



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Abstract

This document is part of the Technical Interface Specification (TIS) for Direct Trader Input (DTI) to CHIEF and for Inventory systems. It defines the EDIFACT messages for Export declarations.

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DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Contents

1.	Introduction	4
1.1	Scope	4
1.1.1	Changes for ECS.....	4
1.1.2	Changes for Currency of Invoicing.....	6
1.2	Relationship with other TIS Documents	6
1.3	Conventions used in the Message Definitions.....	6
1.3.1	Data Element Tables	6
1.3.2	Message Branching Diagrams	7
1.3.3	Message Specification Tables	7
1.4	Terminology.....	8
2.	Overview of CHIEF Export Facilities	9
2.1	Scope	9
2.2	Export Procedures.....	9
2.2.1	Normal Export Procedures.....	9
2.2.2	Simplified Export Procedures.....	10
2.3	Declaration Facilities.....	10
2.3.1	Pre-shipment Declaration Submission	11
2.3.2	Declarations for Goods at an LCP Trader’s Premises.....	11
2.3.3	Declarations for Goods other than at Trader’s Premises.....	11
2.3.4	Profiling and Arrival Considerations for Pre-lodged Declarations	11
2.3.5	Supplementary Declaration Submission	12
2.3.6	Part Declaration, Bulk Declaration and Consolidation	12
2.3.7	Office of Export.....	13
2.3.8	Office of Exit	13
2.4	Consolidation Control	13
2.5	Split Loads.....	14
2.6	Routes and Probable Routes.....	14
2.7	Entry Status.....	14
2.8	Inventory Systems	15
2.9	Trade Reports.....	15
2.10	Export Accompanying Document (EAD)	15
2.11	Access Security	15
2.12	Entry Versions	16
2.13	System Limits	16
2.14	References	16



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

3.	Export Declaration Interface.....	17
3.1	Introduction.....	17
3.2	Trader Interface Message Flows	17
3.2.1	Declaration for Goods at a Location.....	18
3.2.2	Pre-lodgement.....	19
3.2.3	First Arrival at a Frontier Location	19
3.2.4	Further Arrivals	20
3.2.5	Declaration Amendment	21
3.2.6	Export Entry Finalisation.....	22
4.	Export Declaration Messages	23
4.1	Declared Data Elements.....	23
4.1.1	Data Derived from Trader Role and Session Context	27
4.2	Declaration Message (04A CUSDEC)	28
4.2.1	Branching Diagram.....	28
4.2.2	Message Specification.....	28
5.	Export Declaration Response Messages.....	35
5.1	Introduction.....	35
5.2	Response Data Elements	35
5.3	Response Message (04A CUSRES).....	36
5.3.1	Branching Diagram.....	36
5.3.2	Message Specification.....	36
6.	Glossary and References.....	39
6.1	Glossary	39
6.2	References.....	39
	Document Control	41
	Statement of Confidentiality	42

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

1. Introduction

1.1 Scope

This document is part of the Technical Interface Specification (TIS) for Direct Trader Input (DTI) to CHIEF and for Inventory systems.

It gives an overview of the CHIEF facilities for Exports and defines the various EDIFACT messages used for submitting Export declarations and the response messages returned by CHIEF.

The structure of this document is:

- Section 2: Gives an overview of the CHIEF Export facilities;
- Section 3: Describes the declaration interface;
- Section 4: Contains the specifications of the various declaration messages;
- Section 5: Contains the specifications the declaration response messages.

The specification depends on information given in other TIS documents as identified in Section 1.2.

The TIS provides the formal definition of the electronic interface but not business guidance and rules for Exports. Further information and the formal statement of Customs policy and procedures for Exports (including use of HCl, email, web forms and CIE) is given in the Export Entry Trade User Guide (see Reference [6]) and the Tariff (see Reference [8]) and public notices (including those on the Customs website).

There are a number of terms in common use that are being carefully and specifically used in this document to differentiate the level at which declarations are made to CHIEF and the way in which goods are moved. These terms are defined in Section 1.4.

1.1.1 Changes for ECS

Issue 3.0 onwards of the document defines the messages as required for the EU Export Control System (ECS), from CHIEF Release 31.

With the introduction of the ECS, the current ('fiscal') export declarations become 'Combined Declarations', because they include both the existing fiscal data and new Safety and Security data. Exit Summary Declarations are introduced which contain only Safety and Security data. There is no requirement to support 'fiscal only' declarations.

The changes for ECS are:

- a. the introduction of the new Exit Summary Declaration (EXS);
- b. support for the Combined (Fiscal with Safety and Security) Declaration.

The data that is declared for Safety and Security depends on the Specific Circumstance which allows a reduced dataset to be declared for:

1. Postal and Express consignments - Specific Circumstance "A".
2. Ship and Aircraft supplies - Specific Circumstance "B". [Note that from December 2015 there is no longer a requirement to make a Safety and Security Declaration for Ship and Aircraft supplies. Specific Circumstance "B" therefore no longer applies and it's indication, via AI Statement SPCIB, no longer possible].



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

The EXS is supported in a way that is consistent with current export declarations by introducing new insert and replace variants of the CUSDEC. The data required for an EXS is a subset of the data required for the Combined Declarations. The most significant difference is that 999 items can be declared for an EXS.

The changes to the current export declarations (full, PSA and C21) for ECS involve support for the Safety and Security rules. The anticipated Safety and Security data was included in the harmonised messages. There have since been the following changes for ECS:

- Box 7 is defined for an optional WCO UCR to be declared at the header level or for each item. This is not supported by CHIEF as the Declaration UCR when provided by the trader serves the same purpose. To avoid trade changes TDR-OWN-REF-ENT is retained in Box 7 and the Declaration UCR and Part continue to be entered in Box 44. The trader's Declaration UCR should be output in Box 7 on the EAD and CHIEF sends it as the header level Box 7 reference in the Anticipated Export Record.
- The length of the Trader Identity elements (TID) changed from 18 characters to 17 characters to correspond with the EU TIN definition.
- Transport charges MOP has been added at the item level; it was previously only at the header level.
- Place of loading is not required for ECS but is retained as an optional element for possible future use.
- Notify party is not required for ECS but is retained as an optional element for possible future use.
- Representative is not required for Combined Declarations for ECS but is retained as an optional element for possible future use.
- Trader identifier and missing address details added to representative.
- Route countries are not required at the item level and the number that can be declared at the header level is increased to 99.
- Specific Circumstance A (Postal and Express consignments) is claimed by declaring a header level AI Code "SPCIA".
- Gross mass is added to PSAs and C21s.
- The Office of Exit is not required on Supplementary Declarations.

Trade software changes are required to support the EXS but the changes to the current messages to support a Combined Declaration do not require trade software changes since the new data is optional. Trade software changes are required to support the new rules and to enable declaration of the new data.

The changes to CHIEF are made in a way that has no effect on declarations until HMRC enable the use of ECS, providing the declared data conforms to the definition in the Tariff (Reference [8]). There are changes to the validation of current data (e.g. validation of UN dangerous goods codes) that come into immediate effect and could result in errors being reported on an entry that was accepted before cutover to the new release.

Some data cannot be declared until ECS is enabled (e.g. Office of Exit), whilst other data is optional (e.g. routing countries). MRNs are not allocated until ECS is enabled. When a MRN is returned in the CUSDEC an EAD should be produced for an indirect export rather than a SAD Copy 3.

Entries accepted before ECS is enabled are validated on amendment and arrival using the rules that were applied before ECS was enabled.

Unless otherwise stated the definitions in this issue apply from the time ECS is enabled.

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

1.1.2 Changes for Currency of Invoicing

This issue of the document defines the messages as required for currency of invoicing, introduced at CHIEF Release 31A.

Draft EU Extrastat legislation (expected to be implemented) for 2010 will require information on 'Currency of Invoicing' for exports and imports to be sent to Eurostat. The UK will comply with this legislation by extending the collection of COI information through CHIEF not only for imports, but also for exports.

This is achieved by making completion of SAD Box 22 compulsory for export (Full and Supplementary) SADs, but in order to minimise the administrative burdens placed on traders, it is only required for non-bulk and above a certain statistical value threshold (see Reference [8]).

1.2 Relationship with other TIS Documents

The EDI Specification (see Reference [1]) describes the approach to EDI adopted by CHIEF, in particular the interactive use of EDIFACT within a session. The document includes the definition of EDIFACT segments, data elements and code lists. It also defines the messages used to report errors and to acknowledge receipt of a message (i.e. CUSRES and CONTRL).

The other TIS documents are:

- Imports (see Reference [2]) which gives an overview of Imports and defines the various declaration messages and the response messages;
- Consignment and Movement Control (see Reference [3]) which details the interface for consolidating consignments (exports only) and for the inventory interface for controlling movements;
- Requests and Reports (see Reference [4]) which defines reports and common facilities that apply to both import and export entries;
- Data Definitions (see Reference [5]) which defines all the data elements that are used in the messages.

1.3 Conventions used in the Message Definitions

1.3.1 Data Element Tables

The data requirement is shown for each message variant with a column for each type of declaration for both initial declaration ('Ins' columns) and complete replacement ('Rep' columns), for other transaction (e.g. cancellation request and query response) and for each report. The data element definitions are given in Reference [5].

The tables identify groups of elements and a group can contain another group, for example, a tax line within an item.

The data requirement for each of the messages is indicated by means of the following abbreviations which apply at group and element level. For elements within a group the requirement is for the element within an occurrence of the group (e.g. an item, a consignor):

- M Mandatory.
- Blank Data is not required.
- O Data is optional; it may be omitted at declarant's discretion.



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

- Cn Data is conditional (e.g. required when other fields are supplied or as required by the CPC or commodity). The 'n' identifies a rule following the table where the nature of the condition is specified.
- C For the output messages a rule is not specified. Generally the presence of the element depends on whether the data or related data was declared or not. Notes are given where clarification is thought to be necessary.
- a Identifies a note following the table.
- (n) The "M", "C" or "O" is followed by the maximum occurrences in brackets when more than 1.

1.3.2 Message Branching Diagrams

The message diagrams follow the standard EDIFACT format and include the UNH/UNT service segments that bound each message. The UNB/UNZ service segments are not used for the interactive messages exchanged within a user session, as is the case for the messages specified in this document.

Segments can be mandatory or conditional, signified by M or C beneath the segment name; the number following gives the maximum occurrences possible for that segment. For mandatory segments the minimum number is one; for conditional it is zero.

1.3.3 Message Specification Tables

The message specifications detail how the CHIEF data elements are mapped to the elements of an EDIFACT message. A given message specification can cover many variants with the data elements that can occur for a particular variant detailed in an associated data element table.

