries on the Entry will be replied to on commit
COMMIT,ABORT          [ ]
  
```

c. AQIE – Confirm Query Status screen

```

]ROLE          O ENTRY QUERY          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                           ACQEDET:1P
EPU. . . .[ ]***      Entry Number [ ]*****      Date   **/**/****
                                           Entry Type   ****

New ICS  **          on **/**/**** at **:**
D/Ref  *****

          Reason For Non-Amendment
*****

C2376 The queries on the Entry have been replied to
RETURN,PRINT          [ ]
  
```

7.4 Document Structure

The repeating segments of the parameter input screen are shown in the table below.

Seg. Level	Seg. Id.	Segment Description	Min Segs in Set	Max Segs in Set	Add'l Segs
1	a	Reason for Non-Amendment	1	30	1

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7.5 Field Completion Rules

The table below identifies for each input field within the Document whether it is optional (O) or mandatory (M) and any cross-field validation checks that apply.

Field Name (SAD Box)	Optionality	Cross-field Validation Checks
Entry Number/Date	O	
DUCR & DUCR Part / MRN	O	
Reason For Non-Amendment	M	

7.6 Field Details

This section gives details of the business use and the data that should be entered into each field on the Document used by AQIE.

One and only one of the following must be supplied to identify the Entry:

- CHIEF Entry Reference (EPU, Entry Number and Date);
- Declaration UCR and Part;
- Movement Reference Number (MRN).

(Entry Reference)

The Entry Reference consists of the following fields:

EPU This field is fixed with the EPU defined for your role. If this is not that of the Entry, you will have to use the Decln UCR/Part.

Entry Number The number of the Entry at the EPU. It includes the check character.

Date The date of the Entry.

DUCR & DUCR Part / MRN

The Unique Consignment Reference (UCR) and optional Part number or the Movement Reference Number (MRN) that identifies the Entry being queried.

DUCR The Declaration UCR.
See 3.5.4.1. for the formats of DUCRs.

DUCR Part The optional part number and check character. The check character should be entered to avoid undetected keying errors

MRN Movement Reference Number (MRN) for the Entry. If the Entry's latest MRN is not entered then it will be rejected.

Note that MRNs are only generated for Export Entries
See 3.5.5. for the format of MRNs.

Reason For Non-Amendment

This field must be completed with the reason the Trader believes that an amendment is not necessary.



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7.7 Cross-Field Validation Checks

None.

END OF SECTION 7

8. DCON – Display Consolidation Details (Exports)

8.1 Business Description

This transaction is for Exports only. (It is no longer available to Imports).

This transaction allows details to be displayed of an Export consolidation at a particular date and time. The display is produced in response to the input of a Unique Consignment Reference (UCR) identifying a Master UCR.

The format of the resulting displays, when the transaction is invoked, is shown at Section 8.3.

The display shows any owning consolidation (i.e. superior Master UCR) along with any consolidations contained within it (i.e. subordinate Master UCRs). In addition, details will also be shown of any individual declarations contained within this consolidation. Downward selection to transaction LMOV is provided for the Master UCRs via a field that is displayed when there are movements for the consolidation. Downward selection to LMOV displays the movements as they are now so the option is suppressed when displaying details of the consolidation at a particular date and time that doesn't correspond to the latest generation of the consolidation.

For the individual declarations that are displayed, downward selection is supported to transaction LIEV from the Entry number field and, for Exports, to transaction LMOV from a field that is displayed for arrived declarations. Downward selection to LMOV displays the movements as they are now so the option is suppressed when displaying a historic generation of the consolidation. The current ICS, Locn/Shed, SOE and Route are shown when viewing the current state of the consolidation but are not shown when displaying details of the consolidation at a particular date and time that doesn't correspond to the latest generation of the consolidation.

Note however, that for Indirect Export Declarations that have exited EU territory, ICS 62 will be displayed regardless of whether a later action, reflected by a different ICS, is current for the declaration.

The reporting of the route for Customs users reflects the anticipated route of a pre-lodged declaration in the format 'Hn' where 'n' identifies the route (i.e. 1, 2, 3 or 6). Note, the anticipated route 'n' is not shown to the trade. For Export declarations, where goods are awaiting progress from the Trader's premises under inland declaration arrangements, the route is displayed in the format 'On' where 'n' identifies the route.

Invocation of the transaction with a Declaration UCR results in a Declaration Part display (via transaction LIDP, see Section 11), but the user should normally use the transaction LIDP directly for this purpose.

It should be noted that the EDI interface for displaying consolidation and declaration part details is unchanged.

8.2 Starting the Transaction

The DCON transaction is invoked by typing the command code optionally followed by the required parameters on the command line, for example:

"DCON" Causes the parameter screen to be displayed.

"DCON A:07112393813"

Causes a presentation of the consolidation identified by A:07112393813.



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8.3 Document Data

This section shows how the data for this transaction appears as a Document on the parameter and display screens. The displayed fields are described in Section 8.6.

a. DCON – Parameter Input screen

```

]ROLE          O DISPLAY CONSOLIDATION DETAILS          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:00
                                                    HEAD:1P
                UCR [                                  ]
With effect from . . . . [ / / ] [ : ]

C10059 End of Document
DISPLAY,RETURN [ ]

```

b. DCON – Consolidation Details screen

```

]ROLE          O DISPLAY CONSOLIDATION DETAILS          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:00
                                                    HEAD:1P
Imp/Exp *      Master UCR .[***** Open? * [ ]LMOV
With effect from . . . . **/**/**** **:**
Effective: earliest **/**/**** **:** Latest **/**/**** **:**

Owned by Master . . . . [***** Open? * [ ]LMOV
Masters:
[***** [*****
[***** [*****

Contains Declarations:
Type Part      EPU Entry Date Entry No. Locn / Shed SOE Route
**** UCR. . [***** ICS. .[]**
**** **** [*** **/**/**** [***** [ ]*** [ ]*** * [ ]** [ ]LMOV
**** UCR. . [***** ICS. .[]**
**** **** [*** **/**/**** [***** [ ]*** [ ]*** * [ ]** [ ]LMOV

C10059 End of Document
RETURN,PRINT [RETU]

```



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8.4 Document Structure

Segments cannot be inserted or deleted in this Document.

8.5 Field Completion Rules

The table below identifies for each input field within the Document whether it is optional (O) or mandatory (M) and any cross-field validation checks that apply.

Field Name (SAD Box)	Optionality	Cross-field Validation Checks
UCR	M	
With effect from	O	

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8.6 Field Details

This section gives details of the business use and the data that should be entered into the parameter field and gives details of the displayed data.

8.6.1 Parameter Fields

UCR	The Master UCR that identifies the consolidation. Note, LIDP (see Section 11) is invoked if a Declaration UCR is supplied.
With effect from	A date and time may be supplied to view a historic definition of the consolidation. Note however that the supplied date/time identifies a particular historic 'version' of the consolidation, but this version's details are shown as they were one minute prior to when the next version of the consolidation came into effect. This approach has been taken because CHIEF allows amendment of a consolidation version and this ensures that the latest amendments to that version are displayed. If not supplied, the current/latest version of the consolidation is displayed as it is now.

8.6.2 Consolidation Detail Fields

Imp/Exp	Indicates whether the Master UCR is being used for an Import ('I') or an Export ('E') consolidation. [This will always be 'E' as Imports consolidations are no longer created].
Master UCR	The Master UCR that was the subject of the transaction. Downward selection from this field invokes LICV to display the history of the consolidation.
Open?	Identifies whether the consolidation is open ('Y') or shut ('N'). (applicable only on an Exports consignment display)
LMOV	Downward selection from this field invokes the LMOV transaction to display all movements for the associated Master UCR. (applicable only on an Exports consignment display)
Owned by Master	Only present if the consolidation requested is, itself, Owned by another. Downward selection from this field invokes the LICV transaction to display the history of the consolidation.
Masters	Only present if the consolidation requested owns other consolidations. The display shows the Master UCRs of the owned consolidations. Downward selection from this field invokes LICV to display the history of the owned consolidation.
Contains Declarations	Only present if the consolidation UCR owns one or more single declarations (i.e. Declaration UCR and Part).

The following fields are displayed for each declaration:

UCR	The declaration UCR. Downward selection from this field invokes the LIDP transaction.
-----	---



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Type	The type of Entry as follows: CRE C21 Clearance Request; FDE Full Declaration; LCP LCP PSA; LCW LCP Ex-warehouse PSA; SDE Supplementary Declaration (non-SASP); SASP SASP Supplementary Declaration; SDP SDP PSA.
Part	Part number (or null if the Entry is not identified by Part).
EPU	The EPU of the declaration. Part of the Entry Reference. Downward selection from this field invokes DEPU to display details of the EPU.
Entry Date	Entry date. Part of the Entry Reference.
Entry No	Entry Number. Part of the Entry Reference. Downward selection from this field invokes the LIEV transaction to display the entry versions.
Locn	Goods Location. Downward selection from this field invokes the DFRL transaction to display details of the freight location.
Shed	Shed (optional). Downward selection from this field invokes DTBE to display the shed details.
SOE	Status of Entry. The codes are defined in Section 4.4.
Route	Route (of examination) assigned to the entry generation. Routes are defined in Section 4.
LMOV	Downward selection from this field invokes the LMOV transaction to display all movements for the associated Declaration UCR.

8.7 Cross-Field Validation Checks

None.

END OF SECTION 8

9. DLLU – Display Licence Usage

9.1 Business Description

This transaction allows you to interrogate a Licence and obtain usage details. The enquiry gives two levels of information:

- A summary display showing the amount available for each Licence Line;
- Detailed usage information for a particular Line of the Licence.

The required display is ascertained from the presence or absence of the Line Number parameter; if absent, the summary display is output, if present, the detailed usage display is output. The detailed usage display is also available via downward selection from the summary display by placing the cursor on the required Line Number.

The transaction is also available via EDI.

9.1.1 Agent Enquiry

When an enquiry is made by someone who is not the Licence Holder or the Licence holder is not identified by TURN (i.e. just by an Issuing Authority Reference Number), the input parameters must include the Licence Holders identifier (TURN or Issuing Authority Reference Number) to be able to obtain summary details of the Licence.

9.1.2 Detailed Attribution Display

The detailed display shows brief details of the requested Licence Line followed by a repeating segment containing details of the usage. If more than 20 usage records are present you are offered a 'MORE' option to allow you to request the next 20 records.

An attribution may arise as the result of the original Entry or an adjustment. The types of usage are described against the displayed field 'Type' (see 9.6.6). On adjustment the existing attribution is marked as replaced and either a (further) adjustment or a contra created. A contra is created where the attribution is being totally cancelled (new value/quantity set to zero). A new adjustment is created where the liability associated with the Entry is amended or the declared status amended. For example, an attribution with a declared status of 'P' (part attribution) may be amended to 'S' (surrendered). Exceptionally, a new attribution may be created for an Entry which did not reference a Licence (Line) and which is now finalised.

Attributions are shown in reverse historical order, i.e. latest first. The date used is the date on which the attribution was applied. In the case of an original or pending attribution, this is the date of Legal Acceptance. Where an unfinalised Entry is amended to add a (further) Licence at a later date, the attribution is shown as effective from the date of Legal Acceptance but is shown on the display at the date the adjustment was applied. The display does not show potential attributions for pre-lodged entries as attributions are not recorded against the Licence until legal acceptance (i.e. goods are available and are under Customs control).

9.2 Starting the Transaction

The DLLU transaction is invoked by typing the command code optionally followed by the required parameters on the command line, for example:

“DLLU” Causes the parameter screen to be displayed.

“DLLU GBAFC12345678”

Causes details of Licence GBAFC12345678 to be displayed.

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“DLLU GBEXP12345678,3”

Causes details of Licence GBEXP12345678 line 3 to be displayed.

9.3 Document Data

This section shows how the data for this transaction appears on the parameter and display screens.

a. DLLU – Parameter Input screen

