



We are now booking in time with clients and prospects to discuss the Import One-Stop-Shop and how it will affect the customer delivery experience into Europe when it is introduced in July.



# What to expect in terms of EU VAT & Duty

- 1. The EU VAT exemption for goods below €22 will no longer exist. VAT must be charged at the point-of-sale for consignments below €150. This VAT may be declared and paid via a new submission, the 'Import One Stop Shop' (IOSS).
  - 2. The existing EU Customs Duties exemption for most goods not exceeding €150 will remain in place. Please see the graphic below as an example.

## From July 1st 2021



- IOSS can apply
- VAT
- Formal clearance
- Customs clearance fee



- IOSS will not apply
- VAT
- Formal clearance
- Customs clearance fee
- Duties
- 3. IOSS is not compulsory but it is the most convenient way to manage the new VAT obligation.
  - 4. What determines the all-important €150 cut over? The value of the product itself is referred to as the intrinsic value; this value excludes transport (shipping rate / freight) or insurance costs. Multiple parcels being shipped to the same buyer can still qualify for IOSS if the total intrinsic consignment value of the parcels is below €150 threshold.



5. How is Import VAT calculated? VAT is still applicable on transport & insurance costs so these costs should be stipulated separately on relevant data feeds and documentation, however these costs can be excluded from the IOSS threshold value of €149.99 per consignment. Please see below examples from the EU Commission illustrating how intrinsic value can be declared to customs.

## How to Determine the Intrinsic Value

• Example 1: Invoice indicating total amount of the price paid for the goods not split between net price of the goods and transport charges. VAT amount indicated separately.

### Invoice 1

Price of goods: €140

VAT (20%): €28

Total: €168

In this example, transport costs are not mentioned separately in the invoice and therefore cannot be excluded. However, the net price of the goods is not exceeding €150 and therefore, IOSS can be used and no VAT or customs duties is levied at importation.

• Example 2: Invoice indicating total amount of the price paid for the goods split between net price of the goods and transport charges. VAT amount indicated separately.

### Invoice 2

Price of goods: €140

Transport cost: €20

VAT (20%): €32

**Total:** €192

In this example, transport costs are mentioned separately in the order/invoice. As such, transport costs are excluded from the intrinsic value. The intrinsic value of the goods is not exceeding €150 and therefore, IOSS can be used and no VAT or customs duties is levied at importation. To be noted that VAT is applied on the total value of the sale (e.g. the €160 value of the goods and the transport charges).

**6. What VAT rate should be used at point-of-sale?** The correct VAT rate is the one applicable to your customer's country of residence. You can use the delivery address of your customer to identify the country of residence. Most goods are subject to the standard VAT rate, however certain goods are subject to reduced or nil VAT rates, depending on the type of products. Please check with your VAT specialist to confirm when IOSS will accommodate the reduced rate.



## What to expect in terms of Customs Clearance procedures

1. Formal customs declarations will be mandatory for all parcels, regardless of value.

- 2. Below €150 threshold & you are using IOSS then Central Customs Clearance is applicable.
  - a. MHI will utilise a number of central clearance gateways to access the optimum final mile solution.
  - b. Customs checks IOSS number, goods, values declared etc.
  - c. Customs import declaration is processed with VAT exemption (i.e. no import VAT will be charged at point of clearing).
  - d. Pay VAT at end of the month via IOSS single portal in the member state where you have an establishment or an intermediary. VAT distance selling thresholds do not apply.
  - e. IOSS can be used if the following criteria is met:
    - i. B2C commerce.
    - ii. The goods are dispatched from outside the EU.
    - iii. The goods are not subject to excise duty.
    - iv. Consignment value (parcels going to the same recipient) does not exceed €150.

We are now booking in time with clients and prospects to discuss the Import One-Stop-Shop and how it will affect the customer delivery experience into Europe when it is introduced in July.