The data elements are mapped onto standard EDIFACT segments identifying the specific data element, optionally within a composite and specifying any associated qualifier codes. The Responsible Agency (DE 3055) is only used when the coding is not as defined for the EU Harmonised SAD.

The tables are defined in the order in which the segments occur within the message definition and the elements occur within the segments.

The columns of the tables are used as follows:

1. The first column identifies the section of the message (i.e. H - header, D - detail, S - summary) and the segment group in which the segment occurs.
2. The 'Data Element' columns identify the EDIFACT Segment; the Composite/Simple Elements; and the Components of a compound element.
3. The 'Value' column gives the required literal value (in quotes) of an element (qualifier, code list, responsible agency) or the CHIEF data element name (see Reference [5]). Elements that are not used are identified by the null literal "".
4. The 'Notes' column, as well as giving general information, is used to detail the presence ("M" if mandatory or "C" if conditional or optional) of standard elements that occur for all variants and are not detailed for each variant in the relevant data element table.

It should be noted that:

- a. Elements and segments are omitted from a message when they do not contain data and are not required to support a subordinate segment.
- b. Occurrences of a segment may be transmitted in any order.
- c. Where data is mapped into a composite that can repeat within a segment (CST only), the composites have positional significance.



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

1.4 Terminology

There are a number of terms in common use that are being carefully and specifically used in this document to differentiate the level at which declarations are made to CHIEF and the way in which goods are moved:

bulk	a number of consignments from various Exporters covered by a single declaration. The consignments then move together as for a consolidation.
consignment	a general term for goods that can be applied at any level – for example, that which is sent by the seller, that which is exported, that which is covered by a declaration to CHIEF, that which is consolidated for movement. The goods may also be referred to as a shipment.
consolidation	the association of a number of consignments in to a single unit for movement. Current practice consolidates goods into a number of containers which may move separately via different locations and depart the UK in different vessels/flights. A forwarder may not know which consignments (and hence declarations) relate to which containers. Some declarations may cover goods that are in more than one container.
groupage	a general word that covers both bulk and consolidation.
movement	a movement reflects the passage of a split of a consignment through a location/shed from anticipated arrival, through arrival to permission to progress and departure.

A movement is of 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;
- 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.

part	the declaration of some of the goods in the consignment – for example, where the UCR is allocated at the order level with goods dispatched as available. The overall consignment (as identified by the UCR) may be covered by a number of separate declarations for each part delivery. There may be one or more related supplementary declarations covering the export of the whole consignment.
shipment	shipment is used in a general way to describe goods on the move (it was previously used for departure from the UK).
split	the independent movement of some of the goods in a consignment either as identified by a single declaration to CHIEF or a consolidation. Where several splits can be independently controlled at the same location, each split can be explicitly identified by a movement reference – for example, so that one lorry or container may be loaded while another (carrying goods of the same declaration) is held on route 2.

END OF SECTION 1

2. Overview of CHIEF Export Facilities

2.1 Scope

CHIEF Export facilities support normal and simplified export procedures, Customs Clearance Requests and Exit Summary Declarations. The pre-shipment Export declarations include both fiscal and safety and security data and are referred to as combined declarations. Fiscal only declarations are not supported.

CHIEF supports direct and indirect exports. The movement of an export consignment can involve a number of Customs offices, the first of which is the Office of Export in the UK and last the Office of Exit which is in the UK for direct exports and another Member State for indirect exports. The Office of Export and the Office of Exit are the same for a direct export where the declaration is made in the UK at the frontier. Where the declaration is made for goods at the trader's premises or inland at a DEP the offices will be different.

It is recognised that indirect Exports represent a large part (perhaps all) of the traffic at some UK locations (in particular at Dover). The Office of Export may be at the port or elsewhere, and the term 'inland' continues to be used in the latter case. If the departure from the UK of a direct or indirect Export is not notified to CHIEF within a timeout period which can be configured for freight location, departure is assumed. Details are transferred to the relevant other government systems after the first departure from the UK or when departure from the UK is assumed on timeout. Such transfer of export details is not dependant on exit being notified by another Member State for an indirect export.

2.2 Export Procedures

Normal and simplified procedures are supported.

Normal procedures can operate either at the UK frontier or inland – for example, at the trader's premises approved as a designated place by Customs. Normal procedures may themselves be simplified in the case of low value (LV) and non-statistical (NS) consignments.

There are two types of simplified procedure – the Simplified Declaration Procedure (SDP) and the Local Clearance Procedure (LCP). SDP operates at the UK frontier (including an ICD/DEP) and LCP at the trader's premises.

Goods may not be removed from controlled inland or frontier locations until explicit permission has been granted by Customs. Such authority to move the goods is referred to as "permission to progress" with the term "clearance" only used in an analogous way to Imports to reflect that Export procedures at the Office of Export are complete. Thus the Export entry is cleared when permission to progress has been granted from the Office of Export. Once cleared the goods may be loaded for departure from the UK or they may move to another Customs controlled location where permission to progress is required before the goods can depart from the UK or be moved to another location.

2.2.1 Normal Export Procedures

For goods subject to pre-clearance Customs action, the SAD declaration and all supporting documents must be presented before the goods are cleared. For goods not subject to pre- or post-clearance checks, the trader is required to have the documents available, but need not present them to Customs.

Traders are encouraged to input their combined declarations electronically in advance of arrival at the Office of Export (DTI). The SAD declaration can be lodged with Customs for input by Customs (CIE).

For NS and LV goods, only a limited amount of information is required.

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

A full combined declaration can be made for goods at an LCP trader's inland premises but it must be pre-logged (see Section 2.3.2).

2.2.2 Simplified Export Procedures

Traders must be authorized to use a specific simplified procedure.

The authorized trader should assign each consignment a Unique Consignment Reference (UCR) to be quoted on the PSA(s). If a UCR is not declared on a PSA, CHIEF generates one. The UCR of the PSA must be supplied on the associated Supplementary Declaration(s) and thus provide the basis of audit for the consignment through the trader's records. The authorised trader should also assign UCRs to consignments declared with normal procedures to provide a consistent basis for auditing all consignments.

Under LCP the trader pre-logs an electronic Pre-Shipment Advice (PSA) advising Customs when the goods will be available at the trader's premises for examination and when they are expected to depart. CHIEF automatically arrives the goods at the given date-time so this is the legal acceptance date-time for entry in the trader records as the Initial Declaration (see Section 2.3.2). The PSA contains the minimum information required to identify and control the movement and subsequent export of the goods.

Under SDP the trader submits the Initial Declaration electronically to Customs as a Pre-Shipment Advice (PSA).

Following the PSA (and within 14 calendar days of departure) the trader must submit an electronic Supplementary Declaration containing full details of the consignment. This is a condition of trader authorization for simplified procedures; it is not policed by CHIEF although a late submission may be detected by a profile.

An authorized trader may use normal procedures (including LV and NS) for goods at his premises rather than submitting separate LCP PSAs and Supplementary Declarations.

A Final Supplementary Declaration (FSD) is not required for Exports.

2.3 Declaration Facilities

The declaration interface is described in Section 3. The declaration messages are specified in Section 4. The data elements applicable to each type of declaration are specified; though some are always mandatory or optional, in most cases they are conditional upon the customs procedure and commodity. The section also includes the definition of the EDIFACT messages by means of which traders may make the various Export declarations.

For most CPCs, Export declarations must be pre-logged with arrival separately notified.

The response messages returned by CHIEF for each type of declaration are specified in Section 5. Traders must ensure that a response is received for each PSA or declaration sent, and where this indicates rejection, then the message must be corrected and resubmitted. Only the receipt of a 'success' response provides the evidence that Customs have received and accepted the declaration.

A declaration is submitted by a suitably authorized trader known to CHIEF by role and location and referred to as the 'submitting trader' (cf the Imports 'paying agent'); this may or not be the declarant who may or not be the exporter. Irrespective of where the submitting trader is located, electronic Export declarations can be submitted for goods at any location. Declarations can also be submitted via any route to CHIEF subject to the route being sufficiently trusted for the declared data. In particular, declarations containing CAP licence or export refund data cannot be sent by email.

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

2.3.1 Pre-shipment Declaration Submission

Through his CHIEF Role the submitting trader is associated with a Customs EPU, which need be neither the Office of Export nor the Office of Exit. The EPU determines the CHIEF entry number and identifies the submitting trader's FAS account. Only if the EPU is also associated with a location through which the goods pass is the declaration matched against the EPU's local profiles and reports (e.g. P2, X2) generated for Customs there.

The first location at which the goods come under Customs control determines the Office of Export. The goods may subsequently move to other controlled locations until they are finally exported, with this final location determining the (UK) Office of Exit.

2.3.2 Declarations for Goods at an LCP Trader's Premises

Traders authorized for LCP can use normal or simplified procedures as required. Declarations for goods at the trader's premises must be pre-lodged for a nominated date-time into control and an intended departure date-time. CHIEF automatically arrives the goods at the given date-time so this is the legal acceptance date-time for entry in the trader records as the Initial Declaration as required for LCP. Explicit arrival notification is not allowed at trader's premises.

The trader is not informed of the actual route established on arrival. If the entry is selected for Customs checks the trader is notified by CHIEF of permission to progress when Customs informs CHIEF (a visiting officer may have informed the trader that the goods can depart in the meantime). Otherwise permission to progress is granted by CHIEF at the intended departure date-time.

2.3.3 Declarations for Goods other than at Trader's Premises

Except for any CPCs that allow arrived declarations, pre-shipment declarations must be pre-lodged. The submitting trader may pre-lodge for the location where the goods are expected to first come under Customs control or not specify a location (see 2.3.4).

The submitting trader (or any role permitted by the security parameters for his role) is responsible for responding to any query subsequently raised by Customs, with facilities to amend (see 3.2.5) or cancel the declared details (see Reference [4]).

Transport and movement details are generally not input by the submitting trader, but rather advised by an Inventory system, or by an authorized trader or Customs at locations where movements are not controlled by an Inventory system.

With the above facilities, it is possible for an agency to operate on behalf of any exporter and any location, submitting declarations and resolving queries round the clock.

2.3.4 Profiling and Arrival Considerations for Pre-lodged Declarations

CHIEF reacts in different ways depending on whether a goods location is declared or not. When it is known where the goods will first come under Customs control, the location should be declared. This is mandatory for an LCP trader's inland premises (see Section 2.3.2) and may be required by Customs in other circumstances (e.g. grain being delivered over several days to a frontier location).

For profiling, CHIEF needs to know whether a declaration is being checked for compliance at the Office of Export or a subsequent movement is being checked for anti-smuggling or substitution of goods. The Office of Export is identified from the declared location of goods or the location at which the goods first arrive. CHIEF allows an arrival to be anticipated at a location while the declaration is pre-lodged or even before the declaration

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

has been submitted. Once a declaration is legally accepted the local office for locations at which the goods subsequently arrive or for which arrival is anticipated will not be the Office of Export.