```

]ROLE          O DISPLAY LICENCE LINE USAGE          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    HEAD:1P
Licence Reference [          ]
Line Number      [          ]

Licence Holder - TURN [          ] Lic Auth Trader Ref [          ]

C10059 End of Document
DISPLAY,RETURN [          ]
  
```

b. DLLU – Summary Details screen

```

]ROLE          O DISPLAY LICENCE LINE USAGE          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    LICDATA:1
Licence Reference [ ]*****
Issuing System   [ ]***** Licence Type [ ]*** Import/Export Use *
Valid from      **/**/**** to **/**/**** Licence Status **

AVAILABLE BALANCE BY LICENCE LINE

Line No         Quantity Available  UoQ          Value Available  Curr
[ ]*****      ***** [ ]***      ***** [ ]***
[ ]*****      ***** [ ]***      ***** [ ]***
[ ]*****      ***** [ ]***      ***** [ ]***
[ ]*****      ***** [ ]***      ***** [ ]***
[ ]*****      ***** [ ]***      ***** [ ]***
[ ]*****      ***** [ ]***      ***** [ ]***
[ ]*****      ***** [ ]***      ***** [ ]***
[ ]*****      ***** [ ]***      ***** [ ]***

C10059 End of Document
RETURN,PRINT [          ]
  
```

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c. DLLU – Detailed Usage screen

```

]ROLE          O DISPLAY LICENCE LINE USAGE          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    HEAD:1P
Licence Reference []*****
Issuing System   []***** Licence Type []*** Import/Export Use *
Valid from      **/**/**** to **/**/**** Licence Status **

DETAILS FOR LINE []*****
Commodity Code  []***** EC Supplements []*** []*** Group []*****
Controlled by   * Currency Code []*** Quantity Code []***

USAGE SUMMARY
Value           Issued           Used           Pending Usage   Available
Quantity       *****
*****

USAGE DETAILS
Declaration UCR / Part Applied Type St Value/Quantity
[]***** / **** **/**/**** *** * *****
Entry []*** []***** **/**/**** *****
[]***** / **** **/**/**** *** * *****
Entry []*** []***** **/**/**** *****

C10059 End of Document
MORE, DISPLAY, RETURN, PRINT [ ]
  
```

The 'MORE' option is offered if there are more than 20 usage records. On requesting the 'MORE' option a further set of up to 20 usage records are presented.

9.4 Document Structure

Segments cannot be inserted or deleted in this Document.

9.5 Field Completion Rules

The table below identifies for each input field within the Document whether it is optional (O) or mandatory (M) and any cross-field validation checks that apply.

Field Name (SAD Box)	Optionality	Cross-field Validation Checks
Licence Reference	M	3, 4
Line Number	O	2
Licence Holder - TURN	O	1, 2, 3, 4
Lic Auth Trader Ref	O	1, 2, 3, 4

9.6 Field Details

This section gives details of the business use and data that should be entered into the parameter fields. This section also gives details of the displayed data.

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9.6.1 Parameter Fields

Licence Reference	This field identifies the Licence as known to CHIEF. UK Licence references are of the form: 'GB'<licence type><identifier allocated by issuing authority> e.g. "GBAFC1234567".
Line Number	This field is input to request a detailed display for a particular Licence Line instead of the summary display. If left blank the summary details will be displayed. For a single line licence the value 1 must be input to request usage.
TURN	Input only for an Agent request (i.e. not by a holder of the Licence). It identifies a Customs TURN identifying the Licence holder of the quoted Licence.
Lic Auth Trader Ref	Input only for an Agent request (i.e. not by a holder of the Licence). This item is a code assigned by the Issuing Authority to identify the Trader instead of a TURN. The format is up to 12 alphanumeric characters.

9.6.2 Licence Detail Fields

Issuing System	Identity of the system used by the issuing authority that is responsible for the Licence.
Licence Type	The type of Licence.
Import/Export Use	Identifies the type of declaration on which the Licence is used. It contains the values 'I' (Imports) or 'E' (Exports).
Valid from/to	Identifies the first and last dates on which the Licence may be used.
Licence Status	This field summarises the current status of the Licence. The values presented are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> O Open (subject to start and end validity dates); S Surrendered; E Exhausted; C Cancelled; D Date expired; PS Pending Surrendered – Licence has been surrendered (There may be pending attributions and adjustments may still be made); PE Pending Exhausted – Licence has been exhausted (There may be pending attributions and adjustments may still be made); PC Pending Cancel – Licence has been cancelled (There may be pending attributions and adjustments may still be made); PD Pending Date expired – Licence is beyond its end date (There may be pending attributions and adjustments may still be made).

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9.6.3 Line Summary Fields

Line No	A numeric code identifying a particular Licence Line.
Quantity Available	The available quantity for the Licence Line (Issued quantity less the total of pending and actual usage).
UoQ	Identifies the code for the CHIEF Unit of Quantity in which the Licence is monitored.
Value Available	The available value for the Licence Line (Issued value less the total of pending and actual usage).
Curr	Identifies the code for the currency in which the Licence is monitored.

9.6.4 Line Detail Fields

Line	A numeric code identifying a particular Licence Line.
Commodity Code	Identifies the class of goods covered by the Licence Line by Commodity code at 4 or more digits.
EC Supplements	Identifies any EC Supplement(s) that apply to the goods identified by the Commodity Code.
(Commodity) Group	Identifies a CHIEF Commodity Group identifying the goods covered by the Licence Line.
Controlled by	Identifies the method by which the Licence (Line) is monitored: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B Both value and quantity O Open i.e. no limit Q Quantity only V Value only
Currency Code	Identifies the code for the currency in which the Licence (Line) is monitored.
Quantity Code	Identifies the code for the CHIEF Unit of Quantity in which the Licence is monitored.

9.6.5 Usage Summary Fields

Value Quantity	Usage summary by Value and Quantity. Either or both sets of figures are presented in accordance with the method used to monitor the Licence. The details for each are:
• Issued	The amount (quantity or value) set for the Licence (Line). The amount presented includes any tolerance.
• Used	The amount (quantity or value) recorded in respect of finalised entries.
• Pending Usage	The amount (quantity or value) recorded in respect of entries legally accepted but not yet finalised.
• Available	The amount remaining for use (Issued amount less the sum of Used and Pending usage).



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9.6.6 Usage Detail Fields

Declaration UCR /Part	A unique reference allocated to the goods movement by the Trader. The UCR may be accompanied by a Part where required to make the reference unique.
Entry	Identifies the CHIEF Entry Reference (i.e. EPU, Number and Date).
Applied	This is the date on which the usage was applied. In the case of Pending and Original usages, the applied date carries the legal acceptance date of the Entry (i.e. the date on which the goods come under Customs control). For all other usage records the applied date carries the date on which the adjustment was applied.
Type	This field describes the nature of a particular usage. It also indicates whether or not the usage is current or is replaced by a later adjustment. The values displayed are:

P	Pending usage for an Entry (attribution recorded for an Entry on legal acceptance). Value may be amended prior to departure.
O	Original usage recorded for an Entry on departure.
A	Adjustment by Customs to a finalised Entry.
C	Contra (equivalent to an adjustment to zero) to an allocated amount (O or A) by Customs.
L	Original usage recorded for an Entry but notified on Licence after Entry finalisation.
(O) (A) (C) (L)	Parentheses around the character identifying the type of usage indicates the usage is replaced (by a later contra or adjustment).

St	This field contains the Licence status associated with the Entry (i.e. P (part attribution), S (surrendered) or E (exhausted)).
Value/Quantity	The amount (quantity and/or value) attributed for this Entry.



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9.7 Cross-Field Validation Checks

1. TURN, Lic Auth Trader Ref, Session Context

One and only one of TURN and Lic Auth Trader Ref may be completed and the completed field must not equal the related information in the Session Variables defining the Session Context.

2. Line Number, TURN, Lic Auth Trader Ref

If one of the Trader identification fields is completed, Line Number must be blank.

3. Licence Ref, TURN, Lic Auth Trader Ref

If one of the Trader identification fields is completed, it must be recorded on the Licence as (one of) the Licence Holders.

4. Licence Ref, TURN, Lic Auth Trader Ref, Session Context

If neither of the Trader identification fields is completed, the Session Variables making up the Session Context must contain a TURN or Lic Auth Trader Ref which matches (one of) the Licence Holders on the Licence.

END OF SECTION 9

10. LICV – List Consolidation Versions (Exports)

10.1 Business Description

This transaction is for Exports only. (It is no longer available to Imports).

This transaction allows the history of a consolidation to be displayed. The display shows the versions of the consolidation and for each, who made the change and when the change was made. The display also gives summary details of the consolidation for each version including the number of individual declarations (as identified by a Declaration UCR and Part) contained (either directly or indirectly) within the Master and the Master UCR (if any) that owned the consolidation at that time.

The display allows downward selection to the DCON transaction for a selected version resulting in a display of the consolidation structure as it was in the last minute that the version was effective, (or 'now' if the latest version is selected).

There is a qualification to be made to the above description. Due to the very large number of versions that can arise in practice, and the physical limitations of the CHIEF Service, under certain circumstances a new version is not created when the Master UCR is changed, but instead the existing latest version is updated. The conditions, under which 'update' rather than 'create' takes place, are as follows and must all be met:

- The transaction making the change, (e.g. EEAC), is the same transaction that created the existing latest version of the Master UCR;
- The change being made only changes the count of individual declarations, (i.e. the change is associating a new declaration(s) or dis-associating a declaration from the consolidation, but not additionally shutting the consolidation);
- The 'direction' of the count is continuing. This simply means that if the change that created the existing latest version decreased the count (i.e. a declaration was dis-associated from the consolidation), then this change must also be a dis-association and hence also decrease the count;
- Finally, this change must occur within an hour of the change that created the latest version of the Master UCR.

Invocation of the transaction with a Declaration UCR results in a Declaration Part display (via transaction LIDP, see Section 11), but the user should normally use the transaction LIDP directly for this purpose.

10.2 Starting the Transaction

The LICV transaction is invoked by typing the command code optionally followed by the required parameter on the command line, for example:

"LICV" Causes the parameter screen to be displayed.

"LICV A:07112393813"
Causes a presentation of the consolidation identified by Master UCR A:07112393813.



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10.3 Document Data

This section shows how the data for this transaction appears as a Document on the parameter and display screens. The displayed fields are described in Section 10.6.

a. LICV – Parameter Input screen

