



EORI (UK) LIMITED

A 3DPAY COMPANY

Entry in Declarant's Record (EIDR)

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EIDR

The Entry in Declarant's Records (EIDR) is a simplified customs declaration process under the Simplified Customs Declaration Processes (SCDP), implemented pre-Brexit with the UK's Union Customs Code (UCC). It enables traders to release goods immediately at the border by recording the declaration in their own records, while full customs data is submitted later via a supplementary declaration.

When is EIDR Used?



EIDR facilitates quick, predictable clearance for standard imports, particularly in high-volume supply chains.

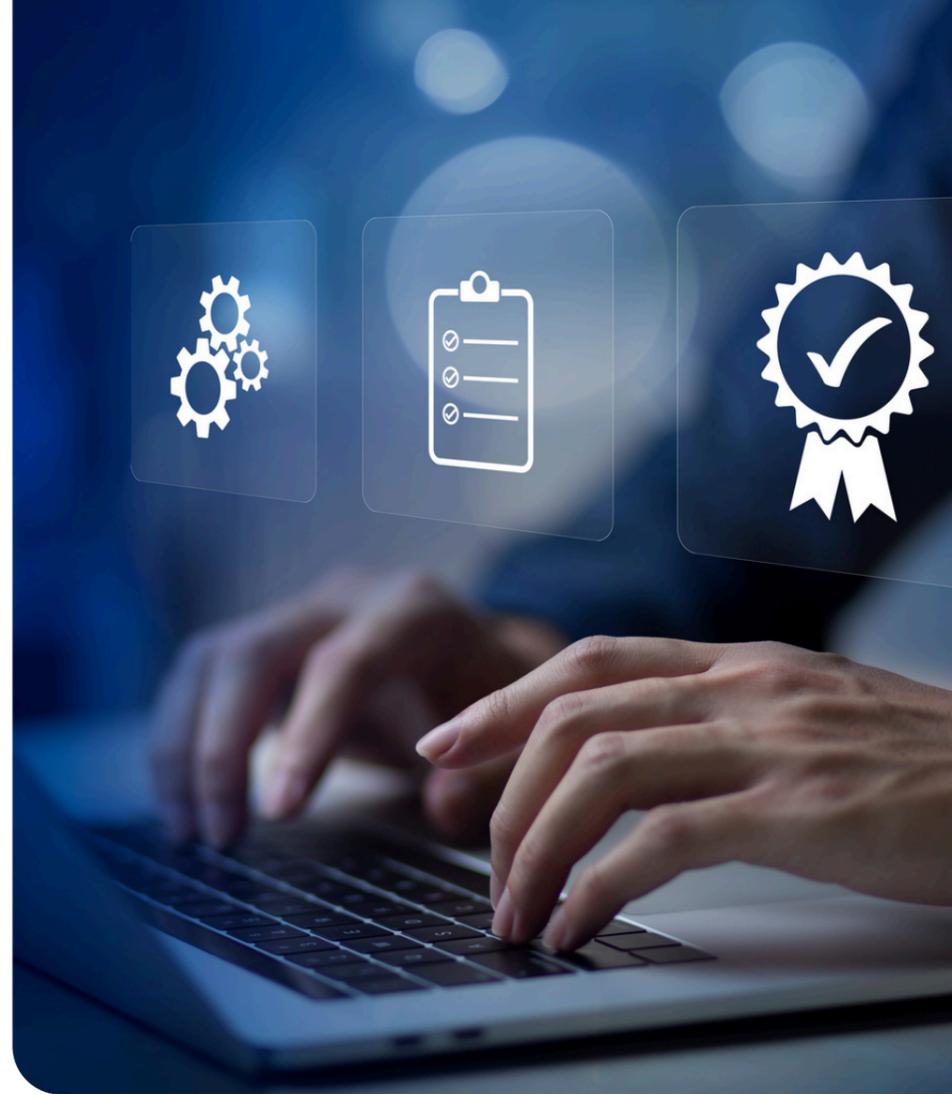
This includes:

- Non-controlled goods
- Groupage shipments
- B2B manufacturing inputs

It is not applicable for:

- Controlled or excise goods
- Phytosanitary-controlled items
- Goods needing specific licenses

These items require a full frontier declaration or a Simplified Frontier Declaration (SFD).



Key Benefits

Speed

Goods released immediately with no frontier data entry, which is ideal for just-in-time logistics.

Reliability

Clearance relies on trader records rather than port systems, reducing delays from congestion.

Aggregation

Multiple consignments can be grouped into one monthly supplementary declaration, cutting admin time and lowering per-entry costs.

EIDR vs Deferred Entry Scheme

EIDR is different from the early post-Brexit Deferred Entry Scheme. The deferral scheme was temporary, and it allowed importers to delay declarations for up to 175 days. EIDR is permanent, regulated, and requires authorisation, proper record-keeping, and monthly supplementary declarations.



Who Can Use It?

Importers don't need their own authorisation to use EIDR. They can operate under a customs agent's authorisation (provided the agent has given approval to do so). This means even smaller businesses can benefit from faster clearance and simplified procedures without going through the complex approval process themselves.