The handling of a pre-lodgement depends on whether or not a location is declared:

- a. **Pre-lodgement for a declared location.** Except for declarations at a trader's premises (see Section 2.3.2), the declared location is where the goods are expected to arrive, but the first arrival can be elsewhere. The pre-lodged entry is profiled on the assumption that the Office of Export (EPU/EPS) will be for the declared location and the probable route determined (and returned if the submitting role is authorized to see it).
- b. **Pre-lodgement without a declared location.** When a location is not declared, the Office of Export cannot be identified and the pre-lodgement is therefore not profile matched.

If arrival is anticipated while the declaration is pre-lodged, the probable route is determined by profiling for the EPU associated with the anticipated location on the assumption that it will be the Office of Export.

On notification of arrival of the consignment at a location, the pre-lodgement is reprocessed and if successful the declaration becomes legally accepted, with the Office of Export determined from the notified location.

Arrival can be notified before the declaration is made. The handling of a pre-lodgement in this case is explained in Section 3.2.2.

Where the consignment arrives at the Office of Export as a number of split loads (see Section 2.5) 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. As far as the inventory interface is concerned the movements are still handled independently – there is no impact on ERS and EMR messages (see Reference [3]). However, some reports (see Reference [4]) are not produced for related movements.

2.3.5 Supplementary Declaration Submission

Export supplementary declarations are submitted and processed in a similar way to CFSP Imports, including the rules under which a submitting trader may make supplementary declarations on behalf of an authorized exporter or declarant. Unlike pre-shipment declarations (see Section 2.3.1), the declaration is profile matched against the local profiles of the EPU associated with the authorized trader.

There is no pre-lodgement of supplementary declarations since the goods have already been exported; they may however be amended or cancelled for 24 hours after the declaration is accepted by CHIEF.

2.3.6 Part Declaration, Bulk Declaration and Consolidation

A declaration may cover a single consignment from one exporter or a number of consignments from several exporters ('bulk'). In either case the declaration has a unique consignment reference (UCR), referred to here as the **Declaration UCR**, and this value may not subsequently be amended. Although it is recommended that a UCR is always supplied there are some circumstances when one may be omitted. When a UCR is not declared CHIEF generates a value based on the Entry Reference – thereby ensuring that a Declaration UCR is always available as a reference.

It may be appropriate for the exporter to apply the same reference to a number of declarations – for example, where a customer's order is satisfied by a series of partial deliveries. The declarations may then be made using the same Declaration UCR, but distinguished from each other by virtue of a 'part' number. It is the combination of DECLN-UCR and DECLN-PART-NO that uniquely identifies every declaration. A part number is

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

optional and so is the check letter that can be supplied in the same element (see Reference [3]). The check letter is always output by CHIEF.

Should a declaration be cancelled for whatever reason, another declaration for the same consignment (UCR) can be made with a different part number – but it should be noted that export consignments can move between locations, Inventory systems and EPU/EPs where Imports would require the entry to be cancelled and reinput.

For a bulk declaration, the consignor is declared for each item.

Separately declared consignments may be moved as a consolidation identified by a **Master UCR**. Declarations can be made into a consolidation by specifying its MASTER-UCR. Section 2.4 describes how consolidations can be maintained and movements controlled. Once all the declarations for the consignments in a consolidation have been made the consolidation can be 'shut'. This precludes further declarations into the consolidation but changes can still be made by an authorised agent.

2.3.7 Office of Export

The Office of Export is derived from the first controlled location (and shed) at which the goods arrive. The potential Office of Export is identified for a pre-lodgement when a goods location (and shed) is declared enabling the potential route to be returned in the CUSRES to suitably authorized roles.

The Customs EPU/EPs is defined in CHIEF Reference data for each location (and shed).

For LCP, the trader's approved premises are identified by a combination of two items:

- GDS-LOCN corresponds to the local EPU/Office of Export – for example, "REA" for Thames Valley.
- SHED-OP-ID identifies the particular premises within that area – a value agreed between the exporter and local Customs, but not validated by CHIEF (the GDS-LOCN being recognized as applying to trader's premises).

2.3.8 Office of Exit

The Office of Exit is the location from which the goods leave the EU. However, CHIEF refers to an Office that an export movement visits after leaving the Office of Export as an Office of Exit.

2.4 Consolidation Control

Where a number of separate declarations are to be moved as a consolidation, a **Master UCR** may be introduced and associated with the individual Declaration UCRs. Thereafter, an operation on the consolidation is automatically applied to each underlying declaration.

The association of a Declaration UCR/part with a Master UCR may be achieved in any of the following ways:

- The submitting trader may declare the Master UCR with which the Declaration UCR/part is to be associated. It should be noted that the association cannot be changed by giving a different Master UCR on amendment.
- An Inventory system or consolidator may explicitly associate a Declaration UCR/part with a Master UCR.

The declaration can 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.

Further details are given in Reference [3].

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

2.5 Split Loads

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.

Further details are given in Reference [3].

2.6 Routes and Probable Routes

CHIEF applies selection parameters to each movement of a valid (and credible) entry to determine the route for enforcement of Customs control procedures. On amendment, selection is repeated and may result in a more (not less) severe route being allocated.

The routes are defined in Reference [7].

The same basic routes are used for Exports as for Imports although the significance of Routes 0, 3 and 6 is slightly different.

When the route indicates that there are no pre-clearance checks (Route 3 or 6), providing there are no other outstanding actions, the movement will be automatically given permission to progress.

A movement is also subject to anti-smuggling checks that may occur at any time prior to departure from a location. This means that goods that have been granted permission to progress may nevertheless subsequently be detained, seized, destroyed or released to Queen's Warehouse.

The probable (but not guaranteed) route that is expected to be allocated on arrival is returned in the form 'Hn', where 'n' is one of the above routes, to an Inventory system anticipating the arrival of a consignment at a location or to authorized traders in response to a pre-lodgement for a particular location. The probable route is made available so that containers can be routed correctly (most of the time) on arrival without any delay while CHIEF reprocesses all the consignments therein. The probable route must not be passed on without prior agreement with Customs (for example, Customs may allow an Inventory system to inform the port operator).

Export entries may also be on Routes 'E' (HCI amendment stored in error) and 'F' (outstanding FEC challenge).

2.7 Entry Status

The life of an Export entry can be much more complex than that of an Import entry since CHIEF has potentially to control many movements of the consignment, whereas, for Imports, CHIEF is only involved with a single movement of the consignment at the Office of Import. This means that for Imports the movement is one to one with the entry on CHIEF and the entry progresses towards a final state and cannot go back – for example, from 'cleared' to 'uncleared'.

CHIEF controls movements of export consignments from the Office of Export until departure from the UK. The entry does not simply go from 'permitted to progress' to 'departed'. The consignment can pass through several locations, going from 'arrived' to 'permitted to progress' and back to 'arrived'. The consignment can be split, with some of the goods being at different locations at the same time. The goods can depart from more than one location. One split of the consignment can be detained while another is being loaded. The goods may be short shipped, with departure notified in good faith before it is discovered that the consignment missed the flight – and thus subsequently departs 'again'.

For Exports, it is necessary to distinguish between the status of a movement and that of the declaration. An Inventory system is interested in the former – for example, of an individual split of a consignment. It is a specific



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

movement that is detained or awaiting examination while another split may be permitted to progress (though if the entry is queried it might impact the status of all movements).

The ICS code for an Import entry summarises what has happened to the entry as well as identifying its current status. For Exports such a summary status needs to relate to an individual movement at a particular location. An Inventory system does not need to know how the movement reached its current state; only what that state now is. The SOE data item is introduced to provide simple status values as required for inventory control; the inventory interface includes the ICS as well, but in general this should be treated as additional information for display purposes only. The values for SOE are defined in Reference [5]. The ICS codes are defined in Reference [7].

2.8 Inventory Systems

The Community Systems Providers (CSPs) operate Inventory systems at most of the major UK (air)ports and (increasingly) inland locations (ICD/DEP). The movement of goods through such locations is generally directed by the Inventory system, and in such circumstances the CHIEF entry and inventory consignment are 'linked' to enhance control and facilitate movement. The necessary inventory control at an ICD/DEP may be provided by a consolidator's system and Customs may authorise such a system to use any necessary inventory interface messages.

Further details are given in Reference [3].

2.9 Trade Reports

The trade reports are discussed and the formal definitions given in Reference [4].

Reports for the trade are generated by CHIEF for onward delivery by a CSP.

The trade have some control over the production of reports (see Reference [4]):

- Submitting Traders can request Acceptance reports in addition to the response (CUSRES) to an insert or replace declaration (CUSDEC).
- Submitting Traders and agents responsible for movements at a location (e.g. a consolidator/forwarder as identified on the arrival message or the role of the user notifying arrival at the HCI) may optionally obtain reports advising the progress of the goods covered by a declaration. The declaration progress reports are identified in Reference [4].

2.10 Export Accompanying Document (EAD)

It is the responsibility of trade systems to produce an EAD for an indirect Export. The EAD replaces the SAD Copy 3 that is required for indirect Exports submitted before ECS is enabled.

The EAD contains data from the CUSDEC declaration and CUSRES reply. The data for an EAD can be requested from CHIEF as defined in Reference [4].

2.11 Access Security

The submitting trader role and organisation have the ability to display and amend an Export declaration.

Inventory systems operate in the trusted DTI domain and will have permission to advise the movement details of any Export declaration, regardless of any affinity of the submitting trader.

CHIEF additionally recognizes the interest of another agent whilst a consignment is at a particular location.

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

2.12 Entry Versions

Like Imports, Export entries have versions and generations. A first version is created on acceptance of the new declaration, with subsequent versions being created when the declared data is amended and on first arrival at the Office of Export. Other changes to an entry, for example, Customs control actions or arrival at a subsequent location, are reflected in a new generation of the latest version.

CHIEF supports up to 98 versions, (version '99' is reserved for an HCI amendment 'stored in error'). If an Entry already has 98 versions when an amendment to the data is attempted, or 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.

For the submitting trader, Export entry processing is consistent with Imports. In particular, trader reports (P2, X2) are generated for new versions and thus an X2-XH (see Section 2.9) is potentially received on arrival at the Office of Export but not on arrival at a subsequent location.

2.13 System Limits

CHIEF implements a number of system limits in order to minimise the impact of trade software problems. When a limit is exceeded a request will either fail with an error response or, when the limit is detected by background processing, with a CRC in the EMR response (see Reference [3]).