```

]ROLE          O LIST CONSOLIDATION VERSIONS          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    MUCR:1P

Unique Consignment Ref.  [                               ]

C10059 End of Document
DISPLAY, RETURN                                                    [DISP]

```

b. LICV – Consolidation Version Details screen

```

]ROLE          O LIST CONSOLIDATION VERSIONS          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    MUCR:1P

Unique Consignment Ref.  [*****]

  Generation Created   Txn      Session Open? Count   Ant   Arr   Dep
[]**/**/**** **:**  [****  [*****  *   ****   ***   ***   ***
      Owned by Master UCR . . [*****]
[]**/**/**** **:**  [****  [*****  *   ****   ***   ***   ***
      Owned by Master UCR . . [*****]
[]**/**/**** **:**  [****  [*****  *   ****   ***   ***   ***
      Owned by Master UCR . . [*****]
[]**/**/**** **:**  [****  [*****  *   ****   ***   ***   ***
      Owned by Master UCR . . [*****]

C10059 End of Document
RETURN, PRINT                                                    [RETU]

```

10.4 Document Structure

Segments cannot be inserted or deleted in this Document.

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10.5 Field Completion Rules

The table below identifies for each input field within the Document whether it is optional (O) or mandatory (M) and any cross-field validation checks that apply.

Field Name (SAD Box)	Optionality	Cross-field Validation Checks
Unique Consignment Ref	M	

10.6 Field Details

This section gives details of the business use and the data that should be entered into the parameter field and gives details of the displayed data.

10.6.1 Parameter Field

Unique Consignment Ref The Master UCR that identifies the consolidation.

10.6.2 Displayed Consolidation Version Data

Unique Consignment Ref Identifies the consolidation which is the subject of the enquiry.
Downward selection from this field invokes the LICV transaction to redisplay details of the consolidation versions (possibly updated).

The following fields are displayed for each generation of the consolidation:

Generation Created	Identifies the date and time the version of the consolidation was created. Downward selection from this field invokes the DCON transaction to display the details of the consolidation as they were in the last minute that the selected version was effective, (or 'now' if the latest version is selected). See Section 8.6.1 – DCON.
Txn	Identifies the mnemonic for the transaction (see Reference [6]) that created the version of the consolidation. Downward selection from this field invokes the DTXN transaction to display transaction availability.
Session	Identifies the session number of the session that created the version of the consolidation. Downward selection from this field invokes a transaction which is available to Customs to display the session details.
Open?	Identifies whether the consolidation was open ('Y') or shut ('N') at the time of the version.
Count	Count of the number of declarations contained within this Master UCR at the time of the generation.
Ant	Count of the number of anticipated arrivals.
Arr	Count of the number of arrivals.



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Dep	Count of the number of departures. (Note that this is the total number of departures, irrespective of whether these are departures from the UK or departures where no transport details are specified and are regarded as 'frustrated' exports).
Owned by Master UCR	Identifies the Master UCR that this consolidation was a part of when the version was effective. Downward selection from this field invokes the LICV transaction to show the history of the owning consolidation. Only present if this consolidation was, itself, part of an outer consolidation at the time of the version.

10.7 Cross-Field Validation Checks

None.

END OF SECTION 10

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11. LIDP – List Declaration Parts

11.1 Business Description

This transaction allows details to be displayed of all entries sharing the same Declaration UCR. The list will consist of either Import or Export entries since CHIEF restricts the use of a Declaration UCR to either Import or Export declarations.

There may be more than one Entry for the Declaration UCR for the following reasons:

- The goods identified by the UCR may be forwarded as a number of separate consignments with the associated declarations distinguished by a Part number.
- Under Simplified procedures the initial declaration and related Supplementary Declarations are expected to have the same UCR and may have the same Part number. The Simplified Declaration (SFD or PSA) and Supplementary Declaration are distinguished by Entry Type.
- Several declarations may have to be made because there are more than the 99 items supported by CHIEF or because the goods are entering different procedures that cannot be mixed on the same declaration.

The details of each declaration are presented along with an (optional) reference to an owning consolidation (Master UCR) from which downward selection is supported to transaction LICV (List Consignment Versions).

For the individual declarations that are displayed, downward selection is supported to transaction LIEV (List Entry Versions) from the Entry number field and to transaction LMOV (List Movements) from a field that is displayed for an arrived frontier declaration. The latter is relevant only in the context of Export consignments.

Invocation of the transaction with an Export Master UCR results in a display of the generations of the consolidation (via transaction LICV, see Section 10), but the user should normally use the transaction LICV directly for this purpose.

11.2 Starting the Transaction

The LIDP transaction is invoked by typing the command code optionally followed by the required parameter on the command line, for example:

“LIDP” Causes the parameter screen to be displayed.

“LIDP 3GB112233431000-3BA059LN”

Causes a presentation of the declaration(s) identified by Declaration UCR 3GB112233431000-3BA059LN.

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11.5 Field Completion Rules

The table below identifies for each input field within the Document whether it is optional (O) or mandatory (M) and any cross-field validation checks that apply.

Field Name (SAD Box)	Optionality	Cross-field Validation Checks
Declaration UCR	M	

11.6 Field Details

This section gives details of the business use and the data that should be entered into the parameter field and gives details of the displayed data.

11.6.1 Parameter Field

Declaration UCR The Unique Consignment Reference for which the part declarations are to be listed.

11.6.2 Displayed Consignment Data

Imp/Exp Indicates whether the Declaration UCR is being used for Imports ('I') or Exports ('E').

Decln UCR Declaration UCR requested on the parameter screen.

Declarations Details are included for each declaration for the UCR (different Part and/or Entry Type).

The following fields are displayed for each declaration:

Type The type of Entry as follows:

For Exports:

- CRE C21 Clearance Request;
- FDE Full Declaration;
- LCP LCP PSA;
- LCW LCP Ex-warehouse PSA;
- SDE Supplementary Declaration (non-SASP);
- SASP SASP Supplementary Declaration;
- SDP SDP PSA.

For Imports:

- C21 C21 Clearance Request;
- SAD Frontier Declaration (includes Simplified);
- SDI Import Supplementary Declaration;
- SDW Warehouse Supplementary Declaration;
- SASP SASP Supplementary Declaration;
- WRD Warehouse Removal.

Part Part number (or null if the Entry is not identified by Part).

EPU The EPU of the declaration. Part of the Entry Reference. Downward selection from this field invokes DEPU to display details of the EPU.



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Entry Date	Entry date. Part of the Entry Reference.
Entry No	Entry Number. Part of the Entry Reference. Downward selection from this field invokes the LIEV transaction to display the entry versions.
Locn	Goods Location. Downward selection from this field invokes the DFRL transaction to display details of the freight location.
Shed	Shed (optional). Downward selection from the field invokes DTBE to display the shed details.
SOE	Status of Entry (Exports only). The codes are defined in Section 4.4.
Route	Route (of examination) assigned to the entry generation. Routes are defined in Section 4.
LMOV	Downward selection from this field invokes the LMOV transaction to display all movements for the associated entry. (Exports only).
Master UCR	Where the single declaration resides within a consolidation, the (Master) UCR of this consolidation is also shown on a separate line immediately below the declaration details. Downward selection from this field invokes the LICV transaction to display the version history of the consolidation. (Exports only).

11.7 Cross-Field Validation Checks

None.

END OF SECTION 11

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12. LIEV – List Entry Versions

12.1 Business Description

This transaction provides a list of the existing versions of an Entry. Typically, this transaction is used to gain access to details of a particular version of an Entry by downward selection to DEVD (Display Entry Version Details; see Reference [4] for Imports and Reference [5] for Exports).

The Entry can be identified by one of:

- the Declaration UCR and Part (and Supp Dec?);
- the CHIEF Entry Reference (EPU, Entry Number and Date);
- Movement Reference Number (MRN) (Export Entries only);
- Internal Entry Key. (For a Stored Entry, which has never been accepted, the Entry Key must be used.

Stored data is displayed as version number 99. Stored data that has never been accepted as an Entry is also listed. Where a line represents an old stored version, it will not be possible to see the data as it was at that point (by downward selection) because stored data is discarded when a new version is created. The only information available is the creation date and time.