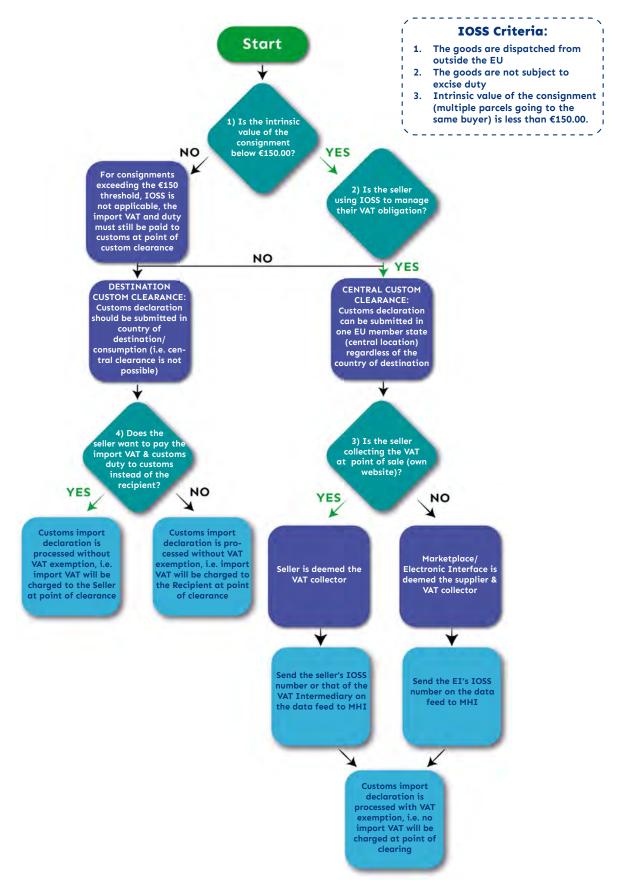


### **IOSS Central Customs Clearance into the Netherlands**



- 3. If you do not use IOSS, the value of your parcel exceeds €150 threshold or this is a B2B transaction, then Destination Customs Clearance becomes applicable.
  - a. Parcels must be cleared in the country of destination (i.e. the country of consumption based on the recipients' delivery address).
    - i. MHI can offer solutions for the following countries of consumption:
      - 1. Ireland, Belgium and Netherlands.
        - a. MHI's current financing arrangement is available for these countries.
      - 2. Rest of EU
        - a. MHI's current financing arrangement may potentially change for these countries.
      - 3. Customs import declaration is processed without VAT exemption (i.e. import VAT is charged at point of clearing).
      - 4. VAT registration in each country is required when the distance selling threshold is exceeded.







### 1. IOSS VAT Intermediary (Please refer to Appendix A)

If your business is based outside the EU and you do not have an establishment in the EU, you may need to appoint an EU-resident VAT Intermediary, a type of VAT agent, to represent you when using IOSS. The Intermediary shares responsibility for submissions of monthly returns and VAT payments.

An Intermediary should be registered with the tax authorities of their country of establishment to obtain their unique identification number to use with customs clearance processes. The Intermediary also registers the name of all sellers/marketplaces they represent with their home tax office and will receive in return a IOSS VAT identification number for each seller.

If you do not have EU representation, then our customs broker has recommended a suitable partner based in the Netherlands, please refer to appendix A for further details.

### 2. Seller is deemed the Supplier & VAT Collector

In this scenario, you charge the customer VAT at the point-of-sale (own website) and declare it via your own EU establishment or VAT intermediary. Send your IOSS number or your intermediary's IOSS number on the data feed to MHI.

# 3. <u>Electronic Interface (EI)/ Marketplaces become the deemed Supplier and VAT</u> Collector

Definition of the marketplace: online marketplaces, platform, portal or similar means. In this scenario, the EI/ marketplace will charge the customer VAT at the point-of-sale and declare it instead of the seller. Send the EI's IOSS number on the data feed to MHI.

Please see infographic overleaf.



### **Different Marketplace IOSS Examples**

A UK seller sells products on Marketplace 1, Marketplace 2 and their own website

Marketplace 1 DOES have an IOSS Registration



### **Central Clearance**

You must use the IOSS number from Marketplace 1, allowing you to custom clear in any of the 27 EU Member States.

Marketplace 2
DOES NOT have an
IOSS Registration



#### **Destination Clearance**

You can no longer use the IOSS service. You must customs clear the product in the destination country.

The seller DOES have an IOSS Registration



### **Central Clearance**

If you have EU representation, you can use your IOSS number. Otherwise, you must use the IOSS number from your intermediary to clear the product into any of the 27 EU Member States.

We are now booking in time with clients and prospects to discuss the Import One-Stop-Shop and how it will affect the customer delivery experience into Europe when it is introduced in July.



# Label Requirements

At present, there is no obligation to display the IOSS number on parcel labels. However, over the Brexit transition, we've learnt that the following changes could avoid unnecessary delays and you may find it valuable to address these points:

- 1. Remove the sender address from CN22 label.
- 2. Remove the UK return address from your labels.
- 3. Clearly stipulate the content description as well as the product value, shipping & transport costs (including currency indicators too). These values should align with the commercial invoice and will assist in confirming the parcel's intrinsic value.

## **IOSS Useful Links**

1. EU Commissions IOSS webpage:

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation\_customs/business/vat/ioss\_en

2. EU VAT rates as of 01 January 2020:

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation\_customs/sites/taxation/files/resources/documents/taxation/vat/how\_vat\_works/rates/vat\_rates\_en.pdf

3. EU Tax Search function:

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation\_customs/tedb/splSearchForm.html

4. Excise Duties (Gov.uk link):

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-trade-tariff-excise-duties-reliefs-drawbacks-and-allowances/uk-trade-tariff-excise-duties-reliefs-drawbacks-and-allowances

5. VAT Buying Online:

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation\_customs/sites/taxation/files/vat\_buying\_online.pdf



## **Checklist for July 1st**

- ✓ Decide on the approach to manage VAT obligation for parcels below the €150 threshold (IOSS registration or not).
- If you have no EU representation, then consult with your VAT specialist about appointing an EU VAT intermediary.
- Ensure the consignment value is accurate to qualify for IOSS approach.
- Ensure manifest data files include new fields (Note: please send to MHI for validation by deadline: 31 May).
- Ensure your data is aligned on the manifest data file, parcel label, commercial invoice and sales weblink (full URL of item on the website).
- Ensure you are not sending prohibited/ restricted goods to the EU.

We are now booking in time with clients and prospects to discuss the Import One-Stop-Shop and how it will affect the customer delivery experience into Europe when it is introduced in July.