The limits are defined by CHIEF system parameters and are set to values that will not be reached by known ways in which the CHIEF facilities are used to handle export consignments.

Trade software is not expected to handle such responses automatically but rather to report the error for investigation. The problem may have been caused by another system.

2.14 References

A declaration accepted by CHIEF has a number of references by which it may subsequently be identified:

- A Declaration UCR/part can be supplied by a trader to provide an internationally unique reference to the entry. If the trader does not supply a DUCR/part one is generated by CHIEF based on the Entry Reference. For some types of declaration a DUCR/part must be supplied; it is highly recommended that it should be supplied in all cases. It should be noted that a trader supplied DUCR satisfies the Safety and Security requirement for a transport document to be declared for each item.
- An Entry Reference is generated by CHIEF.
- A MRN is allocated by CHIEF based on the Entry Reference and the version of the declaration. The MRN can be supplied as an alternative reference to the entry in the DECLN-UCR and UCR elements (see Reference [5]).

The references are described in more detail in Reference [3].

END OF SECTION 2

3. Export Declaration Interface

3.1 Introduction

Export declarations are based on the 04A CUSDEC.

The declaration messages support initial declaration submission and amendment (full replacement). Other messages that relate to an entry (e.g. cancel, query response, display) are detailed in Reference [4].

The CHIEF reply to a valid Export declaration (initial or amendment) is a 04A CUSRES message, containing some derived values in addition to route and status information.

The error response messages are defined in Reference [1]. CONTRL is used for reporting basic errors (e.g. message content, syntax and element format) and CUSRES for errors detected by the entry processing application.

3.2 Trader Interface Message Flows

A consignment can come under Customs control either at a trader's premises or at the frontier (including an ICD/DEP). For goods to come under control at a trader's premises the trader must be authorised for LCP but the goods can be declared with an LCP PSA or a full declaration. Declarations at the frontier can be under SDP with a PSA or under Normal procedures with a full declaration.

Except for any CPCs that allow arrived declarations, pre-shipment declarations must be pre-lodged. Declarations may be pre-lodged for the location where the goods are expected to first come under Customs control or, when the location is not known, without specifying a location (see 2.3.3). The location must be specified for goods at an LCP Trader's premises (see Section 2.3.2).

A pre-lodgement may be submitted after an inventory system has notified CHIEF of goods arrival for the associated UCR, in which case an arrived entry is created. A pre-lodgement cannot be arrived by amending the DECLN-TYPE.

CHIEF allows for goods to come under Customs control at one location and then move through a number of other controlled locations until they finally depart from the UK. The legal acceptance date and time is established when the declaration is valid and the goods have been notified as arrived at a goods location (the Office of Export).

For example, the trader submits a PSA or Full declaration to CHIEF to bring the goods under Customs Control at his approved premises (Office of Export) prior to their removal to another location (e.g. an ICD/DEP). The goods can be moved to further locations (e.g. for consolidation) until they are loaded for departure from the UK. This final location is the Place of Loading (and also the Office of Exit in the case of a direct export).

For goods at the trader's premises the declaration is always pre-lodged with declared date-times for when the goods will be available for Customs and when they are to depart. CHIEF automatically arrives the goods at the given date-time and grants permission to progress at the departure date-time unless the goods are still subject to a Customs action.

For goods at frontier locations the CHIEF response to a pre-lodgement may depend on whether arrival has been notified. When arrival has been notified CHIEF may be optimised to create an arrived entry with the response identifying the route (see Section 5.2). Otherwise the declaration is pre-lodged and the trader will be advised of arrival with an X2-XH report.

The CHIEF reply to arrival notifications at subsequent locations generally grants permission to progress, allowing removal of the goods for transportation to the next location or eventual departure from the UK.



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

A number of flows are given below for various possible stages between declaration and final departure, including inventory linking and amendment. The flows are annotated with the corresponding EDI messages.

The flows do not show the handling of duplicate declarations. An initial declaration with a Declaration UCR(part) already known to CHIEF is treated as a duplicate, providing essential data elements correspond and the entry is not cancelled or terminated. In this case, a CUSRES is returned on the assumption that the declaration has been retransmitted because the previous reply was lost. If an amendment is retransmitted, the entry amendment will be repeated creating a new version with the result of the amendment returned in the CUSRES.

3.2.1 Declaration for Goods at a Location

Except for any CPCs that allow arrived declarations, pre-shipment declarations for goods at a frontier location (including an ICD/DEP) must be pre-lodged (see Section 2.3.3). Declarations are always pre-lodged for goods at a trader's premises (see Section 2.3.2). If the arrived full declaration or SDP PSA for the permitted CPCs identifies a consolidation (MASTER-UCR) that is 'shut' (see Section 2.4) it is rejected.

If arrival has already been notified for a different location the declaration is rejected.

Trader/Agent	Msg Ref	CHIEF
Declaration at a location (i.e. arrived)	➔ CUSDEC	One of the following:
	← CONTRL or CUSRES(err)	1. Error rejection
	← CUSRES and optional CUSRES(X2)	2. Route 3/6 – Permission to Progress (SOE "7")
	← CUSRES and optional CUSRES(X2)	3. Route 1/2 – Acknowledgement (SOE "1") Followed by Customs control information depending on route and actions taken (X0, X1, X5, S6) until: Permission to progress (SOE "7"). Agent informed via Inventory system if linked else submitting trader informed.
	← CUSRES(X6) or CUSRES(unsol)	4. Route 0 – Acknowledgement (SOE "1")
	← CUSRES	Followed by one of the following: 4a. Error rejection by another government system
	← CUSRES(X0) or CUSRES(unsol)	4b. Route 3/6 – Permission to Progress (SOE "7"). Note, report is not generated if suppressed by REPORTS-RQD.
	← CUSRES(X2) or CUSRES(unsol)	4c. Route 1/2 – Acknowledgement (SOE "1") Note, report is not generated if suppressed by REPORTS-RQD.
	← CUSRES(X2) or CUSRES(unsol)	Followed by Customs control information depending on route and actions taken (X0, X1, X5, S6) until: Permission to progress (SOE "7"). Agent informed via Inventory system if linked else submitting trader informed.
	← CUSRES(X6) or CUSRES(unsol)	



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

3.2.2 Pre-lodgement

Full declarations and PSAs can be pre-lodged; declarations must be pre-lodged for goods at a trader’s premises (see Section 2.3.2).

The declaration is pre-lodged and the CUSRES returns route "H" unless the submitting role is authorized by Customs to see the anticipated route, in which case "Hn" is returned (provided GDS-LOCN is declared). The pre-lodgement becomes an accepted entry following successful reprocessing on arrival at the initial location (see Section 3.2.3). If there is a reprocessing error the submitting trader is notified and successful amendment of the declaration will result in an accepted entry (see Section 3.2.5).

If the declaration identifies a consolidation (MASTER-UCR) that is ‘shut’ (see Section 2.4) it is rejected.

When arrival has been notified before the declaration is submitted, the pre-lodged entry will be arrived immediately as a result of reprocessing the movement that was awaiting the declaration and the route will be returned in an X2-XH report.

If the declaration is for goods at the trader’s premises, reprocessing an arrival elsewhere will be reported as a reprocessing error until the goods have arrived at the trader’s premises.

In the unlikely event of there being a number of arrivals, potentially at different locations, the order in which they are processed is undefined. The Office of Export will be determined from the location/shed of the first arrived movement to be processed. The other movements are then processed as follows:

- If the movement is at the Office of Export location/shed, it is processed as either a related or an additional movement (see Section 1.3) at the Office of Export depending on whether or not the first movement has been granted permission to progress;
- If the movement is elsewhere, it is processed as a potential Office of Exit.

A pre-lodged version is always created and the first arrival that was notified will normally determine the Office of Export.

A pre-lodged declaration is auto-deleted by the system if it has not been arrived within a system defined timeout period. This is a two stage process with the submitting trader initially warned with a P9 report and then informed of deletion with a P5 report (see Reference [4]).

Trader/Agent	Msg Ref	CHIEF
Pre-lodged declaration (i.e. optional GDS-LOCN, not arrived).	➔ CUSDEC	One of the following:
	⬅ CONTRL or CUSRES(err)	1. Error rejection
	⬅ CUSRES	2. Pre-lodged (SOE "1", ROE "H" or "Hn" for authorized role when location declared). Followed by an X0 (if error detected by another government system) and a P2 (if not suppressed by REPORTS-RQD).

3.2.3 First Arrival at a Frontier Location

As defined in Section 2.3.2, pre-lodged declarations for goods at a trader’s premises are automatically arrived at the declared date-time into control. Otherwise, the arrival at a frontier location (including an ICD/DEP) of a consignment covered by a pre-lodged declaration can be by either an inventory message (EAL, see Reference [3]) or a suitably authorized role (e.g. at a non-inventory location). Providing there are no reprocessing errors, the declaration becomes an accepted entry at the Office of Export identified from the location. If there is a

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reprocessing error the submitting trader is notified and must amend the declaration for the arrival to take effect. The first arrival may be for one of many splits of a consignment.

Trader/Agent	Msg Ref	CHIEF
		Arrival notification by an Inventory system or an authorized role results in one of the following:
Submitting role (Customs or trader) amends the declaration.	← CUSRES(P3) or CUSRES(unsol)	1. Reprocessing error
	← CUSRES(X2-XH) or CUSRES(unsol)	2. Arrived entry with permission to progress (SOE "7", Route 3/6). Agent informed at HCI or by Inventory system.
	← CUSRES(X2-XH) or CUSRES(unsol)	3. Arrived entry (SOE "1", Route 0/1/2). Agent informed at HCI or by Inventory system.
	← CUSRES(X6) or CUSRES(unsol)	Followed by Customs control information depending on route and actions taken (X0, X1, X5, S6) until: Permission to progress (SOE "7"). Agent informed via Inventory system if linked else X6 generated.

Note: if the submitting role for the declaration also notifies the arrival then these messages are in addition to any arrival responses.

3.2.4 Further Arrivals

Further arrivals can be notified by either an inventory message (EAL, see reference [3]) or a suitably authorized role (at a non-inventory linked location). Further arrivals can be at the Office of Export or other locations (Office of Exit). Multiple arrivals at a location should only occur for a split consignment. Special processing in CHIEF simplifies the handling by Customs of a split consignment at the Office of Export by relating the further movements to the Office of Export movement while it is awaiting permission to progress. This does not impact the inventory interface – the inventory is still informed of route/status changes for each movement.