12.2 Starting the Transaction

This transaction may be invoked by downward selection from other transactions (e.g. LTUE, LIDP, DCON) in which case the parameter screen is bypassed.

The LIEV transaction is invoked directly by typing the command code optionally followed by the required parameters on the command line, for example:

- “LIEV” Causes the parameter screen to be displayed.
- “LIEV 123,A12345A,12032001”
Causes Entry Number A12345A input to EPU 123 on 12th March 2001 to be displayed.
- “LIEV ,A12345A,12032001”
Causes Entry Number A12345A input to the user’s own EPU (by default) on 12th March 2001 to be displayed.
- “LIEV ,,,12345678”
Causes the Entry with an Entry Key of 12345678 to be displayed. This mode of access would be used for a DTI stored Entry which has no previous valid version.
- “LIEV ,,,, 3GB112233431000-3BA059LN,002”
Causes details of the Entry having a Declaration UCR of 3GB112233431000-3BA059LN and Part 002 to be displayed. Note, if there is a Simplified and a Supplementary Declaration with the same Declaration UCR/Part the Simplified Declaration is displayed.
- “LIEV ,,,, 09GB01X00008001019”
Causes details of the Entry with a Movement Reference Number (MRN) of 09GB01X00008001019 to be displayed.



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12.4 Document Structure

Segments cannot be inserted or deleted in this Document.

12.5 Field Completion Rules

The table below identifies for each input field within the Document whether it is optional (O) or mandatory (M) and any cross-field validation checks that apply.

Field Name (SAD Box)	Optionality	Cross-field Validation Checks
EPU/Entry Number/Date	O	
Entry Key	O	
DUCR & DUCR Part (& Supp Dec?) / MRN	O	

12.6 Field Details

This section gives details of the business use and the data that should be entered into each field on the Document used by LIEV. Details of the displayed fields and the downward selection features are also provided.

12.6.1 Parameter Fields

One and only one of the following must be supplied to identify the Entry:

- CHIEF Entry Reference (EPU, Entry Number and Date);
- CHIEF internal Entry Key;
- Declaration UCR and Part (and Supp Dec?);
- Movement Reference Number (MRN).

(Entry Reference) The Entry Reference consists of the following fields:

EPU the number of the EPU where the declaration was made. The field defaults to your EPU.

Entry Number the number of the Entry at the EPU. It includes the check character.

Date the date of the Entry.

Entry Key Access via the Entry Key is only required for DTI Entries that have been stored without ever having been accepted. It is shown on the Entry Acceptance screen of the Insert Entry transactions and can also be noted from the LSTR transaction.



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DUCR & DUCR Part (& Supp Dec?) / MRN	<p>The Unique Consignment Reference (UCR) and optional Part number, or the Movement Reference Number (MRN) that identifies the Entry to be displayed.</p> <p>If the same DUCR and Part apply to both a Supplementary Declaration and an Initial (Frontier) Declaration, then the parameter identifies the Initial Declaration unless the Supp Dec parameter is set to 'Y'.</p> <p>DUCR: The Declaration UCR. See 3.5.4.1. for the formats of DUCRs.</p> <p>DUCR Part: The optional part number and check character. The check character should be entered to avoid undetected keying errors.</p> <p>Supp Dec? Indicates when set to "Y" that the entry identified by DUCR and Part is a Supplementary Declaration. It is required to identify a Supplementary Declaration that has the same Declaration UCR/Part as an Initial Declaration.</p> <p>MRN Movement Reference Number (MRN) for the Entry. It must be the latest MRN for the Entry, otherwise it will be rejected. See 3.5.5. for the format of MRNs.</p>
--------------------------------------	--

12.6.2 Displayed Entry Version Data

The fields that are displayed for the entry are described below.

Entry Type	<p>The type of Entry as follows:</p> <p>For Exports:</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>CRE</td><td>C21 Clearance Request;</td></tr> <tr><td>FDE</td><td>Full Declaration;</td></tr> <tr><td>LCP</td><td>LCP PSA;</td></tr> <tr><td>LCW</td><td>LCP Ex-warehouse PSA;</td></tr> <tr><td>SDE</td><td>Supplementary Declaration (non-SASP);</td></tr> <tr><td>SASP</td><td>SASP Supplementary Declaration;</td></tr> <tr><td>SDP</td><td>SDP PSA.</td></tr> </table> <p>For Imports:</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>C21</td><td>C21 Clearance Request;</td></tr> <tr><td>SAD</td><td>Frontier Declaration (includes Simplified);</td></tr> <tr><td>SDI</td><td>Import Supplementary Declaration;</td></tr> <tr><td>SDW</td><td>Warehouse Supplementary Declaration;</td></tr> <tr><td>SASP</td><td>SASP Supplementary Declaration;</td></tr> <tr><td>WRD</td><td>Warehouse Removal.</td></tr> </table>	CRE	C21 Clearance Request;	FDE	Full Declaration;	LCP	LCP PSA;	LCW	LCP Ex-warehouse PSA;	SDE	Supplementary Declaration (non-SASP);	SASP	SASP Supplementary Declaration;	SDP	SDP PSA.	C21	C21 Clearance Request;	SAD	Frontier Declaration (includes Simplified);	SDI	Import Supplementary Declaration;	SDW	Warehouse Supplementary Declaration;	SASP	SASP Supplementary Declaration;	WRD	Warehouse Removal.
CRE	C21 Clearance Request;																										
FDE	Full Declaration;																										
LCP	LCP PSA;																										
LCW	LCP Ex-warehouse PSA;																										
SDE	Supplementary Declaration (non-SASP);																										
SASP	SASP Supplementary Declaration;																										
SDP	SDP PSA.																										
C21	C21 Clearance Request;																										
SAD	Frontier Declaration (includes Simplified);																										
SDI	Import Supplementary Declaration;																										
SDW	Warehouse Supplementary Declaration;																										
SASP	SASP Supplementary Declaration;																										
WRD	Warehouse Removal.																										
Customs Location	The Customs location and name associated with the EPU of the entry.																										



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The following fields are displayed for each version of the Entry:

Version	The identity of a version of the entry. A version is created when the trader amends the declaration or arrival is notified. Where an entry is stored on insert version 99 is recorded.
Version Created	Identifies the date and time the version was created. Downward selection from this field invokes the DEVD transaction to display the entry details for this version.

12.7 Cross-Field Validation Checks

None.

END OF SECTION 12

13. LIMV – List Movement Versions (Exports)

13.1 Business Description

This transaction provides a list of the existing versions of a movement in response to the input of a movement number. The history of a movement is available to the trader who created the movement when notifying anticipated or actual arrival or who is currently identified as the handling agent for the movement.

Typically, this transaction is used to gain access to details of a particular version of a movement by downward selection from a selected generation to LMOV.

One line of information is presented for each version of a movement and details of the creation date/time, creating transaction and session, Movement Type (see 13.6.2), Status and Route are shown.

13.2 Starting the Transaction

This transaction may be invoked by downward selection from other transactions (e.g. LIEV) in which case the parameter screen is bypassed.

The LIMV transaction is invoked directly by typing the command code optionally followed by the required parameters on the command line, for example:

“LIMV” Causes the parameter screen to be displayed.

“LIMV 12345678”
Causes the version history for a single movement identified by means of the CHIEF movement number 12345678 to be displayed.

13.3 Document Data

This section shows how the data for this transaction appears as a Document on the screen.

The Parameter Input screen is completed to identify the movement for which details are required. When the movement number is successfully validated, a Document is displayed showing a list of the existing versions, with the date and time at which each was created.

Versions are listed in reverse chronological order (i.e. latest first).

a. LIMV – Parameter Input screen

]ROLE	O LIST MOVEMENT VERSIONS	CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
		HEAD:1P
Movt No	[]	
C10059 End of Document		
DISPLAY, RETURN	[]	



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b. LIMV – Movement Version Display screen – Declaration UCR movement

```

]ROLE          O LIST MOVEMENT VERSIONS                CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                         LICVHEAD:1P

Movt No . . . . [*****]
Decln UCR/Part [*****]
Entry Ref EPU [*** EPS * Entry Number [*****] Date **/**/****

  Generation Created   Txn      Session   Type   Status                               SOE   Route
[**/**/**** **:** [****] [*****] * ***** * []**
      Master UCR . . [*****]
[**/**/****]**:** [****] [*****] * ***** * []**
      Master UCR . . [*****]
[**/**/****]**:** [****] [*****] * ***** * []**
      Master UCR . . [*****]

C10059 End of Document
RETURN, PRINT [RETU]

```

c. LIMV – Movement Version Display screen – Master UCR movement

```

]ROLE          O LIST MOVEMENT VERSIONS                CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                         LICVHEAD:1P

Movt No . . . . [*****]
Master UCR      [*****]

  Generation Created   Txn      Session   Type   Status                               SOE   Route
[**/**/**** **:** [****] [*****] * ***** * []**
[**/**/**** **:** [****] [*****] * ***** * []**
[**/**/**** **:** [****] [*****] * ***** * []**

C10059 End of Document
RETURN, PRINT [RETU]

```

13.4 Document Structure

Segments cannot be inserted or deleted in this Document.

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13.5 Field Completion Rules

The table below identifies for each input field within the Document whether it is optional (O) or mandatory (M) and any cross-field validation checks that apply.

Field Name (SAD Box)	Optionality	Cross-field Validation Checks
Movt No	M	

13.6 Field Details

This section gives details of the business use and the data that should be entered into each field on the Document used by LIMV. Details of the displayed fields and the downward selection features are also provided.

13.6.1 Parameter Fields

Movt No The unique identifier of the movement on CHIEF.

13.6.2 Displayed Movement Data

The fields that are displayed for the movement are described below. The additional columns identify the type of movement (i.e. a consolidation or an individual declaration) for which the field is displayed.

		Decln movt	Master movt
Movt No	The unique identifier of a movement within CHIEF. Downward selection from this field invokes the LMOV transaction to display the latest version of the movement.	Y	Y
Decln UCR/Part	The Declaration UCR and Part (see 3.5.4.1.) identifying the Entry to which the movement relates. Downward selection from this field invokes the LIDP transaction to display a list of the declarations which have the same Declaration UCR (and therefore differ in their part numbers and in whether they are initial or Supplementary Declarations or both).	Y	
Entry Ref	The Entry Reference as follows:		
EPU	The EPU of the declaration. Downward selection from this field invokes DEPU to display details of the EPU.	Y	
EPS	The EPS at which the entry was submitted.	Y	
Entry Number	The Entry Number. Downward selection from this field invokes the LIEV transaction to display the entry versions.	Y	
Date	The date of the Entry .	Y	



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Master UCR	The UCR by which the declaration was arrived as part of a consolidation. Downward selection from this field invokes the LICV transaction to display details of the versions of the consolidation.		Y
------------	---	--	---

The following fields are displayed for each version (generation) of the movement:

Generation Created	Identifies the date and time the version of the movement was created. Downward selection from this field invokes the LMOV transaction to display the details of the movement effective at the date and time of the selected version.	Y	Y
Txn	Identifies the mnemonic for the transaction (see Reference [6]) that created the version of the movement. Downward selection from this field invokes the DTXN transaction to display transaction availability.	Y	Y
Session	Identifies the session number of the session that created the version of the movement. Downward selection from this field invokes a transaction which is available to Customs to display the session details.	Y	Y
Type	<p>Identifies whether the movement is a master or a declaration movement and in the case of the latter further identifies the nature of the movement.</p> <p>Declaration movement values:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> D Declaration awaited (movement not yet processed); R Related movement at Office of Export; C Controlling movement at Office of Export E (& Y) Office of Export movement (without related movements); N Movement not at Office of Export (may identify interim office or final Office of Exit); U currently unused movement; A Additional movement at Office of Export (after clearance of Office of Export controlling movement); <p>Master movement values:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M Master movement. 	Y	Y
Status	The status of the movement through the system. Refer to Section 9 (LIMV) for details of the reported statuses.	Y	Y
SOE	The SOE code for the version of the movement (Exports use). The codes are defined in Section 4.4.	Y	Y
Route	Route (of examination) assigned to the version of the movement. Routes are defined in Section 4.	Y	Y



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Master UCR

The UCR by which the declaration was arrived as part of a consolidation. A blank field is displayed when the movement was not notified by a Master or the declaration has subsequently been disassociated for the Master. Downward selection from this field invokes the LICV transaction to display the history of the consolidation.

Y	
---	--

END OF SECTION 13

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14. LMOV – List Movements (Exports)

14.1 Business Description

This transaction is also available via EDI.

The transaction allows you to view the status of movements recorded by CHIEF in respect of a consignment of goods at a particular location. A consignment may be a consolidation or a single declaration. The former is identified by a Master UCR and the latter by a Declaration UCR and optional Part number. Since a consignment of goods may be split into a number of separately notified movements, it is possible for a number of movements to be recorded in respect of a particular consignment. Movements, consolidations and split loads are discussed in Reference [5].

The request for a consignment of a single declaration may be made using one of:

- Declaration UCR (and Part);
- CHIEF Entry reference (EPU, Entry Number and Entry Date);
- Movement Reference Number.

It is also possible to request the display of a single movement, (Master or DUCR), using the CHIEF allocated Movement number. (Note that “Movement number” and “Movement Reference Number” are different pieces of data).

The transaction displays in descending age (oldest first) those associated movements that you are permitted to see. Details of a movement are available to the trader who created the movement when notifying anticipated or actual arrival or who is currently identified as the handling agent for the movement. A restricted view of a movement is also available to the submitting trader for the associated declaration. The restricted view does not show the anticipated route or transport details.

When the consignment has been identified through one of the keys, CHIEF checks to determine if there are any movements associated with it which are eligible for display (i.e. ones which you are permitted to see), then formats a screen containing (up to) two sets of movement information. You may page on to further sets of movement information.

The details displayed vary according to whether the movement is for a consolidation or a single declaration. The precise format is shown in Section 14.3 but significant differences are:

- Movement of a consolidation** shows the total number of uncleared entries related to that movement.
- Movement of a single declaration** shows the expected Customs handling for the movement depending on whether it is at the Office of Export or not (see ‘Movement Type’ in Section 10.6.2). The presentation may also show the Master UCR by which it was arrived (if appropriate). The presentation provides the facility to downward select via the ‘DEMD’ field, the Handling Agent display of Entry details produced by DEVD (see Reference [5]);

Where the supplied parameters identify a single movement the facility to request the display of a movement version effective at a particular date/time is provided. This facility also supports the downward selection from List Movement Versions (LIMV) to a particular version of a movement.



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14.2 Starting the Transaction

The LMOV transaction is invoked by typing the command code optionally followed by the required parameters on the command line, for example:

- “LMOV” Causes the parameter screen to be displayed.
- “LMOV 3GB112233431000-3BA059LN,002”
Causes movements recorded for an Export Entry carrying a Declaration UCR 3GB112233431000-3BA059LN and Part 002 to be displayed.
- “LMOV 09GB01X00008001019”
Causes movements recorded for an Export Entry with a Movement Reference Number of 09GB01X00008001019 to be displayed.
- “LMOV ,,123,A12345A,12032001”
Causes movements recorded for a single declaration identified by means of the CHIEF Entry reference EPU 123, Number A12345A on 12th March 2001 to be displayed.
- “LMOV GB/CNS1-AJWQ1FAW3300100”
Causes movements recorded for a consignment (either a single declaration or a consolidation) identified by the supplied UCR to be displayed. The type of the UCR will determine the resulting display.
- “LMOV ,,,,12345678”
Allows a display for a single movement identified by means of the CHIEF movement number 12345678 to be displayed. The latest version of the movement will be displayed.
- “LMOV ,,,,12345678,23/07/2004,12:15”
Allows a display for a single movement identified by means of the CHIEF movement number 12345678 to be displayed with the version of the movement data effective on 23/07/04 at 12:15.

14.3 Document Data

This section shows how the data for this transaction appears as a Document on the screen.

After the completion of the Parameter Input screen, to identify the Entry for which movements are to be listed, a Document is displayed showing existing information and allowing downward selection to associated transactions. A maximum of two sets of movement data can be displayed on any one screen; further sets can be viewed by ‘paging on’. Where only one movement is identified from the supplied parameters, a particular version of that movement may be identified by means of the “with effect from date/time”. The resulting display shows the movement version extant at the requested date/time.

Movements are displayed as a header segment followed by a subsidiary segment that may repeat, each segment reflecting the content of a movement. The fields are described in Section 14.6.2.

The header segment is a display of the information contained on the input screen. A request at individual declaration level will result in the display of both the Declaration UCR/Part and the related CHIEF Entry reference.

The headings for enquiries where only one movement is selected will display the requested “With effect from date/time” and the effective dates of the displayed movement version.



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a. LMOV – Parameter Input screen

```

]ROLE          O LIST MOVEMENTS                CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    HEAD:1P
DUCR / MRN / MUCR [          ] DUCR Part [          ]
EPU             [          ] Entry Number [          ] Date [ / / ]
Movt No         [          ]
With effect from [ / / ] [ : ]

C10059 End of Document
DISPLAY,RETURN [          ]

```

b. LMOV – Movements Information Detail for a Consolidation

```

]ROLE          O LIST MOVEMENTS                CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    MOV:1:1H
Master UCR      [*****]
Movt No . . []***** Status ***** Unclrd Cnt . . . . *****
Movt Ref .   ***** Invy Sys Id [****]
Locn Goods []*** Shed [****]
Trpt Mode . ** Nat Trpt [****] Trpt Id . . *****
Route . . []** SOE *
Agt Role . []***** Agt Locn [*****]
Last Aar . . **/**/**** **:** Last Arr **/**/**** **:**
Last Dep . . **/**/**** **:**

Movt No . . []***** Status ***** Unclrd Cnt . . . . *****
Movt Ref .   ***** Invy Sys Id [****]
Locn Goods []*** Shed [****]
Trpt Mode . ** Nat Trpt [****] Trpt Id . . *****
Route . . []** SOE *
Agt Role . []***** Agt Locn [*****]
Last Aar . . **/**/**** **:** Last Arr **/**/**** **:**
Last Dep . . **/**/**** **:**

C10059 End of Document
RETURN,PRINT [          ]

```

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c. LMOV – Movements Information Detail for a Single Declaration

```

]ROLE          O LIST MOVEMENTS                      CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    MOVT:1:1H
Decln UCR/Part []*****
Entry Ref EPU []** EPS * Entry Number []***** Date **/**/****