Trader/Agent	Msg Ref	CHIEF
		Arrival notification by an Inventory system or an authorized role results in one of the following:
Submitting role (Customs or trader) investigates.	← CUSRES(P3) or CUSRES(unsol)	1. Reprocessing errors should not occur.
		2. Permission to progress (SOE "7", Route 3/6). Agent informed at HCI or by Inventory system.
		3. Acknowledgement (SOE "1", Route 0/1/2). Agent informed at HCI or by Inventory system.
	← CUSRES (X6) or CUSRES(unsol)	Followed by Customs control information depending on route and actions taken (X1, X5) until: Permission to progress (SOE "7"). Agent informed via Inventory system if linked else X6 generated.

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3.2.5 Declaration Amendment

The submitting trader may amend his declaration up to the time that CHIEF finalises the entry (see 3.2.6). Amendment is sometimes triggered by a Customs query, at other times by the trader detecting an error (e.g. the wrong commodity code was declared) or needing to reflect changes arising en route (e.g. some of the consignment is damaged and has been returned).

Whilst the declaration is pre-lodged (i.e. has yet to come under Customs control at the Office of Export) the submitting trader may freely make amendments. Following a reprocessing error on arrival, a successful amendment will result in an accepted entry.

Once accepted, an amendment may be automatically authorized by CHIEF or referred to Customs for approval. The criteria for this decision reflect not only the declared data, but may also take account of the movement history of the consignment – for example, approval is more likely to be required if the goods have been reported as departed from the UK than if (CHIEF believes) they are still at the Office of Export.

Some declared data is ignored on amendment because the information on the entry may now reflect the movement and control of the consignment. The declaration of whether the goods have arrived or not (see DECLN-TYPE in Reference[5]) and of Master UCR are always ignored. The location of goods and transport details can be changed until first arrival. This means that the originally pre-lodged values do not have to be changed in the amendment message to identify the current consolidation, arrival status, location of the goods or transport details.

On amendment any movements without permission to progress are re-processed and may attract further Customs checks. Movements that have been granted permission to progress will not be re-processed – permission to progress will not be revoked. Further arrivals will be processed against the amended declaration.

Trader/Agent	Msg Ref	CHIEF
Amended declaration	➔ CUSDEC	One of the following depending on the state of the entry being amended (note: the amendment could clear a reprocessing error that stopped arrival or an accounting rejection that was stopping permission to progress):
	← CONTRL or CUSRES(err)	1. Error rejection
	← CUSRES and optional CUSRES(P2)	2. Pre-lodged Any movements are reprocessed for the new entry version. Arrived movements on (SOE "R") should now process successfully creating an arrived version of the entry.
	← CUSRES and optional CUSRES(X2)	3. Accepted but not permitted to progress from Office of Export – amendment automatically authorized (SOE as before amendment) or amendment subject to Customs approval (SOE "4"). Customs control information depending on route and actions taken (X0, X1, X5, S6) until:
	← CUSRES(X6) or CUSRES(unsol)	Amendment approved and permission to progress (SOE "7"). Agent informed via Inventory system if linked else submitting trader informed.
	← CUSRES and optional CUSRES(X2)	4. Cleared from Office of Export (i.e. amendment was after permission to progress had been granted from the Office of Export).



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

3.2.6 Export Entry Finalisation

Import entries are finalised on clearance, termination (seized, destroyed, released to Queen's warehouse) and cancellation. Other than for termination and cancellation, Export entries are not finalised by a particular event, but rather when a number of events have happened and there are no outstanding actions. Some events are assumed if they have not occurred within a timeout period (e.g. departure from the UK). The timeouts are determined by system parameters controlled by Customs and are able to take account of the operational characteristics of particular locations.

As far as the submitting trader is concerned the point when the entry is finalised is when the goods are cleared (permitted to progress from the Office of Export), departure from the UK has been notified or assumed, goods are not detained, and there is not an outstanding query to be resolved or amendment to be approved by Customs. At this time details are reported to other government systems (e.g. to SATU for Trade Statistics, to RPA for CAP Export refunds).

After details have been reported to other government systems, further amendments to the declaration cannot be made but further arrivals and departures can be notified and recorded while the entry is still on CHIEF IES. The entry is purged from CHIEF when there has been no further activity for 4 months.

If an entry has not been finalised 6 months after legal acceptance responsibility is transferred to CHIEF MSS and no longer handled through CHIEF IES. Transfer to MSS is a new termination status (ICS "06"). It should also be noted that further arrivals will be rejected while the entry exists on CHIEF IES if it has been legally accepted for more than 5 months and departures rejected after 6 months.

Once purged from CHIEF the entry continues to be stored within MSS. Though the UCR is no longer recorded on CHIEF, it should be unique for 10 years.

END OF SECTION 3

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

4. Export Declaration Messages

4.1 Declared Data Elements

The table below identifies the data elements of Export declarations for both initial declaration (insert) and complete replacement (amend), noting that according to the procedure it will generally be necessary to supply only a subset of these on any particular declaration.

The data requirement for each of the variants is indicated by means of the abbreviations defined in Section 1.3.1.

Data Element Name	SAD BOX	LCP PSA		SDP PSA		Supp Dec		Full Dec		CCR (C21)		EXS			
		Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep		
MESSAGE															
HMRC-ASG-CODE		"734"	"735"	"736"	"737"	"741"	"742"	"730"	"731"	"738"	"739"	"732"	"733"		
MESSAGE-CODE		"ELP"	"ELP"	"ESP"	"ESP"	"ESD"	"ESD"	"EFD"	"EFD"	"ECR"	"ECR"	"EXS"	"EXS"		
MSG-FUNCTION		"9"	"5"	"9"	"5"	"9"	"5"	"9"	"5"	"9"	"5"	"9"	"5"		
HEADER															
ACPTNC-DTM						M	M								
DECLN-CRRN	44h	C8	C8	C8	C8	C8	C8	C8	C8	C8	C8				
DECLN-PART-NO	44h	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
DECLN-TYPE	1	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3				
DECLN-UCR	44h	Oa	Mc	Oa	Mc	M	Mc	Oa	C4ac	Oa	C4ac	Oa	C4ac		
DECLT-REP	14	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M				
DEST-CNTRY	17a	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10			M	M		
DISP-CNTRY	15a	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10			C16	C16		
DT-OF-ENT									C4		C4		C4		
ENT-NO									C4		C4		C4		
EXIT-OFFICE	29	C7	C7	C7	C7	C13	C13	C7	C7						
FIR-DAN	48					O	O	O	O	O	O				
FIR-DAN-PFX	48					O	O	O	O	O	O				
GDS-ARR-DTM-INLD		M	M					C1	C1						
GDS-DEP-DT						M	M								
GDS-DEP-DTM-INLD		M	M					C1	C1						
GDS-LOCN-CODE	30	M	M	O3	O3	M	M	O3	O3	M	M	M	M		
INV-CRRN	22					C1	C1	C1	C1						
MASTER-UCR	44h	Ob	Ob	Ob	Ob			Ob	Ob	Ob	Ob	Ob	Ob		
PLA-LDG-CODE		O12	O12	O12	O12			O12	O12	O12	O12				
PROC-INST "ACC"		O	O	O	O			O	O	O	O	O	O		
PROC-INST "DST"		O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O						
PROC-INST "FLG"		O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O						
PROC-INST "PRG"		O	O	O	O			O	O	O	O	O	O		
PROC-INST "RTF"		O	O	O	O			O	O						
RCNSGR-TURN	44h	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O						
TDR-OWN-REF-ENT	7	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
TOT-PKGS	6					M	M	M	M	O	O	O	O		
TRPT-CHGE-MOP		C11	C11	C11	C11			C11	C11	C11	C11	C11	C11		
TRPT-CNTRY	21	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1						
TRPT-ID	21							C1	C1						
TRPT-ID-INLD	18							C1	C1						
TRPT-ID-INLD-LNG	18							C1	C1						
TRPT-MODE-CODE	25	C1	C1	C1	C1	M	M	C1	C1						
TRPT-MODE-INLD	26					C1	C1	C1	C1						
Consignee		C11	C11	C11	C11	C11	C11	C11	C11	C11	C11	C11	C14	C14	
CNSGE-CITY	8	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	C21	C21		
CNSGE-CNTRY	8	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	C21	C21		
CNSGE-LNG	8	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
CNSGE-NAME	8	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	C21	C21		
CNSGE-POSTCODE	8	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	C21	C21		
CNSGE-STREET	8	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	C21	C21		
CNSGE-TID	8	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	C21	C21		
Consignor		C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	M	M	C10	C10



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Data Element Name	SAD BOX	LCP PSA		SDP PSA		Supp Dec		Full Dec		CCR (C21)		EXS	
		Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep
CNSGR-CITY	2	C6	C6	C6	C6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C6	C6	C23	C23
CNSGR-CNTRY	2	C6	C6	C6	C6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C6	C6	C23	C23
CNSGR-LNG	2	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
CNSGR-NAME	2	C6	C6	C6	C6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C6	C6	C23	C23
CNSGR-POSTCODE	2	C6	C6	C6	C6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C6	C6	C23	C23
CNSGR-STREET	2	C6	C6	C6	C6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C6	C6	C23	C23
CNSGR-TID	2	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	C23 C24	C23 C24
Declarant		C18	C18	C18	C18	C18	C18	C18	C18	C18	C18	C18	C18
DECLT-CITY	14	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6
DECLT-CNTRY	14	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6
DECLT-LNG	14	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
DECLT-NAME	14	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6
DECLT-POSTCODE	14	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6
DECLT-STREET	14	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6	C6
DECLT-TID	14	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Premises		C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C1	C1		
PREM-CITY	44h	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C1	C1		
PREM-CNTRY	44h	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C1	C1		
PREM-ID	49	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M				
PREM-NAME	44h	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C1	C1		
PREM-POSTCODE	44h	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C1	C1		
PREM-STREET	44h	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C1	C1		
SPOFF-CITY	44h	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C1	C1		
SPOFF-CNTRY	44h	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C1	C1		
SPOFF-NAME	44h	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C1	C1		
SPOFF-POSTCODE	44h	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C1	C1		
SPOFF-STREET	44h	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C9	C1	C1		
Representative		O12	O12	O12	O12			O12	O12			O	O
REPR-CITY		O	O	O	O			O	O			C6	C6
REPR-CNTRY		O	O	O	O			O	O			C6	C6
REPR-LNG		O	O	O	O			O	O			C1	C1
REPR-NAME		O	O	O	O			O	O			C6	C6
REPR-POSTCODE		O	O	O	O			O	O			C6	C6
REPR-STREET		O	O	O	O			O	O			C6	C6
REPR-TID		O	O	O	O			O	O			M	M
Notify Party		O12	O12	O12	O12			O12	O12	O12	O12		
NOTIFY-CITY		C6	C6	C6	C6			C6	C6	C6	C6		
NOTIFY-CNTRY		C6	C6	C6	C6			C6	C6	C6	C6		
NOTIFY-NAME		C6	C6	C6	C6			C6	C6	C6	C6		
NOTIFY-POSTCODE		C6	C6	C6	C6			C6	C6	C6	C6		
NOTIFY-STREET		C6	C6	C6	C6			C6	C6	C6	C6		
NOTIFY-TID		O	O	O	O			O	O	O	O		
Route		O(99)	O(99)	O(99)	O(99)			O(99)	O(99)	O(99)	O(99)	O(99)	O(99)
ROUTE-CNTRY		M	M	M	M			M	M	M	M	M	M
AI Statement		C(40)1	C(40)1	C(40)1	C(40)1	C(40)1	C(40)1	C(40)1	C(40)1	C(40)1	C(40)1	C1	C1
HDR-AI-STMT	44h	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
HDR-AI-STMT-LNG	44h	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
HDR-AI-STMT-TXT	44h	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
Document		C(40)	C(40)	C(40)	C(40)	C(40)	C(40)	C(40)	C(40)	C(40)	C(40)		
HDR-DOC-CODE	44h	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		
HDR-DOC-PART	44h	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
HDR-DOC-LNG	44h	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
HDR-DOC-QTY	44h	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
HDR-DOC-REF	44h	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
HDR-DOC-REASON	44h	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
HDR-DOC-STATUS	44h	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
Reason for amendment			M(5)		M(5)		M(5)		M(5)		M(5)		M(5)
REASON			M		M		M		M		M		M
Seal		C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)
SEAL-ID	D	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
SEAL-ID-LNG	D	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
ITEM		M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M	M	M(999)	M(999)