Movt No . []***** Status *****
Movt Ref . ***** Invy Sys Id []**** []DEMD
Locn Goods []** Shed []** Movement Type *
Trpt Mode . ** Nat Trpt []** Trpt Id . . *****
Route . . []** SOE * Master UCR []*****
Agt Role . []***** Agt Locn []*****
Last Aar . . **/**/**** **:** Last Arr **/**/**** **:**
Last Dep . . **/**/**** **:**

Movt No . . ***** Status *****
Movt Ref . ***** Invy Sys Id []**** []DEMD
Locn Goods []** Shed []** Office Type *
Trpt Mode . ** Nat Trpt []** Trpt Id . . *****
Route . . []** SOE * Master UCR []*****
Agt Role . []***** Agt Locn []*****
Last Aar . . **/**/**** **:** Last Arr **/**/**** **:**
Last Dep . . **/**/**** **:**
C10059 End of Document
RETURN,PRINT [ ]

```

d. LMOV – Single Movement Information Detail for an effective date/time (Consolidation)

```

]ROLE          O LIST MOVEMENTS                      CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    MOVT:1:1H
Master UCR          []*****
With effect from . . **/**/**** **:**

Effective: earliest **/**/**** **:** latest **/**/**** **:**

Movt No . . []***** Status ***** Unclrd Cnt . . . . *****
Movt Ref . ***** Invy Sys Id []****
Locn Goods []** Shed []**
Trpt Mode . ** Nat Trpt []** Trpt Id . . *****
Route . . []** SOE *
Agt Role . []***** Agt Locn []*****
Last Aar . . **/**/**** **:** Last Arr **/**/**** **:**
Last Dep . . **/**/**** **:**

C10059 End of Document
RETURN,PRINT [ ]

```



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e. LMOV – Single Movement Information Detail for an effective date/time (Individual Consignment)

```

]ROLE          O LIST MOVEMENTS                                CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                         MOVMT:1:1H
Decln UCR/Part []*****
Entry Ref EPU []*** EPS * Entry Number []***** Date **/**/****
With effect from . . **/**/**** **:**

Effective: earliest **/**/**** **:** latest **/**/**** **:**

Movt No . []***** Status *****
Movt Ref . ***** Invy Sys Id []**** [ ]DEMD
Locn Goods []*** Shed []*** Movement Type *
Trpt Mode . ** Nat Trpt []** Trpt Id . . *****
Route . . [ ]** SOE * Master UCR [ ]*****
Agt Role . [ ]***** Agt Locn [ ]*****
Last Aar . **/**/**** **:** Last Arr **/**/**** **:**
Last Dep . **/**/**** **:**

C10059 End of Document
RETURN,PRINT [ ]

```

14.4 Document Structure

Segments cannot be inserted or deleted in this Document.

14.5 Field Completion Rules

The table below identifies for each input field within the Document whether it is optional (O) or mandatory (M) and any cross-field validation checks that apply.

Field Name (SAD Box)	Optionality	Cross-field Validation Checks
DUCR & DUCR Part / MRN / MUCR	O	
EPU/Entry Number/Date	O	
Movt No	O	
With effect from	O	

14.6 Field Details

This section gives details of the business use and data that should be entered into the parameter fields. This section also gives details of the displayed data and downward selection actions.

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14.6.1 Parameter Fields

One and only one of the following must be supplied to identify the consignment or a particular movement:

- Master UCR;
- Declaration UCR and Part;
- CHIEF Entry Reference (EPU, Entry Number and Date);
- Movement Reference Number (MRN)
- Movement Number.

(Note that “Movement number” and “Movement Reference Number” are different pieces of data).

(DUCR & Part/ MRN / MUCR If the movements for a particular Entry are required, enter the Declaration UCR and optional Part number, or the Movement Reference Number (MRN).

If the movements of a consolidation are required, enter its Master UCR (MUCR). The Part field must not be input.

DUCR The Declaration UCR
See 3.5.4.1. for the formats of DUCRs.

DUCR Part The optional part number and check character that can be supplied for a Declaration UCR. The check character should be entered to avoid undetected keying errors.

MRN Movement Reference Number (MRN) for the Entry. It must be the latest MRN for the Entry, otherwise it will be rejected.
See 3.5.5. for the format of MRNs.

MUCR Master UCR for a consolidation. DUCR Part field must not be input.
See 3.5.4.2. for the format of MUCRs.

(Entry Reference) The Entry Reference can be used as an alternative to Declaration UCR/Part when the movements for a particular Entry are required. It consists of the following fields:

EPU the number of the EPU where the declaration was made. The field defaults to your EPU.

Entry Number the number of the Entry at the EPU. It includes the check character.

Date the date of the Entry.

Movt No The unique identifier of the movement can be supplied to obtain details of a particular movement.

With effect from Supplied when the movement details required are those effective at a particular date and time. "With effect from" is not valid where more than one movement would be displayed.



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14.6.2 Displayed Movement Data

The fields that are displayed for each movement are described below. The descriptions identify when the field only appears for a movement of a consolidation or an individual declaration.

Movt No	The unique identifier of a movement within CHIEF.
Movt Status	The status of the Movement through the system.

The following values apply to a movement of a Declaration UCR:

'Antcptd Await Decl'	Anticipated – Awaiting Declaration
'Antcptd Await Arrvl'	Anticipated – Awaiting Arrival
'Arrived Await Decl'	Arrived – Awaiting Declaration
'Arrived Await Perm'	Arrived – Awaiting Permission to Progress
'Arrived Await Rel'	Arrived – Awaiting Release from Detention
'Cancelled'	Movement cancelled as a result of the Entry having been cancelled.
'Cancelled after P2P'	Movement, that had been given Permission to Progress, is now cancelled as a result of the Entry having been cancelled.
'Progress Permitted'	Permission to Progress Granted
'Departed'	Goods Departed
'Awol'	Departed Without Permission to Progress from the Office of Export
'Returned'	Returned to Exporter
'Reprocessing error'	Entry invalid on arrival
'Destroyed'	Goods Destroyed (also includes Seized and Released to Queen's warehouse).
'Entry Finalised'	An arrived movement awaiting permission to progress is considered to be 'finalised' when the related entry is either finalised (see 3.2.4) or more than 6 months have elapsed since legal acceptance.

The following values apply to a movement of a Master UCR:

'Departed'	Consolidation of Goods Departed
'Anticipated'	Anticipated Arrival of a Consolidation
'Arrived'	Arrival of a Consolidation

Unclrd Cnt	The Uncleared count is appropriate only in the context of a Master UCR (consolidation). The count represents those entries that remain uncleared (i.e. permission to progress not yet granted) in the consolidation. Transaction DCON will generally be used to identify which of the entries remain uncleared and is available via downward selection from the Master UCR (see below).
Movt Ref	Movement Reference of the goods/consolidation assigned at the related location (or assigned by the Inventory system where a location is inventory controlled).



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Invy Sys Id	Identity of Inventory System that advised arrival (where the location is inventory controlled).																
DEMD	Downward selection from this field Invokes the DEVD transaction (see Reference [5]) to display the handling agent view of the Entry.																
Locn Goods (field 1)	Location of Goods. The code representing the place where the goods are/were located.																
Locn Goods (field 2)	Shed Operator Identity. The Transit Shed code where the goods are/were housed within the Location of Goods.																
Movement Type	<p>The Movement Type is appropriate only in the context of a Declaration UCR. The field will display one of the following values:</p> <table><tr><td>D</td><td>Declaration awaited (movement not yet processed);</td></tr><tr><td>R</td><td>Related movement at Office of Export;</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>Controlling movement at Office of Export</td></tr><tr><td>E (& Y)</td><td>Office of Export movement (without related movements);</td></tr><tr><td>N</td><td>Movement not at Office of Export (may identify interim office or final Office of Exit);</td></tr><tr><td>U</td><td>currently unused movement;</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>Additional movement at Office of Export (after clearance of Office of Export controlling movement);</td></tr><tr><td>(null)</td><td>Movement type not established.</td></tr></table>	D	Declaration awaited (movement not yet processed);	R	Related movement at Office of Export;	C	Controlling movement at Office of Export	E (& Y)	Office of Export movement (without related movements);	N	Movement not at Office of Export (may identify interim office or final Office of Exit);	U	currently unused movement;	A	Additional movement at Office of Export (after clearance of Office of Export controlling movement);	(null)	Movement type not established.
D	Declaration awaited (movement not yet processed);																
R	Related movement at Office of Export;																
C	Controlling movement at Office of Export																
E (& Y)	Office of Export movement (without related movements);																
N	Movement not at Office of Export (may identify interim office or final Office of Exit);																
U	currently unused movement;																
A	Additional movement at Office of Export (after clearance of Office of Export controlling movement);																
(null)	Movement type not established.																
Trpt Mode/Id/Nat (field 1)	Border Mode of Transport. The transport code for the Active means of Transport by which the goods will be/were exported.																
Trpt Mode/Id/Nat (field 2)	Identity of Transport. The intended/actual transport identity.																
Trpt Mode/Id/Nat (field 3)	Nationality of Transport. The country code for the intended/actual Active means of Transport.																
Route	Route assigned to the Movement. Routes are defined in Section 4.																
SOE	Identifies in a coded form the major status of the related Entry (Declaration UCR) or in the case of a Master UCR the Consolidation. The codes are defined in Section 4.4.																
Master UCR	Master UCR allocated to the consolidation of goods associated with one or more declarations. The Master UCR is optional and is appropriate only in the context of a declaration movement (i.e. the display of movements in response to a request using either the CHIEF Entry reference or a Declaration UCR (and optional Part number)). Its presence indicates the declaration movement records an event, for example an arrival, notified for a superior consolidation. See Arrived-by Master UCR at Section 3.6.1. Downward selection from this field invokes the LICV transaction to display the history of the consolidation.																



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Agt Role/Locn (2 fields)	Handling Agent Role and Location as advised on the arrival to identify the body responsible for the goods at the location.
Last Aar	Last Anticipated Arrival Date and Time. This value reflects the actual date/time when CHIEF was notified of an anticipated arrival.
Last Arr	Last Arrival Date and Time. This value reflects the actual date/time when CHIEF was notified of an arrival or the date and time as advised on the arrival message.
Last Dep	Last Departure Date and Time. This value reflects the actual date/time when CHIEF was notified of a departure or the date and time as advised on the departure message.

14.7 Cross-Field Validation Checks

None.

END OF SECTION 14

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15. LTUE – List a Trader’s Uncleared Entries

15.1 Business Description

This transaction lists Entries which are awaiting permission to progress (clearance) at a particular EPU/EPS, and for which you are the submitting trader (paying agent). The list includes Entries that are pre-lodged as well as entries where the goods are on hand.

The list does not include Supplementary Declarations that are awaiting clearance. It is expected that the majority of Supplementary Declarations will clear successfully but any that have failed clearance are listed.

For Imports, the Entries listed must have an Entry Reference EPU corresponding to the selected EPU/EPS and still be awaiting clearance. This includes Entries in the following states:

- declared pre-lodged;
- declared with goods already on hand.

For Exports, the Entries listed are those moving through or expected to move through a goods location associated with the EPU/EPS. The Entries are those in the following states:

- pre-lodged with an advised location;
- arrived, where the route is not yet established (i.e. awaiting response from TECS or arrival incomplete so placed onto reprocessing error);
- arrived and placed on a route requiring Customs attention and has therefore not yet been granted permission to progress.

Note that pre-lodged Export Entries with no advised location are also listed. In this case the EPU/EPS selected must correspond with the EPU of the Entry Reference.

Stored data that has never been accepted as an Entry is not included in the list, but can be examined using LSTR.

In order to limit the size of the list and the time taken to assemble it, the transaction restricts the number of Entries displayed. If there are more Entries available, the Action Code “MORE” is offered. When this option is selected, a further set of Entries is displayed. The “MORE” Action Code continues to be offered while there are still Entries available for display.

Alternative display segments are presented for Import and Export Entries. The Export Entries segment contains an additional display field – Originating EPU – detailing the EPU of the Entry. This is not necessarily the same as the EPU selected for display.

The heading legend “IMPORT ENTRIES” or “EXPORT ENTRIES” precede the column headers and appropriate sets of display lines. Where no Entries exist for the appropriate Type of Entry (or the type was not selected), then neither the heading legend nor the column headers will appear.

When ‘B’(oth) is selected, the two types of Entry will be displayed in the sequence: Import Entries followed by Export Entries; within the same display screen, whenever possible.

Downward selection on an Entry Number invokes the LIEV (List Entry Versions) transaction (see Section 12).

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15.2 Starting the Transaction

This transaction is entered by typing the command code "LTUE" on the command line. Other information can be provided as parameters to by-pass the parameter input screen, as shown in the following examples.

- "LTUE" Causes the parameter screen to be displayed.
- "LTUE E,123"
Causes a list to be displayed of your 'E'(xport) Entries which are either pre-lodged or awaiting permission to progress at EPU "123".
- "LTUE I,123,A"
Causes a list to be displayed of your 'I'(mport) Entries which are either pre-lodged or arrived and awaiting clearance at EPU "123"/EPS "A".
- "LTUE E,234,,,12032001"
Causes a list to be displayed of your 'E'(xport) Entries which are either pre-lodged or awaiting permission to progress at EPU "234" and which have an Entry Date on or after 12 March 2001.
- "LTUE B,234,,,A12345A,12032001"
Causes a list to be displayed of 'B'(oth) your Import and Export Entries which are either pre-lodged or awaiting permission to progress at EPU "234" and which have an Entry Date on 12 March 2001 with an Entry Number equal to or greater than A12345A, or an Entry Date after 12 March 2001.

15.3 Document Data

This section shows how the data for this transaction appears as a Document on the screen.

After the parameter input screen has been completed to identify the type of Entry (i.e. 'Uncleared' Import, 'Awaiting Permission To Progress' Export, or Both) that needs to be listed, the appropriate Document is displayed showing existing information, the totals of Outstanding Entries - both Import and Export - and details of the Entries themselves.

The two examples show, respectively, a display of 'Both' for all the EPSs at an EPU, and a display of 'Both' for one EPS at an EPU. In each case, all (3) of the Import Entries have been displayed, but there are more Export Entries for display.

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a. LTUE – Parameter input screen

```

]ROLE          O LIST A TRADERS UNCLEARED ENTRIES          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                         HDRLTUE:1P

Submitting Trader[]*****

Type of Entry. . [ ]      (I = Imports, E = Exports, B = Both)
EPU. . . . . [ ]
EPS. . . . . [ ]
Entry Number . . [      ]
Date . . . . . [ / /    ]

C10059 End of Document
DISPLAY, RETURN [      ]

```

b. LTUE – Display of Import & Export Entries

```

]ROLE          O LIST A TRADERS UNCLEARED ENTRIES          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                         RPTLTUE:1:1H

          TURN [ ]*****
          EPU [ ]***          *****
          EPS *          *****
Customs Unit [ ]****

Outstanding Entries: Imports ***** Exports *****

IMPORT ENTRIES
Entry Reference          Route          Declarant
EPS Declaration UCR/part  ICS Cstm OGD          Consignee          Submit Trader
* [ ]***[ ]***** **/**/**** [ ]** [ ]** [ ]** [ ]***** [ ]*****
[ ]*****/**** [ ]*****
* [ ]***[ ]***** **/**/**** [ ]** [ ]** [ ]** [ ]***** [ ]*****
[ ]*****/**** [ ]*****

EXPORT ENTRIES
Entry Reference          Route          Declarant
EPS Declaration UCR/part  ICS Cstm OGD          Consignor          Submit Trader
* [ ]***[ ]***** **/**/**** [ ]** [ ]** [ ]** [ ]***** [ ]*****
[ ]*****/**** [ ]*****
* [ ]***[ ]***** **/**/**** [ ]** [ ]** [ ]** [ ]***** [ ]*****
[ ]*****/**** [ ]*****

C10058 Beginning of Document
MORE,RETURN,PRINT [      ]

```

15.4 Document Structure

Segments cannot be inserted or deleted in this Document.



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15.5 Field Completion Rules

The table below identifies for each input field within the Document whether it is optional (O) or mandatory (M) and any cross-field validation checks that apply.

Field Name (SAD Box)	Optionality	Cross-field Validation Checks
Type of Entry	M	
EPU	M	
EPS	O	
Entry Number	O	1
Date	O	1

15.6 Field Details

This section gives details of the business use and the data that should be entered into each field on the Document used by LTUE.

Type of Entry	Mandatory field to identify the type(s) of Entry to be displayed. Values are: I - Uncleared Imports E - Exports awaiting permission to progress B - Both (i.e. Imports and Exports)
EPU	Must be completed with the code for the Entry Processing Unit for which the list is required. This is defaulted to your EPU.
EPS	Optionally completed with the identity of the Entry Processing Station (within the EPU) for which the list is required.
Entry Number	Optionally completed with the Entry Number from which a list is required to commence. Can only be entered when a start Date is declared and, if input, must include the check character. Note that the Entry Number is not required to be a number valid for that date.
Date	Optionally completed with the Date from which the list is to commence. Entry Number (above) can be used in conjunction with Date to form a start point for display, other than 'start of day'.

15.7 Cross-Field Validation Checks

1. Entry Number, Date

If an Entry Number is specified, then a Date must be entered.



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END OF SECTION 15

16. RDE2 – Produce Duplicate E2/X2

16.1 Business Description

This transaction allows you to request a duplicate E2/X2 acceptance advice for an Entry. The transaction produces an E2/X2 in the same form as the last one produced for the Entry. E2/X2 reports are not produced for Supplementary Declarations and so a request for their production is rejected.

16.2 Starting the Transaction

This transaction can be invoked by typing the command code “RDE2” on the command line. Other information (to bypass the parameter input screen) can be provided as parameters, as shown in the following examples:

- “RDE2” Causes the parameter screen to be displayed.
- “RDE2 123,A12345A,12032001”
Causes a report for Entry Number A12345A input to EPU 123 on 12th March 2001 to be generated, assuming it exists. Normally the Entry will be at your EPU so you can omit the EPU number.
- “RDE2 ,A12345A,12032001”
Causes a report for Entry Number A12345A input at your own EPU on 12th March 2001 to be generated, assuming it exists.
- “RDE2 ,,,3GB112233431000-3BA059LN,002”
Causes a report for the Export Entry having a Declaration UCR of 3GB112233431000-3BA059LN and Part 002 to be generated, assuming it exists.
- “RDE2 ,,, 09GB01X00008001019”
Causes a report for the Entry with a Movement Reference Number (MRN) of 09GB01X00008001019 to be generated.

In all cases where the parameters identify an Entry, the parameter input screen is bypassed.

16.3 Document Data

This section shows how the data for the transaction appears as a Document on the screen.

After the parameter input screen has been completed, providing the Entry exists, confirmation that the duplicate E2/X2 has been produced is provided.



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a. Produce Duplicate X2 – Parameter input screen

```

]ROLE          O PRODUCE DUPLICATE E2/X2          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    HDRE2:1P
EPU            [  ]
Entry no       [      ]
Date           [ / / ]
DUCR / MRN     [                ] DUCR Part [  ]

C10059 End of Document
REPORT,RETURN                                     [  ]

```

b. RDE2 – Confirmation screen