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Data Element Name	SAD BOX	LCP PSA		SDP PSA		Supp Dec		Full Dec		CCR (C21)		EXS	
		Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep
BASE-CMDTY-CODE	33	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1			C1	C1
CPC	37	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
EC-SUPPLEMENT	33	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1				
EC-SUPPLEMENT-2	33	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1				
GDS-DESC	31	M	M	M	M			M	M	M	M	C1	C1
GDS-DESC-LNG	31	C1	C1	C1	C1			C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
I-TRPT-CHGE-MOP		C11	C11	C11	C11			C11	C11	C11	C11	C11	C11
ITEM-DEST-CNTRY	17ai	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10				
ITEM-DISP-CNTRY	15ai	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10				
ITEM-GROSS-MASS	35	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
ITEM-NET-MASS	38	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1				
ITEM-PROC-INST "DST"		O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
ITEM-PROC-INST "QV1"		O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
ITEM-PROC-INST "QV2"		O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
ITEM-STAT-VAL-DC	46	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1				
ITEM-SUPP-UNITS	41	O	O	O	O	C1	C1	C1	C1				
ITEM-THRD-QTY	44	O	O	O	O	C1	C1	C1	C1				
ITEM-ORIG-CNTRY	34a					C1	C1	C1	C1				
UNDG-CODE		O	O	O	O			O	O	O	O	O	O
Per item – Consignee		C11	C11	C11	C11	C11	C11	C11	C11			C14	C14
I-CNSGE-CITY	8i	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M			C21	C21
I-CNSGE-CNTRY	8i	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M			C21	C21
I-CNSGE-LNG	8i	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1			C1	C1
I-CNSGE-NAME	8i	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M			C21	C21
I-CNSGE-POSTCODE	8i	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M			C21	C21
I-CNSGE-STREET	8i	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M			C21	C21
I-CNSGE-TID	8i	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			C21	C21
												C22	C22
Per item – Consignor		C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10	C10			C10	C10
I-CNSGR-CITY	2i	C6	C6	C6	C6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6			C23	C23
I-CNSGR-CNTRY	2i	C6	C6	C6	C6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6			C23	C23
I-CNSGR-LNG	2i	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1			C1	C1
I-CNSGR-NAME	2i	C6	C6	C6	C6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6			C23	C23
I-CNSGR-POSTCODE	2i	C6	C6	C6	C6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6			C23	C23
I-CNSGR-STREET	2i	C6	C6	C6	C6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6	C5,6			C23	C23
I-CNSGR-TID	2i	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M			C23	C23
												C24	C24
Per item – Supervising Office		C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1				
I-SPOFF-CITY	44	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1				
I-SPOFF-CNTRY	44	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1				
I-SPOFF-NAME	44	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M				
I-SPOFF-POSTCODE	44	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1				
I-SPOFF-STREET	44	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1				
Per item – Package		M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	C(99)	C(99)
PKG-COUNT	31	C19	C19	C19	C19	C19	C19	C19	C19	C19	C19	C19	C19
PKG-KIND	31	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
PKG-MARKS	31	C20	C20	C20	C20	C20	C20	C20	C20	C20	C20	O	O
PKG-MARKS-LNG	31	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
Per item – Container		C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)
CNTR-NO	31	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Per item – Route		C(9)13	C(9)13	C(9)13	C(9)13			C(9)13	C(9)13				
ITEM-ROUTE-CNTRY		M	M	M	M			M	M				
Per item – AI Statement		C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)		
ITEM-AI-STMT	44	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		
ITEM-AI-STMT-LNG	44	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
ITEM-AI-STMT-TXT	44	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
Per item – Document		C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	C(99)
		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
ITEM-DOC-CODE	44	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
ITEM-DOC-PART	44	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
ITEM-DOC-LNG	44	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
ITEM-DOC-QTY	44	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
ITEM-DOC-REF	44	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Data Element Name	SAD BOX	LCP PSA		SDP PSA		Supp Dec		Full Dec		CCR (C21)		EXS	
		Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep	Ins	Rep
ITEM-DOC-REASON	44	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
ITEM-DOC-STATUS	44	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
Per item – Previous Doc		M(9)	M(9)	M(9)	M(9)	M(9)	M(9)	M(9)	M(9)	M(9)	M(9)		
PREV-DOC-CLASS	40	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		
PREV-DOC-LNG	40	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
PREV-DOC-REF	40	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		
PREV-DOC-TYPE	40	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		
Per item – Tax line						C(10)	C(10)	C(10)	C(10)	C(10)	C(10)		
ITLN-BASE-AMT-DC	47b					C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
ITLN-BASE-QTY	47b					C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
MOP-CODE	47e					C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
ITLN-DECL-TAX-DC	47d					C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1		
TTY-CODE	47a					M	M	M	M	M	M		
TAX-RATE-ID	47c					C1	C1	C1	C1				
TTY-OVR-CODE	47c					C1	C1	C1	C1				

Notes:

- a. DECLN-UCR is only mandatory for Supplementary Declarations but 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 for use on interfaces with CHIEF (e.g. amend, display) and other systems. For ECS the DECLN-UCR satisfies the requirement for a transport document (see Rule 15). Use of DECLN-UCR also enables CHIEF to detect duplicate declarations.
- b. See Reference [3] for constraints on declaring into a consolidation.
- c. An entry can be identified for amendment by supplying the latest MRN as the DECLN-UCR.

Rules:

1. Dependent on definition in Tariff (e.g. Customs Procedure, Commodity) or elsewhere (e.g. licence).
2. Mandatory for a warehouse CPC otherwise as Rule 1.
3. Except for any CPCs that are defined to allow arrived declaration, pre-shipment declarations must be pre-lodged (as defined by DECLN-TYPE). Declarations may be pre-lodged for the location where the goods are expected to first come under Customs control or, when the location is not known, without specifying a location. The location must be specified for goods at an LCP Trader's premises. In other cases, regardless of whether GDS-LOCN-CODE is specified or not on a pre-lodgement, arrival can be at any location. If GDS-LOCN-CODE is not specified, the pre-lodgement cannot be profiled so the probable route will not be returned to an authorized trader.
4. The entry must be identified either by consignment reference (DECLN-UCR with optional DECLN-PART-NO) or entry reference (ENT-NO/DT-OF-ENT). An initial and supplementary declaration with the same Declaration UCR/part are distinguished by DECLN-TYPE. If both references are supplied on an amendment request then they must identify the same entry.
5. Mandatory for CAP export refund declarations.
6. These data elements are mandatory when the corresponding TID element does not identify the trader with a GB TURN.
7. The intended Office of Exit must be declared for an indirect export (i.e. when the export is via another Member State).
8. Allows for transition to euro and must be specified when the currency of the various amounts that must be specified in the system currency (i.e. do not have an associated currency code) is not the current system currency. Until transition to euro the system currency is GBP. Should the UK adopt the euro then during transition this will be the currency in which amounts are calculated by CHIEF and reported to the trader and in which revenue is collected.



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

9. These data elements are mandatory when the corresponding PREM-ID element does not identify a warehouse registered in GB.
10. Details must be declared either at the header or item level (not both). When declared at the item level the same details must not be declared for all items.
11. When required by Tariff or elsewhere details must be declared either at the header or item level (not both). When declared at the item level the same details must not be declared for all items.
12. Details are not currently required but are retained as optional data for possible future use.
13. Details are not currently required and must not be declared. The elements are retained for possible future use.
14. Optional details that can be declared at the header or item level (not both). When declared at the item level the same details must not be declared for all items.
15. Except for Specific Circumstance “A” (header AI code “SPCIA”), a transport document must be declared for an item unless a DECLN-UCR is declared at the header level.
16. Required except for Specific Circumstance “A” (header AI code “SPCIA”).
17. Not currently used.
18. Must be declared if a Consignor is not declared at the header level.
19. Package Count must not be supplied when the Package Kind identifies that the goods are bulk, otherwise the count must be supplied.
20. Package Marks must be supplied when the Package Kind identifies that the goods are in packages, otherwise marks are optional.
21. Either Consignee Name and Address details or CNSGE-TID (I-CNSGE-TID) is required for a particular Consignee declared at Header or Item.
22. Consignee TID when declared must identify a valid and active EORI or MRA Trader.
23. Either Consignor Name and Address details or CNSGR-TID (I-CNSGR-TID) is required for a particular Consignor declared at Header or Item.
24. Consignor TID when declared must identify a valid and active EORI or MRA Trader.

4.1.1 Data Derived from Trader Role and Session Context

In addition to these declared items, other significant fields are derived from the context in which the declaration is made:

a. Trader Role

Data Element	Notes
ENT-EPU-NO	Used as part of the Export Entry Reference when the declaration is first accepted, and taken from the role of the submitting trader.
ENT-EPS-ID	If supplied used for routing reports relating to the declaration.
H-ROE-ALWD	Controls whether the probable route can be returned to the submitting trader for a pre-lodged declaration.
SUBMIT-TURN	The role submitting the declaration and responsible for subsequent queries and amendments.

b. CSP path

Data Element	Notes
REPORTS-CTRL	Enables the generation of acceptance reports to be turned on for all declarations regardless of whether PROC-INST “ACC” is declared or not.