```

]ROLE          O PRODUCE DUPLICATE E2/X2          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    HDRE2:1P
EPU. . . . . [ ]***
Entry no       [ ]*****
Date . . . . . **/**/****
Decln UCR/Part [ ]*****
C2581 Duplicate Report produced
RETURN                                               [  ]

```

16.4 Document Structure

Segments cannot be inserted or deleted in this Document, and hence a segment table is not necessary.



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16.5 Field Completion Rules

The table below identifies for each input field within the Document whether it is optional (O) or mandatory (M) and any cross-field validation checks that apply.

Field Name (SAD Box)	Optionality	Cross-field Validation Checks
EPU/Entry no/Date	O	
DUCR & DUCR Part / MRN	O	

16.6 Field Details

This section gives details of the business use and the data that should be entered into each field on the Document used by RDE2.

One and only one of the following must be supplied to identify the Entry:

- CHIEF Entry Reference (EPU, Entry Number and Date);
- Declaration UCR and Part;
- Movement Reference Number (MRN).

(Entry Reference)

The Entry Reference consists of the following fields:

EPU This field defaults to the EPU defined for your role.

Entry no The number of the Entry at the EPU. It includes the check character.

Date The date of the Entry.

DUCR & DUCR Part / MRN

The Unique Consignment Reference (UCR) and optional Part number or the Movement Reference Number (MRN) that identifies the Entry for which the duplicate report will be produced.

DUCR The Declaration UCR.

See 3.5.4.1. for the formats of DUCRs

DUCR Part The optional part number and check character. The check character should be entered to avoid undetected keying errors.

MRN Movement Reference Number (MRN) for the Entry. If the Entry's latest MRN is not entered then it will be rejected.

See 3.5.5. for the format of MRNs.

16.7 Cross-Field Validation Checks

None.

END OF SECTION 16



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17. XTCE – Trader Cancel Entry

17.1 Business Description

This transaction is also available via EDI.

This transaction allows you to cancel an Entry provided that the Entry has not been finalised (see 3.2.5). Thus entries with the following ICS codes cannot be cancelled: '01', '03', '04', '05', '06', '07', '09', '13', '15', '21', '23', '33', '43', '60', '61', '91' or '92'. The ICS codes are defined in Section 4. A request to cancel an entry where a stored amendment exists is not permitted.

Depending on the type and state of the Entry the request may need to be approved by Customs. Approval is not required for:

- A Pre-lodged Entry unless it has been queried or detained or has previously been recorded as 'arrived' (an Import entry can be un-arrived);
- A Supplementary Declaration.

Otherwise your cancellation request has to be authorised by Customs.

When an Entry is cancelled without approval it is given an ICS code of '92' and a H8/P8 report is produced for Customs. When cancelling an Export Entry each anticipated or arrived movement is also cancelled and ERS messages sent for any advised by an inventory. If an Export Entry exists in a consolidation, the Entry is disassociated and corresponding adjustment made to the Master UCR. Any Declaration movements linked to Master movements are also unlinked and corresponding changes made to the Master movement (with EMR message if the Master movement was advised by the inventory and its status has changed).

When approval is required, the Entry is given an ICS code of '91' and a N2/S2 report is produced for Customs. Customs may refuse as well as approve the cancellation. You will be advised of approval (N4/S4 report, ICS '92') or refusal (N3/S3 report, ICS '93').

17.2 Starting the Transaction

This transaction can be invoked by typing the command code "XTCE" on the command line. Other information (to bypass the initial parameter input screen) can be provided as parameters, as shown in the following examples:

"XTCE" Causes the parameter screen to be displayed.

"XTCE 435345A,12032001"

Causes details of Entry Number 435345A input on 12th March 2001 to be displayed, assuming it exists at that EPU.

"XTCE ,,3GB112233431000-3BA059LN,002"

Causes details of the Entry having a Declaration UCR of 3GB112233431000-3BA059LN and Part 002 to be displayed for cancellation assuming it exists. The parameter 'Supp Dec?' is omitted on the basis that there is no ambiguity in the supplied reference.

"XTCE ,, 09GB01X00008001019"

Causes details of the Export Entry with a Movement Reference Number (MRN) of 09GB01X00008001019 to be displayed.

17.3 Document Data



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This section shows how the data for the transaction appears as a Document on the screen. Warning messages are displayed on the screen to highlight the effect of proceeding with the transaction whenever appropriate. The situation where you request cancellation of an accepted entry is used to illustrate the screens presented.

After the parameter input screen has been completed to identify the Entry, the Document is displayed showing existing information, and allowing cancellation to be requested.

a. XTCE – Parameter input screen

```

]ROLE          O TRADER CANCEL ENTRY                CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    ACQEDDET:1P
EPU          [ ]***]      Entry number [      ]      Date [ / / ]
DUCR / MRN   [      ]      Part [      ] Supp Dec? [ ]

C10059 End of Document
PARAM,RETURN

```

b. XTCE – Cancellation Request screen (Accepted Entry - Goods on hand)

```

]ROLE          O TRADER CANCEL ENTRY                CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                    ACQEDDET:1P
EPU. . . . [ ]***      Entry number [ ]*****      Date  **/**/****
C2424 Entry is lodged, Committing will request Cancellation
Decln UCR. [ ]*****      Part      ****
                        Entry Type  ****

                        Reason For Cancellation

[a      ]
[      ]
[      ]
[      ]
[      ]
[      ]
[      ]
[      ]
[      ]

C2377 Committing will perform the processing as described
COMMIT,ABORT

```



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c. XTCE – Cancellation Request Confirmation screen

```

]ROLE          O TRADER CANCEL ENTRY          CHIEF/CIES 23/06/09 12:15
                                                ACQEDET:1P
EPU. . . .[]***      Entry number []*****      Date   **/**/****
]C2521 A cancellation request has been made on the Entry

Decln UCR.[]*****                                     Part   ****
                                                Entry Type  ****

New ICS  **          on **/**/**** at  **:***
D/Ref   *****

                                Reason For Cancellation
*****

C2378 Transaction successful, see above for details
RETURN,PRINT

```

17.4 Document Structure

The repeating segments for the data input screens are shown in the table below.

Seg. Level	Seg. Id.	Segment Description	Min Segs in Set	Max Segs in Set	Add'l Segs
1	a	Reason For Cancellation	1	30	1

17.5 Field Completion Rules

The table below identifies for each input field within the Document whether it is optional (O) or mandatory (M) and any cross-field validation checks that apply.

Field Name (SAD Box)	Optionality	Cross-field Validation Checks
Entry number/Date	O	
DUCR & DUCR Part / MRN	O	
Reason For Cancellation	M	



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17.6 Field Details

This section gives details of the business use and the data that should be entered into each field on the Document used by XTCE.

One and only one of the following must be supplied to identify the Entry:

- CHIEF Entry Reference (EPU, Entry Number and Date);
- Declaration UCR, Part and Supplementary Declaration indicator;
- Movement Reference Number (MRN).

(Entry Reference)	The Entry Reference consists of the following fields:
	<p>EPU This field is fixed with the EPU defined for your role.</p> <p>Entry The number of the Entry at the EPU. It includes the check number character.</p> <p>Date The date of the Entry.</p>
DUCR & DUCR Part / MRN	<p>The Unique Consignment Reference (UCR) and optional Part number, or the Movement Reference Number (MRN) that identifies the Entry for which cancellation is required.</p> <p>If the same DUCR and Part apply to both a Supplementary Declaration and an Initial (Frontier) Declaration, then the parameter identifies the Initial Declaration unless the Supp Dec parameter is set to 'Y'.</p> <p>DUCR The Declaration UCR. See 3.5.4.1. for the formats of DUCRs</p> <p>DUCR Part The optional part number and check character. The check character should be entered to avoid undetected keying errors.</p> <p>Supp Dec? Indicates when set to "Y" that the entry identified by UCR and Part is a Supplementary Declaration. It is required to identify a Supplementary Declaration that has the same Declaration UCR/Part as an Initial declaration (SFD or PSA).</p> <p>MRN Movement Reference Number (MRN) for the Entry. It must be the latest MRN for the Entry, otherwise it will be rejected. See 3.5.5. for the format of MRNs.</p>
Reason For Cancellation	This field must be completed with a textual reason for the cancellation or cancellation request.

17.7 Cross-Field Validation Checks

None.

END OF SECTION 17



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18. Glossary and References

18.1 Glossary

See USM 102 – CHIEF GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

18.2 References

Ref No.	Title	Document Reference
1.	INTRODUCTION TO CHIEF USER GUIDE	USM 100
2.	CHIEF GENERAL CONCEPTS USER GUIDE	USM 101
3.	CHIEF GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS	USM 102
4.	IMPORT ENTRY TRADE USER GUIDE	USM 211
5.	EXPORT ENTRY TRADE USER GUIDE	USM 305
6.	COMMON USER FACILITIES USER GUIDE	USM 520
7.	TIS : REPORT MESSAGES AND LAYOUTS	DES 222
8.	INTEGRATED TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM	
9.	ENTRY PROCESSING PERIODIC REPORTS CUSTOMS USER GUIDE	USM 600
10.	TIS : EDI FOR EXPORTS	DES 208

END OF SECTION 18

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Document Control

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Version	Date	Change Reference	Comments <i>(please include names of approvers in this section)</i>
			For previous history, see version 3.0 (Capgemini Crown Copyright template).
3.1	17/03/2015	EARS25420770	Document content transferred to HMRC template. Section 10.1. Change to Master UCR may result in an update to the current version rather than creation of a new version.
3.2	22/05/2015	EARS26270815	Sections 8.6.1, 10.1 & 10.6.2. DCON displays historic versions of a consolidation one minute prior to their last effective time.
3.3	11/01/2016	EARS 13803324 / RFC 26616536 EARS 22391004	Rationalisation of Report Titles. Sections 3.7 and 3.7.2. Note that an Import or Export Entry can have a maximum of 98 versions and that a 'stored in error' amendment is displayed as version 99.
3.4	09/06/2016	EARS 27660220 General	Sections 3.5.4.2, 3.6.2, 8.1, 8.3, 8.6.2, 10.1, 11.1, 11.3, 11.6.2 & 17.1. Master UCR record structures no longer created for Inventory Linked Import Entries. Sections 11.6.2, 12.1, 13.7 (removed), 14.1, 14.6.1 & 16.1. Various minor corrections / improvements.

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