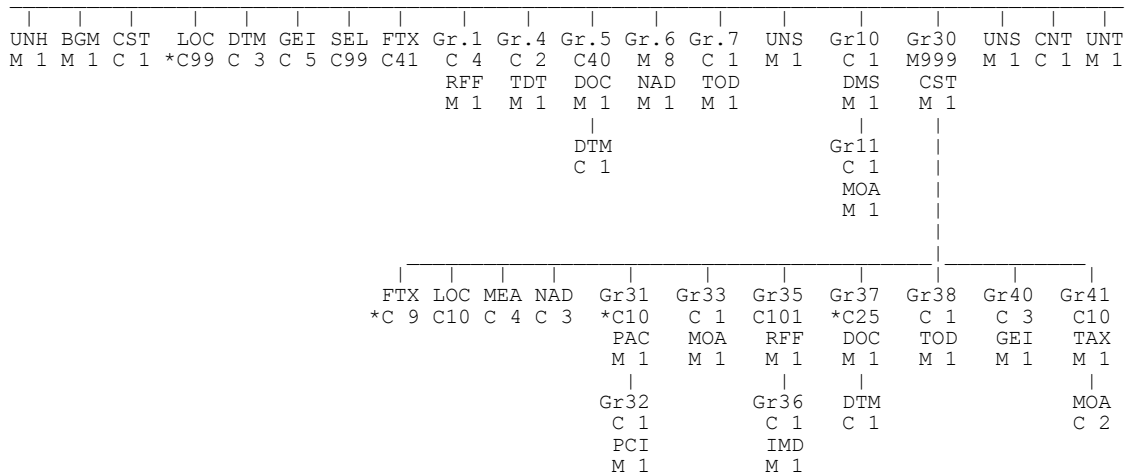
DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

4.2 Declaration Message (04A CUSDEC)

The 04A CUSDEC message for Export declarations is defined in this section.

4.2.1 Branching Diagram

The overall branching diagram for the Exports subset of the 04A CUSDEC is:



- * The CUSDEC limit is shown but CHIEF will accept more as follows:
- 104 for LOC;
 - 99 for Group 30 FTX;
 - 99 for Group 31 PAC;
 - 108 for Group 37 DOC.

4.2.2 Message Specification

Section Group	Data Element	Value	Notes
	UNH 0062 S009 0065 0052 0054 0051 0057 0068	SYS-MRN "CUSDEC" "D" "04A" "UN" "109" + HMRC-ASG-CODE SYS-CAR	M M M M M M O – returned in CUSRES and thus may be used to associate the reply with the input message.
H0	BGM C002 C106 1225	1001 1131 3055 1000 MESSAGE-CODE "" "109" DECLN-CRRN "" MSG-FUNCTION	
H0	CST C246 C246	1496 7361 7361 DECLN-TYPE DECLT-REP	Must be the first C246. Must be the second C246.
H0	LOC C517	3227 3225 "9" PLA-LDG-CODE	
H0	LOC C517	3227 3225 1131 3055 "14" GDS-LOCN-CODE "" "109"	

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Section Group	Data Element			Value	Notes
H0	LOC	3227 C517	3225	"36" DEST-CNTRY	
H0	LOC	3227 C517	3225	"35" DISP-CNTRY	
H0	LOC (99)	3227 C517	3225	"49" ROUTE-CNTRY	
H0	LOC	3227 C517	3225	"115" EXIT-OFFICE	
H0	DTM	C507	2005 2380 2379	"7" DT-OF-ENT "102"	
H0	DTM	C507	2005 2380 2379	"148" ACPTNC-DTM "203"	
H0	DTM	C507	2005 2380 2379	"189" GDS-DEP-DT "102"	
H0	DTM	C507	2005 2380 2379	"44" GDS-ARR-DTM-INLD "203"	
H0	DTM	C507	2005 2380 2379	"136" GDS-DEP-DTM-INLD "203"	
H0	GEI (5)	9649 C012	7365 1131 3055	"5" PROC-INST "PI" "109"	
H0	SEL (99)	9308 C215 4517		SEAL-ID " SEAL-ID-LNG	
H0	FTX (40)	4451 4453 C107 C108 3453	4441 4440	"ACB" " HDR-AI-STMT HDR-AI-STMT-TXT HDR-AI-STMT-LNG	
H0	FTX	4451 4453 C107 C108	4440 4440 4440 4440 4440	"CUS" " " REASON REASON REASON REASON REASON	
H1	RFF	C506	1153 1154	"ABT" ENT-NO	
H1	RFF	C506	1153 1154 1156	"ABO" DECLN-UCR DECLN-PART-NO	
H1	RFF	C506	1153 1154	"UCN" MASTER-UCR	
H1	RFF	C506	1153 1154 1156	"ABI" FIR-DAN FIR-DAN-PFX	



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Section Group	Data Element	Value		Notes	
H4	TDT	8051 8028 C220 C001 C040 8101 C401 C222	8067 8213 1131 3055 8212 8453	"13" " " TRPT-MODE-CODE " " " " " " " " " " TRPT-ID TRPT-CNTRY	
H4	TDT	8051 8028 C220 C001 C040 8101 C401 C222	8067 8213 1131 3055 8212 8281	"13" " " TRPT-MODE-INLD " " " " " " " " " " TRPT-ID-INLD TRPT-ID-INLD-LNG	
H5	DOC (40) DTM	C002 C503 C507	1001 1131 3055 1000 1004 1373 1366 3453 1056 2005 2380	"916" " " HDR-DOC-CODE HDR-DOC-REF HDR-DOC-STATUS HDR-DOC-REASON HDR-DOC-LNG HDR-DOC-PART "ZZZ" HDR-DOC-QTY	stuffed not using UN code list stuffed stuffed stuffed
H6	NAD	3035 C082 C058 C080 C059 3164 C819 3251 3207	3039 3036 3042 3229	"CZ" CNSGR-TID " " CNSGR-NAME CNSGR-STREET CNSGR-CITY CNSGR-LNG CNSGR-POSTCODE CNSGR-CNTRY	
H6	NAD	3035 C082 C058 C080 C059 3164 C819 3251 3207	3039 3036 3042 3229	"CN" CNSGE-TID " " CNSGE-NAME CNSGE-STREET CNSGE-CITY CNSGE-LNG CNSGE-POSTCODE CNSGE-CNTRY	



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Section Group	Data Element	Value		Notes	
H6	NAD	3035		"DT"	
		C082	3039	DECLT-TID	
		C058			
		C080	3036	DECLT-NAME	
		C059	3042	DECLT-STREET	
		3164		DECLT-CITY	
		C819	3229	DECLT-LNG	
		3251 3207		DECLT-POSTCODE DECLT-CNTRY	
H6	NAD	3035		"LD"	
		C082	3039	RCNSGR-TURN	
			1131		
			3055	"109"	
H6	NAD	3035		"NI"	
		C082	3039	NOTIFY-TID	
		C058			
		C080	3036	NOTIFY-NAME	
		C059	3042	NOTIFY-STREET	
		3164		NOTIFY-CITY	
		C819			
		3251 3207		NOTIFY-POSTCODE NOTIFY-CNTRY	
H6	NAD	3035		"AE"	
		C082	3039	REPR-TID	
		C058			
		C080	3036	REPR-NAME	
		C059	3042	REPR-STREET	
		3164		REPR-CITY	
		C819	3229	REPR-LNG	
		3251 3207		REPR-POSTCODE REPR-CNTRY	
H6	NAD	3035		"WH"	
		C082	3039	PREM-ID	
		C058			
		C080	3036	PREM-NAME	
		C059	3042	PREM-STREET	
		3164		PREM-CITY	
		C819			
		3251 3207		PREM-POSTCODE PREM-CNTRY	
H6	NAD	3035		"CM"	
		C082			
		C058			
		C080	3036	SPOFF-NAME	
		C059	3042	SPOFF-STREET	
		3164		SPOFF-CITY	
		C819			
		3251 3207		SPOFF-POSTCODE SPOFF-CNTRY	
H7	TOD	4055			
		4215		TRPT-CHGE-MOP	
	UNS	0081		"D"	M
D10	DMS	C106	1004	TDR-OWN-REF-ENT	
D11	MOA	C516	5025	"39"	
			5004		
			6345		INV-CRRN



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Section Group	Data Element		Value		Notes
D30	CST (999)	1496 C246 C246 C246 C246	7361 7361 7361 7361	"" CPC BASE-CMDTY-CODE EC-SUPPLEMENT EC-SUPPLEMENT-2	Must be the first C246. Must be the second C246. Must be the third C246. Must be the fourth C246.
D30	FTX (99)	4451 4453 C107 C108 3453	4441 4440	"ACB" "" ITEM-AI-STMT ITEM-AI-STMT-TXT ITEM-AI-STMT-LNG	
D30	LOC	3227 C517	3225	"27" ITEM-ORIG-CNTRY	
D30	LOC	3227 C517	3225	"36" ITEM-DEST-CNTRY	
D30	LOC	3227 C517	3225	"35" ITEM-DISP-CNTRY	
D30	LOC (9)	3227 C517	3225	"49" ITEM-ROUTE-CNTRY	
D30	MEA	6311 C502 C174	6411 6314	"AAH" "" "KGM" ITEM-GROSS-MASS	
D30	MEA	6311 C502 C174	6411 6314	"AAR" "" "KGM" ITEM-NET-MASS	
D30	MEA	6311 C502 C174	6411 6314	"AAS" "" "ZZZ" ITEM-SUPP-UNITS	
D30	MEA	6311 C502 C174	6411 6314	"AAT" "" "ZZZ" ITEM-THRD-QTY	
D30	NAD	3035 C082 C058 C080 C059 3164 C819 3251 3207	3039 3036 3042 3229	"CZ" I-CNSGR-TID "" I-CNSGR-NAME I-CNSGR-STREET I-CNSGR-CITY I-CNSGR-LNG I-CNSGR-POSTCODE I-CNSGR-CNTRY	
D30	NAD	3035 C082 C058 C080 C059 3164 C819 3251 3207	3039 3036 3042 3229	"CN" I-CNSGE-TID "" I-CNSGE-NAME I-CNSGE-STREET I-CNSGE-CITY I-CNSGE-LNG I-CNSGE-POSTCODE I-CNSGE-CNTRY	



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Section Group	Data Element			Value	Notes
D30	NAD	3035 C082 C058 C080 C059 3164 C819 3251 3207	3036 3042	"CM" " " I-SPOFF-NAME I-SPOFF-STREET I-SPOFF-CITY " I-SPOFF-POSTCODE I-SPOFF-CNTRY	
D31	PAC (99)	7224 C531	7065	PKG-COUNT " " PKG-KIND " PKG-MARKS(1-35) - continued (36-42) PKG-MARKS-LNG	
D32	PCI	4233 C210 8275	7102 7102		stuffed
D33	MOA	C516	5025 5004	"123" ITEM-STAT-VAL-DC	
D35	RFF (99)	C506	1153 1154	"AAQ" CNTR-NO	
D35	RFF	C506	1153 1154	"UN" UNDG-CODE	
D35 D36	RFF IMD	C506 7077 C272 C273	1153 7009 1131 3055 7008 7008 3453	"ZZZ" " " " " GDS-DESC(1-256) - continued (257-280) GDS-DESC-LNG	for IMD
D37	DOC (9)	C002 C503	1001 1131 3055 1000 1004 1373 1366 3453 1056 1060	"998" " " PREV-DOC-TYPE PREV-DOC-REF " " PREV-DOC-LNG " PREV-DOC-CLASS	stuffed stuffed
D37	DOC (99) DTM	C002 C503 C507	1001 1131 3055 1000 1004 1373 1366 3453 1056 2005 2380	"916" " " ITEM-DOC-CODE ITEM-DOC-REF ITEM-DOC-STATUS ITEM-DOC-REASON ITEM-DOC-LNG ITEM-DOC-PART "ZZZ" ITEM-DOC-QTY	stuffed not using UN code list stuffed stuffed stuffed
D38	TOD	4055 4215		" I-TRPT-CHGE-MOP	
D40	GEI (3)	9649 C012	7365 1131 3055	"5" ITEM-PROC-INST "PI" "109"	



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Section Group	Data Element		Value	Notes
D41	TAX (10)	5283	"1"	
		C241 5153	TTY-CODE	
		C533 5289	MOP-CODE	
		5286	ITLN-BASE-QTY	
		C243 5279	TAX-RATE-ID	
		1131	""	
		3055	""	
		5278	""	
		5273	TTY-OVR-CODE	
		1131	""	
	3055	"109"		
	MOA C516	5025	"161"	
		5004	ITLN-DECL-TAX-DC	
	MOA C516	5025	"56"	
5004		ITLN-BASE-AMT-DC		
UNS	0081	"S"	M	
S0	CNT C270	6069	"11"	
		6066	TOT-PKGS	
	UNT	0074	SEG-CNT	M
		0062	SYS-MRN	M

END OF SECTION 4

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

5. Export Declaration Response Messages

5.1 Introduction

04A CUSRES is used both as the acceptance and rejection response to a 04A CUSDEC. Low level errors are reported using CONTRL. The definition of CUSRES and CONTRL for reporting errors is given in Reference [1].

5.2 Response Data Elements

The table below identifies the data elements returned in CUSRES as the response to a declaration (column for each CUSDEC message code). The data requirement for each of the variants is indicated by means of the abbreviations defined in Section 1.3.1.

Data Element Name	Exports					
	LCP PSA	SDP PSA	Supp Dec	Full Dec	C21	EXS
MESSAGE						
HMRC-ASG-CODE	as					
MESSAGE-CODE	CUSDEC					
MSG-FUNCTION	"29"	"29"	"29"	"29"	"29"	"29"
RESPONSE-CRRN	Cb	Cb	Cb	Cb	Cb	Cb
HEADER						
ACPTNC-DTM	C	C	M	C	C	C
ACPTNC-EPS-ID	C	C		C	C	C
ACPTNC-EPU-NO	C	C		C	C	C
DECLN-CRRN	C	C	C	C		
DECLN-EXCH	C	C	C	C		
DECLN-PART-NO	M	M	M	M	M	M
DECLN-UCR	M	M	M	M	M	M
DEF-TOT			Ma	Ma	Ma	
ENT-DTM	M	M	M	M	M	M
ENT-EPS-ID	C	C	C	C	C	C
ENT-EPU-NO	M	M	M	M	M	M
ENT-NO	M	M	M	M	M	M
ENT-VER-NO	M	M	M	M	M	M
GDS-LOCN-CODE	M	C	M	C	M	M
ICS	M	M	M	M	M	M
IMM-TOT			Ma	Ma	Ma	
MASTER-UCR	C	C		C	C	C
MRN	M	M	M	M	M	M
REV-PAYBL			Ma	Ma	Ma	
ROE	M	M	M	M	M	M
SOE	C	C		C	C	C
TDR-OWN-REF-ENT	C	C	C	C	C	
TOT-CSTMS-VAL			Ma	Ma	Ma	
TOT-DUTY			Ma	Ma	Ma	
ERROR						
ELEMENT-NO						
COMPONENT-NO						
SEG-NO						
SEG-TAG						
ERROR-CODE						
ERROR-TXT						
TAX TYPE / MOP TOTAL			C(99)	C(99)	C(99)	
ENT-MOP-CODE			M	M	M	
ENT-TAX-REV			M	M	M	
ENT-TTY-CODE			M	M	M	
ITEM	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M(99)	M	M(999)
ITEM-NO	M	M	M	M	M	M
ITEM-STAT-VAL	C	C	C	C		

DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Data Element Name	Exports					
	LCP PSA	SDP PSA	Supp Dec	Full Dec	C21	EXS
Per item – TAX LINE			C(10)	C(10)	C(10)	
MOP-CODE			C	C	C	
ITLN-CHGE-TAX			Ma	Ma	Ma	
TTY-CODE			M	M	M	
TAX-RATE-ID			C	C		
TTY-OVR-CODE			C	C		

Notes:

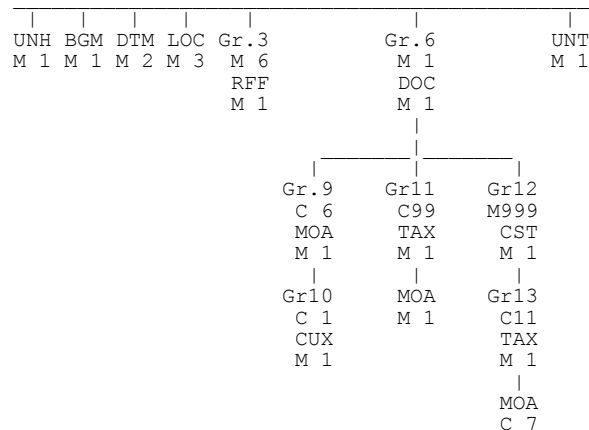
1. Values are returned when zero.
2. All values are in the UK Customs currency (i.e. GBP). Since this is the default for RESPONSE-CRRN it is not currently output.
3. CAP refunds are not advised in the response to a CUSDEC.

5.3 Response Message (04A CUSRES)

The 04A CUSRES message is used as the acceptance and rejection response to an Import or Export declaration.

5.3.1 Branching Diagram

The branching diagram for the declaration acceptance subset of the 04A CUSRES is:



5.3.2 Message Specification

Section Group	Data Element			Value	Notes
	UNH	0062 S009	0065	SYS-MRN	M
			0052	"CUSRES"	M
			0054	"D"	M
			0051	"04A"	M
			0057	"UN"	M
			0057	"109" + HMRC-ASG-CODE	M
	0068	SYS-CAR	O – value from CUSDEC if supplied.		



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Section Group	Data Element			Value	Notes
H0	BGM	C002	1001 1131 3055 1000	MESSAGE-CODE "" "109" RESPONSE-CRRN "" MSG-FUNCTION	
		C106 1225			
H0	DTM	C507	2005 2380 2379	"7" ENT-DTM "203"	
H0	DTM	C507	2005 2380 2379	"148" ACPTNC-DTM "203"	
H0	LOC	3227 C517	3225 1131 3055	"14" GDS-LOCN-CODE "" "109"	
H0	LOC	3227 C517	3225 1131 3055	"22" ACPTNC-EPU-NO "" "109"	
		C519	3223	ACPTNC-EPS-ID	
H0	LOC	3227 C517	3225 1131 3055	"44" ENT-EPU-NO "" "109"	
		C519	3223	ENT-EPS-ID	
H3	RFF	C506	1153 1154 1156	"ABT" ENT-NO ENT-VER-NO	
H3	RFF	C506	1153 1154 1156	"ABO" DECLN-UCR DECLN-PART-NO	
H3	RFF	C506	1153 1154	"AAE" MRN	
H3	RFF	C506	1153 1154	"UCN" MASTER-UCR	
H3	RFF	C506	1153 1154	"ABS" ICS	
H3	RFF	C506	1153 1154 1156	"AHZ" SOE ROE	
Response to a single SAD					
H6	DOC	C002 C503	1001 1004	"960" TDR-OWN-REF-ENT	
H9	MOA	C516	5025 5004	"40" TOT-CSTMS-VAL	
H9	MOA	C516	5025 5004	"55" TOT-DUTY	
H9	MOA	C516	5025 5004	"9" DEF-TOT	
H9	MOA	C516	5025 5004	"74" IMM-TOT	
H9	MOA	C516	5025 5004	"176" REV-PAYBL	
H9	MOA	C516	5025 5004 6345	"6" "" DECLN-CRRN	
H10	CUX	C504 C504 5402		"" "" DECLN-EXCH	



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

Section Group	Data Element	Value		Notes
SAD Header Level Totals				
H11	TAX (99) MOA	5283 C241 C533 C516	5153 5289 5025 5004	"3" ENT-TTY-CODE ENT-MOP-CODE "161" ENT-TAX-REV
Item Level Details				
H12	CST (999)	1496		ITEM-NO
H13	TAX MOA	5283 C516	5025 5004	"5" "123" ITEM-STAT-VAL
H13	TAX (10) MOA	5283 C241 C533 5286 C243 C516	5153 5289 5279 1131 3055 5278 5273 1131 3055 5025 5004	"1" TTY-CODE MOP-CODE TAX-RATE-ID TTY-OVR-CODE "109" "161" ITLN-CHGE-TAX
	UNT	0074 0062		SEG-CNT SYS-MRN M M

END OF SECTION 5



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

6. Glossary and References

6.1 Glossary

See USM 102 – CHIEF GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

6.2 References

Ref No.	Title	Document Reference
1.	TIS : ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE (EDI) SPECIFICATION	DES 150
2.	TIS : EDI FOR IMPORTS	DES 205
3.	TIS : EDI FOR CONSIGNMENT AND MOVEMENT CONTROL	DES 242
4.	TIS : EDI FOR REQUESTS AND REPORTS	DES 222
5.	TIS : DATA ELEMENT DEFINITIONS	DES 209
6.	EXPORT ENTRY TRADE USER GUIDE	USM 305
7.	COMMON ENTRY TRADE USER GUIDE	USM 239
8.	INTEGRATED TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM	HMRC

END OF SECTION 6



APPENDICES



DES208: TIS – EDI for Exports

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